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Phalguna 9, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

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No. 7, Monday, February 28, 1983/Phalgun 9, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 28, 1983/Phalgun
9, 1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met in the Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MR. SPEAKER : वाजपेयी जी, रोजाना का शुरू हो गया है, कोरम नहीं रहता, घंटी बजती है। यह अच्छा नहीं लगता।

HON. Members, I do not like this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : देखिए हम तो डेकोरम के लिए हैं, यह कोरम के लिए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a collective responsibility.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BU-
TA SINGH): For the purpose of this
House, both are for both.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Pilot crop Insurance Scheme

+

*102. SHRI G. Y. KRISHAN:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme in opera-

tion in the country has not made much
headway in its implementation;

(b) if so, the States in which the
scheme is in operation, the target set
for the whole plan period and the ac-
tual achievements so far; and

(c) the reasons for the slow imple-
mentation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The
Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme which is
being run on an experimental basis by
the General Insurance Corporation of
India (GIC) in collaboration with the
State Governments has been making
steady progress since its adoption in
1979.

(b) The scheme has so far been ad-
opted by 10 States namely, Andhra
Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal
Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra,
Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and
Madhya Pradesh. It covered an area
of 1.01 lakh hectares during the first
3 years of the current plan as against
the commulative plan target of 5 lakh
hectares.

(c) Lack of field organisation with
the General Insurance Corporation and
certain constraints namely the area
approach, non-coverage of high risk
areas, fixation of high non-indeminfin-
able limits, size of the area selected be-
ing too big to be homogenous, and de-
termination of guaranteed yield on ba-
sis of 10 years data, are the main rea-
sons for slow progress of the scheme.
Action has been initiated to modify the
scheme so as to overcome these con-
straints.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It has
been stated that this scheme has been
introduced on an experimental basis.
Why not on a regular basis? Second-

ly, it is only extended to 10 States. Why not you extend it to other States also?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
In my reply itself I have stated that action is initiated to extend it to more States. There was a Committee of Secretaries which has gone into the matter. There was a Workshop on it which made several recommendations.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Apart from the recommendation itself, now the position which the country is facing is that there is huge unemployment on a large scale, several people are without employment. Why cannot those people who are educated people be included under this scheme? Since 1979 this scheme is on an experimental basis, why cannot it be taken up on a regular basis and the benefits of the scheme extended to the poor agriculturists?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
It is not a question of providing employment. As I have said, the Government wants to cover as many areas as possible under this scheme. The Workshop has made several recommendations. These are all under the consideration of Government.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
From the reply to part (c) of the question you will find that the responsibility for all the loopholes and lacunae lies with the Central Government. Our agriculture mainly depends upon nature. Droughts and floods are there every year in one part of the country or the other.

Crop Insurance Policy is essential in the interests of the poor agriculturists. The West Bengal Government time and again has been asking the Central Government to take up high-risk areas for the implementation of the crop insurance scheme in the interest of the poor agriculturists. Moreover there is another part of the reply where you mentioned about the lack of organisers of the General Insurance Company. Why cannot you take it up with the Finance Department to recruit more field officers? It is the responsibility of

the Central Government and therefore you may take up the case with the Finance Department. Why are you not taking it up?

Secondly, why are you not taking up this crop Insurance Scheme for the high risk areas in the interest of the poor agriculturists?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
This is a good scheme but it requires the cooperation from the States; once the States are not ready it is not possible. We try to convince the States; for the Workshop we invited almost all the States to participate; Several recommendations have been made in the Workshop. One such recommendation is regarding the high-risk prone areas. We are considering these recommendations. Ultimately it is only with full coordination and help from Finance and other Ministries that we have to go ahead with the scheme.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
This Scheme was started in 1979 and thereafter there have been so many recommendations with regard to the implementation of the scheme. My first question is this: Since 1979 how much money is paid to the poor agriculturists who came under this scheme? Secondly, will this scheme only confine itself to the narrow sphere of agricultural activity, will it not cover the entire field? These two questions may be answered.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
I would like to give the information Taking the second part of his question first, it is not a narrow area. We want to cover as many areas as possible. Higher risk drone areas are also to be covered as recommended by the Workshop. So far as the first question is concerned, I will give the year-wise figures. In 1979-80 the claims paid were 5.29 lakhs; 1980-81, 3.27 lakhs; 1981-82 7.30 lakhs, in 1982-83 Kharif figures are not available. The premium paid is: 1979-80 5.53 lakhs, 1980-81 6.94 lakhs; 1981

82 7.58 lakhs; 1982-83 Kharif 13.01 lakhs; these are the premia paid. If the hon. Member wants the number of farmers and area covered I can give it. In 1979 the area covered was 13,181 hectares and number of farmers covered was 16,268. In 1980-81, the area covered was 18,753 hectares and the number of farmers was 23,442. For 1981-82, the coverage was 24,553 hectares and the number of farmers was 24,831. In 1982-83, the area covered was 57,168 hectares and the number of farmers was 43,428.

Allotment for Drinking Water facilities in Villages

104. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned some amount to cover a number of villages in the rural areas to provide drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the number of such villages (state-wise); and

(c) whether any consideration has been given to the State of Orissa in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) Statement I and II are attached.

Statement I

It is a fact that grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme were released to State Governments and Union territory Administrations to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. A statement showing the grants released Statewise during the year 1982-83 and the target of problem villages to be covered during the year is attached. Grants have been given to the Government of Orissa also for this purpose.

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme—Release of Funds during 1982-83 (as on 25-2-1983) and Targets of the Number of Problem Villages to be covered during the year.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	State/Union Territories	Funds released during 1982-83 as on 25-2-1983			Total Problems Villages to be covered during 1982-83
		Works	Monitoring & Investigating units	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	473.50	..	473.50	3061
2	Assam	581.50	2.49	583.98	1902
3	Bihar	863.75	..	863.75	3084
4	Gujarat	138.00	6.00	144.00	800
5	Haryana	273.00	..	273.00	285
6	Himachal Pradesh	273.73	..	273.73	1240

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Jammu and Kashmir	905.50	2.50	903.00	407
8	Karnataka	791.50	..	791.50	6000
9	Kerala	641.00	2.20	643.20	108
10	Madhya Pradesh	1247.50	..	1247.50	6447
11	Maharashtra	716.50	6.00	722.50	2763
12	Manipur	154.00	4.00	158.00	199
13	Meghalaya	200.48	2.15	202.63	205
14	Nagaland	149.18	6.00	155.18	75
15	Orissa	766.50	6.00	772.50	2280
16	Punjab	183.00	..	183.00	77
17	Rajasthan	2229.50	2.00	2231.50	3400
18	Sikkim	62.43	1.51	63.94	85
19	Tamil Nadu	750.50	6.00	756.50	1060
20	Tripura	81.50	..	81.50	662
21	Uttar Pradesh	1140.99	..	1140.99	3675
22	West Bengal	887.50	6.00	893.50	4025
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.64	..	6.64	36
24	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	..	30.00	350
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26	Delhi . . . . .	..	2.00	2.00	27
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.94	..	20.94	22
29	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	3.00	1.50	4.50	29
31	Pondicherry	14.50	..	14.50	38
TOTAL		13586.14	56.54	13642.48	42342

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon. Minister the conditions in which a village should be in order to justify and list it as problematic village in so far as drinking water availability is concerned? Further, I would like to know whether there is any programme before the Government to supply drinking water throughout the villages in such areas.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The present scheme envisages for solving the problems of those villages which do not have even a single source of safe drinking water. All the villages should have drinking water to a certain extent. At the moment we are taking the problem of

those villages which do not have any source of safe drinking water at all. Now, wherever these villages are, we have been able to identify them with the cooperation of the State Government.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in many places in the country, specially the hill areas like Koraput in Orissa, all the wells go dry during summer and the people face lot of difficulties in getting drinking water. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any programme to provide tube-wells to all these villages which are not listed as problematic villages? Also, by what time would the Government be providing drinking water facilities to these villages?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Now, specially, in the hilly areas where the problem of transportation and manpower and other resources are concerned, we have recently had a meeting with all the Ministers in-charge of Water Supply and Sanitation and it has been assured that these areas specially hilly areas, should be given special allocation of cement, special arrangement for transportation, etc. We have also requested the neighbouring States to spare sufficient manpower, officials as well as the working hands to these areas so that this problem could be solved. About the tube-wells, yes, we give priority for digging of tube-wells and also the traditional wells. We do not recommend highly sophisticated system for supplying drinking water. We do our ourselves in four of the method which the hon. Member has suggested.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, it is really a matter of great shame for all of us that we have not been able to provide drinking water to 2,30,000 villages despite all our planning and spending of hundreds of crores of rupees during all these 35 years. In Rajasthan 60 per cent of the area is desert and particularly I am talking of Western Rajasthan consisting of

Jaisalmer and Barmer districts which are also the border areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what special schemes he has in mind, as he has talked about the hilly areas, with regard to the desert areas. There is a continued famine for the last 4 years in Rajasthan, particularly in these areas which are covered by the Western Rajasthan where water is not available even below 400 ft. or 500 ft. from the ground level. Here the villagers have to go 5 or 6 miles for getting water which is sold for Rs. 5 per bucket. Have you got any special allocation for these areas? You have talked about hilly areas only.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This primarily concerns the State Government. We come into the picture only for providing Central assistance for such schemes which are prepared by the State Governments. In Rajasthan, I should not be ashamed, but I should be proud, of what has been achieved, but the magnitude of the problem is such that it would not have been possible to solve it in a single year. We are, therefore, making serious efforts in this direction. The number of problem villages in Rajasthan identified in the month of April, 1980 was to the tune of 19,803. In 1980-81, we covered 2400 villages, in 1981-82 we covered 3854 villages, and now we have targetted 3400 villages for this year. That is the largest achievement so far made in the past 3-4 years. We are giving high priority specially to the drought prone and difficult areas. Rajasthan also has been able to get sizeable amount this year and it is for the State Government to implement this scheme. We come in for providing the Central assistance which we have been providing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has stated that he is considering to allocate more money for the drought prone State. The State of West Bengal is under a very acute drought this year, and the water level has also gone down. Obviously,

the number of problem villages has increased. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will grant more money for the drought prone States, specially West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Plan allocation which has been done, not an adhoc allotment.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will he increase the money for drinking water in the drought prone areas?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think, this question concerns you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is done through Plan allocation, and the Central Government gives assistance, but the major portion comes from the State Government under the NMP Programme. We have definitely given a special thought and under the 20-Point Programme, we have highlighted this problem to the State Governments. Our grant is on a matching basis. If the State Governments come forward with further proposals, and plans of very very difficult areas, we are always prepared to consider it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is lack of infrastructural facilities and lack of technical expertise for supply of protected drinking water to all the villages of the country? Is there any course in the engineering departments of colleges for Ph. D., which looks after the protected drinking water supply in the country? I doubt, because in engineering courses, there is no such course; it is only a diploma course. We have spent more than Rs. 150 crores on these schemes, but there is lack of technical expertise and infrastructural facilities. Will the hon. Minister look into this matter, and ask the different engineering colleges of the country to introduce a course regarding primary basic knowledge of this particular branch, that is, to supply protected drinking water throughout the country.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This is a suggestion for action.

Survey of Ground Water Potential in Bihar

105. SHRI RAMS WARUP RAM Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made to explore the ground water potential in Bihar, especially in Nowgang, Gaya, Nawada and Aurangabad districts; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir. For exploration of ground water potential in Bihar, hydrogeological surveys have been carried out by the Central Ground Water Board *inter alia* in the districts of Gaya, Newada and Aurangabad. There is however, no Nowgang district in Bihar.

(b) Based on the ground water surveys carried out by the Central Ground Water Board, the ground water potential available for further development is as under:

Gaya: 357 million cubic meters

Nawada: 380 million cubic meters, and

Aurangabad: 665 million cubic meters

MR. SPEAKER: You start teaching geography also in the Parliament House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Geography is part of politics, Sir.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न पूछने के पहले मैं आप को याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि आप मार्च, 1981 में गया कृषक सम्मेलन में गये थे तथा आप ने वहाँ की जमीन स्वयं देखी थी। आप ने उस समय खेद प्रकट करते हुए कहा

था कि यहां की ज़मीन इतनी उपजाऊ होते हुए भी सिंचाई का अभाव है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो अब भी कहता हूँ ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : बिहार का, खास तौर से दक्षिण-बिहार का एरिया सुखाड़-प्रोन-एरिया है । आप देखेंगे कि वहां नवादा, पालामऊ, गया, औरंगाबाद, ये सब हर वर्ष सुखाड़ की चपेट में आते हैं । कुछ स्कीमें वहां पर बनी हैं, खास कर नहरें वगैरह बनाई हैं, लेकिन वे सभी योजनायें बरसाती नदियों पर आधारित हैं । कोई भी प्रश्न पूछने से पहले वहां का थोड़ा भौगोलिक ज्ञान हाउस के सामने रखना बहुत आवश्यक है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो शुरूआत ही गलत कर बैठे ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : वहां पर जितनी नदियां हैं सब बरसाती नदियां हैं, पानी गिरता है तो सिंचाई होती है, अन्यथा सुखाड़ की चपेट में आ जाता है । वहां पर अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड-वाटर-रिसोर्सेज पर्याप्त मात्रा में है, यदि उस का समुचित प्रयोग किया जा सके तो वहां के लोगों को परमानेंट इरिगेशन मिल सकती है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अण्डर ग्राउण्ड वाटर उपलब्ध होने हुए भी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप किसानों का हित चाहने वाले हैं ; उन की बात को सुनते हैं, इस लिए मुझे थोड़ा कहने दीजिए— मैं वहां की स्थिति बतलाना चाहता हूँ । वहां पर गया, नवादा और औरंगाबाद पहले तीनों एक ही जिले थे, नवादा में

101 ट्यूबवेल लगे हैं, गया में 180 ट्यूबवेल हैं और औरंगाबाद में, मैं समझता हूँ, 80-90 ट्यूबवेल हैं । ज्योलाजिकल सर्वे के अधिकारी वहां जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह राकी एरिया है, यहां अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड-वाटर इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं । जब कि उस के बगल में छोटा किसान ट्यूब-वेल लगा कर पटवन कर रहा है । जे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि गुरुआ, बोधगया, फतहपुर, वजीरगंज, अत्ती, नबीनगर, सिरदला, राजोली, कुटुम्बा क्षेत्रों को राकी एरिया बता कर नेग्लैक्ट किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपको रोकना पड़ेगा, रामस्वरूप राम जी । आप के आगे भी राम है, पीछे भी राम है ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ । यह किसानों का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदय :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसानों का सवाल है तो दूसरे ढंग से कीजिए ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : इतना मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप उस की बात को सुन कर गम्भीरता से लेते हैं, अन्यथा मैं सवाल पूछ कर ही बठ जाता ।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA Sir, he is utilising the time.

MR. SPEAKER: No, he is not utilising. He is Misutilising.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—अभी तक ग्राउण्ड वाटर रिसोर्सिज का कितने प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल हुआ है तथा बाकी रिसोर्सिज का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए क्या सरकार उस एरिये के लिए कोई बृहद योजना बनायेगी, जिस के द्वारा वर्तमान पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी कुछ कमप्लीशन कर सकेंगे ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : प्रश्न यह था कि गया, नवादा और औरंगाबाद जिलों में पानी का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है तथा उस के नतीजे क्या रहे? इस विषय में मैंने कुछ आंकड़े बतलाये हैं। यह सही है कि इन जिलों में अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड-वाटर काफ़ी तादाद में मौजूद है, लेकिन जहां तक सर्वे का प्रश्न है—इन तीनों जिलों का, करीब-करीब सब का सर्वे पूरा हो चुका है। गया में हम ने सारे जिले का सर्वेक्षण कराया है और वह हो चुका है। इसी तरह से नवादा और औरंगाबाद का भी हो चुका है। अब प्रश्न यह आता है कि वहां पर पानी की उपलब्धि को देखते हुए योजना क्या बनाई जाए। उस के लिए राज्य सरकार सक्षम है और जितने कुएं बनते हैं, उन में किस प्रकार से मदद दी जाए, इससे भी राज्य सरकार परिचित है। जो माइनर इरीगेशन की योजना बनती है, उस के लिए बैंक और दूसरी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स भी मदद देती हैं। तो जो भी योजना राज्य सरकार इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए और वहां पर कुओं के लिए हमारे पास भेजेगी, उस पर हम पूर्ण रूप से विचार करेंगे और कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं एक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूँ। जियोलाजी-कल सर्वे आफ़ इण्डिया ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उस में इस क्षेत्र को रोकी एरिया

डिक्लेयर किया है जैसे गुरुआ का एरिया है, बौधगया, रजोली, अतरी और कुटुम्बा का एरिया है। इन सब एरियाज की उन्होंने रोकी एरिया कहा है और यह कहा है कि यहां पर पानी उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकते हैं और आप स्वयं इस बात को स्वकार करते हैं कि अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड वाटर रिसोर्सिज इन तीन जिलों में हैं। तो मैं आप से एक सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जियालार्जिकल सर्वे आफ़ इण्डिया ने जो इस को रोकी एरिया डिक्लेयर किया है, तो कोई एसी मशीनें इन तीनों जिलों में भजो, जिससे इन एरियाज के लोगों को पानी मिल सके।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, यह जो रोकी एरिया माननीय सदस्य बताते हैं, पहली बात तो यह है कि इस में बहुत थोड़ा एरिया ही रोकी एरिया है और वहां पर ड्रिलिंग कर के यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां पर कितना पानी है, कितने नीचे पानी है और कितना पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है। हमारे पास इस तरह के रिज मौजूद हैं, जो पत्थरों को तोड़ कर इस का सर्वे कर सकें। मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि राज्य सरकार इन एरियाज के लिए अगर कोई योजना बनाती है, तो जो भी मदद हम कर सकते हैं, वह करेंगे वैसे राज्य सरकार इस को कर सकती है और यह उसकी क्षमता में है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : आप राज्य सरकार को कम से कम निर्देश तो दे सकते हैं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : आप भी राज्य सरकार से बात करें और हम भी इस सम्बन्ध में बात करेंगे और जो दिक्कत राज्य सरकार को शोध कार्य में या इस

क्षेत्र के विकास में होगा, केन्द्र सरकार इस में उस की पूरी मदद करेगी।

श्री कुंवर राम : मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि अण्डरग्राउण्ड वाटर पोर्टेशियल के बारे में सर्वे कराया है। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह सर्वे कब कराया है? जहाँ तक मुझे पता है, इधर निकट भविष्य में यह नहीं हुआ है लेकिन फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने यह सर्वे कब करवाया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम ने गत वर्ष सितम्बर में एक पत्र प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा था जब हम नवादा क्षेत्र का भ्रमण कर के लौटे थे। बिहार के नवादा जिले में कुछ ग्राम जो हैं, जो वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं, वह ड्राऊट-प्रोन है। अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री बूटा सिंह ने जो पेय जल के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर दिया है, उसी के क्रम में हम यह जानकारी भी लेना चाहते हैं कि वह जो ड्राऊट-प्रोन एरिया है, वहाँ पर विशेष तौर पर पानी के स्रोतों को उपलब्ध करने के लिए और खासकर पेय जल के लिए कौन से उपाय आप ने किये हैं। वह आलरेडी एक ड्राऊट-प्रोन एरिया है। मैं एक निश्चित प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बहुत पुराने वक्त में इस का सर्वे कराया गया था और सर्वे कराने का जो नतीजा निकला था, उसमें इस को रोकी एरिया बराबर कहा गया है? साथ ही साथ मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स वहाँ पर खोदे गये, तो वहाँ रोक्स का प्रश्न नहीं उठा और जो प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल लगाए गये, उस में काफी पानी मिला। फ्रक इतना ही था कि वह स्मालर डाइमेंशन का था लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की एजेन्सी ने इस पोर्टेशियल को प्राप्त करने के लिए अधूरा काम कर के छोड़ दिया जब कि प्राइवेट

ट्यूबवेल वालों को पानी मिला। अगर किसान के लिए थह बड़े डाइमेंशन का हो सकता तो उसको काफी पानी मिल सकता था। सरकार के यह न करने का क्या कारण है? क्या इस पर कोई ध्यान दिया गया? क्या सर्वे रिपोर्ट में इसकी कोई जानकारी है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैंने निवेदन किया है जहाँ तक सर्वे का प्रश्न है सर्वे करने के बाद उन क्षेत्रों में बोरिंग किया गया। मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े हैं कि कितने बोर को कुएं खोदे गये
(व्यवधान)

सन् 1972 से यह सर्वे का काम चल रहा है। सब राज्यों में चल रहा है, बिहार में भी चल रहा है। आपके यहाँ तीन जिलों का पूरा सर्वे हो गया था। उन का डिटेल्ड सर्वे कर के, बोर कर के पता लगाया जा रहा है। हमें यह भी पता लगा है कि एक तरह से नवादा में 4 मीटर से 14 मीटर पर पानी मिल रहा है और गया में 1.5 मीटर से 10 मीटर पर पानी मिलता है।

श्री कुंवर राम : हम वहाँ के संसद् सदस्य हैं। हम बराबर जानते हैं और बराबर देखते हैं। अगर सरकार को यह सूचना दी गई है तो यह सरासर गलत सूचना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग पता करवा लीजिए और इनको भी वैरीफाई करवा दीजिए। यह अच्छा रहेगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का लक्ष्य सर्वे कराने का है। उस सर्वे

के पश्चात् कितने कुएं खोदे जाएं, किस इलाके में खोदे जाएं, कितने बोर के खुदते हैं, या अदूरे रह जाते हैं, या नहीं रह जाते हैं, यह सब राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। जहां तक सर्वे का प्रश्न है, उसकी जानकारी हम माननीय सदस्य को करा सकते हैं। अगर वे चाहेंगे कि आगे के लिए राज्य सरकार का कोई डिटेल्ड जानकारी कराई जाए तो वह करा सकते हैं जिससे कि इन क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जा सके।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The hon. Member has levelled certain charges regarding the survey itself. The Minister has not replied to the charges.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have had the occasion to sit down with the officials of the Central Ground Water Board. My constituency happens to be a very difficult one, where saline water is there in the upper layers and one has to go below to a minimum of 600 ft. to get even drinking water. In the course of my discussion, I found that the survey was made in a casual manner, so that the survey report cannot be accurate; the reason being that the resources available to the Central Ground-water Board are not sufficient and they cannot do the necessary intensive survey till all the areas to which they are to cater are covered, to come to a proper finding. This has not been done, so far as my constituency is concerned. I am certain about it and I think the proper survey has not probably been done anywhere in the country with the meagre resources at their disposal.

Secondly, the rigs about which the Minister has spoken, for being rocks the drill costs about Rs. 25 lakhs. And in my area where one has to go 600 ft. or below, from the ground level, it costs about Rs. 45 lakhs. The State Government do not have that kind of

budget. The money which is doled out by the Central Government to the State Government is not enough. I want to know whether the Minister Will take a note of this and see that the Central Ground Water Board conducts adequate investigation, not this kind of casual investigation. And Secondly here the water availability is so difficult, will he see that the State Government's resources are supplemented, and that particularly, money is given for the purpose of buying the boring drills?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has correctly stated that the survey we had done is not adequate because of the rigs. Well, the Central Ground Water organisation has got only 59 rigs which I rightly concede are not enough, we are formulating a very big programme and submitting it to the proper authorities to augment the number of rigs and strengthening the organisation. We propose to have a separate division to cover West Bengal and Bihar this year because of the potential there and when this organisation is in a strong position, some of the shortcomings which the hon. Member has mentioned will, to some extent, vanish.

As regards strengthening the State Governments' organisations with deep drill and all that, they have a way of procuring rigs through their own plan allocations. If they want any assistance from the Central Government of a technical nature, we will be prepared to help them.

Famine Situation in Bihar and Adjoining States.

†106. SHRI BHOGINDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most parts of Bihar and adjoining States are facing famine situation due to abnormally severe drought resulting in failure of Bhadai, Kharif and Rabi crops;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) According to the information available with the Government of India on the basis of Memoranda received so far, some parts of Bihar,

and of the adjoining states of West Bengal (especially districts adjoining Bihar State) Eastern U. P. Northern and Southern Districts of Orissa are facing drought situation on account of deficient rainfall.

Rabi crops are reported to be good all over the country.

(b) and (c). Statement is attached.

Statement

The extent of damage and the Central assistance sanctioned to the States affected during 1982-83 are as under :—

Name of the State	Cropped area affected (lakh ha)	Population affected (lakhs)	Catted population affected (lakh)	Cl lings of expendi- ture for purposes of Central assistance approved (Rs.lakhs)
Bihar	44.17	190.65	..	2500.63
West Bengal	20.14	400.00	..	7427.00 plus 300.00 as loan.
Orissa	37.82	182.16	100.00	28.40
Uttar Pradesh	70.41	980.00	..	*

On account of heavy rains and floods in the month of August and early September, effects of drought got obviated. Area remaining unrelieved on account of rains has not been reported by the State Government. State Government also did not take up any drought relief measures, hence no separate expenditure on drought relief was recommended by the Central team.

A Supplementary Memorandum on drought was received from the State Government of Orissa on 10-11-1982 and a Central team visited the State between the 11th and 15th January, 1983. The report of the Central team was considered by the High Level Committee whose recommendations are under processing.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है यह सिर्फ थोड़ा सा उड़ीसा के बारे में मालूम पड़ता है। वह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में 44 लाख 17 हजार हैक्टर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित है और 25 करोड़ केन्द्र ने सहायता के रूप में देने के लिए तय किया है। उड़ीस के बारे में अभी तक केन्द्रीय दल विचार कर रहा है। अभी उनकी सिफारिशें तैयार की जा रही हैं और राज्य सरकार ने भी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता होगा कि उड़ीसा में हजारों लोग

गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, लाठी चार्ज हुए हैं, अकाल के बारे में आंदोलन हुए हैं और बहुत से विधायक भी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, कई लोग घायल हुए हैं।

यह जो सरकार द्वारा लाया हुआ सूखा है, खासकर गंगा के उत्तरी हिस्से में जहां न मिट्टी के नीचे जलाभाव है और न पहाड़ी नदियों में जलाभाव है, वहां सरकार द्वारा सिंचाई के प्रबंध नहीं किए गए और बिजली का बिहार में अभाव ही नहीं, बल्कि अकाल है, इसलिए बिजली नलकूपों को नहीं मिली। इसलिए मैं इसको सरकार द्वारा लाया हुआ सूखा कहता हूं। नलकूपों को बिजली देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। नए नलकूपों के लिए बिहार सरकार के पास अनुदान नहीं है। अखबारों में सरकार कबूल नहीं करती, लेकिन सारे उच्चाधिकारी कहते हैं कि अप्रैल से प्रयास करेंगे, अभी खजाने खाली हैं। रिजर्व बैंक से ओवर-ड्राफ्ट के सिलसिले में पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। वहां पर हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। भदई की फसल गई, धान की फसल गई, अब रबी मारी जा रही है....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न कीजिए, आप तो लैक्चर कर रहे हैं। आज तो हाउस में लैक्चर हो रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूं। बिहार के कितने इलाकों को और उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने इलाकों को अभावग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है और अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित कराने के सिलसिले में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, कितने लाठीचार्ज में घायल हुए हैं या जेलों में हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार...।

अध्यक्ष महादय : आपका प्रश्न आउट ऑफ आर्डर करना पड़ेगा। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : नलकूपों को बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और लोगों को भी सवाल करने हैं, आप तो लैक्चर कर रहे हैं।

I am disgusted to have questions of this type.

बिहार में आज नलकूप चालू नहीं है, उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ? जो अभाव-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित हुए हैं उनको अकाल-ग्रस्त घोषित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और गल्ले के रूप में कितनी रकम दी जा रही है जिसके लिए हाहाकार हो रहा है ?

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि 28.40 लाख रुपया शुरू में अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में दिया गया था। इसके बाद 13.70 करोड़ रुपया उड़ीसा के लिए और मंजूर किया गया है। बिजली का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार के कार्य-क्षेत्र से है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक अन्तर-मंत्रालय मीटिंग की थी जिसमें इन सारे प्रश्नों पर विचार किया गया और राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे अगली फसल को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सभी ट्यूबवैलों को जितनी अधिक मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध करा सकें उतनी कराने की कोशिश करें। अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र की घोषणा करने का मामला राज्य सरकार के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष जी, 4 अक्टूबर को मेरे अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में जवाब दिया गया था कि

बिहार में कुल अनाज का भण्डार दो महीने की जरूरत के लायक है। अभी भी हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अन्न-आपूर्ति के लिए क्या कर रही है? रुपयों का बड़ा हिस्सा बीच में ही गायब हो रहा है, उसको सरकारी तन्त्र ही हजम कर जाता है। उसकी जांच केन्द्रीय सरकार करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं या लोगों को ही उसके लिए संग्राम करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि पूरा हिस्सा भ्रष्टाचार में जा रहा है। मैं इस बात को साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि रुपया तो सबसिडी के लिए गया लेकिन ज़मीन पर नलकूप का पता ही नहीं है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार यहां पर खाद का एलोकेशन बढ़ाया गया है। इस सवाल का सीधा सम्बन्ध खाद मंत्रालय से है। अच्छा होगा, अगर माननीय सदस्य इसकी सूचना उन्हीं से लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने कहा है कि मैं पकड़ कर दिखा सकता हूँ। अगर पकड़ा जा सकता है तो बेईमान को पकड़ लो।

(वाक्य न)

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके जरिये एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो जवाब दिए गए हैं उनमें ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हालत निहायत नाजुक है। बिहार में 44.17 लाख हैक्टेअर ज़मीन सूखे से प्रभावित है और आबादी करीब दो करोड़ की है और रुपए सिर्फ 2500.63 लाख ही दिए गए हैं। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि आबादी के हिसाब से यह बहुत कम है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जानना चाहता हूँ। इसी प्रकार जहां 20.14 लाख हैक्टेअर ज़मीन

है वहां 7427 और प्लस 300 लाख रुपए लोन वगैरह के रूप में दिए गए हैं। यह बात ठीक नहीं है, इसको ठीक करें। जहां तक झा जी का सवाल है, वह बहुत सी बातें कह चुके हैं। लेकिन उनको यह जान लेना चाहिए कि अप्रैल और दिसम्बर के बीच में 7.2 परसेन्ट बिजली की पैदावार बढ़ी है।

यह मतला इतना अहम है कि इससे बिहार को तो नुकसान हुआ ही है लेकिन साथ-साथ दूसरों को भी हुआ है। क्या भारत सरकार फिर सैन्ट्रल टीम भेजेगी वहां क्योंकि जो फिगर्स दी गई हैं वह उस हिसाब से नहीं हैं जिस हिसाब से नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए फिर से टीम भेजेगी ताकि वह जांच कर और सही आंकड़े आपको दे जिससे लोगों को राहत कामों में लगाया जा जाय?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : एक बार मेमोरेन्डम मिलने के बाद टीम भेज चुके हैं जिसने अपना असेसमेंट किया। उसी के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय लिया। दोबारा टीम भेजने का सवाल नहीं उठता।.....

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Under whose consideration?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जो विस्तार से जानकारी हमें राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होती है कि कितना क्षेत्र, कितनी फसल, कितने जानवर और इन्सान प्रभावित हुए हैं उसके कुछ नॉर्मस हैं उनके मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकार फैसला करती है और केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्यों को दी जाती है। ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है जहां हम दोबारा टीम भेज सकते हैं।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : आपने कहा है The recommendations are under consideration. Whose consideration?

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष जी, देश में इस वर्ष भयंकर सूखा पड़ा, यानी 4.8 करोड़ हैक्टर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित हुई है और उसका अधिकांश भाग उत्तर प्रदेश में है। यही नहीं प्लड और तूफान से भी तबाही आयी है। इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने राहत पहुंचाने के लिए 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम विभिन्न प्रदेशों को भेजा है। क्या मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जब 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम राहत पहुंचाने के लिए, लोगों को काम मुहैया करने के लिये, उनके लगान की वसूली स्थगित करने के लिये और राशन की दूकान 2,000 यूनिट पर देने के लिये भेजा है तो क्या मंत्री जी का जानकारी है कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें उन आदेशों का पालन नहीं कर रही हैं? यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री जी फिर से उन राज्यों को याद दिलाने का कष्ट करेंगे? यदि राज्य सरकारें उसके अनुसार काम नहीं कर रही हैं और कमी है तो क्या आप केन्द्र से साधन देने का कष्ट करेंगे जिससे 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यान्वित हो सके और जनता को राहत पहुंच सके?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यह काम तो करते ही रहते हैं, राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठ कर उन्हें याद दिलाते रहते हैं कि क्या क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हैं और जितने हमारे साधन इजाजत देते हैं उतनी सहायता राज्य सरकारों की करते रहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question, Shri Harish Rawat—absent. Next Question, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, my Question No. 116 is also on the same subject. So, they may taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER: All right they be taken together.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, will you allow supplementaries also on both?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Next question.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose—

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र : सूखे के बारे में हमको भी इजाजत दे देते पूछने के लिये क्योंकि मान्यवर, हमारे यहां भी अकाल पड़ा हुआ है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, you should give opportunities to all sides.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Don't interrupt.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, there are famine conditions all over the country. So, other Members also should be allowed to put questions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आधे घंटे का इस पर मांग सकते हैं। यह कोई जरूरी है जो आप कर रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it. It is my job.

आप आधे घंटे की चर्चा मांगना चाहे तो मांग लें It is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:we are not going in that way. Sir, the Members want to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are not giving opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I distribute according to what it is.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are de-
ing?

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: We are de-
fending the rights of the Members
here.

MR. SPEAKER: You are defending
their rights?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We want
more opportunity to be given to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can give noti-
ce; I am not going to be subdued like
that. You can give notice if you like.
That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Can you al-
low Half-an-hour discussion then?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Who denied
you that? I was asking you to do that
and you are unnecessarily trying to...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What else
can we do, Sir? We have no other
go.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a good
habit.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: At least he should have been
sadder and wiser.

(Interruptions)

Indio-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

+

†103. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh of
Joint Rivers Commission have agreed to
set up a Joint Committee of experts to
carry out the pre-feasibility studies of the
schemes the two countries have proposed
for augmenting the Ganga Water flow;

(b) if so, names and number of
members of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Com-
mittee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on
the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Indo-Bangladesh Joint
Rivers Commission has set up a Joint
Committee of Experts to carry out

the pre-feasibility studies of the augmentation schemes proposed by India and Bangladesh.

BANGLADESH

1. Secretary, Irrigation, Water Resources and Flood Control Division, Ministry of Agriculture.
or
an alternate to be nominated.
2. Mr. M. I. Anjad Hossain Khan, Member, JRC.
3. Dr. Anun Nishat, Member, JRC.
4. Mr. M. Mobinuddin Chaudhury, Director, JRC.

(c) In pursuance of the Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding signed on 7th October, 1982, the Joint Committee of Experts has to finish this task so as to enable the Joint Rivers Commission to complete the pre-feasibility studies and decide upon the optimum solution within 18 months of the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Flow of Ganga Water through Farakka

†116. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as early as January, 1983 the flow of Ganga water through Farakka was 8000 cusecs less than the necessary 40,000 cusecs and therefore the flow in lean season may be totally inadequate unless some effective intervention is done in this regard; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government for augmenting the flow of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b) During the month of January, 1983, the average release at Farakka through the Feeder Canal was about 33,000 cusec. The release of waters through the Farakka Fee-

(b) The Joint Committee of Experts would consist of four members from each side as under:-

INDIA

1. Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation.
or
an alternate to be nominated
2. Shri R. Rangachari, Member, JRC.
3. Shri R. Ramaswamy, Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission.
4. Shri G.S. Jakhade, Adviser, GBWS, Central Water Commission.

der Canal during the dry season (January to May) of the years 1983 and 1984 is governed by the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding of 7th October, 1982. It is recognised by both India and Bangladesh that the dry season flows of the Ganga at Farakka are inadequate to meet the requirements of India and Bangladesh at and below Farakka. India and Bangladesh have proposed and exchanged in March, 1978, their respective schemes for the augmentation of the flows at Farakka. As per Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding of 7th October, 1982, the pre-feasibility studies of these two schemes are to be carried out by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission for deciding upon the optimum solution within 18 months, at the end of which the two Governments would immediately implement the augmentation proposal agreed upon by the joint Rivers Commission.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि समझौते के ज्ञापन के हस्ताक्षर होने के 18 महीनों के अन्दर इष्टतम हल का निर्णय हो सकेगा। जब अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सका तो सरकार किस आधार पर यह सोच रही है और कह रही है कि 18 महीने में कोई निर्णय किया जा सकेगा ?

इस संदर्भ में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी यह बातचीत कब से चल रही है और दोनों देशों के मंत्री-मंडल के स्तर पर अभी तक कितनी बार बातचीत हो चुकी है और उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ? अभी आपने दिल्ली में दो दिन पहले बातचीत की है और आपने संतोष व्यक्त किया है कि हमारी वार्ता संतोषप्रद है और हम ऑप्टीमिस्ट हैं, उसके क्या ठीक परिणाम आपके सामने आये हैं और वह क्या हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि 1982 में इंडो-बंगला-देश मेमोरैंडम आफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग तय किया गया था उसके अन्तर्गत जो ज्वायन्ट रिवर्ज कमीशन है, उसको कहा गया कि आप 18 महीने में दो योजनाएं बंगला देश सरकार ने और भारत सरकार ने कमीशन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनके बारे में जांच कर के कुछ विशेष निर्णय ले लें ताकि उनको आगे कार्यान्वित किया जा सके। इसके पश्चात् ज्वायन्ट रिवर्ज कमीशन ने एक ज्वायन्ट कमेटी आफ एक्सपर्ट्स बनाई कि वह बैठकर कार्यक्रम बना ले कि किस प्रकार से इन दोनों योजनाओं पर हम विचार करेंगे। और किस प्रकार उसपर विचार विमर्श करने के बाद निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सके : ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी आफ एक्सपर्ट्स में कुछ मतभेद हुए और उन्होंने उस मामले को ज्वाइन्ट कमीशन, जिसमें कि दोनों सरकारों के मंत्री हैं, के पास भेज दिया और यह कहा कि हमें कुछ मार्ग-निर्देश दिए जायें कि किस आधार पर हम आगे एग्जामिन करें। इस मामले पर कई दफा बातें हो चुकी हैं। तीन-चार दफा बातें हुई हैं। अभी बंगला देश का प्रतिनिधि मंडल यहां आया था और उससे पहले हमारा प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ढाका गया था लेकिन अभी पूरी तरह से समझौता नहीं हो पाया है कि किस प्रकार से इन योजनाओं की जांच की

जाए। हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि अब चूंकि मतभेद बहुत कम रह गये हैं अतः एक विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् जल्दी निश्चित कर सकेंगे ताकि कमेटी आफ एक्सपर्ट्स इस पर आगे कार्यवाही कर सके।

श्री राम बिलस पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की थी कि मंत्री स्तर पर भी आपने बातचीत की है और आप हमेशा ही बतलाते हैं कि डिफिकल्टीज़ को साल्व कर लिया गया है लेकिन अभी तक यह पता नहीं चलता कि आखिर वह डिफिकल्टीज़ क्या हैं ? इसलिए सबसे पहले तो सदन यह जानना चाहेगा कि आपके सामने ऐसी कौन सी बाधाएँ या रुकावटें हैं ?

दूसरे भाग में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या बंगला देश की तरफ से यह भी पेशकश की गई थी या की जा रही है कि नैपाल को भी वार्ता में शामिल किया जाए ? यदि हां, तो इस पर आपकी वर्तमान प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : बंगलादेश ने जो योजना प्रस्तावित की है, उसमें यह प्रावधान है कि नैपाल में कुछ बांध बनाए जायें जिनका पानी लाकर फरक्का में डाला जाए ताकि आगे पानी की पूर्ति की जा सके। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अभी वार्ता जिस दौर पर है उसमें यह बताना कि हम कितने नजदीक पहुंच गए हैं या क्या मतभेद हैं—उचित नहीं होगा। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी इसी राय से सहमत होंगे कि जो बातचीत चल रही है उसके क्या डिटेल्स हैं या क्या मतभेद हैं वह इस समय बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलस पासवान : मैंने बहुत शार्टेस्ट सवाल पूछा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब भी दे दिया है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उन्होंने कह दिया कि अभी कुछ बतलाने की पोजीशन में नहीं हैं लेकिन क्या जब वार्ता का दौर समाप्त हो जाएगा तब जो परिणाम निकलेगा वह सदन के सामने मंत्री जी रखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें क्या पूछना है ? वह तो रखते ही हैं ।

श्री एन. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जनना चाहूंगा कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से जो लिफ्ट कैनल बनाने की बात है गंगा में पानी देने के लिए, और उसके लिए जो बांध बनाने की बात है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी इस कमेटी में चर्चा हो रही है क्या ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था कि दो सुझाव हैं भारतवर्ष और बंगला देश के ज्वाइन्ट रिवर्स कमीशन के सामने हमारा प्रस्ताव है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र का पानी लेकर डाला जाए और बंगला देश का कथन है कि नेपाल में डैम बनाकर वहां का पानी इसमें डाला जाए । दोनों विचार कमीशन के सामने हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would like to know the details of the scheme submitted from our side, the feasibility examination is of which is going on will that scheme by itself guarantee, if granted, at least 40,000 cusecs water to Farakka?

I have seen the names of the persons in the Joint Committee which has been set up. Is it possible to include a person from West Bengal Government in this Joint Committee

because it deals with the vital question of West Bengal Ganga water?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: West Bengal Government is always kept in picture in this matter.

The Chief Engineer and representative of the West Bengal Government had accompanied me when our delegation went to Dhaka for discussion. He came here also when the Bangladesh delegation was in Calcutta. I can assure the hon. Member that the West Bengal Government's view point is always before us and we do consult them in this respect.

As regards the details of the scheme that we have submitted, I would again request the hon. Member not to press at this stage because both the schemes are at the stage of negotiation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of IRDP to cover the Small and Marginal Farmers

*103. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that the Integrated Rural Development Programme should be sufficiently expanded to cover the small and marginal farmers before the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Central Government in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) The integrated Rural Development Programme already covers the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers

and rural artisans among the poorest of the poor below the poverty line.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा समेकित
ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति

*107. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने
समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य
प्राप्त कर लिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का
विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख)
उत्तर प्रदेश में 5.4 लाख परिवारों को
सहायता पहुंचाने के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले में
जनवरी, 1983 तक 2.6 लाख लाभ-
भोगियों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई है।
लक्ष्य को प्राप्त के लिए सभी सम्भव
प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Development of Fish cultivation in
Coastal States

*109. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared schemes for the development of fish cultivation in various coastal states;

(b) if so, what are those schemes;

(c) whether any such Centrally sponsored scheme has been intro-

duced for increasing fish cultivation at Paradip, Gopalpur, Puri, Chandbali and Dhamra of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):
(a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A Scheme for the establishment of pilot project on Brackish Water Aquaculture was taken up in all the Maritime States of the country with a total outlay of Rs. 1.21 crores during the Fifth Plan. Under this Scheme States were given 100 per cent grant for the construction of a Brackish Water Fish Farm of about 50 ha. each to demonstrate the feasibility for farming prawn and other salt water fish. In Orissa this Project is nearing completion at Inchudi in Balasore district.

2. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Brackish Water Fish Farming with an outlay of Rs. 9.96 crores during the Sixth Plan, the Coastal States have been sanctioned funds for developing areas in which fish farming can be done. Approximately 1400 ha. of the water area in the 8 Maritime States (175 ha. in Orissa) is expected to be developed. The Central Government have so far received a proposal from Orissa to implement this scheme in the Brahamagiri area of the Chilka Lake in Puri district at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

3. Besides, Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up in selected districts in all the Coastal States under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for developing fresh water aquaculture. In Orissa these agencies have been set up in Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts, covering the places mentioned in part (c) of the question.

Supply of adequate power to farmers for rabi crop.

*110. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insufficient power supply by the State to farmers may affect the chances of hitting the revised rabi production target of 62 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether Government had been warned that unless sufficient power was supplied in the month of January to the farmers, the Rabi production will be much below the target;

(c) if so, what steps have been suggested by Central Government to the States for supply of power to farmers; and

(d) to what extent the position of supply of power has improved in January and February, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) Timely and adequate supply of electricity for irrigation will definitely improve the chances of achieving rabi production target.

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

An inter-Ministerial meeting was held on the 21st October, 1982 to discuss *inter-alia* requirements of powers, diesel and canal water for irrigation purposes for rabi production. This was followed up by detailed letters and telegrams to the Chief Secretaries and Agriculture Secretaries of the Major rabi growing States on the 5th, 9th and 20th of November and again on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1982 suggesting *inter-alia* uninterrupted

and adequate supply of power to the farmers. The Ministry of Energy also addressed the Chief Secretaries and Chairmen of all State Electricity Boards on the 23rd December, 1982 and the 18th January, 1983 requesting for adequate power supply to agriculture sector and for issue of instructions for ensuring at least ten hours per day of uninterrupted supply of powers to agriculture so that the target of rabi production is achieved. It was also indicated that it would be desirable to keep a constant watch on the distribution transformers feeding the agricultural loads with a view to instal better quality transformers apart from attending to those which are broken down. The Department of Agriculture sent joint Central Teams who visited major rabi growing States for making on the spot assessment of availability of electricity, diesel and canal waters to the farmers and to take remedial measures. Senior officers of the Department were also sent to assist the State Governments in rabi campaign. As a result of these efforts, the percentage of shortage of electricity has been brought down from 16.1 per cent during 1979-80 to 8.6 per cent during 1982-83 till January this year.

The widespread rains in the last weeks of December, 1982 and January 1983 have improved the crop prospects and reduced the requirement of power for the irrigation of wheat crop.

Installation of Mahatma Gaudhi's statue in Delhi

*111. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suitable place has not been fixed so far in Delhi for installing the statue of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any sites are being considered for the purpose now?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) No, Sir, a decision has
been taken to instal statue of Mahatma
Gandhi in the India Gate complex.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Independent Authority for Development of Sports

*112. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a pro-
posal for setting up an independent
authority for the development of sports
in the country;

(b) if so, the pattern composition and
other details of the proposed authority;
and

(c) when it is likely to be constitu-
ted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) to (c) A separate Depart-
ment of Sports has already been set
up at the Centre to look after develop-
ment of sports in the country. An
autonomous Stadia Authority is also
being set up to maintain and manage
the newly constructed stadia in Delhi
and to develop sports through the op-
timum use of these facilities. The
details are being worked out.

Policy for distributing essential commodities through fair price shops

113. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform
policy for distributing the essential

commodities through fair price shops
throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether the details of
guidelines issued to the State Govern-
ments in respect of procurement, stor-
age, transportation, commission to the
fair price shop dealers, taxes etc., and
thereafter sale price of the commodi-
ties supplied through fair price shops
will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, whether there is any pro-
posal to adopt uniform policy through-
out the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA
AZAD): (a) to (c) In the scheme of
public distribution of essential com-
modities, as implemented throughout
the country, there is uniformity in cer-
tain aspects of the policy, while allow-
ing for flexibility and variation in other
aspects to take the local circumstances
into account. Seven commodities have
been recommended by the Central
Government uniformly to all the States
for public distribution. These are
Wheat, Rice, Imported Edible Oils,
Sugar and Kerosene, apart from Soft
Coke and Controlled Cloth. The res-
ponsibility for procurement, storage,
transportation of these commodities up-
to the State/Union Territory, is under-
taken on behalf of the Central Govern-
ment for each commodity by a desig-
nated Central agency. The latter
hands the stocks over to the State Gov-
ernment or its nominee for supply to
the fair-price shops and other retail
outlets in the State for issue to the
consumers. These commodities are
supplied to the State Governments at
uniform issue prices which are fixed
from time to time by the Central Gov-
ernment. The States are permitted to
add to these prices, local handling and
transportation charges etc., so as to
arrive at the end-retail price for the
commodity. This retail price, which in-
cludes the retailers's commission,
differs from State to State depending
upon the local circumstances. In the
case of levy sugar, however, there is
uniform retail price of Rs. 3.75 per

kilogram at which it is issued to the consumers under the public distribution system. The quantity of each commodity issued to a consumer by the State Government differs as between the States, depending on the consumer habits and preference availability and local condition. Similarly, in addition to the seven commodities mentioned above, State Government has the option to include any other items of mass consumption in the public distribution system, if it so wishes, by arranging for their procurement on its own. This a number of States are also issuing items like soap Match-box, cycle tyres and tubes etc., through the public distribution system. In all such matters, it would neither be possible nor practicable in the interests of the consumers to adopt a uniform policy throughout the country because of the variations in the circumstances, existing in the respective States/Union Territories. Moreover, in a system like Public Distribution, which runs on coordination between the Centre and the States, a certain measure of autonomy and freedom of action to the States is most essential for the successful implementation of the system.

Crash of Sugar Prices due to Heavy release of Free Sale Sugar

*114. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association and National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories have lodged a strong protest with Government for the second time for ordering an unusually large scale release of free sale sugar in the market;

(b) whether this large scale release of sugar has resulted in crash in the sugar prices in the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Sugar

Mills Association and National Federation of Coop. Sugar Factories have sent representations asking for reduction in the quantity of monthly free sale sugar quotas with a view to stabilise sugar prices in open market at higher levels enabling the factories to improve their realisations from sale of free sale sugar.

(b) and (c) I was with a view to safeguard the interest of consumers particularly during festival period and also to keep the surplus availability of sugar within manageable limits that the quantum of monthly freesale quota was increased and these quota ranged from 3.00 to 3.30 lakh tonnes during the period August—December, 1982. Subsequently taking into account the market situation, the lack of seasonal demand, availability of alternative sweeteners, the quota for January and February, 1984 was reduced to 2.50 lakh tonnes and 2.00 lakh tonnes respectively. Freesale quota for March, 1983 has been further reduced to 1.50 lakh tonnes. Thus always releases have been governed by the need for keeping the price level at a reasonable level in the context of the viability of mills and consumer interest. In future months also the release of freesale quota will be regulated in a judicious manner so as to keep the prices at reasonable levels.

Consignment of Shoes and Kit Bags by Japanese Firm Lost in Transit

†115. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of 550 pairs of training shoes and 1000 kit bags supplied by Japanese firm for the Indian team participating in the Ninth Asian Games was lost in transit from Delhi Air-port to the Asiad village; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reported Sale of substandard/Adul- terated Fertilisers

*117. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recent-
ly pointed out that about 60 per cent
of the fertilisers sold to the farmers in
the country were found to be sub-
standard or adulterated,

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has
taken any steps to check adulteration
in the fertilisers which is supplied to
the farmers, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No
Sir. The reference to 60 per cent was
with regard to the samples of pestici-
des drawn by the Survey Team on
Pesticides.

(b) and (c) As a general policy of
ensuring supply of quality agricultural
inputs the Government have taken up
the following important measures in
respect of fertilisers:—

(i) The Fertiliser Control Order has
been issued by the Central Govern-
ment with a view to regulate quality,
prices and distribution of fertilisers.

(ii) The enforcement of this Order
has been entrusted to the State Gov-
ernments who have been directed to
get fertiliser samples checked in the
'Central Fertiliser Quality Control
Laboratory' and thirty six State Labo-
ratories set up for this purpose. State
Government have been given adequate
powers to enforce various provisions of
this Order and prosecute those selling
adulterated and substandard fertiliser.

(iii) The Fertiliser Control Order has
been declared a Special Order for
the purpose of summary trial of offen-
ders.

(iv) The Central Government moni-
tors the quality control position in re-
spect of fertilisers through periodic re-
ports from State Governments.

(v) To educate the State enforce-
ment Staff regular training program-
me at the Central Fertiliser Quality
Control and Training Institute is orga-
nised.

(vi) Recently, the Central Govern-
ment have assumed powers to appoint
their own quality control inspectors to
supplement the work being done by
the State enforcement machinery

(vii) Two survey teams have also
been appointed to report on the quali-
ty control arrangements of fertilisers
in the country.

(viii) Central teams are sent to
States for on the spot enquiry on the
receipt of complaints of sale of adul-
terated/sub-standard fertilisers. Recen-
tly, a number of such teams were sent
to various places in Uttar Pradesh.

(ix) The Fertiliser Control Order is
under a comprehensive review to make
the law more stringent.

Decline in Fertiliser Consumption

*118. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the
last four years there has been a steep
decline in the rate of growth of ferti-
liser consumption;

(b) if so, what is the decline in the
rate of growth of fertiliser consump-
tion;

(c) whether this decline has resulted
in the renewed agricultural stagnation
and augmentation of foodgrains im-
ports in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(d) if so, the consequent loss in foreign exchange and whether this loss exceeds the subsidy on fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b): The growth rate of fertiliser consumption registered a decline in 1979-80, as compared to 1978-79, due to severe drought in the country. In 1980-81 and 1981-82, in spite of the aberrant weather conditions, it started picking up. However, in 1982-83, the growth rate of fertiliser consumption is again likely to suffer due to drought and aberrant weather conditions.

The growth rates of fertiliser consumption during the last 4 years are as follows—

Year	Growth rate (%)
1978-79.	19.4
1979-80.	2.7
1980-81.	4.9
1981-82.	9.9

(c) No, Sir. There is no stagnation in agriculture. Over the base level of agricultural production assumed by the Planning Commission at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the annual growth rate of agricultural production during the first two years has been 2.66 per cent, which is higher than the long term growth trend of 2.48 per cent during the last 15 years. Record production in foodgrains, rice, wheat, oilseeds jute and sugarcane was achieved during 1981-82. In spite of severe drought, a record rabi production of 56 to 57 million tonnes of foodgrains is expected during 1982-83.

As regards import of foodgrains, the Government made import of wheat during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 with a view to strengthening the buffer stocks as a measure of national

food security and to combat the pressure on prices.

(d) Does not arise.

Sardar Sarovar Project.

*119. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the upto date expenditure incurred on Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) the share in this expenditure of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra;

(c) how much against their share has been paid by these States;

(d) what measures are being taken by Government to ensure contribution of their due shares for timely completion of Sardar Sarovar Project; and

(e) whether the progress of the project has been affected due to lack of adequate funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 203.5 crores is anticipated to be incurred on Sardar Sarovar Project upto end March, 1983.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have intimated the share of anticipated expenditure upto end March, 1983 of the three beneficiary States as below:

Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 48.30 crores
Rajasthan	Rs. 11.48 crores
Maharashtra	Rs. 21.50 crores

	Rs. 81.03 crores

(c) An amount of Rs. 3 crores each has so far been paid by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to Gujarat.

(d) A meeting of the Chief Ministers of the beneficiary States was convened by the Union Minister, Incharge of Irrigation, in December, 1981 to discuss this issue. Subsequently the

matter was taken up with the Planning Commission for making adequate provision of funds in the Annual Plan of their respective States. In the meeting of the Sardar Sarover Construction Advisory Committee recently held in January 1983, the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan were required to pay their dues to Gujarat expeditiously. All efforts are thus being made to persuade the State Governments to make timely payments of their share costs.

(e) The progress of work on the project are satisfactory as requisite funds are so far being provided by the Government of Gujarat for the execution of the project.

Extension of D.P.A.P.

†120. SHRI DAULATTSINHJI
JADEJA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended the Drought Prone Area Programme, and

(b) if so, the details of the work to be done under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) The coverage of the Drought Prone Area Programme has been revised from the beginning of 1982-83. The programme now covers 510 blocks in 69 Districts.

(b) The work to be done under the programme varies from area to area depending upon its requirements. The main activities under the programme are: soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, afforestation, pasture development and livestock development.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार में बाढ़

†121 श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार के अधिकांश जिले प्रतिवर्ष गंगा गोमती साई घाघरा आदि नदियों के भयकर बाढ़ की चपेट में आते हैं और इद जिलों में प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उक्त राज्यों के इन जिलों में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुई क्षति का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या का कोई स्थाई हल ढूढने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बिहार के कुछ जिले गंगा तथा उसकी सहायक नदियों में आने वाली मध्यम से लेकर भारी दर्जे की बाढ़ों से प्रभावित होते हैं ।

(ख) 1978-82 को अधि के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों तथा पश्चिमी बिहार में बाढ़ क्षति को जिसकी सूचना राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई है दिखाने वाला विवरण उपाबंध—एक तथा दो पर दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) : बाढ़ नियंत्रण एक राज्य-विषय होने के कारण बाढ़ नियंत्रण और अन्य सम्बद्ध स्कीमों का

सूत्रीकरण और कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और इस सेक्टर के लिए धन की व्यवस्था भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने वार्षिक योजना बजटों में की जाती है। गंगा बेसिन वाले राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग गठित किया है। गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण

के लिए एक व्यापक योजना तैयार करने और उभारात्मक उपायों के मुझात्र देने के अलावा यह आयोग राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए तैयार की गई स्कीमों की जांच करके और जहां भी आवश्यक होता है तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन दे कर भी राज्यों को सहायता करता है।

उपाबन्ध-एक

1978-82 की अवधि के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में हुई बाढ़ क्षति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(लाख रुपये)

क्र० सं०	जिला	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	सुल्तानपुर	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचना नहीं दी गई।	शून्य	750.30	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचना नहीं दी गई।	285.39
2	प्रतापगढ़	"	शून्य	1331.54	"	0.05
3	इलाहाबाद	"	शून्य	1500.00	"	1694.19
4	बहराइच	"	2389.20	320.88	"	8306.27
5	गोंडा	"	1208.29	1586.91	"	6630.00
6	फाँजाबाद	"	57.18	2384.10	"	542.42
7	बस्ती	"	479.35	800.00	"	3063.90
8	जौनपुर	"	शून्य	1045.00	"	301.66
9	मिर्जापुर	"	शून्य	397.38	"	811.69
10	वाराणसी	"	शून्य	145.00	"	605.17
11	गोरखपुर	"	513.79	571.74	"	1422.81
12	आजमगढ़	"	162.24	378.35	"	204.55
13	गाजीपुर	"	शून्य	155.71	"	551.06
14	देवरिया	"	203.87	522.84	"	769.43
15	बलिया	"	50.64	579.16	"	404.59
			5064.56	12468.91		25593.18

उपाबन्ध-दो

1978-82 की अवधि के दौरान, बिहार के पश्चिमी जिलों में हुई बाढ़ क्षति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

(लाख रुपये)

क्रम सं०	जिला	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	गोपालगंज	29.51	शून्य	शून्य	10.77	शून्य
2	सिवान	30.69	शून्य	478.93	276.94	214.00
3	सारण	851.96	शून्य	677.98	629.55	2241.42
4	भोजपुर	384.00	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	578.02
5	रोहतास	74.71	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
	जोड़	1370.87	शून्य	1156.91	917.26	3033.44

Suggestions of the High Level Committee to Increase the Efficiency of Water Use

1152. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level committee constituted by his Ministry in June, 1981 has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the various suggestions made by it to increase the efficiency of water use and the productivity of irrigated land in the country; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The High Level Committee constituted in June 1981 submitted its report to the Ministry of Irrigation on September 10, 1982.

(b) The broad outlines of the various suggestions made by the Committee are as follows:

(i) In the States, Command Area Development Wing of the Irrigation Department, headed by a senior level Secretary.

(ii) Multi-disciplinary technical inputs should be made available to the State Irrigation Department and a new Water Management and Land Development wing should be constituted in the State Irrigation Department for operation and maintenance of canals under Major and Medium Irrigation Projects and for bigger minor irrigation projects with culturable command area more than 500 hectares each.

(iii) For successful implementation of the Command Area Development Programme, including water management and land development, training at various levels would be needed. For this training, institutes

will be required at national level and State levels.

(iv) The farmers in the command area are also to be trained in respect of economical use of water, adoption of optional cropping pattern and observation of warabandi etc.

(c) The Report of the Committee was accepted by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and a letter was addressed by the Union Minister of Irrigation to all the Chief Ministers of the States, in September 1982, stating that in view of the urgent need for stepping up productivity, he would commend that the recommendations of the Committee be accepted and implemented by the State Governments expeditiously. As far as Government of India is concerned, action is being taken for constitution of three Working Groups, as recommended by the Committee, in respect of fixation of norms of various activities, formulation of comprehensive technical manual on Farm Development and water Management and assessment of training needs and setting up training institutes.

दिल्ली में रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के मालिकों द्वारा पिसाई की दरें बढ़ाये जाने का औचित्य

1153 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में फ्लोर मिलों के मालिकों द्वारा पिसाई की दरें कितनी बार बढ़ाई गई हैं तथा कब-कब बढ़ाई गई हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान फ्लोर मिलों के मालिकों को दी जाने वाली बिजली यूनिटों की दरें कितनी बढ़ाई गई हैं तथा कब-कब बढ़ाई गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का कमजोर वर्गों को राहत देने की दृष्टि से पिसाई दरें

कम करने हेतु कोई उपाय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए अनुसूच्य मिलिंग मार्जिन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। वस्तुतः इस अवधि के दौरान फ्लोर मिलों के समूचे मिलिंग मार्जिन में मामूली कमी हुई है।

(ख) फ्लोर मिलों के लिए लागू औद्योगिक बिजली की दरें 1979-80 में निर्धारित की गई थीं और उसके बाद इनमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ग) दिल्ली में अपनाए जा रहे वितरण पैटर्न के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर गेहूँ के उत्पादों को पूर्ति की जा रही है।

House Building Advance to Class III and IV Government Employees

1154. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will enhance the quantum of House Building Advance to Class III and Class IV employees considering the manifold increase in the cost of construction materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government due to financial constraints.

Amount Earmarked under Sixth Five Year Plan for Agriculture

1155. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked in Sixth Five year plan period towards Agriculture;

(b) the amount spent in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent in 1983-84;

(d) the main works undertaken in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(e) the Agricultural programme proposed to be taken up in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the total outlay earmarked for various Central and State Sector Programme relating to Agriculture, including Cooperation, is Rs. 6609.3 crores.

(b) The total amount spent on various Central and State Sector Programmes relating to Agriculture, including Cooperation, was Rs. 1133.9 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 1310.4 crores in 1981-82. The outlay approved for 1982-83 is Rs. 1402.6 crores. As the year 1982-83 is not yet over, information relating to the amount spent is not available.

(c) Details of outlays for 1983-84 would be available in the Annual Plan Document which will be placed before Parliament by the Planning Commission as soon as possible after the presentation of the State and Central Budgets.

(d) and (e) The main programmes undertaken during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and to be taken up during 1983-84 broadly relate to Agricultural Research and Education, Crop Husbandry Soil & Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Forestry, Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions, development of cooperative activities etc.

Godowns in Rural Areas

1156. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns functioning in the rural areas at the end of 1981;

(b) how many additional godowns were targeted to be set up during 1982; and

(c) the progress achieved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) Since there are large number of private, public cooperative godowns functioning in rural areas, specific information about the total number of such godowns is not being maintained by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Targets under this scheme as for other schemes are fixed for the financial year and not for the calendar year. During the year 1981-82 against a target for the creation of additional storage capacity of 5 lakh metric tonnes, proposals for the creation of storage capacity of 5,01,910 metric tonnes were sanctioned and Central assistance disbursed. The target for the year 1982-83 is an additional storage capacity of 4 lakh metric tonnes. Sanctioned godowns are in different stages of implementation and State Govts. have been requested to report completion.

Facilities provided for Sowing Operation of Rabi Crops

1157. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some directions have been issued by the Central Government to various States to ensure that maxi-

imum sowing of wheat is completed by the end of November;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions and the facilities that have been asked by Government to be provided to the farmers;

(c) whether steps have been suggested to the States regarding intensification of major, medium and minor irrigation works, mounting a campaign for utilising every drop of water in the commands areas of irrigation system and mobilisation of adequate credit facilities through co-operatives and commercial banks; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been suggested that the production of wheat can be considerably improved if the following important and critical factors are taken care of:—

(i) Optimum soil moisture conditions at the times of sowing, crown root initiation and at dough stage;

(ii) Preparation of appropriate seed beds;

(iii) Selection of suitable high yielding varieties with good germination percentage;

(iv) Treatment of seed with fungicides;

(v) Right time of sowing (between 15th and 30th November);

(vi) Application of recommended doses of manures and fertilisers;

(vii) Use of seed-cum-fertiliser drill and where such drills are not available placement of fertiliser in the furrow below the seed be ensured;

(viii) Assured supply of canal water and electricity and diesel for operating pumpsets;

(ix) Control of weeds; and

(x) Easy availability of credit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are given below;

(i) Completion of irrigation works including water channels, electrification of tubewells and commissioning of tubewells out of use due to lack of spare parts or repairs;

(ii) Regulating and restoring flow of water to synchronise with critical periods of crop growth;

(iii) Repairing water courses;

(iv) Launching warabandi;

(v) Implementing cropping pattern for maximum production throughout the command area;

(vi) Fixing targets of production on an outlet basis;

(vii) Arranging timely supply of inputs;

(viii) Intensive extension efforts; and

(ix) Mobilisation of adequate credit facilities through cooperatives and commercial banks for assigning credit targets to each cooperative society and rural branch of commercial banks and Organise credit melas.

पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान करने में
हुई प्रगति

1158. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं, जिनमें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ;

(ख) इस कार्य को धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्य के मार्ग में मुख्य रुकावटें क्या हैं तथा इन रुकावटों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) छठी योजना के दौरान पता लगाये गये सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत जिसमें वर्षभर जल उपलब्ध हो, मुहैया करा कर लाभान्वित किये जाने का प्रयास किया जायेगा। छठी योजना के आरम्भ में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचित समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या लगभग 2.31 लाख थी।

(ख) और (ग) जल मुहैया कराने की प्रगति की गति में वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 25,978 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेयजल मुहैया कराया गया जब कि 1981-82 के दौरान 29,837 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया कराया गया। वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए लगभग 42,000 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल मुहैया करने का लक्ष्य है। इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए मूल आवश्यकताओं में से एक आवश्यकता वित्तीय संसाधन है। कुछ राज्यों में वास्तविक तथा जनशक्ति की कमी है। छठी योजना में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए पांचवीं योजना (1974-79) के 429.27 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की तुलना में परिव्यय 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये तक पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में यदि कोई रुकावटें हों तो उनका पता लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ आवधिक सम्मेलनों का भी आयोजन किया जाता है। 19 जनवरी 1983 को राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुए पिछले सम्मेलन में यह संकल्प पारित किया गया था

कि छठी योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया करने के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को तेज करने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। दूसरा संकल्प यह पारित किया गया कि जहां कहीं व्यवहार्य है स्वच्छ कुओं तथा हैण्ड पम्पों सहित नलकूपों जैसी कम लागत की योजनाओं पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए। इस सम्मेलन में यह संकल्प भी पारित किया गया था कि राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की अपेक्ष समितियां कम से कम प्रत्येक तिमाही पर प्रगति का प्रबोधन करें और निधियों सामग्री, स्टाफ, अन्तरविभागीय समन्वय इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं को शीघ्रता से सुलझाएं। क्योंकि पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें योजनाएं बनाती हैं तथा उनका कार्यान्वयन करती हैं इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मुख्य कदम उठाने होते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्बल वर्गों के लिए
मकान

1159. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्बल वर्गों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क)
और (ख) आवास राज्य का विषय है।

योजना नियतनों के भीतर, राज्य सरकारें आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आवास सहित विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के लिए निधियां उद्दिष्ट करने में स्वतन्त्र हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश आवास तथा विकास बोर्ड से प्राप्त समाज के आर्थिक

दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए तीन आवास परियोजनाएं आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम केन्द्र सरकार का एक उद्यम है, में जांचाधीन है। उन के व्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं:-

परियोजना का नाम	परियोजना लागत	ऋण की राशि	रिहायशी एकक
1	2	3	4
(लाख रुपयों में)			
1. संयुक्त आवास योजना दमदयाकोठी, मुरादाबाद	18.19	15.25	228
2. तृतीय संयुक्त परियोजना, यमुनापार, आगरा	35.55	28.27	300
(स्थल तथा सेवा)	23.41	22.78	479
3. झूसी, इलाहाबाद में प्रथम हुडको संयुक्त आवास योजना	41.64	33.17	353
			(स्थल तथा सेवा)

Support price for groundnut

1160. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL;
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum support price fixed for the groundnut for the year 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price fixed is much less than the demand of the agriculturists;

(c) if so, what is the price demanded by the agriculturists; and

(d) what is the formula adopted for fixing the price of groundnut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

The minimum support price fixed for groundnut-in-shell of fair average quality for 1982-83 is Rs. 295/- per quintal.

(b) and (c) Farmers' organisations have been asking for rise in support prices of various commodities. However, no representation had been received for fixation of ground-nut price at a particular level.

(d) Government fixes the minimum support prices for groundnut on the basis of recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. While recommending the support price, the A.P.C. considers, *inter-alia*, cost of production of the commodity, ruling market prices, terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the need to give incentives to farmers to adopt improved technology.

प्याज का उत्पादन

1161. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष प्याज की भारी फसल हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी हुई है;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष प्याज को उसी भाव पर बेचा जा रहा है, जिस पर इसे गत वर्ष बेचा गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या अधिक उत्पादन का इसके मूल्य पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख) चालू वर्ष (1982-83) के लिए प्याज उत्पादन के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) 29-1-83 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह के लिए प्याज का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 359.1 रहा जो कि गत वर्ष के तदनुसूची सप्ताह के 333.5 सूचकांक से अधिक है।

(घ) 1982-83 के उत्पादन अनुमानों की उपलब्धि के अभाव में फसल के आकार का मूल्य स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। तथापि प्याज सम्बन्धी वर्तमान सूचकांक उच्चतम स्तर पर है।

Abnormal rent charged for houses constructed on land and financial assistance provided by Government

1162. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the house owners in Gole Market, Hanuman

Lane, Chitranjan Park, Baird Road and other areas in Delhi who construct their houses on the land provided by Government at concessional rate and with financial assistance sanctioned by Government at easy terms are letting out a portion or whole of their houses at abnormally high rental charges;

(b) if so, whether such practice often results in unpleasant confrontation between the tenants and the owners who not only ill-treat the tenants but also threaten them with forcible eviction; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to put an end to such racket in rental charges and fix a ceiling according to the size and location of the accommodation let out by the house owners?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry
does not monitor such information.

(c) A tenant can approach the Rent Controller for fixation of the Standard Rent under Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, if he feels that he is being overcharged by the house owner.

समेकित विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत
छोटे शहरों का विकास

1163. श्री चतुर्भुज :

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :

श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छोटे शहरों के विकास के लिए समेकित विकास योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं और यदि हां तो इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कुल कितने छोटे शहरों को शामिल करने का विचार है;

(ब) राजस्थान में इस योजना में कितने शहरों को शामिल किया गया है तथा झालावाड़ और कोटा के छोटे शहरों में यह योजना कब तक चालू हो जायेगी; और

(ग) इस योजना के लिए क्या मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 231 शहरों के एकीकृत विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य को आबंटित कुल शहरों की संख्या 11 (ग्यारह) है। अभी तक इन सभी शहरों को योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित किया गया है।

11 शहरों की अनुमोदित सूची में कोटा जिले का केवल एक शहर नामतः वाराण शामिल किया है। राज्य सरकार ने झालावाड़ जिले के किसी भी शहर का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित शहरों के लिए एकीकृत नगर विकास परियोजनाएँ उन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में आरम्भ की जाती हैं जिसकी लागत आमतौर पर 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती है और केन्द्रीय सहायता लागत का 50 प्रतिशत या 40 लाख रुपये इसमें से जो भी कम हो दी जाती है। शेष निधियां राज्य तथा स्थानीय शासनों द्वारा दी जाती हैं। मार्ग निर्देशनों में समान आधार पर निम्नलिखित मदें केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये पात्र हैं :—

(i) भूमि अर्जन और विकास

(ii) सड़कों तथा बस स्टैंडों का निर्माण सहित यातायात तथा

परिवहन वाहनों की खरीद इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

(iii) दूर-दराज के प्रदेश के लाभार्थ मार्केट मण्डियों तथा औद्योगिक इस्टेट का विकास और अन्य सुविधायें।

इसके अतिरिक्त जिन घटकों को राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियां दी जाती हैं उनमें मलिनवस्ती सुधार, नगरीय नवीकरण लघु उद्योग जलपूर्ति, मल निर्यास, नाली व्यवस्था, स्वच्छता चिकित्सा सुविधायें, पार्क, खेल मैदान शामिल हैं?

Agreement between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh on Construction of Joint Projects on Inter State Rivers

1164. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh agreed to construct joint projects in the year 1978 on inter-State rivers;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers and the irrigation, Barrages and projects agreed to and the distribution of the water among the States thereof;

(c) the names of the projects and barrages undertaken by the two States for execution, since the agreement and

(d) the names of the irrigation projects and Barrages which are under survey and investigation completed and the project reports by the States to utilise the water for irrigation prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) & (b) In the interested meetings held on 15th December, 1978 between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa,

sharing waters of Godavari river basin and of Nagavali, Jhanjhavathi, Buhuda and Vamsadhara rivers and other joint minor irrigation schemes were discussed. Some minor irrigation schemes have headworks in Orissa and others have command partly in Orissa and partly in Andhra Pradesh. It was agreed that the command area under the joint schemes would be served between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh approximately in the ratio of 2:1.

(c) Joint projects being minor schemes which are investigated, formulated, funded and implemented by the State Governments, no details are available. However, project reports on Vamsadhara Stage II and Jhanjhavathi have been received and are pending approval on account of differences of views between the two States. The Andhra Pradesh State Government representatives during the Plan discussions have intimated, that preliminary works on the Vamsadhara Stage II and Jhanjhavathi Project have been taken up. The Government of Orissa have also taken up construction of Badanala Irrigation Project approved by the Planning Commission in 1981 across the Ganguda river, a tributary of Vamsadhara. The Upper Indravati Dam and the Potteruvagu Barrage project benefiting Orissa have been taken up for construction.

(d) No reports of major and medium joint projects for which survey and investigations have been completed have so far been received in the Central Water Commission for technical clearance and approval of the Planning Commission.

Non Supply of Food-Items to Government Employees Dhanbad

1165. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great difficulties Central Gov-

ernment employees are facing in the Dhanbad industrial Belt in Bihar due to the non-supply of foodgrains in the fair price shops in the district; if so, facts in details;

(b) whether the Central Government has any plan to supply foodgrain on ration cards to the Central Government employees through their respective departments without routing through the State Government's distribution system; and

(c) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertiliser Allotment to States

1166. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of fertilisers so far allotted to various States during the Kharif (February—July) 1982 and Rabi (August 1982—January 1983) seasons, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of fertilisers made to various States/UTs/Commodity Boards for Kharif 1982 and Rabi 1982-83 seasons,

(In lakh tonnes of Nutrients N+P+K)

State/U.T.	Allocation	
	Kharif 1982	Rabi 1982-83
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.86	4.38
2. TamilNadu	2.64	3.61
3. Karnataka	2.61	1.59
4. Kerala	0.61	0.58
5. Pondicherry.	0.07	0.08
6. Maharashtra	3.35	2.27
7. Gujarat	2.20	2.50
8. Goa	0.04	0.03
9. Madhya Pradesh	1.51	1.62
10. Rajasthan	0.67	1.41
11. Punjab	2.67	5.48
12. Haryana	1.11	1.57
13. Uttar Pradesh	4.87	10.71
14. Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.08
15. Jammu & Kashmir	0.22	0.19
16. Delhi	0.03	0.03
17. West Bengal	1.44	2.53
18. Bihar	0.94	1.76
19. Orissa	0.54	0.52
20. Assam.	0.12	0.12
21. Meghalaya	0.03	0.02
22. Tripura	0.03	0.02
23. Manipur	0.04	0.01
24. Commodity Boards	0.97	0.88
	29.72	42.04

Note: Minor quantities were allotted to Mizoram, Dadra, Nagar Haveli Chandigarh, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Japan's Offers to Help Improving Citrus Production

1167. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has offered help to India in improving citrus production;

(b) if so, what are the plants identified for research and citrus production;

(c) what are the efforts made by Government to improve the productivity of orchards; and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) A team of Japanese Scientists visited India in 1971, 1972 and 1973. Thereafter a project was formulated on citrus by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. After protracted negotiations and correspondence this proposal did not materialise.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducts Research on citrus through its All India Coordinated fruit Improvement Project. The research programme includes germplasm collection, varietal evaluation and improvement, spacing propagation, root stocks training and pruning, agrotechniques (nutrition irrigation, orchard management and weed control), growth and development and management of pests and diseases.

Government of India has sanctioned a Central Sector Scheme for Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchard-cum-Nursery which is being implemented through State Farms Corporation of India in various States and citrus is included in the fruits selected for multiplication in progeny orchards.

बलजीत नगर कालोनी को नियमित किया जाना

1168. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के शादीपुर म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड संख्या 100 में बलजीत नगर कालोनी गत 30 वर्षों से विद्यमान है और यदि हां तो अब तक इसे नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या बलजीत नगर के निवासी नगर-निगम को जल कर बिजली कर, अग्नि-शमन कर और सफाई कर का भुगतान करते रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या देश के एक संसद सदस्य और एक सामाजिक संगठन बलजीत नगर को नियमित करने की कई वर्षों से मांग कर रहे हैं और यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) सरकार का बलजीत नगर को अब तक नियमित करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :
(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि बलजीत नगर कालोनी बहुत वर्षों से है। इस कालोनी के अधिसूचित मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्र होने से इसे मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा उन्मूलन) अधिनियम/1956 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत माना जा रहा है। तथापि ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि सरकार द्वारा अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार अधिसूचित मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्रों की अनधिकृत कालोनियों को भी नियमित कर दिया जाए।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि वलजीत नगर के निवासियों से जल कर, विद्युत् कर तथा अग्नि कर वसूल किए जा रहे हैं परन्तु उनसे सफाई कर वसूल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी हां। जैसा कि उपयुक्त (क) में कहा गया है अधिसूचित मलिन बस्ता क्षेत्रों के नियमितीकरण के अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

(घ) अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण का कार्य चरणबद्ध तरीके से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है किसी विशेष कालोनी के नियमितीकरण के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in Orissa

1169. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the schemes, financial aid and progress in the execution of schemes under the Accelerated Rural water supply Programme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Supply Programme (ARP) the Government of Orissa has implemented rural water supply schemes through provision of tubewells with hand-pumps. The Central assistance under the programme is intended to supplement the resources of the State Government in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The financial assistance made

available and the number of problem villages covered from the year 1977-78 are as follows:—

Year	Financial assistance (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of problem villages covered under ARP
1977-78.	180.00	898
1978-79.	212.00	1,867
1979-80.	203.00	1,639
1980-81.	307.00	858
1981-82.	593.00	1,502
1982-83	766.00	2,280 (target)

Participation of NCC Cadets in Asiad

1170. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to states:

(a) the total number of NCC boys and girls cadets that took part in various activities in Asiad;

(b) the total amount spent for the food, lodging, transportation and other facilities provided to the NCC cadets during the Asiad;

(c) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received from the NCC cadets regarding the arrangements made for their food and lodging; and

(d) if so, the details of the complaints and the subsequent action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 910

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,37,865/- was spent out of the budget for Asian Games for providing facilities like furniture, conservancy, electricity and incidentals for camp at Delhi for NCC

cadets. The expenditure on food and transportation of cadets from and to their States, costumes, were borne by the State Government concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

पश्चिम सागरपुर और पूर्वी सागरपुर कालोनियां

1171. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम सागरपुर और पूर्वी सागरपुर कालोनियों में पिछली बार सर्वेक्षण किस वर्ष किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1977 अथवा 1978 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर इन कालोनियों को वर्ष 1982 में नियमित किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है क्योंकि उन कालोनियों में रहने वाले लोगों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों का निर्माण 1978 के बाद किया गया और वे अपने परिवारों के साथ वहां पर रहे हैं ;

(घ) वर्ष 1981 अथवा 1982 में इन कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या वहां पर रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के घरों को बचाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इन कालोनियों का पुनः सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि वर्ष 1978-79 में एक गैर-सरकारी वास्तुक के माध्यम से पूर्वी और पश्चिमी सागरपुर का

सर्वेक्षण करवाया गया था और इस सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित, उनके नियमितीकरण नक्शों का अनुमोदन उसको स्थायी समिति द्वारा 25-10-1982 को किया गया था ।

(ग) से (ङ) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार, केवल उन्हीं रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं को नियमित किया जाना है जो क्रमशः 30-6-77 और 16-2-77 से पूर्व इन कालोनियों में बने थे । इसलिए दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया कि इस क्षेत्र का पुनः सर्वेक्षण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Substandard Material used in D.D.A. Self Financing Flats in Janakpuri

1172. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substandard bricks and other material has been used in the construction of self-financing flats in Janakpuri, Pocket "B",

(b) has any detailed examination of these flats been conducted by the Chief Engineer, quality control of the D.D.A. and if so, with what results, and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has denied this.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that no detailed examination of these flats has

so far been conducted by the Chief Engineer (Quality Control).

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Mushroom Research and Training Centre

1173. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a national centre for mushroom research and training; and

(b) if so, the functioning of the proposed centre and estimated cost thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is setting up a National Centre for Mushroom Research and Training at Solan in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The functions of this centre are as under:

- (a) To conduct a survey of naturally occurring mushroom with a view to identify and catalogue the edible species for possibility of cultivation of promising strains thereof;
- (b) To carry out research on all aspects relevant to cultivation, production, and post-harvest technology;
- (c) To conduct research on spawn on *Agaricus*, *Pleurotus* and *Volvariella* etc., with a view to screen and evolve high yielding strains with wide adaptability using various techniques like introduction, mutation hybridization etc; and
- (d) To train scientists, growers (including landless workers)

owners of home garden, teachers, students and extension workers.

The estimated cost of the National Centre for Mushroom Research and Training at Solan is of Rs. 18,35,600/- (Rupees Eighteen lakhs thirty five thousand six hundred only) for the period 1982-83 to 1984-85, during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sitting of Advisory Committee in the Ministry

1174. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the sittings of the various bodies (Advisory Committees) functioning under his Ministry;

(b) whether the standing committee on Central Ravine Reclamation Board which reviews the implementation of programmes of the States had a very few sitting during the last 7 or 8 years; and

(c) if so the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Damages to Drinking Water Wells in Orissa due to Floods

1175. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that a large number of open drinking water wells have been badly damaged and most of these wells had been filled up by debris in the State of Orissa due to flood;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have approached the Central Government that these wells need to be dewatered, cleaned of debris and disinfected; and

(c) if so the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and
(b). Yes Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Government of India have sanctioned the following ceilings of expenditure :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1982-83	1983-84
Non-Plan		
1. Water Supply arrangements	3.94	1.31
2. Restoration of tubewells	6.23	2.08
3. Temporary tubewells	10.11	3.37
4. Sanitary wells under community development department	5.25	1.75
Total	25.53	8.51
Plan		
1. Water supply schemes	95.01	31.68
2. Equipment & Machinery	3.38	1.12
3. Restoration of tubewells	366.75	122.25
	465.14	155.05
<i>For Sambhalpur Floods</i>		
<i>Non-Plan</i>		
1. Supply of water through tankers and temporary tubewells	2.00	
2. Disinfection of water resources etc.	0.30	
3. Drinking water supply	26.43	
	28.73	
Plan		
1. New tubewells in scarcity areas		4.00 lakhs

Prescribing Sugar Milling Capacity to 2000 Tonnes per day

1176. SHRI BALSHAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the high cost involved in setting up a sugar mill, there is any proposal before the Government to ensure that the sugar milling capacity is kept to a minimum of 2000 tonnes per day instead of 1250 tonnes per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the sugar units presently operating with 1250 M.T. per day are economically viable;

(c) if so, whether Government would ensure that in future a minimum milling capacity of 2000 tonnes per day is prescribed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d) Government is not considering the establishment of new sugar factories having a minimum capacity of 2000 tonnes cane per day (TCD) instead of 1250 TCD. A standard sugar factory having an initial capacity of 1250 TCD can easily be expanded with few additions to a capacity of 2000 TCD. Due to the steep increase in the cost of plant and machinery, a 1250 TCD sugar factory was not proving economically viable. The Government have, therefore, sanctioned a scheme to provide incentives to such new sugar factories based in part on excise duty concession and in part on higher percentage of levy free sugar quota.

Receipts for ground rent paid by allottees of MIG Flats in East of Kailash

1177. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. does not issue any receipts for the Ground Rent paid annually by the allottees of the

MIG Flats in the East of Kailash since the last 3-4 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the absence of such receipts being formally issued by the D.D.A. the allottees are being denied rebate for such payments by the Income Tax authorities;

(d) whether he will direct the D.D.A. to invariably issue receipts for such payments not only in future but also for payments made the past; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that payment of Ground Rent is received by the authorised branches of the State Bank of India and Central Bank of India through challan forms. One copy of the challan duly receipted is given to the Payee by the bank authorised receive the payment and no separate receipt is necessary from the DDA. For payments received through Demand Drafts from out-station allottees, necessary receipt is issued by the DDA, which is sent to them by post.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e) The DDA has reported that the receipt given by the bank on its behalf provides acknowledgement of the amount received and no further receipt from it is necessary.

Renovations proposed for Vigyan Bhavan

1178. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether renovations are proposed for Vigyan Bhavan and if so, full details of expenditure involved;

(b) when was the last renovation done and the expenditure involved;

(c) what was the original total expenditure on Vigyan Bhavan when first built and the total expenditure on its 'renovations' including the one now proposed;

(d) what is the year-wise annual expenditure on upkeep and maintenance of Vigyan Bhavan for the last 5 years and income therefrom; and

(e) whether Government will consider steps to reduce public expenditure on Vigyan Bhavan and other such buildings and facilities considering the overall poverty of the country and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) Modifications are being
carried out to Vigyan Bhavan and
Vigyan Bhavan Annexe to suit the
requirements of the Seventh Non-Alig-
ned Conference 1983. Expenditure
involved is likely to be about Rs. 165.00
lakh.

(b) Last modifications were carried
out in Vigyan Bhavan and Vigyan
Bhavan Annexe in 1979-80 at an ex-
penditure of Rs. 260 lakh.

(c) The information is as under:—

(i) Expenditure incurred on cons-
truction of Vigyan Bhavan in
1956—Rs. 93.3 lakh.

(ii) Expenditure incurred on cons-
truction of Vigyan Bhavan Annexe
in 1967-68—Rs. 44 lakh.

(iii) Expenditure incurred on con-
structions to Vigyan Bhavan and
Vigyan Bhavan Annexe in 1979-80
—RS. 260 lakh.

(iv) Expenditure likely to be in-
curred on modifications and addi-
tional facilities to Vigyan Bhavan
and Vigyan Bhavan Annexe during
1982-83—Rs. 165 lakh.

(d) The information will be laid on
the table of the Sabha.

(e) Minimum expenditure is being
incurred on maintenance of facilities
in Vigyan Bhavan and other such
buildings.

Assistance to West Bengal for Drought

1179. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state the aid/assis-
tance proposed to be given during the
remaining part of the current financial
year to West Bengal Government to
meet the drought situation prevailing
in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):
The State Government had submitted
a memorandum in July, 1982. After
the visit of the Central Team and
approval of High Level Committee on
Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs.
24.77 crore was sanctioned on 15th
September, 1982.

A second memorandum on drought
was received from the State on 22nd
October, 1982. After the visit of the
Team and the approval of the High
Level Committee, a ceiling of expendi-
ture of Rs. 40.50 crore and a loan com-
ponent of Rs. 3 crore, was sanctioned
on 14th December, 1982.

These ceilings of expenditure are to
be utilised by March, 1983.

किसानों को शुद्ध उर्वरकों का उपलब्ध
कराना

1180. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शुद्ध रसायन उर्वरक किसानों
को अत्यन्त कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और
उन्होंने इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दिया है ;

(ख) क्या वक्तव्य की प्रामाणिक प्रति
सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) यदि शुद्ध रसायन उर्वरक किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है और सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ;

(घ) किसानों को रसायन उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ;

(ङ) मिश्रित उर्वरकों का निर्माण कर रहे बड़े और छोटे कारखानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उन कारखानों के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(च) क्या इन कारखानों द्वारा निर्मित उर्वरकों की प्रत्येक खेप की शुद्धता की जांच की जाती है और क्या नियमों के अनुसार उनके लिए प्रत्येक बोरी पर उर्वरक में मिलाए गए प्रत्येक संघटक का नाम और उसकी मात्रा लिखना आवश्यक है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) अच्छी किस्म के कृषि आदानों की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने की सामान्य नीति के रूप में भारत सरकार ने उर्वरकों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किये हैं :—

1. केन्द्र सरकार ने उर्वरकों की गुणवत्ता, मूल्यों और वितरण को विनियमित करने के विचार से उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश किया जारी है ।

2. इस आदेश को लागू करने का काम राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा गया है । उन्हें इस आदेश के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए पर्याप्त शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं ।

3. उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश को अपराधियों पर सक्षिप्त मुकदमा चलाने के प्रयोजन से एक विशेष आदेश घोषित किया गया है ।

4. केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों से आबधिक रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से उर्वरकों के संबंध में गुण नियंत्रण स्थिति का प्रबोधन कथती है ।

5. राज्य प्रवर्तन स्टाफ को शिक्षित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय उर्वरक गुण नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में नियमित रूप से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जाता है ।

6. हाल में, केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य प्रवर्तन तंत्र द्वारा किये जा रहे कार्य की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए अपने गुण नियंत्रण निरीक्षक नियुक्त करने की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त कर ली हैं ।

7. देश में गुण नियंत्रण व्यवस्था संबंधी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए दो सर्वेक्षण दल नियुक्त किए गए हैं ।

8. उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश पर व्यापक विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि इस कानून को और कठोर बनाया जा सके ।

(घ) सरकार किसानों को रासायनिक उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करती है :—

1. देशी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाना ।

2. देश में वास्तविक मांग और घरेलू उत्पादन के अंतर को कम करने के लिए उर्वरकों का आयात करना ।

3. खपत वाले क्षेत्रों में बफर भण्डारों का सृजन करना ।

4. सहकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के फुटकर विक्रेताओं के जाल के माध्यम से किसानों को उनके स्थान पर ही उर्वरकों का वितरण सुनिश्चित करना ।

5. आपूर्ति की स्थिति आदि का लगातार प्रबोधन करना ।

(ड) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(च) मिश्रण करने वाले एककों द्वारा विनिर्मित उर्वरकों की प्रत्येक खेप की जांच करने संबंधी जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा । उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के उपबंधों के अनुसार, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उर्वरक मिश्रणों के नाम, बोरे के माल का भारत तथा उसमें एन० पी० और के० का अनुपात प्रत्येक बोरे पर लिखना आवश्यक है ।

Supply of inferior quality of Wheat from F.P.S. of Delhi

1181. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheat available in the Fair Price Shops in the Capital is not of satisfactory quality;

(b) whether all rationed items are not simultaneously available and the people are put to inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Wheat stocks conforming only to the Government specifications and Rules are issued by the Food Corporation of India to the Fair Price Shops. The Fair Price Shop owners are to give a certificate to the issuing agencies of the Food Corporation of India that the stocks accepted by them are good. The sealed samples of the stocks issued to the Fair Price Shops are also provided to the shop-owners for display at their shops for the benefit of the consumers. All efforts are made by Delhi Administration to distribute the various ration items simultaneously and specific case of inconvenience, if any, on this account is looked into to provide necessary relief wherever possible. However, in a system of this magnitude, certain temporary localised difficulties can not be ruled out.

Transfer of D.D.A. Engineers

1182. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many engineers of D.D.A. have been transferred after series of house collapses in Delhi in the recent past;

(b) what other penalty, besides transfer, has been awarded to them;

(c) how many of these engineers are on deputation to D.D.A. from other Departments; and

(d) why these persons are not sent back to their parent Department?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA have clarified that transfers are generally made keeping in view the functional

and administrative requirements of the organisation and are often rotational in nature. Following evaluation of their work the DDA recently decided to transfer 90 engineers in the interest of work and efficiency.

Disciplinary action against those found responsible for poor supervision, etc.; will be taken by the DDA Administration after observing the prescribed procedures.

(c) The DDA has reported that 4 Engineers whose work has been adversely commented upon are on deputation to DDA from other Departments.

(d) One Executive Engineer has already been ordered to be repatriated. Action against others will be taken by DDA Administration on merits.

Misuse charges levied by L. and D.O.

1183. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 9644 on 26 April, 1982 regarding 1 per cent misuse charges levied by Land and Development Office and state:

(a) whether in the cases relating to 11, Jain Mandir Road, 36, Cottage Plot (West Patel Nagar) 42, Lajpat Nagar, Ring Road and 66, Babar Road it was also decided to recover 1 per cent misuse charge and the reasons therefore;

(b) refer to the list in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9645 on 26 April, 1982 and state the name of each court where each case in the list is pending (with number of case and court) along with the next date of hearing and the names of the legal counsels appearing for petitioners and respondents; and

(c) the number of cases involving the Land and Development Office pending in the Supreme Court along with their names, numbers and court as also the matter under dispute briefly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS, AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The information is given below:—

In the case of 11, Jain Mandir Road, there is no decision to recover 1 per cent of the misuse charges. In the case of 66, Babar Road, the Supreme Court has ordered the extension of the benefit of 1 per cent misuse charge on certain conditions mentioned in the judgement being fulfilled by the lessee. In the cases of 36, Cottage Plot (West Patel Nagar) and 42, Lajpat Nagar, Ring Road, New Delhi, the criteria for considering recovering 1 per cent of misuse charges as token penalty having been fulfilled, Government decided to recover the charges accordingly.

(d) The information in respect of forty cases mentioned in reply to Question No. 9645 on the 26th April, 1982 is given in Annex. I laid in the table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT—5936/83).

(c) The information is given in Annex I₁ laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library See No. Lt—5936/83).

Unauthorised Occupation of Quarters Belonging to Government Press Minto Road

1184. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government quarters belonging to Press pool have been unauthorisedly occupied by the employees of the Government Press, Minto Road, New Delhi who have been retired from Government service or expired during service;

(b) if so, the details of total number of such quarters and also the date of cancellation of allotment of each quarters;

(c) action taken by the Directorate of Printing and the Press authorities in the whole matter?

(d) total Government revenue lost in the whole matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 16 quarters belonging to the Press Pool are in unauthorised occupation of the retired employees/families of deceased employees of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi. The details of these 16 quarters including the dates of cancellation of allotment are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Unauthorised Occupants are charged licence fee/damages at en-

(c) The action taken for getting these quarters vacated is as under:—

Action Taken	No. of quarters involved
(i) Eviction proceeding under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act are in progress .	8
(ii) Police assistance for physical eviction is awaited .	1
(iii) Appeals against eviction orders pending in the Directorate of Printing .	5
(iv) Pending with the Court of Law against eviction proceedings	1
(v) Case for retention after retirement, as permissible under the rules, under consideration	1
	16

hanced rates and as such there is no loss of revenue to the Government.

Statement

S. No.	Name and Designation of allottees	Quarter No. & Type	Date of cancellation
1	Shri Ghanna, Ex-Machineman	4/27, Rouse Avenue, 'A'	7-3-1980
2	Sh. M.B. Lal, Ex-Sec. Holder	71-Turkman Road 'A'	19-3-1982
3	Sh. Krishna Singh, Ex-W.H. Man	4/18, Rouse Avenue 'A'	24-6-1982
4	Sh. B.R. Malhotra, Ex-Binder	G-179, Srinivaspuri, 'B'	5-2-1981
5	Sh. Parma Nand Verma, Ex-Binder	D-351, Sarojini Nagar 'B'	20-3-1981
6	Sh. Nathu Singh, Ex-Binder	B-2207, Netaji Nagar 'B'	1-2-1982
7	Sh. Poonam Chand, Ex-Compositor	G-122, Srinivaspuri, 'B'	1-3-1982
8	Sh. Ram Nath Sharma, Ex-S. Holder	F-18, Turkman Place 'B'	1-4-1982
9	Sh. Dalip Ram, Ex-Compositor	F-2170, Netaji Nagar, 'B'	18-4-1982
10	Sh. Harish Chander, Ex-Reviser	A-703, Sarojini Nagar, 'B'	22-5-82
11	Sh. Fredrick Dennison, Ex-Comp.	670, Mandir Marg, 'B'	1-6-1981
12	Sh. Lachman Singh, Ex-S. Holder	G-196, Albert Square, 'B'	25-6-1982
13	Sh. Sis Ram I, Ex-Machineman	G-191, Srinivaspuri, 'B'	23-7-1982
14	Sh. S.N. Sur, Ex-Machineman	E-27, Press Place, 'C'	28-2-1982
15	Sh. Rattan Parkash, Ex-Sr. Reader	E-4, Press Place, 'C'	30-6-1982
16	Sh. Lalta Pershad, Ex-S. Holder	C-80, Minto Road Complex, 'C'	1-10-1982

Drought in Tamil Nadu

1185. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have written to the Centre about the acute drought situation prevalent in the State and have requested for immediate supply of foodgrains to the State;

(b) whether the Centre, has sent any officials team to assess the extent of drought prevalent in the State and the requirement of additional supply of foodgrains to avert serious crisis in the State; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Centre to help the State in tackling the drought situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Central team is scheduled to visit Tamil Nadu from 1st to 5th March to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation and measures to be taken to combat the situation.

The State Government have got a margin money of Rs. 859 lakhs during the current year for meeting immediate emergent expenditure.

Transfer of some D.D.A. Engineers

1186. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the senior D.D.A. engineers were transferred recently after finding that the works executed by them were quite deficient in quality;

(b) how much loss in terms of money as well as human lives has been assessed so far in various works executed by these D.D.A. engineers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by DDA that on loss in terms of money is assessed by them as the defects are being rectified at the risk and cost of the defaulting contractors.

As reported by DDA due to the accidents in the various works executed by the DDA, three human lives have been lost.

Foreign Visits of ICAR Management Officials

1187. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules governing foreign visits of ICAR management officials and how those visits are monitored.

(b) can ICAR officials extend duration of their foreign visits or alter and add countries of visit without prior approval of ICAR; and

(c) have there been such instances from 1979 to date and if so, what actions Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its management officials are of two categories, namely (i) Government Officers (DG, ICAR who is also Secretary to the Government of India, and Secretary, ICAR who is also Joint Secretary to the Government of India) and (ii) officers of the ICAR Society. While the Foreign visits of DG, ICAR and Secretary, ICAR are monitored and processed like that of any other officers of the Government of India as per the prescribed procedure, the foreign visits of other management officers of the ICAR Society are monitored and processed with the approval of the President, ICAR keeping in view the necessity of foreign visits, the benefit that

are likely to accrue to the country *vis-a-vis* the need for economy on foreign visits.

(b) and (c) Normally, the ICAR officials are expected not to extend duration of their foreign visits or alter and add countries of visit without prior approval of the competent authority. However, if for unavoidable reasons any such visit is to be extended or altered from abroad, the concerned officer is required to indicate and justify the circumstances which necessitated the extension/alteration and each such case is examined on merits and finalised with the approval of the competent authority.

Construction of Godowns in H.P. by Food Corporation of India

1188. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has sanctioned the construction of godowns at Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una in Himachal Pradesh for outward and inward storage of food-grains in this region of the State; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the construction would begin and be completed, the amount sanctioned for construction in each case and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dharna by FCI Employees Unions

1189. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Food Corporation of India employees held a demonstration on 8-1-1983 outside the

residence of the Agriculture Minister to protest against the invocation of the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) for them as also to press their other demands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees had gagged their mouths and tied their hands in symbolic protest against the usurping of their democratic rights; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) At the instance of one of the unions, a number of Food Corporation of India employees demonstrated for about half an hour on 8-1-1983 outside the residence of the Minister for Agriculture pressing their main demand of wage revision and a few other demands and also against the prohibition of strikes in the Food Corporation of India under Essential Services Maintenance Act. The members participating in the demonstration had tied their mouths and hands with pieces of cloth.

(c) The need for prohibiting strikes in the Food Corporation of India under Essential Services Maintenance Act arose as the agitational measures taken by the employees threatened to seriously disrupt the flow of essential supplies to the public. Revocation of the relevant orders issued under Essential Services Maintenance Act will be considered as soon as the situation becomes normal.

As regards the main demand of the union, since there has been no revision of pay scales of the Central Government employees after 1-1-1973, the question of further revision of pay scales of the employees of Food Corporation of India would not normally arise. Government has, however, considered the question of application of Industrial DA Formula to FCI em-

ployees and, in that context, the suitable revision of pay scales, as demanded by a few groups of employees. The Government has agreed to it, in principle, subject to the condition that the major unions in the Corporation agree to the change over to the Industrial DA Formula within the parameters and conditions indicated by the Government.

Speed Implementation of Rajasthan Canal

1191. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken steps and made arrangements for overseeing the implementation and expenditure of Rajasthan Canal; and

(b) what further steps are being taken for expeditious completion of the Canal Project and by what time it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Rajasthan Canal Project being executed in two stages is a state project and is being administered and executed by the Rajasthan Government. However, the project is being monitored by the Central Water Commission with a view to identify the bottlenecks and render all possible assistance towards their removal.

(b) The work on Stage I is almost complete. For works on Stage II the Government of Rajasthan has launched a special programme under which the main canal almost in all respects and distribution canals mostly unlined would be completed by March, 1985. The remaining work including lining of distributaries will spillover to the Seventh Plan. Government of India has sanctioned an additional plan assistance of Rs. 15 crores to the State for the project for the year 1982-83.

Visit of Team to Western Countries for Purchase of Animals

1192. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR is sending a team of two officers to Western countries to purchase animals;

(b) if so, species, breed, sex and age-wise numbers of animals proposed to be imported and total cost estimated;

(c) at what level these names of officers were proposed;

(d) official relationship between the proposing officer and members of proposed team during their professional/educational career and while in job, year-wise;

(e) whether it is a fact that Bosu Committee had reported serious malpractices by the proposing officer and by the senior member in the team proposed, and if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(f) total amount of foreign exchange spent on animals imported plan-wise from IV Plan by ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research is contemplating to send a team to purchase some exotic animals for experimental purposes.

(b) The details of the Animals proposed to be imported are as under:—

Goats	Male	Female
<i>Breed</i>		
Sannan	31	25
Alpine	21	25
Anglo Nubian	46	25
<i>Sheep</i>		
Dorset	70	50

Goats Breed	Male	Female
Suffolk	30	..
Rambouillet	51	..
<i>Rabbit</i>		
White Californian	10	40
Angora	10	40

(c) and (d) The entire proposal including composition of the team is yet to be decided.

(e) The Bosu Committee report is still under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार में भूख से मृत्यु

1193. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के संचाल परगना, नवादा, छोटा-नागपुर और कुछ अन्य जिलों में बड़ी संख्या में लोग भूख के कारण मर गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भूख से मरे व्यक्तियों का क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार राज्य के किसी भाग में भूख से कोई मौत नहीं हुई है । राज्य सरकार ने सूचना

दी है कि जब भूख से मौत होने का समाचार स्थानीय पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था तो उसकी पूरी जांच की गई थी और जांच करने पर भूख से हुई मौतों के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार निराधार पाया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

- (1) प्रत्येक पंचायत में तीन क्विंटल खाद्यान्न सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं ;
- (2) जनसंख्या के एक प्रतिशत तक के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में निःशुल्क राहत के रूप में जरूरतमंद और निर्धन व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्न वितरित किए जा रहे हैं । 2 फरवरी 1983 तक निर्धन और जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों में लगभग 5200 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न का वितरण किया गया है ।
- (3) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समूचे राज्य में 14413 योजनाएँ चल रही हैं । जिनमें प्रत्येक सप्ताह 9 लाख कृषि श्रमिकों को नियुक्त किया जाता है ।
- (4) समाज के निर्धन वर्ग को रिआयती दरों पर सस्ती रोटी वितरित की जा रही, राज्य में 4874 दुकानें कार्य कर रही हैं, और प्रत्येक सप्ताह 10.5 लाख व्यक्तियों की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट और राहत सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखा स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को 2500.63 लाख

रुपए के अधिकतम व्यय की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। इसमें निःशुल्क राहत के लिए 195.74 लाख रुपए, प्रभावित क्षेत्र में बच्चों और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए विशेष पोषण-आहार कार्यक्रम हेतु 79.50 रु० और रोजगार सृजन करने सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए 675.00 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं।

भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सहायता से शुरू किये गये राहत कार्यों में नियुक्त श्रमिकों की मजदूरी के आंशिक भुगतान के लिए 8460 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का विशेष आवंटन भी किया है।

Import of Fertiliser Material

1194. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6.5 M. tonnes of fertiliser material was produced out of which 2 m. tonnes was imported;

(b) whether there was a glut in the market;

(c) whether the price of fertiliser was increased due to import of extra fertiliser; and

(d) if so, what was the necessity to import 2 m. tonnes of fertiliser materials?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) It is not possible to verify the facts and furnish the relevant information in the absence of indication of the relevant period.

Import of Chemical and Fertilisers

1195. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been spending huge amounts on imports of

chemicals and fertilisers which could be indigenously produced; and

(b) will he lay a statement indicating expenditure on imports for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Question relates to chemical fertilisers. Since the indigenous production of chemicals fertilisers at present is less than the requirement therefor, these fertilisers are imported taking into consideration various relevant factors, to meet the gap between the indigenous availability and requirements. The value of these fertilisers imported during the last five years is indicated blow:—

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	304.95
1978-79	458.66
1979-80	555.34
1980-81	925.22
1981-82	716.62

Policy Regarding allotment of Food-grains to States

1196. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has ever sanctioned allotment of foodgrains to the States which have not joined the Central Pool;

(b) how many States have not joined the Central Pool since its inception; and

(c) how such States are meeting their requirement of foodgrains during drought and flood seasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Monthly

allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made to the various States taking into consideration the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, stocks already held by the State Governments, market availability and other related factors. Since 1971-72, there were no contributions from 11 States/Union Territories. In case of drought/floods or other natural calamities, special allocations of foodgrains are also made to the States on the recommendations of the Central Study Teams.

Pollution by Soil Erosion

1197. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to remove the threat of pollution through erosion of top soil amounting to 6,000 million tonnes every year which means a revenue loss of Rupees 700 crores per year; and

(b) the steps taken to educate the public on environmental hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Implementation of the programme calls for close participation of the people. Therefore, efforts have been made to implement programmes on pilot or demonstration basis and then enlarge the operational areas. The operational research projects and the Lab to Land Programmes have also helped in educating the people in various aspects of technology. Through available extension and publicity media, special programmes such as discussion, display of panels, screening of films, etc., attempts are made to generate a reness amongst the public about the problem of soil erosion and land degradation and associated hazards.

Statement

The Government recognise that land resources base of the country is under

continuous over-exploitation and subject to soil erosion and land degradation. This, among other things, has been adversely affecting the ability of the land to function as a production base, to regulate the availability of water in the periods when there is no rain and to reduce the threat of pollution. Therefore, multi-directional soil and water conservation programme have been initiated in the First Five Year Plan through Central and State sectors. In subsequent plan periods programmes got enlarged and diversified for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands on the basis of identified watersheds. In order to collect basic information, to evolve package of practices, to tackle the same and also to impart training to build up a professional cadre, a chain of research demonstration and training centres was established.

State sector programmes constituted bulk of the total efforts. The project components include field measures of control erosion, arrest eroded material, conserve, harvest and re-use rain water, increase vegetative cover of forest and other plantations. Central support is extended to carry out soil and landuse surveys for delineating catchments into watersheds and sub watersheds, fixing inter-se priorities and providing catchment characteristics for planning the programme and appraising its implementation. Central assistance is also provided to implement programmes which have got inter-State issues and which have got inter-State issues and which need longterm efforts. Stabilisation of catchments of river vally projects and flood prone rivers is in progress in about 574 priority watersheds spread over 37 catchments. Programmes for stabilising ecological system of the Himalayas and providing vegetative cover, special effort in terms of soil conservation, afforestation, and pasture development is in progress for development of drought prone and desert areas. The Centre has also helped in evolving national policies for treating and developing various land and also testing the technical and eco-

nomic feasibility of integrated pro-
A. M. Bose 3286 LS. 8x10 14em 5-4-83w
venting erosion of table lands and en-
reachment of ravines, reclaiming shal-
low ravines for agriculture/horticultu-
re and stabilising medium and deep
ravines by developing fuel and fodder
reserves through pilot projects. Simi-
lar pilot projects have also been imple-
mented in respect of areas affected by
alkalinity and subject to shifting culti-
vation. Till 1981-82 an area of 32.1
million ha has been treated at a cost
of Rs. 1372.93 crores both under Cen-
tral and State sectors.

**Beautification and maintenance of
Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and
Bombay**

1198. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi
is losing its beauty day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof and
steps being taken to protect its beauty;
and

(c) the allocation of funds for the
last year of maintenance of Metro-
politan cities of Delhi, Calcutta,
Madras and Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-
ARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, more
areas are being brought under land-
scaping and green development year
after year.

(c) the information is being collected
and will be placed on the table of the
Sabha.

शीत लहर से हुई मौतें

1199. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 में उत्तर भारत
में शीत लहर से मरने वाले व्यक्तियों
की संख्या कितनी हैं; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार व्यौरा
क्या है;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और
(ख) सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ
राज्य क्षेत्रों से रिपोर्ट मांगी
गई थी ; आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल,
महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा
त्रिपुरा की राज्य सरकारों और दिल्ली,
चंडीगढ़, दादरा तथा नागर हवेली, अन्द-
मान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह, लक्षद्वीप,
पांडिचेरी और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के संघ
राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सूचित किया है कि उनके
राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में शीत लहर
से किसी के मरने की कोई सूचना नहीं
है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मणिपुर सरकार
ने क्रमशः 101 और 2 व्यक्तियों के
मरने की सूचना दी है । अन्य राज्यों/
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से जानकारी आनी है
और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख
दी जायगी ।

काला बाजारियों की गिरफ्तारी

1200. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुलतानपुरी :
क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले एक
वर्ष में दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं की
कालाबाजारी करके बहुत अधिक कमाने
वाले कितने व्यापारियों को, राज्यवार,
गिरफ्तार किया गया है और तत्सम्बन्धी
व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :
व्यापारियों के बीच पाये जाने वाले
असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा की जाने वाली
जमाखोरी तथा चोरबाजारी जैसी गति-

विक्रियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 और चोर बाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाई की जाती है। इन अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत

जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1982 की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई कार्यवाई का ब्योरा उनसे मिली रिपोर्टों के आधार पर संलग्न विवरण एक और दो में दिया गया है।

विवरण—एक

अनुबन्ध -1

जनवरी—दिसम्बर, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत की गई कार्यवाई के बारे में राज्यवार जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	मारे गये छापों की संख्या	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन पर मुकद्मा चलाया गया	दोषी पाये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2543	756	197	33
2.	असम	99	1	52	1
3.	बिहार	1126	244	505	32
4.	गुजरात	3098	9	78	73
5.	हरियाणा	180	212	37	2
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	18589	37	4	2
7.	जम्मू व काश्मीर	167	127	58	3
8.	कर्नाटक	14953	431	216	73
9.	केरल	अप्राप्य	—	—	—
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	3076	269	275	32
11.	महाराष्ट्र	819	761	179	80
12.	मणिपुर	—	—	—	—
13.	मेघालय	42	—	—	—
14.	नागालैण्ड	17	1	—	—
15.	उड़ीसा	36305	10	128	1
16.	पंजाब	3522	39	10	5
17.	राजस्थान	2797	19	221	59
18.	सिक्किम	20	14	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	तमिलनाडु	2666	292	107	96
20.	त्रिपुरा	37	42	23	7
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	19727	977	464	244
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5419	3833	682	114
23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1002	25	10	1
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	शून्य	—	—
25.	चण्डीगढ़	160	2	—	—
26.	दादरा व नागर हवेली	3	3	—	—
27.	दिल्ली	224	182	—	—
28.	गोवाँ, दमन व दीव	3784	4	14	2
29.	लक्ष द्वीप	—	शून्य	—	—
30.	मिजोरम	—	शून्य	—	—
31.	पाण्डेचेरी	533	185	166	166

विवरण—दो

अनुबन्ध—II

चोर बाजारी तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत जनवरी—दिसम्बर, 1982 के दौरान जिन व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द करने के आदेश दिए गए उनके बारे में राजस्वार जानकारी

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	व्यक्तियों की संख्या, जिनकी नजरबन्दी के आदेश दिए गए
1	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4
बिहार	8
गुजरात	44
कर्नाटक	7
मध्य प्रदेश	17

1	2
महाराष्ट्र	13
उड़ीसा	4
राजस्थान	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	38
	योग
	136

टिप्पणी :—इस अवधि के दौरान अन्य राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में किसी व्यक्ति को नजरबन्द नहीं किया गया ।

Increase in the Price of Imported Edible Oils

1201. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued a Notification increasing the price of imported edible oils in the second week of January, 1983;

(b) if so, the grounds justifying the increase;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Notification was rescinded after a few days; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). A decision was taken in the first week of January to increase the price of imported edible oils to narrow the gap between the prices of indigenous oils and imported oils. However, the matter was reconsidered, taking into account, the interest of the consumers; and the orders were withdrawn to maintain the price level of edible oils for the present.

Rise in Wholesale and Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

1202. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of price-rise in the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities during the year 1982 as compared to the year 1981.

(b) the commodity-wise prices during 1981 and 1982;

(c) the reasons for higher price rise in 1982 as compared to 1981; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the tendencies of further price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Relevant information is given in the Statement attached.

(c) The All-Commodities Wholesale Price Index moved up by only 2.7 per cent in 1982 as against an increase of 8.8 per cent in 1981. The behaviour of prices of individual commodities also shows that by and large for most of the commodities the price rise has been

relatively lower. In some cases the prices and availability of essential commodities have come down. The relatively higher price rise in respect of a few essential commodities like wheat, arhar, urad, atta and coconut oil may be mainly attributed to unseasonal rains in May, 1982, lean period and widespread drought.

(d) Government is keeping a continuous watch on the movement of prices and availability of essential commodities. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the pro-

duction of essential commodities particularly those in short supply. The other measures being adopted by the Government include augmentation of domestic production by imports, improvement of infrastructural facilities and expansion of the public distribution system. The State Governments are implementing various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. Additional quantities of certain commodities like sugar and imported edible oils are being released during the lean and festival season.

Statement

Wholesale Price Indices and Retail Prices of Selected Commodities and Percentage Variation

Commodity	Wholesale Price Indices			Percentage variation	
	Dec. 80	Dec. 81	Dec. 82	Dec. 81	Dec. 82
				Dec. 80	Dec. 81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	257.0	279.5	287.1	+8.8	+2.7
Wheat	190.2	193.5	218.6	+1.7	+13.0
Jowar	206.9	234.7	209.6	+13.4	-10.7
Bajra	197.2	221.7	210.8	+12.4	-4.9
Gram	432.2	368.0	298.1	-14.9	-19.0
Arhar	263.4	278.0	330.9	+5.5	+19.1
Moong	311.3	301.8	277.5	-3.1	-8.1
Masoor	431.9	370.6	306.9	-14.2	-17.2
Urad	244.3	330.7	263.2	-5.6	+14.1
Potatoes	154.6	134.5	135.5	-13.0	+0.7
Onions	207.6	574.2	386.4	+176.6	-32.7
Vanaspati	207.8	231.4	256.9	+11.4	+11.0
Groundnut oil	221.6	268.1	283.4	+21.0	+5.7
Mustard oil	276.0	261.6	254.8	-5.2	-3.6
Coconut oil	244.6	194.5	261.7	-20.5	+43.6
Gingelly oil	221.1	245.2	269.4	+10.9	+9.9
Milk	181.9	216.4	226.9	+19.0	+4.9
Fish	268.8	411.8	440.4	+53.2	+6.9
Meat	306.5	345.4	366.1	+12.7	+6.0
Sugar	274.2	249.0	217.5	-9.2	-12.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gur	360.1	289.0	248.6	-19.7	-14.0
Kerosene	272.8	324.3	320.5	+18.9	-1.2
Soft coke	278.7	382.8	463.5	+37.4	+21.1
Atta	171.8	195.8	226.8	+14.0	+15.8
Chillies	113.0	242.6	161.3	+114.7	-33.6
Tea	227.0	246.7	272.0	+8.7	+10.3
Matches	133.6	129.0	129.0	-3.4	Steady
Salt	237.3	236.1	219.2	-0.5	-7.2
Washing Soap	227.6	234.2	240.6	+2.9	+2.7
Cotton Cloth (mills)	211.0	235.2	245.8	+11.5	+4.5
Long cloth	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoti	..	..	..	..	..
Saree	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Retail prices denote average of selected centres.

Commodity	Retail Prices (in Rs.)			Percentage variation	
	Dec. 80	Dec. 81	Dec. 82	Dec. 81 Dec. 80	Dec. 82 Dec. 81
	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	2.31	2.65	2.99	+14.7	+12.8
Wheat	1.75	2.07	2.37	+18.3	+14.5
Jowar	1.74	1.96	2.04	+12.6	+4.1
Bajra	1.66	1.85	1.85	+11.4	steady
Gram	5.00	4.40	3.75	-12.0	-14.8
Arhar	5.10	5.20	6.49	+3.7	+22.7
Moong	5.50	5.38	5.14	-3.6	-4.5
Masoori	5.49	5.14	4.50	-6.4	-12.4
Urad	4.83	4.77	5.25	-1.2	+10.1
Potatoes	1.94	1.36	1.72	-29.9	+26.5
Onions	1.32	2.78	1.78	+110.7	-36.0
Vanapasti	12.43	14.31	15.83	+15.1	+10.6
Groundnut oil	12.34	14.31	14.48	+16.0	+7.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mustard oil	15.79	15.98	16.48	+1.2	+3.0
Coconut oil	21.74	20.27	23.29	-6.8	+14.9
Gingelly oil	14.74	15.97	16.54	+8.3	+3.6
Milk	3.10	3.66	3.87	+14.7	+5.7
Fish	13.25	14.40	14.79	+8.7	+2.7
Meat	15.85	17.44	20.35	+10.0	+16.7
Sugar	7.89	5.95	4.64	-24.6	-22.0
Gur	3.78	3.57	2.92	-5.6	-18.2
Kerosene	1.59	1.84	1.98	+15.7	+7.6
Soft coke	20.96	24.17	24.98	+18.7	+3.3
Atta	2.13	2.29	2.56	+7.5	+11.8
Chillies	9.10	14.17	13.27	+55.7	-6.3
Tea	18.66	20.19	21.51	+8.2	-6.5
Matches	0.18	0.20	0.21	+11.1	+5.0
Salt	0.59	0.55	0.65	-6.8	+18.2
Washing Soap	2.13	1.98	1.90	-7.0	-4.0
Cotton cloth (mills) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Long cloth	7.00	8.13	8.96	+16.1	+10.2
Dhoti	35.65	38.92	45.07	+9.2	+15.8
Sarree	41.66	50.11	46.90	+20.3	-6.4

Note: Retail Prices denote average of selected centres.

Strainwise female and young rabbits

1203. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1148 on 11th October, 1982 regarding Advances made by ICAR to STC and state:

(a) number of adult female rabbits strainwise available, half-yearly from 1975-76 to 31-1-1983 and corresponding number of young ones born;

(b) mortality rate, agewise and sex-wise, in corresponding six monthly periods from 1st April, 1975 to 31st January, 1983, strainwise at ICAR farm in Gersa;

(c) number of rabbits, age and sex-wise sold year-wise 1978-79 to 31st

January, 1983, giving name of purchaser, number sold and amount realized;

(d) whether rabbit keeping has been found profitable, if so, population state-wise of rabbits in India in 1981;

(e) whether ICAR is sanctioning many research schemes on rabbits; and

(f) if so, name of institution, scientist involved with biodata and title and amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in the States

1204. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have assured the Central Government that Sixth Plan target for the Integrated Rural Development Programme is likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, whether utilisation of funds by these States under the Integrated Rural Development Programme has doubled upto 1983;

(c) the progress made and fund utilised upto the current financial year; and

(d) the States who have not so far implemented the Integrated Rural Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference of Secretaries for reviewing the progress of implementation of IRD Programme was held on 8th and 9th November, 1982. The performance of the States at the end of October, 1982 revealed that they had utilised Rs. 94.54 crores against Rs. 49.64 crores utilised during the same period last year. Again, the term credit disbursed was Rs. 148.77 crores upto October, 1982 vis-a-vis Rs. 74.74 crores for the same period last year. Thus there was a doubling of the pace of performance at the end of October 1982 vis-a-vis the same period last year.

(c) The progress made and funds utilised under the programme upto the current financial year is shown below:

Year	No. of families assisted (in lakhs)	Total expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Total term credit mobilised (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	27.83	156.24	236.63
1981-82	28.29	262.59	484.64
1982-83 (upto Dec., 82)	15.02	148.40	285.14

(d) The Integrated Rural Development Programme is under implementation in all States.

Agricultural input vis-a-vis output

1205. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact progressively higher inputs have been required for each unit of agricultural output during the last four years;

(b) to what extent the quantity and value of inputs have arisen and what is the percentage value of inputs like

pesticide, insecticide, electricity, diesel and chemical fertilisers as percentage value of output;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the growth rate of agricultural income has been much lower than the growth of agricultural production;

(d) whether cost of diesel oil consumed by tractors is largely responsible for the increase in cost of inputs;

(e) have Government enquired whether the use of tractors increased productivity of soil; and

(f) if not, have Government formulated any strategy to discourage further growth in use of tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are considerable inter-crop and inter-regional variations in the level of input use and changes therein over time. However, two, examples, one in respect of wheat in Punjab and paddy in Tamil Nadu are given in Statements—I and II as illustrations. These statements also indicate the value of inputs as percentage value of outputs.

(c) No, Sir. The growth of agricultural income during 1977-78 to 1980-81 was higher than the growth of agricultural production based on sample surveys conducted in major States in res-

pect of principal crops like paddy and wheat as given in Statement III.

(d) No, Sir. The cost of diesel oil consumed by tractor in cultivation of important crops such as wheat and paddy is seen to constitute a small percentage (0.5 to 3.0 percent of the total cost).

(e) No study has been conducted on the impact of tractorisation on the productivity of soil by the Government in recent years. However, some studies conducted by research scholars/institutes have revealed that tractorisation has helped in timely completion of agricultural operations and increased the cropping intensity which has ultimately resulted in increased productivity of land.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Per hectare quantity and value of major inputs and their percentage to total value of output of wheat in Punjab for 1977-78 and 1980-81

Item	1977-78			1980-81			Percentage change in 1980-81 over 1977-78	
	Quantity	Value Actual (Rs.)	Percentage of value of output;	Quantity of	Value Actual (Rs.)	Percentage of value of output	Quantity	Value
	2	3		5	6	7	8	9
Human Labour	439.38	493.00	17.3	356.86	478.11	13.4	-18.78	-3.02
Bullock Labour	72.25	221.32	7.0	37.94	142.81	4.0	-47.49	-35.47
Machine Labour	..	283.03	9.9	..	458.46	12.8	..	+61.98
Seed	93.23	144.21	5.1	96.09	163.56	4.6	+3.07	+13.42
Fertilizer	125.69	407.94	14.3	168.35	781.11	21.8	+33.94	+91.48
Insecticides	..	0.95	0.03	..	14.16	0.4	..	+1390.53
Irrigation	..	123.49	4.3	..	70.86	2.0	..	-42.62
Total output	..	2855.22	..	..	3579.38	..	..	+25.4

Note : (i) Human and Bullock Labour is in hour units.

(ii) Seed and fertilizers in Kgs.

Statement II

Per hectare quantity and value of major inputs and their percentage to the total value of output of paddy in Tamil Nadu for 1977-78 and 1980-81.

Item	1977-78			1980-81			Percentage change in 1980-81 over 1977-78	
	Quantity	Value Actual (Rs.)	Percentage of value of output	Quantity	Value Actual (Rs.)	Percentage of value of output	Quantity	Value
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Human Labour	1169.19	783.74	21.9	1327.61	1180.44	22.3	+13.55	+50.62
2. Bullock Labour	186.64	254.31	7.1	226.26	435.21	8.2	+21.23	+71.13
3. Machine Labour . . . . .	..	45.68	1.3	..	80.19	1.5	..	+75.55
4. Seed	78.95	137.90	3.8	92.05	165.82	3.1	+16.59	+20.25
5. Fertilizer	108.71	393.72	11.0	124.29	546.38	10.3	+14.33	+38.77
6. Insecticides . . . . .	..	36.02	1.0	..	44.93	0.9	..	+24.74
7. Irrigation . . . . .	..	103.97	2.9	..	175.20	3.3	..	+68.51
Total output		3587.57			5283.84			+47.3

Note : (I) Human and bullock labour is in hour units.

(II) Seed and fertilisers in Kgs.

Statement III

Growth of Production and Income in Wheat and Paddy in Major Growing States during 1980-81 over 1977-78

Crop	State	Yield in Qtls.		Gross Income (Rs.)		Income over paid-out cost (Rs.)		Percentage increase in 1980-81 over 1977-78				
		1977-78	1980-81	1977-78	1980-81	1977-78	1980-81	Yield	Gross	Income over paid-out cost		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wheat	Punjab			22.61	25.20	2855.22	3579.38	1171.17	1329.04	11.5	25.4	13.5
	U.P.			21.30	21.20	2735.20	3303.63	1206.74	1362.77	-0.47	20.8	12.9
Paddy	Andhra Pradesh			26.48	33.77	2645.66	4114.93	799.64	1711.45	27.5	55.5	114.0
	Tamil Nadu			32.24	36.49	3587.57	5283.84	1538.23	2237.42	13.5	47.3	45.5

Set back in achieving agricultural production target

1206. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sixth Plan target of a growth rate of 4-5 per cent in foodgrains has not been achieved during the first two years of Sixth Plan despite increase in area under irrigation and under High Yielding Varieties (HYV) as well as the use of chemical fertilisers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the factors responsible for the set back or stagnation in the foodgrains production; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to remove the bottlenecks in the way of increased agricultural production to achieve the Sixth Plan targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) As compared to a base-level production of 127.9 million tonnes of foodgrains assumed for 1979-80 in the Sixth Plan, the actual production in 1980-81 and 1981-82 has been of the order of 129.6 and 133.1 million tonnes respectively. Thus, the average annual growth rate exceeds 2 per cent though it is less than the postulated growth rate of 3.9 per cent per annum for foodgrains production. The lower rate of growth is attributable mainly to unfavourable rainfall and weather conditions in several parts of the country during 1980-81 and 1981-82. In some parts of the country shortage of rainfall led to lower reservoir levels and diminution of hydro electric power

affecting supplies of electricity for tubewells etc. However, Government gave continuous attention to removing these difficulties and minimising their adverse impact.

(c) Measures being taken by the Government to increase agricultural production include ensuring adequate and timely availability of agricultural inputs to farmers, increase in coverage of HYV, extension of irrigation facilities, larger supply of institutional credit and adoption of dry farming technology

Agricultural Development Programme in Orissa

1207. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount sanctioned up to date to Orissa for implementation of Centrally sponsored Agricultural Development Programme during Sixth Five Year Plan have been fully utilised;

(b) what are the results achieved so far by implementing these programmes; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

S.C. and S.T. Engineers

1208. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) how many engineers are there in all in his Ministry in Class I, II and III and how many of these are of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class; and

(b) how is the efficiency of the work and administration of engineers measured and has the number of S.C. and

S.T. engineers wiped out the efficiency of the department and whether it is now absolutely inefficient?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The numerical strength of the Engineers in the CPWD is given below:—

Class	Total No. of En-gineers.	No. of S.C.	No. of S.T.
Group-A	717	63	3
Group-B	1688	176	9
Group-C	4200	368	16

The above figures do not include information relating to public sector undertakings, autonomous or statutory bodies with which this Ministry is concerned.

(b) The efficiency of the Engineers holding field posts is measured in terms of the financial and physical output of the work-load entrusted to them and of those holding office posts, in terms of planning of work and one or other office work carried out by them. Their performance is also measured in terms of their effectiveness in direction and control, capacity for decision making capacity for leadership, coordination of work and team-work. In lower formations, the performance of Engineers is also measured in terms of their knowledge of accounts and manuals etc, management, organisation and supervision of works, supervision of accounts etc. These qualities and performance are reflected in their Confidential Reports.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Engineers have not adversely affected the efficiency of the Department and it continue to be efficient.

Local Purchase of Stationary and other Stores

1209. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for local purchase of stationery stores, the barest minimum requirement within the authorised limits has to be resorted to and only in emergent and unavoidable circumstances;

(b) if so, the reasons for resorting to local purchase of stationary stores on large scale by Government autonomous bodies and corporations, and will a statement be laid on the Table of the House indicating the details of the local purchase of stationary stores Ministry/Department/office-wise and Month-wise during the course of the last three years; and

(c) what are the reasons for purchasing poor quality paper which cannot be used on both sides as also other items of stationery together with details of steps taken to check the quality to economise expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SPORTS WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Local purchase of stationery stores on the supply list of the Government of India Stationery office can be resorted to by an indenter on obtaining from that office non-availability/No. objection certificate which is issued after considering the supply position, delivery schedules and other relevant factors. Autonomous bodies and corporations are not within the purview of Government of India Stationery Office. Collection of details of local purchase of stationery stores, month-wise for last three years in respect of all Ministries/Departments/Offices may entail cost and labour, which may not be commensurate with the end in view.

(c) Paper purchased by the Government of India Stationery Office is as

per ISI standards. There is a system of testing sample before and after receipt of consignments.

Shortage of edible oils

1210. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL supplies be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for recurring shortage in the edible oils in the country;

(b) how the Government propose to overcome this recurring deficit; and

(c) if there is no proposal, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) There has been some gap between the demand for and supply of indigenous edible oils in the country. To meet this gap partly, the Government has been importing edible oils. However, to ensure improved availability of edible oils and to meet the gap between demand and supply, several long-term and short-term measures have been adopted by the Government. These include:—

(1) Increasing production and productivity of traditional and non-traditional oil seeds and oils.

(2) Planned efforts to maximise exploitation of untapped potentials of oil seeds;

(3) Policy of announcing support price for oil seeds.

(4) Appropriate oil usage policy by the vanaspati industry to encourage greater use of indigenous oils.

The cumulative effect of these long-term as well as short-term measures is expected to contribute towards achieving self-sufficiency and improving availability of edible oils in the country.

Production of Agriculture Produce

1211. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA;

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of Agriculture Production in 1981-82; and

(b) how much thereof was fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) a statement showing target and actual production of principal crops during 1981-82 is given below:

Target & Production of Principal Crops,
1981-82

(Million Tonnes/Bales)

Sl. No.	Crop	Target	Production
1	Rice . . .	58.0	53.6
2	Wheat . . .	38.0	37.3
3	Coarse Cereals	30.0	20.3
4	Pulses . . .	12.5	11.4
5	Total Foodgrain	138.5	133.1
6	Sugarcane . .	180.0	183.6
7	All Oilseeds .	11.2	12.1
8	Cotton . . .	8.4	7.8
9	Jute & Mesta .	8.4	8.4

ग्राम तहसील तथा जिला स्तर पर खाद्यान्नों के नष्ट होने से बचाने की व्यवस्था

1212. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्न को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए शहर, नगर तहसील तथा ग्राम

स्तर पर खाद्यान्नों के भण्डारण के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं;

(ख) इस समय खाद्यान्न की कितनी प्रतिशत मात्रा को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा रहा है और खाद्यान्न की कितनी प्रतिशतता के लिए अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में भण्डारण व्यवस्था की जायेगी ;

(ग) ग्राम स्तर पर भण्डारण के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ताकि किसान परम्परागत तरीकों के स्थान पर भण्डारण के आधुनिक तथा वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को उपयोग में लायें; और

(घ) देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुल कितनी तहसीलें, नगर तथा गांव हैं जिनमें ग्रामस्तर पर पर्याप्त भण्डारण व्यवस्था विद्यमान है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) :
(क) और (ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और 16 राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों ने परिचालन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वस्तुओं के लिए भण्डारण क्षमता स्थापित की है। सहकारी समितियों ने भी खाद्यान्नों सहित विभिन्न जिनसों के भण्डारण के लिए विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस सुविधा का निर्माण किया है। इसके अलावा, खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वस्तुओं का भण्डारण करने के लिए ग्रामीण गोदामों के राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना हेतु एक केन्द्रीय योजना भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में राज्य सरकारों के निकट सहयोग से कार्यरत 17 केन्द्रीय दलों के बिछे जाल के माध्यम

से वैज्ञानिक भण्डारण की विधियां अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रेरित करने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों को उस हद तक नष्ट होने से बचाया जाता है जिस सीमा तक ढके हुए भण्डारण स्थानों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और वैज्ञानिक भण्डारण विधियों को अपनाया जाता है। खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वस्तुओं का भण्डारण करने के लिए 1983-84 में लगभग 25 लाख मीटरी टन की अतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता तैयार करने का विचार है।

(घ) ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Villages connected with main pucca Roads

1213. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in the country as on 26th January, 1983 which have been connected with main pucca roads through approach roads, and

(b) the details of the schemes and efforts made to construct approach roads to villages during the last three decade and achievements made in these directions during each decade separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) According to the information available in the Annual Plan (1983-84) documents of the State/Union Territories, 1,64,939 villages in the country were connected by all weather roads as on 31st March, 1982. Information about the number of village in the country connected as on 26th January, 1983 is not available.

(b) According to the information available in the Ministry of Rural Development, construction of rural roads came to receive more systematic attention at the national level after the inclusion of the subject in the minimum Needs Programme (MNP) under the Fifth Five Year Plan. 'Rural Roads' is a component of the Sixth Five Year Plan also.

The Working Group on Rural Roads set up by the National Transport Policy Committee of the Planning Commission has estimated that there was an average annual increase of 9000 km. of rural roads each year since independence and that as on 31-3-1978, there were approximately 5,00,000 kms of rural roads in the country.

Improvement of Seed with Laser

1214. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of improvement of seeds with Laser achieved by USSR scientists (UN Agri Service, 13-1-83) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Indian scientists have launched similar other programmes in this direction and if so, the details thereof and results achieved;

(c) the expenditure so far incurred on use of radiation for seed improvements in India and the detail of seeds developed by this method; and

(d) whether it is a fact that radiation method started in Western countries has been more or less given up and if so its status in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Government are not aware of the work reported to have been done in USSR for crop improvement with Laser beams and the Government have no

programme at present for exploring the possibilities of use of Laser beams for crop Improvement.

(c) The crop improvement by radiation is an integral part of the normal crop improvement programmes and projects, and there is no separate budget allocation specifically for this purpose. The major advances in the application of radiation treatment for crop improvement in India has been in the development of wheat varieties like Sharbati Sonora, NP 836, and further improvement of commercial varieties like C 306 and NP 880. An improved castor variety Aruna, dwarf early maturing rice varieties like CRM-13 and Culture No. 1; Groundnut varieties TG-3 and TG-17 and Jute variety TG 40 developed by use of radiations and showing higher productivity have been released for cultivation.

(d) We are not aware that radiation method for crop improvement started in Western countries has been more or less given up by them. As far as we are concerned, crop improvement by radiation treatment is still being pursued in many important institutions in India including the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay and Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes.

Supply of wheat stock infected with Karnal Bunt by FCI

1215. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether Food Corporation of India (FCI) has any wheat in stock, totally and fully free from Karnal Bunt infection and if so, the details of these quantity and places of storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The Food Corporation of

India purchases wheat according to the specification laid by the Department of Food, Government of India, wherein the limits for damaged grain are 2 per cent and 3 percent in case of grades 1 and 2 respectively. In case of wheat containing Karnal Bunt infected grains, the maximum limit of damaged grain including Karal Bunt infected grains should not exceed 5 per cent in grade 2.

As the wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India in different States, may contain Karnal Bunt infected grains within the approved specifications it would not be possible to say what quantity of wheat with FCI is free from this infection or where it is stored.

Construction of Stadium in States

1216. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering about construction of composite Stadium in any State or about helping any State Government for such construction and if so, where;

(b) whether the Government are considering or will consider to help the West Bengal Government to construct the Salt-Lake Stadium at Calcutta; and

(c) if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) The Department
of Sports is implementing a Central
Scheme namely Grants to State Sports
Councils etc. under which financial
assistance on a sharing basis, subject
to certain specified ceilings, is given
to State Government/Union Terri-
tory Administrations for development
of sports and games: including for the
construction of composite stadia/
sports complexes. Applications under

the Scheme are invited every year
and are considered by this Depart-
ment in consultation with the All
India Council of Sports. For getting
assistance during 1982-83, proposals
have been received from the Govern-
ments of Assam, Karnataka, Orissa,
Madhya Pradesh and Arunachal Pra-
desh for meeting a part of expendi-
ture on construction of composite sta-
dia/sports complexes in their respec-
tive States. These applications, along-
with other applications under the
Scheme, have been considered in
consultation with the All India Coun-
cil of Sports. If and when the State
Governments concerned would fulfil
(before the close of the current finan-
cial year) the conditions stipulated
under the Scheme, the Central grant
admissible for construction of compo-
site stadia will be released to them.

(b) and (c). In the current finan-
cial year no request for financial as-
sistance for construction of the Salt-
Lake Stadium at Calcutta has been
received from the Government of West
Bengal. If and when such a request
is received, the same will be consi-
dered on merits, in consultation with
the All India Council of Sports.

Proposal to pay sugarcane price to farmers immediately after delivery of sugarcane

1217. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR: Will the Minister of FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether any proposal is under
consideration of Government accord-
ing to which the farmer would get
the price of his sugarcane there and
then; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT
JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setback to demand and supply position of oilseeds

1218. SHRI B.D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the massive setback in oilseeds production during 1982-83, the gap between the demand and supply has considerably widened;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the shortfall in the anticipated domestic production of oilseeds and reasons for the low production as against the potential; and

(c) the quantity with value of edible oils estimated to be imported to meet the demand and its likely impact on the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). Due to drought and other unfavourable weather conditions prevailing in some of the States during 1982, the kharif crop of groundnut is reported to have been adversely affected mainly in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The loss in kharif groundnut production is expected to be partially offset by the increased production of rabi oilseeds, particularly repressed & mustard. However, it is too early to make any final assessment of the gap in demand and supply of oilseeds.

(c) The Government is keeping constant vigil on prices of edible oils and taking all corrective actions to ensure their stability. The quantum of imports of edible oils would depend upon various considerations including demand for and production of indigenous oils, price situation, foreign exchange implication etc.

Concern at extensive use of pesticides

1219. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that scientists of Central Food Laboratory have expressed grave concern at the extensive use of pesticides like Melathion for spraying foodgrains with consequent serious health hazards;

(b) whether residual pesticides above the tolerance limit exists in foodgrains due to lack of proper scientific methods of control and checking; and

(c) if so, what action will be taken to safeguard public health?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) The Central Food Laboratory, and the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health have reported some time back that some of the samples of the food stuffs contained insecticidal residues higher than the tolerance levels prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(b) and (c). Residues of insecticides higher than the tolerance limit can be accounted for by excessive improper and unscientific use of pesticides. The Food (Health) Authorities in all the States and Union Territories have been advised from time to time to intensify their activities for checking insecticide residues and for ensuring that they do not exceed the tolerance levels.

Construction of an Additional Floor in Buildings in Delhi

1220. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit construction of an additional floor in the buildings in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and whether instructions have been issued to DDA, NDMC and Municipal Corporation to sanction plans for additional one floor;

(c) if so, the details and when the instructions were given; and

(d) whether permission have been given to house owners as per the policy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Delhi
Development Authority, Municipal
Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi
Municipal Committee have issued pub-
lic notices inviting objections and
suggestions to the proposal for addi-
tional coverage on barsati floor upto
50 per cent of the maximum permis-
sible coverage on the ground floor or
1000 sq. ft. which ever is less.

Permission can be given to the
house owners only after the bye-laws
of the local bodies amended.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न गोदाम

1221. श्री राम अवध : क्या
खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान
उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न स्थानों में कितने
खाद्यान्न गोदाम स्थापित किये गये और
उनसे कितने लोगों को लाभ हुआ ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के
राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) :
इस अवधि के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम,
सैण्ट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन और
उत्तर प्रदेश स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन
द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में 52 भण्डारण काम्प-
लेक्सों का निर्माण किया गया था।
इन काम्पलेक्सों ने अन्य परिणामी लाभों
के अलावा रोजगार, खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य

जिन्सों का भण्डारण करने के लिए सुविधाएं
प्रदान की हैं। तथापि, जिन लोगों को इसका
लाभ पहुंचा है, उनको संख्या का हिसाब
लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Price of imported wheat vis-a-vis procurement price

1222. SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:

PROF MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four-
teen and a half lakh tonnes of wheat
is being imported from America which
is costing Rs. 40 per quintal
more than the minimum price given
to the farmers in India and if so, the
reasons therefor;

(b) whether this policy of Govern-
ment is anti-farmers and a hurdle in
the way of attaining self-sufficiency
and if so, whether Government will
change its wheat import policy; and

(c) the State-wise details of the
steps taken by Government to solve
basic problems such as food problem,
increase in agricultural production
and providing remunerative prices to
the farmers for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA
AZAD): (a) Government of India
have contracted for import of 14.55
lakh tonnes of wheat from USA in
November, 1982. The estimated dif-
ference between the average landed
cost of this wheat and the acquisition
cost of indigenous wheat is Rs. 41.74
per quintal, and this is mainly on
account of ocean freight, voyage in-
surance charges, and port clearance
charges, incurred on the imported
wheat.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India keeps under constant review its wheat import policy. Import has been resorted to for building up buffer stocks as a measure of national food security and for keeping a check on prices.

(c) Government is making maximum efforts for achieving increase in agricultural production and providing remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. The steps taken by States include increase in area under high yielding varieties, increase in irrigated area, adequate and balanced use of fertilizers, distribution of better quality seeds and adequate plant protection measures etc.,

Damage of Paddy in Punjab

1224. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the paddy procured by F.C.I. in Punjab was stored in open, despite the fact that last year about one lakh tonne paddy was damaged due to open storage; and

(b) what prompted the authorities to take this risk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that about one lakh tonnes of paddy was damaged due to open storage last year.

On account of massive procurement of paddy in Punjab during 1982-83 there was considerable pressure on available storage capacity and some quantity of paddy had to be kept in open. However, a special drive was launched by the Food Corporation of India for clearance of such stocks by the end of January, 1983 and no stocks of paddy are now lying in cover and plinth (CAP) storage unprotected in Punjab.

Integrated water shed management in Catchment areas of States

1225. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State where Government have introduced schemes for integrated water shed management in the catchment areas of flood prone rivers; and

(b) if so, what are the works undertaken since the schemes introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers in the Gangetic Basin is in operation since 1980-81 in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The scheme envisages to treat agricultural land, forest land and waste land with appropriate erosion control and moisture conservation measures with a view to increase its ability to absorb, hold and utilise incidental rainfall for moderating floods and reduction of sediment. During the first two years, i.e. 1980-82, an area of about 13000 ha. has been treated at a cost of Rs. 161.84 lakhs. In 1982-83, 30,000 ha. are likely to be treated at an estimated cost of Rs. 743 lakhs.

Assistance to States to Foster Sports

1226. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the help or assistance given to various States to foster sports and its facilities; and

(b) do the Government recognise and encourage private sports clubs; if so, details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Department of Sports is implementing a Central Scheme namely Grants to State Sports Council under which financial assistance on a sharing basis subject to certain specified ceilings in each case is given to State Government/ Union Territories/State Sports Councils for development of sports and games, for the following purposes (on the advice of the All India Council of Sports):—

- (i) Holding of annual coaching camps at the State level;
- (ii) Establishment/maintenance of Rural Sports Centres;
- (iii) Purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature;
- (iv) Development of playfields;
- (v) Construction of stadia/swimming pools/floodlighting of playgrounds etc.; and
- (vi) Construction of sports complexes.

In addition, Central financial assistance is provided to State Governments/State Sports Councils through the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala, for organising sports competitions for women and for rural youth at the block, district and State levels under the Schemes of National Sports Festival for Women, and the Rural Sports Tournaments, respectively.

(b) All the steps taken by the Government for development/encouragement of sports in the country indirectly help all the sportsmen and sports-women whether or not they belonging to private sports clubs. Any sports person who achieves proficiency in any sports discipline is, in due course, picked up for participation in the National and International sports events by the National Sports Federations

concerned with the particular sports discipline. Similarly, in the case of the highest Government award for sports i.e. the Arjuna Awards no distinction is made whether a sports person belongs to a private sports club or to any State body.

FACs Views on Food Output in India

1227. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has predicted a big fall in India's grain output during the current year especially of coarse grains;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the manner in which the gap is proposed to be filled; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the output and how far they will go in meeting the requirements of the country with the remaining deficit and the steps taken to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to preliminary estimates made by the F.A.O. in its January 1983 issue of Food Outlook, the shortfall in cereals production in the calendar year 1982 as compared to 1981 is estimated at about 7.8 per cent. The shortfall in coarse grains production is estimated to the extent of about 10 per cent.

(b) According to preliminary assessment made by the Government, the overall shortfall in cereals production during 1982 may range between 4 to 7 per cent, as compared to 1981;

(c) and (d) Government have mounted a vigorous rabi campaign to offset as far as possible the losses in kharif production and have taken steps to make available critical inputs, such as diesel, power, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. for this purpose. Govern-

ment have also arranged for wheat imports of 3.95 million tonnes to strengthen the foodgrains reserves with public agencies which totalled 12.7 million tonnes at the beginning of January, 1983.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए गुजरात द्वारा मांगी गई तथा उसे मन्जूरी की गई सहायता

1228. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है और वास्तव में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया और गुजरात में उन दो वर्षों में कितने दिनों के लिए रोजगार प्रदान किया गया ;

(ग) यह काम किस प्रकार का कितनी मात्रा में किया गया ;

(घ) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए अपेक्षित पूरी धनराशि राज्य सरकार को कब तक दे दी जाएगी ; और

(ङ) इस दिशा में किए गए ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संसाधन एक फार्मूला

के आधार पर आवंटित किए जाते हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में कृषि श्रमिकों/सीमान्त कृषकों की संख्या पर 75 प्रतिशत तथा निर्धनता के प्रभाव पर 25 प्रतिशत बल दिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए रखे गए समग्र आवंटन में से प्रत्येक राज्य का अंश इस आधार पर आंका जाता है और राज्यों की आवश्यकताएं अलग से प्राप्त नहीं की जाती हैं। अतः प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख). 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान गुजरात में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सृजित रोजगारों का राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, निम्न प्रकार है :—

लाख श्रमदिन

1981-82 56.55

1982-83 149.71
(जनवरी, 83 तक)

श्रमदिनों पर आधारित सृजित रोजगार सामान्य-तया केन्द्र द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार है।

(ग) गुजरात में कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए निर्माण कार्य लघु सिंचाई, वनरोपण, सामाजिक वानिकी, पेय जल कुओं, सामुदायिक सिंचाई कुओं, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सामूहिक आवास/भूमि विकास, गांव के तालाबों, ग्रामीण सड़कों, भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण और भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने, स्कूल तथा बालवाड़ी भवनों, पंचायत घरों से सम्बन्धित हैं। 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक श्रेणी में

किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात को 1982-

83 के लिए आवंटित सम्पूर्ण संसाधन वंटित किए जा चुके हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य में सृजित भौतिक परिसम्पत्तियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्रम सं०	कार्यों की मर्दें	1981-82	1982-83 (दिसम्बर, 82 तक)
1	2	3	4
1.	वनरोपण/सामाजिक वानिकी के अन्तर्गत लिया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	2376	2968
2.	अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पेय जल कुएं, सामुदायिक सिंचाई कुएं, सामूहिक आवास तथा भूमि विकास (संख्या)	5474	6620*
3.	गांवों के तालाबों का निर्माण (संख्या)	34	51*
4.	लघु सिंचाई कार्यों, वाढ़ सुरक्षा कार्यों आदि के माध्यम से लाभान्वित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	2885	190*
5.	भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण और भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने आदि के माध्यम से लाभान्वित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	3271	3488
6.	निर्मित ग्रामीण सड़कें (कि० मी०)	533	1930*
7.	निर्मित स्कूल तथा बालवाड़ी भवन/पंचायत घर आदि (संख्या)	31	32
8.	अन्य निर्माण कार्य (संख्या)	40	55*

*--कुछेक निर्माण कार्य अभी भी चल रहे हैं।

Adoption of Villages for Development by Various Agencies

1229. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up standard norms for adoption of villages in backward areas by various industrial, co-operative research and other organisations;

(b) the details of vilages in various States at present adopted for development by various agencies;

(c) the assistance available for the adopting agencies; and

(d) whether any evaluation has been made for the work so far done in this direction and wha are its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The State Governments have been requested to have at least one village or more per block, adopted by Governmental and non-governmental agencies, for implementation of the programme for increased agricultural productivity and agricultural items of 20-Point Programme.

(b) Particulars of number of villages adopted, institutions-wise is broadly as under:—

Adopting Inst./Agencies	No. of villages adopted
1. Agricultural Universities/ Research Institutions/ Research Stations etc.	516
2. General Universities	207
3. Fertiliser Industry Units	921
4. Departments of State Governments/Union Territories Administration	1877
5. Others	454
Total Number of villages adopted.	3975

(c) No special assistance is provided to the adopting agencies.

(d) According to the information received so far, as against the target of 5000 villages, more than 3900 villages have been adopted by various agencies. The reports received from some of the adopting agencies indicate encouraging results. Various programmes for increasing agricultural production (including dryland farming, oilseed and pulses programme), providing credit facilities, agricultural implements, fertilizer promotion, bio-gas development, Social Forestry, Marketing, Transfer of Technology through Mini-kit Demonstrations, distribution of inputs, Soil Testing, digging of wells, horticulture development etc. have been taken up by different agencies in the several adopted villages.

AIMS and Objectives of I.C.A.R.

1230. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main aims and objectives of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) what is the organisational structure of I.C.A.R.;

(c) the main activities already undertaken by the I.C.A.R.;

(d) the important research projects already undertaken by I.C.A.R.; and

(e) the inventions of I.C.A.R. so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The main aims and objectives of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are given in statement-I.

(b) The organisational structure of I.C.A.R. is given in statement-II.

(c) The main activities of the I.C.A.R. are as under:—

(1) Research on various aspects of crop, animal, fish produc-

tion, farming system, post harvest technology, utilization etc., and subjects related to the above fields on a national level;

- (2) To assist Agricultural Universities for development of infrastructure for the execution of their educational and research programmes in the field of agriculture and allied subjects;
- (3) To undertake firstline demonstrations for transfer of improved technology and provide training for the use of the improved technology.

(d) The research activities of the ICAR are carried out at 34 Research Institutes located in different parts of the country, two National Research Centres, five Project Directorates, 58 All India Coordinated Research Projects and five World Bank Projects established so far. In each Institute research work is carried out in individual projects of basic and applied nature, while under All India Coordinated Research Projects location specific problems are tackled besides testing the results coming out of Institutes and Agricultural Universities for their applicability in different agro-climatic conditions.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the oldest Agricultural Research Organization in the country established as far back as in 1929. During this period, it has many outstanding achievements to its credit in the fields of agricultural research, education and extension education. It will be difficult to list all the achievements made so far which have led to the outstanding record of the country in the field of food and animal production. Some of the most outstanding achievements are as follows:

- (i) A large number of high yielding pest and disease resistant and improved varieties of crops leading to the Green Revolution witnessed by the

country from Mid-60s onwards;

- (ii) Similarly in animal sciences, evolution of high yielding breeds of dairy cattle, superior carpet and wool breeds of sheep, high yielding boilers and layers etc.;
- (iii) Improved technology on the important pests and diseases for various soil and water situations contributing substantially to the increase in yield per unit area;
- (iv) Fool-proof control measures of important pests and diseases of crops and animal; production of vaccines for important diseases of animals;
- (v) Fabrication of prototypes for agricultural implements and machinery for use by small as well as big farmers;
- (vi) Innovative techniques evolved for milk preservation, processing and preparation of different products;
- (vii) Successful breeding of Indian and Chinese carps in fisheries; development of modern carp hatchery for these two breeds;
- (viii) Successful breeding of Tiger Prawns and development of technology for pearl oysters and production of culture pearls.

Statement-I

MAIN AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(a) To undertake, aid, promote, and co-ordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, research and its application in practice, development and marketing in India and its Protectorates and any other areas in or in relation to which the Government of India has and exercises any jurisdiction by treaty, agreement, grant usage, sufferance or other law-

full means by all means calculated to increase scientific knowledge of the subjects and to secure its adoption in every day practice.

(b) To act as a clearing house of information not only in regard to research but also in regard to agricultural and veterinary matters generally.

(c) For the purposes of the Society to draw and accept and make and endorse discount and negotiate Government of India and other promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques of other negotiable instruments.

(d) To invest the funds of, or money entrusted to, the Society upon such securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Governing Body and from time to time to sell or transpose such investments.

(e) To purchase, take on lease, accept as a gift or otherwise acquire, any land or building, wherever situate in India which may be necessary or convenient for the Society.

(f) To construct or alter any building which may be necessary for the Society.

(g) To sell lease, exchange and otherwise transfer all or any portion of the properties of the Society.

(h) To establish and maintain a research and reference library in pursuance of the objects of the Society with reading and writing rooms and to furnish the same with books, reviews, magazines, newspapers and other publications.

(i) To do all other such things as the Society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Statement-II

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act. Minister-in-charge of the portfolio of Agriculture in the Union Cabinet is the President of the Society and the Minister of State in the Union Ministry of Agriculture dealing with the I.C.A.R. is its Vice-President. The Society, be-

sides the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, consists of the Union Ministers of Finance, Planning, Science and Technology, Education and Commerce; other Ministers in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries in the States, Member, Planning Commission in charge of Agriculture, six Members of Parliament, Director-General, I.C.A.R., all Secretaries in the Ministry of Agriculture, Secretary, Planning Commission, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Member, Finance, four Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities, four technical representatives (Agricultural Commissioner, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Joint Commissioner (Fisheries) and Inspector General of Forests, 15 Scientists, 3 representatives of Commerce and Industry, 8 farmers and 4 representatives of rural interest, four Directors of I.C.A.R. institutes and Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

2. The Society has a Governing Body, a Standing Finance Committee, Regional Committees and Scientific Panels.

3. The Director-General, who is also the Secretary in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education in the Ministry of Agriculture, is the Principal Executive Officer of the Society. The Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, who is also Joint Secretary in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, exercises all administrative and financial powers conferred on him by the Society.

4. The Society has 39 Research Institutes/Project Directorates for research and education in agricultural and animal sciences and the Directors of these institutes have been delegated financial and administrative powers.

5. There are four Deputy Directors General in the scale of Rs. 2500—3000 at the headquarters of the Council.

The administrative and financial matters of the headquarters of the Council and its research institutes are looked after by Director (Personnel), Director (Works) and three Additional Secretaries who obtain orders/approval of the Secretary and Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research on matters which are beyond the powers delegated to them. The D.D.Gs. are assisted by 20 Assistant Director General in various disciplines—the officers mentioned above are assisted by the scientists and administrative staff/officers.

6. The Publications and Information aspects pertaining to the Council and its institutes are attended to by Director (Publications & Information who has a Chief Production Officer, Chief Publicity and Public Relations Officers and two Chief Editors (English and Hindi) under him. All these officers are assisted by other subordinate officers and staff.

7. There is an Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board with a whole-time Chairman appointed with the approval of the Government of India. This Board functions as an independent recruiting agency and is responsible for recruitment to posts in the Agricultural Research Service and to such other posts and services as may be assigned to by the President from time to time. It has a Secretary, Controller of Examinations and other officers and staff to assist him.

8. The Council also has a Legal Cell under a Legal Adviser.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण निर्माण में
उपयोग किया गया घटिया सामान

1231. श्री दयाराम शाक्य :

श्री एन० ई० होरो :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते
हुए कि सरकार द्वारा बनाई जा रही

इमारतों में इस समय घटिया सामान का
उपयोग किया जा रहा है और उसके
कारण इमारतें टिकाऊ नहीं तथा लोगों का
जीवन निरन्तर खतरे में रहता है।
सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए
कोई ठोस योजना बनाई है कि भविष्य में
इमारतों के निर्माण में अच्छे स्तर के सामान
का इस्तेमाल हो ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरे
क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित
करेगी कि इमारतों के निर्माण में उपयोग
में लाई गई ईंटों, सीमेंट, आदि की किस्म एवं
मात्रा की इमारतें पूरी हो जाने के बाद
अच्छी तरह से जांच की जाये और जांच
रिपोर्टें इमारत के टिकाऊ काल की
न्यूनतम अवधि के लिए सुरक्षित रखी
जायें ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क)
और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने
सूचित किया है कि निर्माण कार्यों के लिए
ठेकों में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग
की विशिष्टियां अनुबन्धित की जाती हैं।
ये विशिष्टियां व्यापक हैं तथा इनमें यह
सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि निर्माण
सामग्री को उचित कोटि उपयोग में लाई
जाती है, निर्माण सामग्री तथा निर्माण
कार्यों के आवधिक आदेशात्मक परीक्षणों
की व्यवस्था है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधि-
करण द्वारा निष्पादित निर्माण कार्यों का
स्थल पर पर्यवेक्षण कनिष्ठ इंजीनियरों,
सहायक इंजीनियरों तथा कार्यपालक इंजी-
नियरों द्वारा किया जाता है। इसके
अतिरिक्त, अधीक्षक इंजीनियर तथा
मुख्य इंजीनियर भी यह सुनिश्चित करने के
लिए आवधिक निरीक्षण करते हैं कि
निर्माण कार्य विशिष्टियों के अनुसार ही

किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण कोटि नियन्त्रण स्कन्ध तथा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक संगठन के अधिकारियों द्वारा स्वतन्त्र रूप से भी आवास्मिक कोटि परीक्षण किये जाते हैं।

इसी प्रकार, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों के लिए भी निर्माण सामग्री की नियमित रूप से उपयोग करने से पहले जांच की जाती है तथा कोटि नियन्त्रण पर बल दिया जाता है। आवश्यक जांच करके निर्माण सामग्री की आवश्यक रूप में कोटि का परीक्षण करने के लिए इस विषय पर स्थल स्टाफ के लिए स्थाई अनुदेश हैं। इन अनुदेशों के अनुपालन को भी वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा स्थल पर दौरा करके सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। निर्माण सामग्रियों की नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है तथा जांच परिणामों को कायम रखा जाता है। कोटि नियन्त्रण में दृढ़ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक संगठन भी इन निर्माण कार्यों की जांच करता है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में भी एक मुख्य इंजीनियर के अधीन एक कोटि नियन्त्रण स्कन्ध हाल ही में स्थापित किया गया है तथा यह स्कन्ध विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण करता है। निर्माण कार्यों की नियमित जांच हेतु मण्डल तथा परिमण्डल स्तर पर भी ऐसे ही स्कन्ध स्थापित किए गए हैं। निर्माण की मुख्य सामग्रियों की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में एक केन्द्रीय परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला भी स्थापित की गई है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि मानक इंजीनियरी पद्धति के अनुसार ईट, सीमेण्ट जैसी निर्माण सामग्रियों की जांच की आवश्यकता है। स्थल स्टाफ को यह भी सुनिश्चित

करना होता है कि निर्माण कार्य में विभिन्न अंशों की उचित मात्रा मिलाई जाती है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कोटि नियन्त्रण स्कन्ध तथा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक संगठन द्वारा यह जांच करने के लिए कि निर्माण कार्य विशिष्टियों के अनुसार किए गए हैं, अचानक नमूने लिए जाते हैं तथा उनकी जांच की जाती है। निर्माण कार्यों के अन्य तकनीकी तथा लेखा रिकार्डों के साथ ही प्रगति इंजीनियर से निर्माण सामग्रियों की जांच रिपोर्टों को भी रखने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

Import of Edible Oils

1232. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether perpetual import of edible oil at a very high cost is in the national interest;

(b) if not, why Government resort to import of the stuff frequently; and

(c) if so, the justification with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (c). In the context of the existing gap between demand and supply of edible oil from indigenous sources which is estimated to be ranging between 10 to 12 lakh tonnes per years it has become necessary for the Government to import edible oils to ensure availability of oils at reasonable prices in the interest of the consumers. However, several long-term and short term measures are being taken by the Government to increase production and productivity of indigenous oils so that import of

edible oils could be gradually reduced.

Distribution system for Essential Commodities

1233. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued price rise of essential commodities, Government are considering an effective public distribution system for supply of such commodities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) to (c) As a part of the policy of the Government to make available the various essential commodities at fair and reasonable prices to consumers and with a view to contain the open market prices of such commodities, a public distribution system is already being implemented in all parts of the country. Under the Public Distribution System, certain essential commodities are being distributed to the consumers through fair price shops and other retail outlets. The commodities which have been recommended by the Central Government to the State Government for such distribution are wheat, rice imported edible oils, sugar and kerosene, apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. In addition, State Governments have the option to procure and distribute such additional commodities through public distribution system as they consider necessary, after arranging for their supplies. Steps are taken by the State Government from time to time to strengthen and expand the public distribution and to make it better serve the consu-

mers. These include opening of more fair price shops, exercising a regular check on their working, and developing an effective infrastructure.

Share of Madhya Pradesh for Bansagar Irrigation Project

1234. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh are finding it difficult to meet the increasing annual commitment of State's share for Bansagar Irrigation Project;

(b) whether the State Government have approached Central Government for financial assistance in this regard;

(c) whether this matter was raised in the meeting of Bansagar Control Board held in New Delhi in January, 1983;

(d) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) what is the progress of work connected with this project in Madhya Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Bansagar Das project is an interstate project, the funding of which is shared by the State of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 2:1:1. Funds for the projects is to be provided by the State Governments. No specific request for financial assistance in Bansagar Project has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The meeting of Bansagar Control Board scheduled to be held in January, 1983 was postponed,

(d) Does not arise,

(e) The progress of works on major items of work of main dam and canals

in Madhya Pradesh upto quarter ending September, 1982 is as under:

Item	Total Quantity (Th. cu. m. stands for thousand cubic meter)	Quantity done
I. Main Dam		
(a) Excavation	1152 th. cu.m.	63 th.cu.m.
(b) Concrete	260 th.cu.n.	9 th.cu.m.
(c) Masonry	1101 th. cu.m.	37 th.cu.m.
2. Rockfill Dam		
(a) Excavation	1369 th.cu.m.	128 th.cu.m.
(b) Embankments	The work is yet to start.	
3. Saddle Dam		
The work on Bakeli Saddle Dam is nearly completed. The work on other 4 saddle dams has recently been taken up.		
II. Irrigation System		
1. Common Water Carrier (Earth work)	7910 th.cu.m.	160 th. cu.m.
2. Canals		
<i>Earthwork</i>		
(i) Purwa Canal (136.4 km. long)	9777 th.cu.m.	72 th.cu.m.
(ii) Keoti Canal (94.4 km. long)	3582 th.cu.m.	54 th.cu.m.
The work on Right Bank Canal, Siharwal Canal, Teonthar Lift Canal and Gurh Lift Canal is yet to be started.		

तिलैया-डांडर मोड़ परियोजना

1235. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हजारी बाग जिले (बिहार) में स्थित तिलैया बांध से तिलैया-डांडर मोड़ परियोजना बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो सूखे की संभावना वाले क्षेत्र, हजारी बाग की, 34 किलोमीटर लम्बी "टटल" से पानी लेकर और उस पर करोड़ों रुपये बर्बाद करके, उपेक्षा करना कहां तक उचित है; और

(ख) क्या हजारीबाग जिले के चम्पारण, बाढी, कोडरमा, जय नगर तथा अन्य ब्लाकों में लाखों एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई करने के लिए इस योजना को पुनरीक्षित किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख) बिहार की प्रस्तावित तिलैया-डांडर व्यवर्तन स्कीम में दामोदर घाटी निगम के वर्तमान तिलैया जलाशय से 247 मिलियन घन मीटर (2 लाख एकड़ फुट) जल को, 5.16 कि० मी० लम्बे खुले जलमार्ग और 9.4 कि० मी० लम्बी घोड़े के नाल के

आकार वाली सुरंग और उसके बाद 1.0 कि० मी० लम्बी लिंगक नहर के जरिए गंगी बेसिन में ढाढर नदी में व्यपवर्तित करने की परिकल्पना को गई है। व्यपवर्तित जल को ढाढर नदी पर 1.5 मीटर ऊंचे और 118 मीटर लम्बे एक वीयर पर उठाने का प्रस्ताव है, जहां से बिहार के गया और नवादा के सूखा प्रवण जिलों में प्रतिवर्ष 31,700 हैक्टेयर (79,200 एकड़) क्षेत्र की सिंचाई को व्यवस्था करने के लिए दोनों ओर से एक-एक नहर निकलती है।

इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 46.74 करोड़ रुपये है। इस परियोजना को योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने से पहले, उनकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा अभी इसे स्वीकृत किया जाना है।

बिहार सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसमें हजारीबाग जिले के क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिए इस स्कीम में कोई संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया गया हो।

Selection of Nalanda District for Establishment of Agro-Industries

1236. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have selected among others Nalanda District (BIHAR) also for the establishment of Agro-Industry; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken and allotment made by Government to develop the said industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Nalanda district has not been selected specifically under any Government of India scheme for the establishment of agro industries. However, it is covered under the centrally sponsored scheme of District Industries Centre, for promotion of village and cottage industries in the tiny and small sectors.

Return of Asiatic Tickets by Agents in Foreign Countries

1237. DR. VASAT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tickets of IX Asian Games 82 for sale in foreign countries were allotted to some special agencies;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies, the number and total price of such tickets given to each of them;

(c) whether some of the above tickets allotted for foreign sales were returned back unsold by the agents;

(d) if so, the number of unsold tickets, their total price and the date of return by each agent;

(e) what was the reason for return of so many unsold tickets in foreign countries; and

(f) whether any commission was paid to the agents appointed for foreign sale of Asiatic tickets; give details agent-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Sale of tickets in foreign countries were allotted Air-India and

Indian Airlines as per details given below:-

Agency	Tickets allotted	
	No.	Value
(i) Air-India	43,280 US \$	1,19,980
(ii) Indian Air-Lines	9,380 US \$	26,550
	<u>52,660 US \$</u>	<u>1,46,530</u>

(c) and (d) Details of unsold tickets are as follows :-

Agency	Unsold tickets	
	No.	Value
(i) Air-India	30,380	US \$ 70560
(ii) Indian Airlines	3,976	US \$ 10383
	<u>34,356</u>	<u>US \$ 81443</u>

The information about unsold tickets was received from these agencies by the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games a few days before the start of the Games. On receipt of this information Special Organising Committee sold tickets in India against seating capacity released as a result of some of the tickets meant for sale abroad remaining unsold. The SOC will take back tickets from the agents after reconciliation of accounts.

(e) Due to lack of demand for these tickets in foreign countries.

(f) No commission has been paid for the sale of tickets.

Wheat Supplied to Andhra Pradesh

1238. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of wheat supplied to Andhra Pradesh has been increased; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The monthly allocation of wheat for Public Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh was raised during 1982 from 6,000 tonnes in September, to 9,000 tonnes in October, 11,000 tonnes in November, and 21,000 tonnes in December, and this increased level of allocation has since been maintained.

Development of Land in Sector-I, R. K. Puram

1239. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30th March, 1981 to unstarred question No. 5579 regarding development of land in Sector-I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the land has since been handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for development;

(b) if not, reasons therefor and reasons for delay; and

(c) by when land is likely to be handed over to MCD

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). On resumption from Delhi Development Authority the land was proposed to be handed over to MCD on 5-11-82 but the same could not be done because on actual survey it was revealed that there is a little variation in the size of the plot allotted and at site. L & DO has been directed to hand over the possession of the actual area, forthwith to the M.C.D.

Clearance of Modernisation Schemes for Irrigation by CWC

1240. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has received for approval schemes for modernisation of irrigation;

(b) if so, whether 38 modernisation schemes have been approved by Government;

(c) if so, whether these will bring irrigational benefits to 1.61 million hectares of land; and

(d) by what time Government are likely to clear the projects which have been waiting for Centre's clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 38 modernisation schemes received in the Central Water Commission, 7 schemes have been approved for implementation. These 7 schemes will bring irrigation benefit to 0.53 million hectares.

(d) The modernisation schemes proposed by the various States involve complex technical issues and large outlays and therefore the Central Water Commission has to carry out a detailed technical examination before acceptance by the Planning Commission. The time required for clearance

depends upon the nature of clarifications needed by the Central Water Commission and the speed with which these are furnished by the State Governments concerned.

आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1981

1241. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवश्यक वस्तु (विशेष उपबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1981 को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए हाल ही में एक सितम्बर, 1982 को अधिसूचित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या चोर बाजारी का रोकथाम तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई बनाये रखना अधिनियम, 1980 को हाल ही में बनाया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत पृथक-पृथक दायर किए गए मामलों की रायवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) इन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को दंडित किया गया है ?

खद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) :

(क) से (घ) आवश्यक वस्तु (विशेष उपबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1981, 1-9-1982 को सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों (अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, दादरा व नागर हवेली, लक्ष द्वीप द्वीप-समूह तथा मिजोरम के केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर) में अधिसूचित किया गया है। चोर बाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अध्यादेश अक्टूबर, 1979 में प्रख्यापित किया गया था और बाद में फरवरी,

1980 में इसे संसद् के अधिनियम का रूप दिया गया था। चोर बाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत इस अधिनियम के जारी किए जाने की तारीख से लेकर 15-2-83 तक जिन व्यक्तियों की नजरबन्दी के आदेश जारी किए गए उनके बारे में की गई कार्रवाई तथा जिन्हें रिहा आदि किया गया उनकी संख्या

के बारे में राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है जहां तक आवश्यक वस्तु (विशेष उपबन्ध) अधिनियम 1981 के अन्तर्गत की गई कार्रवाई के ब्यौरे का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

चोर बाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदान अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत, इस अधिनियम के जारी किए जाने की तारीख से लेकर 15.2.83 तक जिन व्यक्तियों की नजरबन्दी के आदेश जारी किए गए तथा जिन्हें रिहा आदि किया गया, उनकी संख्या के बारे में राज्यवार सूचना।

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनकी नजरबन्दी के आदेश दिए गए	व्यक्तियों की संख्या, जिनकी रिहाई के आदेश दिए गए			नजरबन्दी की अवधि पूरी होने पर	फरार	नजर-बंद
		राज्य सरकार के आदेश पर	सलाहकार मंडल की राय पर	न्याया-लय के आदेश पर			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	19	1	3	12	+ (3)*	—	शून्य
असम	1	1	—	—	—	—	शून्य
बिहार	34	—	9	4	5 + (5)*	9	2
गुजरात	126	14	53	45	3	3	8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	4	—	—	—	—	शून्य
कर्नाटक	58	22	7	27	1	1	शून्य
मध्य प्रदेश	79	12	9	15	11 + (13)*	13	6
महाराष्ट्र	65	1	8	30	22	—	4
उड़ीसा	28	12	10	1	2 + (1)*	—	2
पंजाब	14	—	—	4	10	—	शून्य

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
राजस्थान	5	—	1	1	3	—	शून्य
उत्तर प्रदेश	147	45	32	23	28	14	5
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	—	1	—	—	—	शून्य
दिल्ली	18	8	9	1	—	—	शून्य
योग	599	120	142	163	85(22)*	40	27

(* कोष्ठक में दिए गये आंकड़े उन व्यक्तियों के हैं, जिन्हें उक्त तारीख से छः महीने अथवा उससे काफी पहले नजरबन्द किया गया था तथा जिन्हें अब तक रिहा कर दिया गया होगा, लेकिन जिनके रिहा किए जाने के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार से ब्यौरा अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।)

Construction of Houses in Cooperative Sector

1242. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to speed up and encourage construction of houses in cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the number of cooperative societies registered at present;

(c) whether Government propose to allot land to all the registered cooperative societies;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the National Cooperative Housing Federation, the number of such Societies is estimated to be 35,000.

(c) to (e) Housing is a State subject and land to Cooperative Housing So-

cieties is allotted by State Governments and their agencies. However, the Working Group on Private Housing set up by the Ministry of Works & Housing has, *inter-alia* recommended that lands at pre-determined rates should be earmarked for housing cooperative societies. The State Governments have been requested to initiate appropriate action.

National Welfare Fund for Fishermen

1243. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Association of Fishermen has suggested a National Welfare Fund for fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL- TURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been proposed that a minimum cess of 10 per cent on the total foreign exchange earned by the export of marine fishery products be imposed for creation of a National Wel-

fare Fund for Fishermen for their social, economic and educational upliftment.

(c) In an earlier Conference of Ministers of Labour, of Central, State and Union Territory Governments, it was agreed that the States and Union Territories would take appropriate measures for the establishment of welfare funds for the benefit of the workers in various industries in the un-organised sector including fishery sector.

There is no National Welfare Fund for Fishermen at present. However, the Central Government have recently approved two schemes for the welfare of fishermen:

(i) subsidy on Group Insurance for active fishermen; and

(ii) a Techno-Socio-Economic Survey of Fishermen community.

Discrepancies in Standards of Food and Drinks

1244. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the discrepancies that exist, as regards articles of Food and Drink, between standards set by the Indian Standard Institution and PEA Rules of 1955 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to remove them and to make the quality standards of ISI statutory instead of letting them remain voluntary and ineffective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The standards for articles of food and drink fixed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and rules framed under that Act are different from the standards formula-

ted for these articles by the Indian Standards Institution, mainly because the objectives of the two sets of standards are different. The standards laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are intended to distinguish articles of food and drink fit for human consumption from those which are unfit for human consumption. On the other hand, the standards formulated by the ISI are basically meant to improve the quality of articles of food and drink manufactured by the industry and they include different grades of the same articles depending upon the quality. The minimum grades laid down in the ISI standards are not below the specifications prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The two sets of standards are complementary in nature.

(b) To achieve proper co-ordination in the two sets of standards, representatives of the Indian Standards Institution are included in the Central Committee for Food Standards and all its sub-committees concerned with the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. On the other hand, representatives of the Central Committee for Food Standards are included in all the Committees of the Indian Standards Institution dealing with articles of food and drink. Under the provisions of the Prevention of Food and Adulteration Act and Rules, ISI certification marking is compulsory for coal tar food colours and for food grade titanium dioxide. Besides, proposals for making ISI certification marketing compulsory under this Act for milk products, natural food colours and food additives are under consideration of the Government.

Exploration of Marine Living Resources

1245. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B.D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government so far to exploit marine living resour-

ces to meet the food problem in 2000 AD when, with the present rate of growth in population, the Indian cities would be over populated and ecologically unbalanced; and

(b) what are the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) Some of the important steps taken are:—

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through charter, joint venture, import and indigenous construction;

(ii) Provision of soft loan for the purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through Shipping Development Fund Committee and grant of 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.

(iii) Accelerated living resources survey and training of operatives;

(iv) Provision of financial and technical assistance for construction of major and minor fishing harbours with suitable infrastructural facilities.

(v) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels through enactment of the Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

(b) The results achieved are:

(i) 48 deep sea vessels through charter, 53 by import and 15 by indigenous construction have been introduced for exploitation of fishery resources from Indian waters;

(ii) Shipping Development Fund Committee have disbursed loans totalling to about Rs. 264 lakhs to 10 companies for acquisition of 20 vessels.

(iii) More than 17,000 mechanized boats are operating in the near shore waters.

(iv) An area of about 3 lakh sq. KM has been surveyed in the Exclusive Economic Zone to explore the fishery resources and 1669 fishery operatives have been trained till 1981.

(v) About ninety sites have been developed on the coast to give facilities of harbour, landing and berthing to fishing vessels and craft;

(vi) Marine fish landings have gone up from 6.84 lakh tonnes in 1961 to 15.55 lakh M.T. in 1980, according to production statistics furnished by States.

एशियाड के दौरान स्टेडियम में अण्डू को लाया जाना

1246. श्री खोटे सिंह यादव :

श्री राम किकर :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाड 82 के दौरान शुभंकर अण्डू को जिसका आरम्भ से अन्त तक प्रचार किया गया था स्टेडियम में न लाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार आरम्भ से ही अण्डू को स्टेडियम में लाना नहीं चाहती थी तथा यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कदम उठाया है तथा यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :
(क) फूलों से बनाए गए अण्डू का तीन विमितीय मॉडल स्टेडियम में उदघाटन

तथा समापन समारोहों में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, जैसे कि इस सम्बन्ध में पहले ही योजना बनाई गई थी।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities in Orissa Rural Areas

1247. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some centrally sponsored schemes are under implementation in various States to undertake the programme of massive rural water supply;

(b) if so, what are those schemes;

(c) how many of them are under implementation in different States;

(d) which districts of Orissa have been covered under those schemes;

(e) how many villages in different districts of Orissa are supplied with drinking water in the current plan period so far; and

(f) the target to provide drinking water facilities to the rural areas of Orissa by the end of the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUNTA
SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Cen-
trally sponsored accelerated rural water
supply programme, grants are given to
the State Governments to supplement
their resources in providing safe drink-
ing water supply to identified prob-
lem villages. Appropriate water
supply schemes like piped water supply,
tube-wells with handpumps, etc. are
implemented under the Centrally spon-
sored programme.

(c) Details available regarding the
No. of problem villages covered by
these schemes in different States and

Union Territories are given in the
Statement I attached.

(d) and (e) The information is given
in the Statement II attached.

(f) The effort of the State Govt. will
be to cover 23,616 problem villages
identified as on 1-4-1980 with at least
one source of safe potable water by the
end of 6th plan period, with funds
available in the State and Central
Plans.

Statement

Position of approved schemes as on 18-2-1983
under accelerated rural water supply programme
since inception during 1977-78

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of villages covered
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1595
2. Assam	1173
3. Bihar	1968
4. Gujarat	1389
5. Haryana	627
6. Himachal Pradesh	3428
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1289
8. Karnataka	4668
9. Kerala	724
10. Madhya Pradesh	9711
11. Maharashtra	2602
12. Manipur	197
13. Meghalaya	332
14. Nagaland	258
15. Orissa	7032
16. Punjab	566
17. Rajasthan	8970
18. Sikkim	195
19. Tamilnadu	3473
20. Tripura	1205

I	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	9597
22. West Bengal	917 PWSS 2372 TWHP
23. A & N Islands	15
24. Arunachal Pradesh	126
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	..
26. Delhi	17
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..

I	2
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	20
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
30. Mizoram	21
31. Pondicherry	73

NOTE: PWSS - Piped Water Supply Scheme.

TWHP Tube Well Hand Pump Scheme.

Statement-II

No. of problem villages covered under Accelerated rural water supply programme for the State of Orissa.

Name of districts	No. of problem villages covered during the year		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto Sept. 82)
1. Cuttack	90	283	51
2. Puri	97	194	85
3. Balasore	216	344	88
4. Ganjam	27	61	41
5. Phulbani	19	86	13
6. Sambalpur	140	87	74
7. Bolangir	56	84	26
8. Kalahandi	32	53	..
9. Sundergarh	49	53	13
10. Keonjhar	38	78	30
11. Dhenkanal	35	75	17
12. Koraput	9	52	33
13. Mayurbhanj	50	52	14
Total	858	1502	485

Restriction on Free Movement of Food-grains for Smooth Procurement Operation

1248. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have urged the Centre to impose restrictions on the movement of foodgrains to ensure maximum procurement in the ensuing rabi season; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No specific proposals in this regard have been received by the Government of India, so far. However, discussions on the matter have taken place.

(b) The policy of the Government in this regard for the 1983-84 rabi marketing seasons will be finalised after taking into account all relevant factors, including the views of the State Governments, if any.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH DURING 1983, 1984 AND 1985

1249. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation for rural development for Visakhapatnam District, Srikakulam district and Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh for 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(b) the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) The major program-

mes of rural development of this Ministry being implemented in the Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The Sixth Plan document provides that the scale of funding under IRDP will be at the rate of Rs. 8 lakhs per block per year in the last three years of the Plan. Under NREP, Statewise allocations are being made by this Ministry, and actual district-wise allocations are being made by the State Government in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government and State Governments.

Kandla Tankers caught Transporting Edible Oil Illegally

1250. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some oil tankers loaded with edible oil from Kandla were caught while transporting the oil illegally in 1981 and thereafter;

(b) the particulars of the Company who has been given the contract to store the edible oil at Kandla; and

(c) what action was taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. 9 Tank lorries were caught while unauthorisedly transporting oil in September, 1981. No subsequent incident has been reported.

(b) M/s Chemicals Resins Private Limited, 85 Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay.

(c) Six persons were detained under Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. A case is still pending trial in the Court of Law.

Per-Capita Free Sale Sugar in Haryana, Punjab and Delhi

1251. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of sugar for free sale and for distribution on ration cards being allotted to Haryana, Punjab and Delhi and its basis of allotment;

(b) whether the distribution of sugar on ration cards per capita in Haryana is 400 gm. per month whereas it is one kg. in Delhi and

(c) if so, the reasons for this variance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There is no allocation of freesale sugar to the States/Union Territories and it is only levy sugar which is allotted to them every month for distribution on ration cards. The Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas were refixed with effect from April, 1982 on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the population as on 1-3-1981 as per 1981 census. However, in the case of few States/Union Territories including Delhi where the per capita availability out of the earlier quota was found to be higher than 425 grams, their quotas instead of being reduced were retained at the earlier level. The monthly levy sugar quotas being accordingly allotted to Haryana, Punjab and Delhi are 5462 tonnes, 7085 tonnes and 6104 tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c) Due to increase in population after 1st March, 1981, the per capita availability out of the monthly levy sugar quotas in various States including Haryana is less than 425 grams and, therefore, these States Governments have adjusted the scale of distribution of levy sugar at lower levels based on total ration units in the State. The present scale of distribution of levy sugar in Haryana is 400 grams per head per month. However, in the case of Delhi the monthly quota being higher for the reason stated against (a) above, it has been possible for the Delhi Administration to distribute levy sugar at the scale of 900 grams per unit per month.

Pitampura Residents' Complaint Regarding Provision of Amendments

1252. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pitampura Residents' Association has complain in regard to provision of amenities in Pitampura area; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaint and action taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DDA has stated that the complaints are regarding provision of amenities in Pitampura Area. The details of complaints and action taken by DDA are as follows:—

Details of complaints		Action taken
1. Drinking water	Non-provision of individual water connection to the residents.	The work of laying water lines shall be completed shortly and subsequently water connection to individual residents shall be allowed.
2. Sewerage	Slow progress of the work of laying of main sewerage line in front of District Park. Delay in granting individual connection.	Work of main sewerage line shall be completed by the middle of this year.

Details of complaints	Action taken
3. Roads	Individual sewer connections are being allowed regularly.
. Repairs to roads and construction of new roads in some of the blocks.	Repairs to road has already been completed. Work of construction of new road is in progress and likely to be completed by middle of this year.
4. Sign Boards	Sign board shall be provided shortly.
. Non-provision of sign board in Pitampura(U).	
5. Shopping Centre	Construction of shopping centre in block 'S' (U) Pitampura has been completed.
. No shopping centre has been provided in Pitampura(U).	
6. Sites for Schools.	Necessary action is being taken.
. Sites have been earmarked for school but possession has not been handed over to Delhi Administration.	

Assistance received by PADI for Development Activities

1253. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether peoples action for development (India) has been receiving assistance for development activities; and

(b) if so, the nature of Assistance received during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the information furnished by PADI, the following assistance in the form of donations from abroad has been received during the relevant period;

1981	—	Rs. 38,33,549.25
1982	—	Rs. 6,91,685.00.

Prospects of Rabi

1254. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that Rabi output is likely to rise substantially (Times of India 6-1-1983);

(b) if so, the reasons for resorting to import of wheat;

(c) whether Government fear large scale losses in storage and hence the decision to import as a safeguard;

(d) whether Government also fear that widespread introduction and use of wheat seed susceptible to Karnal Bunt, despite early warnings from its mature scientists, is likely to decrease yields in future; and

(e) whether Government will re-organise its research set up to ensure that problems such as disease resistance and grain storage etc. are looked into with vigour and drive unlike our poor record in case of diseases like Karnal Bunt and Coconut wilt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The production of rabi output is likely to show an increase in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82.

(b) and (c) Imports have been contracted for building up buffer stocks with a view to safeguarding the food security of the country. The Government do not apprehend large scale losses in storage.

(d) Use of wheat seed susceptible to Karnal Bunt is not widespread. However, Government are taking steps for its control. Apart from the quality of seed, yield depends upon a number of factors, such as, rainfall and weather conditions, fertility status of soil, application of the fertilizers and scientific methods of cultivation, etc.

(e) Research efforts are being made to develop varieties tolerant to diseases as also to minimise storage losses through adoption of scientific storage practices.

Foodgrains allocated under the NREP

1255. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the grains allocated by the Centre to the various State Go-

vernments under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during 1982-83 (till date) (State-wise);

(b) to what extent the State Governments concerned have utilised the grain allocated for the NREP stating the reasons for the non-utilisation of the allocation in full; and

(c) the extent to which the grain allocated for NREP was diverted by the State Government, if any, to other programmes stating the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government with regard thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) and (b) A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains made available to various States/UTs. under National Rural Employment Programme during the current year and the foodgrains utilised is enclosed. Generally, it is from the third quarter that the implementation of the programme picks up and most of the resources utilisation takes place in the last two quarters of the financial year.

(c) No reports regarding diversion of foodgrains allocated under NREP during the current year have been received. Specific cases of diversion when reported are always taken up with the State Government concerned.

Statement

Statement showing the foodgrains released, revalidated and their utilisation during 1982-83 under NREP (as per reports received so far) (Figures in MTs.)

Sl. No.	States /UTs.	Quantity of foodgrains made available in 1982-83	Quantity of Foodgrains utilised.	Period to which information in col (4) relates.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,781.00	10,080.00	Sept., 82
2	Assam	4,500.00	Nil	Sept., 82

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bihar	24,200.00	12,554.30	Dec., 82
4	Gujarat	9,911.00	6,373.00	Jan., 83
5	Haryana	1,150.00	794.80	Sept., 82
6	Himachal Pradesh	2,389.00	243.00	Oct., 82
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,690.00	140.55	Nove., 82
8	Karnataka	10,600.00	1,391.48	Nove., 82
9	Kerala	8,600.00	77.41	Oct., 82
10	Madhya Pradesh	15,435.00	Nil	Sept., 82
11	Maharashtra	40,750.00	Nil	Dec., 82
12	Manipur	150.00	36.80	Dec., 82
13	Meghalaya	140.00	Nil	July, 82
14	Nagaland	150.00	Nil	Sept., 82
15	Orissa	18,035.00	9,064.80	Oct., 82
16	Punjab	1,680.00	279.13	Dec., 82
17	Rajasthan	9,160.00	1,848.76	Nove., 82
18	Sikkim	222.00	100.44	Jan., 83
19	Tamil Nadu	24,600.00	17,653.00	Dec., 82
20	Tripura	960.00	1,180.00	Sept., 82
21	Uttar Pradesh	40,670.00	Nil	Dec., 82
22	West Bengal	37,795.00	21,558.00	Nov., 82
<i>Union Territories :</i>				
23	A & N Islands	405.00	71.88	Nove., 82
24	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	..	Sept., 82
25	Chandigarh	24.00	..	Aug., 82
26	Dadra & N. Haveli	87.00	..	Sept., 82
27	Delli	20.00	..	—
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	150.00	..	Sept., 82
29	Lakshadweep	30.00	..	Nove., 82
30	Mizoram	233.00	..	Oct., 82
31	Pondicherry	361.00	104.07	Dec., 82
TOTAL		2,75,978.00	83,551.42	

Solution of Ravi-Beas Issue

1256. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre propose to consult and discuss with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan before a solution is found on the inter-State Ravi-Beas water issue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The agreements on sharing of surplus Ravi-Beas water were concluded between the States themselves and as such, in case of any proposal for review the concerned States, including Rajasthan, would be consulted.

Filling up the members of Coconut Development Board

1257. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the members for the Coconut Development Board from officials and non-officials are not yet filled up;

(b) whether Government are also aware that an Executive Committee for the Board is not elected due to this; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposed to take on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Coconut Development Board has already been constituted with 16 Members. The nomination of the remaining Members is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The Executive Committee can be constituted by the Board on the basis of the existing membership of the

Coconut Development Board. Necessary directions have been given to the Chairman of the Board in this regard.

Revision of Forest Policy

1258. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined that if denudation of forests continues at present rate and massive afforestation is not started soon, India will have no forests by the end of the century;

(b) whether Government propose to revise the present forest policy on factual basis by providing more funds for the purpose; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The Government share the concern for protecting the forests from denudation and for mounting a massive afforestation programme. The Government have taken several measures in this directions. The significant ones are:—

(i) The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was enacted so that no forest land can be diverted for non forestry purposes without the prior approval of the Government of India. As a result of this Act the deforestation rate has come down from 1.5 lakh ha. per year on an average between 1951—80 to about 3500 ha. per year after passing of the Act.

(ii) Afforestation programme has been intensified.

To intensify the forestry development programme, a provision of Rs. 692.48 crores has been made during the Sixth Five Year Plan against a provision of Rs. 235.78 crores only made in the Fifth Plan. The total plantation targets during the Sixth Plan is 21.47 lakh ha, as against 12.21 lakh ha. planted during the Fifth Plan.

**Indiscriminate use of Pesticides,
Weedicides and Insecticides**

1259. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate use of
chemicals as fertilisers or pesticides or
weedicides or insecticides, etc. has
proved harmful.

(b) what are the organisations enga-
ged in the research regarding the
harmful effects, and

(c) what are the road conclusion in
respect of the above?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) There
is no indiscriminate use of fertilisers,
pesticides, weedicides or insecticides
in the country, according to the infor-
mation of the Government.

(b) The main organisations engaged
in research regarding the harmful
effects of pesticides are:

1. Haffkin Institute, Bombay.
2. Industrial Toxicological Research
Centre, Lucknow.
3. National Institute of Occupational
Health, Ahmedabad.
4. Central Food Technological Res-
earch Institute, Mysore.
5. All India Institute of Hygiene and
Public Health, Calcutta.
6. Research and Development Labo-
ratories set up by some of the
Pesticide manufacturers.

Isolated studies have been carried
out on the contribution of Fertilisers/
Manures towards the build up of an-
ions/ ca-ions in ground water, by some
Agricultural Universities and Indian
Council of Agricultural Research's
Research Institutes.

(c) To prevent the indiscriminate
use of pesticides the Insecticides Act,
1968 and the Insecticides Rules, 1971
have been enforced where adequate
provisions exist for taking action by

the State Governments. Similarly, the
pesticide manufacturers are required
to indicate on the label and accom-
panying literature the triangle of toxic-
ity in a specified colour—red being or
the most toxic and green, the least.
Warning and cautionary symbols are
also printed together with proper dir-
ections for use, symptoms of poisoning
and treatment. The State Governments
through extension workers, impart
training to the farmers in safe handl-
ing of pesticides including protective
clothing and devices.

**Amount Spent and Received from
Asian Games**

1260. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA Will
the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to
state:

(a) the amount spent for Asian
Games in November 1982;

(b) amount received from sale of
tickets and other sources; and

(c) amount spent for the construc-
tion of Swimming Pools, Sports and
Games fields, etc., by Government,
Delhi Matropolitan Authority and Pri-
vate Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) Expenditure amounting
to Rs. 2.88 crores was booked for Asian
Games, 1982 in the month of Novem-
ber, 1982 in the Deptt. of Sports.

(b) According to the Special Orga-
nising Committee, it had an income
of Rs. 5.84 crores upto 31-1-83 from
sale of tickets and other sources.

(c) As per indications available at
present, total Government expenditure
on construction of stadia etc., for Asian
Games, 82 including Government con-
tribution towards construction of Tal-
katora Swimming Pool and Indoor Sta-
dium at Rajghat Sports Complex will
be of the order of about Rs. 45 crores.
The Government has no information

about expenditure incurred by the Delhi Metropolitan Authority or private agencies on Asian Construction projects.

Amounts to be collected by NBCC in Libya

1261. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a large amount is outstanding to be collected by the National Building Constructions Corporation on account of various projects executed in Libya;

(b) if so, what is the amount and since when it is outstanding; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to realise this amount without delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 27.88 crores is outstanding. Out of this Rs. 10.22 crores is outstanding since January, 1982 and major portion of the balance amount is outstanding since later half of 1982.

(c) The N.B.C.C. authorities are regularly contacting their clients for early payment of their outstanding dues. The Indian Ambassador in Libya has also been using his good offices to get the payments expedited.

Rice Requirement of Tamil Nadu

1262. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the requirements of rice to Tamil Nadu are inadequate to meet the demand since the State had implemented many schemes like Nutritious Meal Programme to children and free rice and mid-day meal programme to aged-poor people including widows and physically handicapped persons; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that consequent upon the failure of monsoons, the production of rice in the State has been considerably affected, causing curtailment in the availability of rice in the open market and increased pressure on the public distribution system. They have demanded an allotment of 85,000 tonnes of rice for February, 1983, and onwards, from the Central Pool to meet the requirements of public distribution system in the State. Allotment of rice to the various States, including Tamil Nadu, is made on a month to month basis, having regard to the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, stocks already available with State Governments, market availability and other related factors. In view of the above, it has not been possible to allot rice from the Central Pool to the State Government for the present.

Jhakam Irrigation Project

1263. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhakam Irrigation Project has not been completed so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the allocation of funds for this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The Jhakam Irrigation Project is a major Project of Rajasthan approved by the Planning Commission in 1974 for an estimated cost of Rs. 11.6 crores.

The Project is in an advanced stage of construction. The main Dam is scheduled to be completed by March, 1985. The Right Main Canal has been completed to a length of 17.40 Kms. against the total length of 23.76 Kms. and the left Main Canal has been completed to a length of 14.0 Kms. against the total length of 39.9 Kms.

The Government of Rajasthan have informed that delay in the completion of the Project has been on account of the difficulties encountered in the foundation due to geological formation met with and inadequate availability of funds in the earlier years, leading to escalation in costs and also shortage of construction materials like Cement.

Total expenditure of Rs. 24.49 crores would be incurred on the project upto 1982-83 against the likely revised estimated cost of Rs. 43.00 crores. For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores has been recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission. Actual allocation of funds in the Annual Plan Budget is made by the State Government.

एशियाई खेल आयोजित कराने में
लगे कर्मचारी

1264. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभई आर. चौधरी :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाई खेल आयोजित कराने में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम पर लगाये गये ;

(ख) जल्का स्थाई और अस्थाई कर्मचारियों के रूप में व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया और मापदंड अपनाया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने खेलों के पूरा होने के बाद अस्थाई कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) 1982 के नौवें एशियाई खेलों की खेल आयोजन समिति (खे० आ स) द्वारा खेल आयोजन करने के लिए 1184 कर्मचारी वेतन आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए थे ।

(ख) क्योंकि खेल आयोजन समिति एक अस्थाई स्वरूप की समिति है, अतः कोई कर्मचारी स्थाई आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) खेल आयोजन समिति में नियुक्त स्टाफ तथा अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों आदि से उनके सेवा रिकॉर्डों के आधार पर लिया गया था । स्टाफ को कुछ कमी का पूरा करने के लिए स्टाफ सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भी नियुक्त किया गया था और ये नियुक्तियां परीक्षाओं साक्षात्कारों के आधार पर आवश्यकता के अनुसार की गई थीं । ऐसी नियुक्तियां करते समय, सरकार में समान पदों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम स्तरों को ध्यान में रखा गया था । ऐसी नियुक्तियां निर्धारित अवधि के लिए ही की गई थीं ।

(घ) भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर का ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Promotion of Engineers in DDA

1265. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has promoted Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers during the last three years;

(b) whether the promotion of Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers is pending;

(c) whether the DDA has absorbed the deputationists from the CPWD and BHEL; and

(d) if so, the reactions for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA, have reported that the promotions depend upon the availability of vacancies and the work load. However, a panel exists and further promotions will be made keeping in view the administrative and functional requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Junior Engineers from CPWD came alongwith the work and were absorbed in the service of DDA.

The Junior Engineers who were taken on deputation from BHEL were absorbed in DDA consequent on the reduction of work load in their organisation.

Development of Fishing Harbours

1266. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals pending with Government for development of fishing harbours as on 31st March-1982;

(b) the details of the fishing harbours cleared for construction in each coastal State during the current year;

(c) the names of the fishing harbour functioning on Orissa Coast;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct more fishing harbours and develop certain fishing harbours on Orissa Coast during current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Proposals for construction of twelve self contained fishing harbours were at different stages of processing as on 31st March, 1982.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Minor fishing harbour at Dharmra and landing facilities for small fishing vessels at Chandipur sanctioned by the Central Government are functioning at present.

(d) and (e) Fishing Harbour at Astrang in Orissa has been pos for bilateral assistance from the U.K. and field investigations are in progress at Paradip in Orissa.

Statement

The details of the fishing harbour/landing facilities cleared for construction in coastal States during year 1982-83 (upto 28-2-1983)

Name of fishing harbour landing centre	State	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of sanction
1	2	3	4
1. Jaffrabad	Gujarat	13.92	June, 82
2. Salaya	Do.	16.80	Feb., 83

1	2	3	4
3. Pazhyar	Tamil Nadu	67.32	Sept., 82
4. Tondi	Do.	41.00	Dec., 82
5. Kottaiappattinam	Do.	22.00	Jan., 83
6. Palacode	Kerala	15.00	Dec., 82
7. Chettuvai	Do.	19.50	Feb., 83
8. Sabelia	Orissa	2.07	Dec., 82

New Projects sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation

1267. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned certain projects; and

(b) if so, the details of these projects and the amount earmarked, statewise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) sanctions loans for various housing and urban development projects, as and when received from different agencies in State etc., as per its guidelines.

(b) Statewise details of number of schemes and loans sanctioned by HUDCO, the number of cities covered, number of schemes completed etc. since inception and as on 31.1.83 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

State-wise Details of HUDCO Assisted Projects (as on 31st January, 1983)

States/UTs	No. of Schemes	No. of Schemes completed	No. of Cities covered	Project Cost	Loan Sancd.	Amount Released	Repayment received	Dwellings Sanctioned (Residential.. Non-Residential)	Plots Sancd.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	244	61	79	155.64	100.41	48.81	13.07	185035	2401
Assam	8	2	21	5.83	4.07	2.64	0.30	1909	..
Bihar	39	2	8	43.12	25.83	9.09	3.67	39493	1073
Gujarat	273	111	45	199.99	118.02	71.61	27.00	204754	5759
Haryana	78	51	18	56.38	41.10	30.40	14.73	27345	109
Himachal Pradesh	32	14	12	7.56	5.41	2.81	1.55	1961	647
Jammu & Kashmir	20	1	8	12.83	9.65	4.76	1.24	3992	9817
Karnataka	190	32	34	131.76	72.27	40.78	15.13	246235	3846
Kerala	73	22	36	83.59	51.73	39.10	10.41	134355	35
Madhya Pradesh	130	46	25	60.90	44.88	28.50	19.17	35873	19388
Maharashtra	214	60	26	169.76	100.54	61.86	19.09	83315	3203
Manipur	3	..	1	3.16	2.09	0.02	0.01	394	..
Nagaland	1	..	..	2.58	1.57	..	..	1	..
Orissa	60	21	13	48.68	32.70	12.13	3.92	37706	791

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab		96	22	14	63.71	42.88	23.59	6.68	41376	1969
Rajasthan		222	77	28	129.80	96.64	55.09	19.66	89305	2745
Tamil Nadu		281	152	54	139.03	96.76	67.64	20.22	92052	9511
Uttar Pradesh		179	72	34	154.46	112.22	75.09	26.43	88527	16149
West Bengal		43	2	7	44.64	32.38	21.57	11.82	13749	878
<i>Union Territories</i>										
Chandigarh		25	8	1	33.17	22.81	16.55	3.19	13963	2712
Delhi		17	9	1	27.05	20.05	14.01	11.78	13947	..
Goa, Daman & Diu		2	1	1	0.21	0.11	0.07	0.05	126	38
Pondicherry		4	1	1	2.02	1.42	0.66	0.18	1161	..
TOTAL		2237	767	467	1575.87	1046.25	628.78	231.31	1356584	21071

Assistance for Irrigation Schemes in Konkan Region

1268. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the 'major' projects like dams, undertaken in States, Central financial assistance is made available;

(b) if so, how much assistance is made available to projects like dams and irrigation schemes in the Konkan region of Maharashtra including the districts of Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Rajgarh and Thana; and

(c) whether more assistance would be made available with a view to ensuring the development of the backward Konkan region in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The funds made available to the State Governments by the Centre are block loans and grants and are not related to any particular project or sector of development.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस देने हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों के ब्यौरे बताने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	चीनी फैक्ट्रियों का प्रस्तावित स्थान तथा जिला	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में आवेदन पत्र प्राप्ति की तारीख	कैफियत
1	2	3	4
1.	सितारगंज, जिला नैनीताल	30-10-80	16-1-81 को आशय पत्र दिया गया था ।
2दूसरा	(सेमी-खेरा) जिला बरेली	30-6-80	28-3-81 को आशय पत्र दिया गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नए औद्योगिक चीनी लाइसेंस

1269. श्री जनुल बशर : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से चीनी मिलें लगाने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के रज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा अजय तब)

(क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नई चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश से केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थ 14 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें से 7 मामलों में आशय पत्र-लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं, 4 मामलों को रद्द कर दिया गया है और शेष 3 आवेदन पत्रों का जांच की जा रही है एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें इन आवेदन पत्रों और जिन स्थानों पर इन यूनिटों को स्थापित किया जाना है, का ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

1	2	3	4
3.	अकबरपुर, जिला फ़ैजाबाद	31-10-80	रद्द कर दिया गया ।
4.	घोसी, जिला आज़मगढ़	14-10-80	31-12-80 को लाइसेंस दिया गया था ।
5.	जनसठ, जिला मुजफ्फरनगर	30-10-80	31-12-80 को आशय पत्र दिया गया था ।
6.	पूर्णपुर, जिला पीलीभीत	30-10-80	9-3-82 को आशय पत्र दिया गया था ।
7.	बिजनौर-भरतपुर, जिला मुरादाबाद	4-11-80	रद्द कर दिया गया ।
8.	मठ, जिला मथुरा	3-11-80	रद्द कर दिया गया ।
9.	प्रतापपुर-सैदपुर, जिला बुलन्दशहर	3-11-80	रद्द कर दिया गया ।
10.	नानपाड़ा, जिला बहराइच	1-12-80	23-3-81 का आशय पत्र दिया गया था ।
11.	पोवायान, जिला शाहजहाँपुर	17-12-80	विचाराधीन
12.	तहसील घाटमपुर, जिला कानपुर	29-1-82	विचाराधीन
13.	सम्पूर्णानगर, तहसील निघासन, जिला खीरी	15-2-77	9-3-82 को आशय दिया गया था ।
14.	गदारपुर (बाज़पुर यूनिट) जिला नैनीताल	9-7-82	विचाराधीन ।

Import of Wheat Vis-a-Vis Demand of Wheat from States

1270. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat likely to be imported from U.S. during the current year;

(b) the quantity of wheat reached in India upto 31 December, 1982;

(c) the details of its distribution amongst States;

(d) whether Government have received any additional demand of wheat from certain States to meet the drought condition in the States; and

(e) if so, the names of such States and details of the quantity of wheat

supplied to other States during the month of September—December, 1982, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A total quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat has been contracted for import from U.S.A. during 1982-83 for deliveries during September 1982 to May 1983, against which a quantity of 5.65 Lakh

tonnes of wheat arrived in India by the end of December, 1982.

(c) The wheat imported from United States, on arrival in India, forms a part of the total stocks with Food Corporation of India for distribution purposes.

(d) and (e). A statement showing demand and allotment of wheat to the various States including drought affected States during the period from September 1982 to December, 1982 is attached.

Statement

Statement showing Demand and Allotment of Wheat for Public Distribution system from Central Pool to States/Union Territories during September—December, 1982

(In '000 tonnes)

State	September		October		November		December	
	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A
•Andhra Pradesh	14.0	6.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	11.0	21.0	21.0
Assam	17.5	14.0	17.5	14.0	17.5	19.0	17.5	19.0
Bihar	100.0	34.0	100.0	25.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
Gujarat	40.0	10.0	40.0	17.5	40.0	17.5	40.0	17.5
Haryana	15.0	2.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	8.0
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5
Jammu & Kashmir	7.00	7.0	7.00	7.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	9.0
Karnataka	10.0	3.0	10.0	3.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	5.0
Kerala	10.0	4.0	10.0	4.00	10.0	24.0	10.0	24.0
Madhya Pradesh	60.0	23.0	60.0	23.0	60.0	25.0	60.0	25.0
Maharashtra	60.0	45.0	60.0	45.0	60.0	55.0	70.0	55.0
Manipur	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Meghalaya	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	2.1
Nagaland	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0
Orissa	17.0	7.0	15.0	7.0	15.0	12.0	15.0	12.0
Punjab	5.0	5.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	8.0
Rajasthan	60.0	24.0	60.0	25.0	60.0	28.0	60.0	28.0
Sikkim	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Tamil Nadu	10.0	4.0	10.0	4.0	10.0	4.00	11.0	4.0
Tripura	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.5

(In '000 tonnes)

State	September		October		November		December	
	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A
Uttara Pradesh	75.0	35.00	75.0	30.0	75.0	40.0	75.0	40.0
*West Bengal	100.0	60.0	120.0	60.0	120.0	95.0	154.0	95.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chandigarh	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Delhi	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	50.0	31.0	60.0	41.0
Gao, Damam, Diu	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.3
Pondicherry	0.24	0.17	0.24	0.17	0.24	0.17	0.34	0.17
Mizoram	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.05
Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—Demand

A—Allotment

—* Drought affected States.

@Includes 10,000 tonnes for floods.

Suggestion for rural development**जल पूर्ति योजना का क्रियान्वयन**

1271. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. M. S. Ramaswamy, Director of Bangalore-based Indian Institute of Management has suggested that Government should create an Indian Development Service (IDS) for stepping up rural development in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):
(a) Yes, Sir. It has come to notice that such a suggestion has been made by Dr. N. S. Ramaswamy, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore in the Sardar Patel Memorial Lecture delivered by him.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

1272. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने जनवरी, 1983 में हुई राज्यों के आवास मंत्रियों तथा सचिवों की बैठक में जल आपूर्ति के लिए कोई क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में जो इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में अपने उत्तरदायित्व को नहीं निभाते हैं कोई कड़े निदेश जारी किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई और कार्यान्वित की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 19 जनवरी, 1983 को आयोजित सम्मेलन में, पेय जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार किया गया और कई संकल्प पारित किए गए, पारित संकल्पों में से एक संकल्प यह था कि छठी योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान पता लगाए गए सभी समस्या ग्रस्त गांवों में स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को गति बढ़ाने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारें आवश्यक प्रयास करें।

(ख) चूंकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है, इसलिए इस पहलू पर कार्रवाई करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार किया जाना है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Ongoing irrigation project in Bihar

1273. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 176 on 4 October, 1982 regarding completion of ongoing irrigation projects in Northern region and state:

(a) which are the ongoing irrigation projects in Bihar and whether they are going to be completed by the 6th Plan end;

(b) what is the time schedule for completion of ongoing projects in Bihar; and

(c) whether Rajasthan, Gandak and Koshi Projects are to be completed by 6th Plan end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) The time schedule for completion of irrigation projects in Bihar has not been discussed in the latest plan discussion owing to uncertainty of resource position of the State. However 12 ongoing major irrigation schemes and seven ongoing medium schemes are likely to be completed during the 7th Plan.

(c) As per the programme indicated by the concerned State Governments in their Annual Plan for 1983-84, Rajasthan Canal Stage I Gandak and Eastern Kosi Project are scheduled to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Statement

Ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Bihar scheduled for completion during Sixth Plan.

I. Major Schemes

1. Gandak Project (Indian Portion)
2. Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canal
3. Sone High Level Canal
4. Rajpur Canal

II. Medium Schemes

1. Anjanwa Reservoir
2. Baksa Reservoir
3. L. Banki
4. Jenasai
5. Renovation of Buchopa Dam
6. Butanduba Reservoir
7. Badua Second supplementary
8. Gobai Barrage
9. Oria Dabro Reservoir
10. Hiru Reservoir
11. Lotia Reservoir
12. Masaria Reservoir
13. Udersthan Irrigation

14. Paimar Barrage
15. Ajan Reservoir
16. Batane Reservoir
17. Malay Serevoir
18. Chirka Reservoir
19. Surajgarh Pump
20. Badua Upper Nala Reservoir
21. Pandarwa Reservoir
22. Chinda Reservoir
23. Sundar Reservoir
24. Jaipur Reservoir
25. Palna Reservoir
26. Nakti Reservoir
27. Belharna Reservoir
28. Ganga Water Pumping at
Chouse
29. Anraj Reservoir
30. Orni Reservoir
31. Bilasi Reservoir
32. Bateshwar Sthan Pump Ph. II
33. Paras Reservoir
34. Largara Reservoir
35. Murabir Reservoir
36. Sakri Gali Pump
37. Phulwaria Reservoir

Badanalla Irrigation Project

1274. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government had approved and cleared the Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project for inclusion in current financial year for execution and informed to Government of Orissa; and

(b) whether the World Bank has so far agreed to provide assistance and release funds for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Badanala

Irrigation Project was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981. The Government of Orissa has made a budget provision of Rs. 90 lakhs for the project in the current year i.e. 1982-83 for its execution.

(b) The World Bank has agreed to include this project for financial assistance under the loan agreement for, Orissa Medium Irrigation projects.

Scheme for the Development of Rural areas

1275. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes prepared by his Ministry during Sixth Plan period for development of rural areas and upliftment of weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether some States/Union Territories have also launched rural development schemes of their own apart from the schemes of his Ministry;

(c) the guidelines issued to the States by Government on the schemes and programmes of rural development;

(d) funds provided by States and Centre in the Annual Plans up to 1982-83 and targets achieved; and

(e) the problems experienced and steps taken to solve them by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (c) The two most important programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development during the Sixth Plan period are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The detailed guidelines issued by the Ministry to the State Governments and Union Territories regarding these programmes cover aspects like planning, implementation and monitoring.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) A statement is attached.

Statement

I. Funds released and targets achieved from 1980-81 to 1982-83.

	Funds released by the Central Government* from 1980-81 to 1982-83 (Rs. in crores)	Target achieved from 1980-81 to 1982-83
IRDP	300.96@	74.12 Lakhs beneficiaries.
NREP	698.73£	10,107.20 Lakhs mandays of employment generated.§

* An equal amount is to be provided by the States for these Programmes in their budget. NREP, wholly financed by the Central Government in 1980-81.

@ Information up to 31st January, 1983. (provisional)

£ Information up to 15th February, 1983.

§ Provisional.

II. Problems experienced and steps taken to solve them

(1) IRDP

Some of the major constraints are inadequacies in the flow of credit and administrative infrastructure. The Ministry has been taking up the credit problems with the Reserve Bank of India, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the banks. As regards administrative infrastructure, the Govt. of India has a scheme under which it shares the expenditure on the strengthening of staff at various levels.

(ii) NREP

The major constraint relates to the movement and distribution of foodgrains. It has been possible to remove some of the bottlenecks in this regard as a result of the frequent review meetings with the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies and the Food Corporation of India. Operational problems are also discussed in the interdepartmental committee set up by the Ministry.

Meeting of the Advisory Council of Public Distribution

1276. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly allocation of wheat and rice for public distribution now be made latest by the second week to the States to enable them to lift the same in time;

(b) whether this was the decision taken after the meeting of the Advisory Council of Public Distribution which ended in New Delhi in November, 1982;

(c) if so, what were the other suggestions made in the meeting of the Advisory Council;

(d) whether the meeting was attended by all the Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of States and Union territories;

(e) if so, what were the decisions taken and whether Railways have been requested to give top priority for providing trains for the quick distribution of the foodgrains to the States; and

(f) if so, what were their reactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): a) and (b). As at present, the monthly allocation orders of foodgrains are issued by the middle of the month preceding the month to which the allocation relates. This is in line with a recommendation on the subject made in the Advisory Council on Public Distribution in November, 1982.

(c) to (f). Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of 13 States and Union Territories attended the meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution held in November, 1982. Certain other States were represented by senior officers of the concerned State Governments. The main suggestions from the States related to the provision of additional quantities of foodgrains and other essential commodities, movement of these commodities on a priority basis particularly in the North-East, setting up of additional storage capacity, and provision of credit facilities to the cooperatives at lower interest rates. Steps taken by the Central Government and its agencies in this regard were conveyed to the participants in the meeting. The Railway Board has accorded a very high priority to the movement of foodgrains required for public distribution. The State Governments were also requested to expand the public distribution system by opening more fair price shops and to ensure that whatever was allocated to them was equitably distributed to the genuine consumers. Complaints of irregularities should continue to be given serious attention by the State Governments, and irregularities checked through recourse to the penal provisions of the existing legislations. The infrastructure for public distribution system in the States was to be strengthened by them through various steps.

Probe into Working of ICAR Poultry Research Projects

1277. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for probe into the working of the 12-year old Poultry Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been made;

(b) whether the Poultry projects spread over 14 ICAR centres were started in 1970 to achieve national self-sufficiency with respect to poultry breeding stocks;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the demand for a probe into the project;

(d) by what time this enquiry committee is likely to be appointed;

(e) if not, the main reasons for the same; and

(f) whether the project which was started in 1970, has not achieved its aims and objectives so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture is not aware of any such demand.

(b) No, Sir. The projects were started with a view to conduct research on various aspects of genetics of poultry production for egg and meat and ultimately evolve commercial layer capable of laying at least 220 eggs of standard size during 500 days of age and commercial broiler weighing at least 1200 gm at 8 weeks of age.

In order to achieve these research objectives several strains available in the country or imported from abroad have been evaluated as purebreds and in reciprocal crosses and further improved through intra-population selection. Commercial strain crosses have been developed both for layers and broilers in the project. The layer cross (ILI-80) developed under this project has been released for commercial exploitation by the Central Poultry Varietal Release Committee with an egg production of 262 eggs on hen housed basis and 275 eggs on hen day basis. Two more layer strains ILJ-83 and IIH-83 have been developed and recommended for release at the last workshop on AICRP on Poultry Breed-

ing held at Bhubaneswar during January, 1983 for commercial exploitation. The parent stocks of ILI-80 layers have since been supplied to various State Governments. Similary, commercial broiler crosses B-77 and IBI-80 had been developed and exploitation and the parent stocks of released for commercial exploitation and the parent stocks of the same have been supplied to State and Central Government farms. The IBL80 attains 1.6 kg at 8 weeks of age and has good efficiency of feed conversion and survival. Another strain IBB-80 was recommended by the Workshop on All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding for release for commercial exploitation. This strain attains 1500 gms body weight at 8 weeks of age with feed efficiency of 2.4.

Research is being continued for further improvement of a number of strains through selection and continuous testing as purebreds and in crosses with a view to evolve more superior commercial hybrids.

Like in other coordinated project a review committee was set up by ICAR to assess the working of the project since it start. The committee has since submitted its report and has expressed its satisfaction over the working of the Poultry Project and has recommended its continuance.

(c) to (e) In view of 'a' above the question does not arise.

(f) Research is being continued for further improvement of strains. The details of the achievements have already been given at (b) above.

Scheme to help States in Constructing Stadia

1278. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally Sponsored scheme is proposed to be introduced to help the States in constructing more number of Stadia;

(b) if so, when that scheme is going to be launched in different States;

(c) whether priority will be given to establish stadia in rural areas; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to popularise sports in different States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): a) to (c). It is not proposed to introduce any new Scheme to help the States in constructing more number of stadia. However, the Department of Sports is already implementing a Central Scheme namely Grants to State Sports Councils under which financial assistance on a sharing basis, subject to certain specified ceilings in each case, is given to State Governments for development of sports and games, including construction of stadia on the advice of the All India Council of Sports. Regarding priority for stadia in rural areas, the location of stadia (whether in rural areas or elsewhere) is left to the discretion of the State Governments at the time of their forwarding proposals for central financial assistance under the above mentioned Scheme.

(d) Although under the Constitution of India, Sports is a State Subject, the Central Government have been making a number of efforts, within the funds available, for the promotion and popularisation of sports in the country. The more important of the Central programmes in this regard are as under:—

(a) financial assistance to the State Sports Councils/State Governments for setting up rural sports centres, holding of annual coaching camps, development of playfields, purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature, construction of stadia, swimming pools, etc.

(b) assisting the States in spotting Sports Talent at a young age through the scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarships.

(c) financial assistance through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Uni-

versities for promotion of sports in Colleges and Universities, for development of play-fields, construction of Gymnasia and holding of coaching-cum-competition camps.

(d) holding of rural sports tournaments at the national level and giving assistance to State Governments for holding such tournaments at block, district and State levels.

(e) holding of National Sports Festival for Women annually and giving assistance to State Governments for holding sports competitions for women at block, district and State levels.

(f) grants to National Sports Federations/Associations for holding coaching camps, passage cost for the teams visiting abroad, financial assistance for foreign teams visiting India, National Championships, salary of Assistant Secretaries, purchase of sports equipment etc.

(g) Arjuna Awards are given to outstanding sportsmen and women on the basis of their performance every year. Each Award is given a scholarship of Rs. 200/- per month for a period of two years.

Earthquakes in the Country

1279. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times earthquake shocks were reported from different parts of the country in 1982-83;

(b) the damage caused in those places due to the earthquakes; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to repair the damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) 49 earthquake shocks were detected by the Seismological Observatories of India Meteorological Department during this period. However, no damage has been reported.

(c) No request has been received from any of the State Governments or

Union Territories for central assistance.

Plans to utilise Asiad Stadia and Village

1280. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has drawn up plans to throw open its Indraprastha Stadium for uses other than sports as well, but for a price and for the commercial users the amount has been fixed as Rs. 50,000 and above per day;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount collected so far;

(c) whether Government have constituted any committee to fix the rates of different stadia including Asiad village for sports purposes; and

(d) if so, the names of the members of that Committee and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the Indoor Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium and can be raised for various other purposes besides sports events. It has also reported that a schedule of provisional rates of hire charges has been fixed depending on the type of the client and the nature of the event to be held.

(b) The DDA has reported that so far an amount of Rs. 8,14,150 has been collected.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Instalments in respects of D.D.A. self financing flats in Janakpuri

1281. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for self-financing flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B', the D.D.A. collected payments of first and second

instalments from the allottees in March 1982; third instalment in September, 1982 and the fourth instalment (final) falls due in March, 1983;

(b) whether the dates for completion of these flats by the Contractor have been extended by the DDA from time to time and so far the progress is hardly about 20 per cent;

(c) if so, will Government consider extending the date for payment of fourth instalment by the allottees beyond March, 1983 so that they may earn interest on this amount atleast and be not penalised for the shortcomings of the D.D.A.; and

(d) what steps have been taken to expedite construction of these flats, which is over one year behind schedule and by what date are they expected to be handed over to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that the progress of the work is about 30 per cent and that the work is likely to be completed by December, 1983.

(c) The DDA has reported that, in view of the position indicated in part (b), there is no proposal to defer the instalment.

(d) The DDA has reported that the progress of the work depends on the availability of building materials, especially cement. It has further reported that the supply position of cement has improved and that the flats are expected to be completed by December, 1983. 2

Crisis faced by Cashewnut Growers

1282. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the crisis facing the

cashew nut growers (Econ. Times
18-1-1982);

(b) if so, the present position and
the steps taken by Government in the
matter;

(c) whether the cess collected by the
Central Government which is intended
to be utilised for R and D work is not
being so used and if so, the reasons
thereof and whether Government will
order an inquiry in the failure and mis-
direction of funds by the ICAR.

(d) the contribution to improve pro-
ductivity in the country in cashewnut
production in the last five years; and

(e) whether similar neglect has been
going on in respect of coconut produc-
tion due to failure to control will dis-
eases and if so, whether Government
will decentralise research work by the
ICAR and transfer funds to the State
Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes,
Sir. The Government is aware of the
press reports which have appeared in
the issues of 12-1-1983 and 18-1-1983.

(b) Export price of cashew kernels
has registered a decline in the Inter-
national market.

Attempts are being made to sell
cashewnuts to General Currency Areas
and hitherto unexplored markets. Other
export promotion measures are also
being undertaken by the Cashew Ex-
port Promotion Council/Ministry of
Commerce.

(c) No Sir. An estimated amount of
Rs. 85 lakhs (1981-82) is collected an-
nually as cess on export of cashewnut.
A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for
Cashewnut with a total plan outlay of
Rs. 544 lakhs during 1980—85, is in
operation in eight States and Union
Territory of Goa. For research on
cashew the following schemes are in
operation in the Sixth Five Year Plan:

Project	Centres	Six h Plan outlay
(i) All India Coordinated Research Project	Seven Centres	Rs. 36.89 lakhs
(ii) IDA Aided Multi-State Cashew Project (Research Component)	Five	Rs. 53.02 lakhs
(iii) Cess fund scheme on Foliar diagnosis at the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University	One	Rs. 0.29 lakhs

Besides the above, the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also carrying on research on cashew as one of its main activities.

In view of the above information it would be seen that more money is being spent on cashew research and development than what is being collected through Cess receipts. Hence it is not felt necessary to order an inquiry.

(d) The estimated figures of area and production of cashewnut for the past five years is given below:

Year	Area (Hectares)	Production (tonnes)
1977-78	385895	165323
1978-79	419692	171817
1979-80	447376	180266
1980-81	464465	185250
1981-82	481043	195760

It may be seen that the production of 165323 tonnes in 1977-78 has gone upto 1957-60 tonnes in 1981-82. This indicates the production increases in the last five year period.

(e) No, Sir.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also provided adequate men and material resources for research on coconut wilt and, some useful results in containing and managing the disease are available. The Quin-

ennial Review Team which assessed the working of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute has made a number of recommendations in respect of research and these would be considered and suitable action taken.

Redevelopment of urban & rural villages in Delhi

1283. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban and rural villages in Delhi at present separately;

(b) names of the villages, the development work for which have been entrusted to DDA and M.C.D. separately;

(c) how many re-development plans of the villages have since been passed by DDA and M.C.D. separately; and

(d) the date by which all the plan will be passed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Vacancies of copy holders reserved for SCs and STs in the Government of India Press, Minto Road

1284. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some vacancies of copy holders in the reser-

ved categories are lying vacant in the Government of India Press, Minto Road New Delhi since long;

(b) if so, how many of them are reserved for physically handicapped and how many are for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the action the Press authorities have taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) An on 1.2.1983 one post of Copy Holder reserved for Physically Handicapped had been lying vacant for more than one year in the Government of India Press, Minto Road; New Delhi.

(c) Instruction has been given to the Press Authorities to fill up the above mentioned post at the earliest.

Review of Expenditure on Agriculture Research-cum-Education and Agriculture Development

1285. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Finance Ministry reviewed expenditure on agriculture research cum education and agricultural development, if so, when and what were the findings;

(b) total expenditure by the Central Government in each Department in 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970.71, 1980.81 and 1981-82 seperately;

(c) Department-wise percentage increase in 1981-82 over 1950-51 in total expenditure, administrative/establishment expenditure, T.A. and vehicle operations;

(d) percentage increase in 1980-81 over 1950-51 in total expenditure of Central Government;

(e) how the officers of Finance Ministry review relevance and efficiency of fund utilization by each of the two Departments, periodicity of re-

views and whether proportionate increase occurred in revenue receipts; of each Department from 1950-51; if not, the reasons; and

(f) monitoring procedure adopted for Sixth Plan proposals Department-wise and its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The following procedure is being adopted with regard to review of expenditure in the two Departments:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The entire research schemes of the Department are executed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is an autonomous organisation registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act, 1860. According to its Rules & Regulations, the function and physical achievements of the Council as well as fund utilisation are periodically monitored by the Governing body of the Council on which a representative of Finance Ministry (at the level of Additional Secretary /Secretary in the Department of Expenditure) acts as Finance Member. The role of review of expenditure is achieved through Finance Member on the Governing Body to whom the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Presents its financial and other progress reports. Besides this the accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research presents its accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are also subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and also subject to the periodical review by Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee of the Parliament. The lapses noted in the functioning of the schemes or other aspects of accountability as revealed in the Audit Reports or otherwise are examined by the Governing Body and dealt with in accordance with the decision taken thereon.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION**

(dealing with agricultural development).

With the introduction of Integrated Finance system in the Government of India, the role of the Finance Ministry with regard to review of expenditure on various schemes is generally conducted by the Financial Adviser of each Ministry. The Financial Advisers review the expenditure through (i) monthly statement of expenditure returns submitted by the Departmental Accounting Authorities, (ii) progress reports of the sanction/review of expenditure of Plan schemes as submitted by the concerned subject matter Division/Finance Division, (iii) meetings taken by Secretaries of the Departments and also the Secretary (Expenditure) in the Finance Ministry. The follow up action is taken on the observations made by Financial Adviser/Secretary of the Department/Expenditure Secretary as a result of the aforesaid periodical reviews.

(b) and (c). The classification of expenditure in Government accounts prior to 1974-75 bore "a close affinity to departments and organisation in which the transactions occur and within these, in terms of inputs such as establishment charges, travel expenses, material and equipment etc. so as to secure itemwise control over expenditure". From 1974-75 onwards, as a result of the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Mukherjee Committee, a different classification structure based on functions, programmes

and schemes, irrespective of the Departments in which expenditure is incurred, has been introduced. Besides this, so far as Department of Agriculture is concerned, there have been certain structural changes in as much as subject like 'Agricultural Marketing', 'Community Development', 'Minor Irrigation', 'Command Areas', 'Agricultural Research', etc. which were earlier a part of the Department of Agriculture, have been shifted to other Departments. A large number of subordinate offices dealing with the agricultural & commodities research have been transferred by the Government to the autonomous organisations of Indian Council of Agricultural Research from 1-4-1966 onwards. Further, in the existing system of accounting, the details of expenditure on items like vehicle operations etc. is not separately booked. It may, therefore, not be realistic or even possible to arrive at any conclusion based on a comparison of figures of expenditure pertaining to pre and post 1974-75 figures.

The Department of Agricultural Research and Education came into existence only on the 15th of December, 1974. Its expenditure during 1974-75 was, however, met through grants voted by Parliament for Agriculture Department. Its independent accounting was introduced only from the year 1975-76 onwards. As such, the figures of expenditure in respect of Department of Agricultural Research & Education prior to that period will not be available. However, the requisite figures of expenditure, pertaining to relevant years, in respect of the two Departments as then existed are given below:—

Classification	Year	Departments Agriculture (Rs. in Crores)	Source from which information is collected
Total expenditure under Agriculture and allied sectors like Animal Husbandary, Fisheries, Forest & Coop..	1950-51	15.63	Appropriation Accounts for the relevant years.
	1960-61	67.47	
	1970-71	236.94	
	1980-81	1864.16	
	1981-82	1736.39	
Agricultural Research and Education	1980-81	73.21	Do.
	1981-82	87.98	

(d) The total expenditure of Central Government, as met out of the Consolidated Fund of India is as under:—

Year	Actual Expenditure
1950-51	2015.32 crores
1980-81	73700.35 crores
Percentage increase during 1980-81 over 1950-51	3557%

(e) The position explained in part (a) is relevant. However, so far as relevance of the expenditure is concerned, this is taken care of at the time of sanctioning releases in respect of individual schemes. Regarding the revenue receipts, it might be

relevant to mention that the Department of Agricultural Research & Education deals basically with the research schemes which are not subjected to any assessment in terms of cost-benefit ratio. Similarly, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is also a general Economic Services Department, where the element of revenue receipts has no direct bearing to the expenditure incurred. For these reasons, the proportionate increase in revenue receipts of the two Departments vis-a-vis the expenditure cannot be expected.

However, the figures of revenue receipts in respect of two Departments are as under:—

Year	Department	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Source from which information has been collected	Remarks
1950-51	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	..	..	Department did not exist in this year.
	Department of Agriculture & Co-operation.	2.94*	Finance Accounts of the year 1950-51.	Include* receipts of Union Territories (without Legislatures also).
1980-81	Department of Agricultural Research & Education (excluding Indian Council of Agricultural Research).	..	Statement of Central Transactions of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation.	Does not include receipts on account of dividends, interest and aid material and equipment received from foreign countries as gifts. It also does not include capital receipts like recoveries on account of sale of fertilizers etc.
	Department of Agriculture & Co-operation.	23.12		

(f) The position explained in reply to part (a) above is relevant. The progress of expenditure against budget outlays is monitored in each Department by heads of the Divisions/ Secretaries of the Departments on a monthly basis. This exercise is undertaken in collaboration with Inte-

grated Finance Division of the Department. These reviews help in taking remedial action to ensure optimum utilization of funds. Besides this, the Planning Commission is also involved in monitoring the progress of expenditure and physical achievements of the Plan schemes.

Amount sanctioned to Orissa for cyclone and flood

1286. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and the actual amount released upto date in favour of Orissa State for meeting the situation arisen due to cyclone,

drought and floods during the year 1982-83; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto to help the distressed people in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is as under:

Nature of Calamity	Ceilings of expenditure approved by the Government of India for purposes of Central assistance	Amount released (Rs. in crores)
<i>Floods & Cyclone</i>		
(i) Floods	113.95	(i) On account Payment 85.00
(ii) Cyclone	56.55	(ii) Ways & means advance to be adjusted out of the sanctioned amount 5.00
<i>Drought</i>		
Drought	0.28	(i) On account payment 5.00
Supplementary Memorandum on drought	*	—

On receipt of a supplementary memorandum on drought, a Central Team has also visited the State and its recommendations, after approval from the High Level Committee on Relief, are under processing.

(b) The State Government have welcomed the assistance given by Government of India and the State Government on taking necessary steps to mitigate the distress to the people caused by the calamities.

वस्तुओं का मूल्य सूचकांक

1287. श्री सुरेश रावत : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीने से वनस्पति तेल, सब्जियां, गेहूं, सिगरेट जैसी दैनिक उपभोग को कुछेक वस्तुओं के साप्ताहिक मूल्य सूचकांक की क्या प्रवृत्ति है; और

(ख) इन वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और इन कीमतों को कम करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

एच.ए. और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरवत शर्मा) : (क) सम्बन्धित जानकारी अनुबन्ध में दी गई है। सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (संसद् थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०ग्रं 5937 / 83)

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान सब्जियों के थोक मूल्य सूचकांकों में गिरावट आई है। वनस्पति तेलों में मिश्रित रुख रहा है। जब कि वनस्पति, करड़ी के तेल, बिनोले के तेल और सरसों के तेल के थोक मूल्य सूचकांकों में गिरावट आई है, नारियल के तेल और जिजली के तेल के मूल्य सूचकांक ऊपर चढ़े हैं। मूंगफली

के तेल के मूल्य सूचकांक में सीमान्त वृद्धि हुई है। यही बात सिगरेटों के मामले में भी रही है। गेहूँ के मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि हुई है। अन्य वस्तुओं के मामले में भी पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान मिति रुख रहा है। कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि मुख्यतः व्यापक सूखे और कुछ खरीफ की फसलों के उत्पादन में संभावित कमी के कारण हुई कही जा सकती है। सिगरेट के मूल्यों में इस कारण हुई वृद्धि कि उन पर ली जाने वाली उत्पादन शुल्क की रियायती दरों को 30 नवम्बर, 1982 से वापिस ले लिया गया।

सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में होने वाले उतार चढ़ाव और इनकी उपलब्धता पर निरन्तर नजर रखे हुए हैं। सरकार की नीति में मुख्यतः आवश्यक वस्तुओं, विशेष कर जो कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर दिया जा रहा है सरकार द्वारा अपनाये जा रहे अन्य उपायों में ये शामिल हैं : देशी उत्पादन की अनुपूर्ति आयात द्वारा करना, आधार-ढाँचे सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाना और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार करना। राज्य सरकारें आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और इसी प्रकार के अन्य कानूनों के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को लागू कर रही हैं।

सूखा सहायता के लिए राजस्थान को मंजूर की गई राशि

1:88. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया :

श्री जगन् नन्द कुमार गोयल :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूखा सहायता कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 में राजस्थान को कुल कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई तथा सरकार कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराना चाहती है; और

(ख) राज्य से पहले के ओवर-ड्राफ्टों की बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिण्ड म. ह. म्मद खान) : (क) चालू वित्तिय वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर की गई व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा 29.86 करोड़ रुपये है। इस अधिकतम सीमा में से 11.87 करोड़ रुपये सूखा सहायता निर्माण कार्यों से सम्बन्धित रोजगार सृजन के लिए रखे गए हैं। यह व्यय 31 मार्च तक की अवधि के लिए स्वीकृत है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों के भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक पर ओवरड्राफ्ट उनकी प्रतिदिन की नकद स्थिति प्रतिबिम्बित करते हैं और मात्रा में प्रतिदिन घटते-बढ़ते हैं। अतः उनकी प्रमात्रा किसी विशेष तिथि संदर्भ में ही बताई जा सकती है। राय के लेखों में से असंतुलन दूर करने पर यह ओवरड्राफ्ट समाप्त हो जाते हैं। अतः राज्य सरकार द्वारा देय ओवरड्राफ्ट के कोई विशिष्ट प्रांकड़े नहीं हो सकते।

Permission sought by states for importing deep sea fishing trawlers.

1289. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some state Governments have sought the permission of the Centre to buy some deep sea fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the number of trawlers proposed to be purchased by various States; and

(c) the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Application was received from the Andhra Pradesh Fish-

eries Development Corporation through the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the import of two factory trawlers. The Fishing Vessel Acquisition Committee cleared the proposal subject to certain stipulations on the valuation certificate and the mode of payment. The Corporation was requested to take further action. Their reaction is still awaited.

The Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation also applied for two shrimp trawlers from the Netherlands. The Corporation was requested to furnish invoice and other details, which are awaited.

Government of Tamil Nadu requested for the issue of Letter of Intent for import of four shrimp trawlers.

A firm proposal indicating the detailed specifications and source of vessel have still not been received.

Prices of Consumer Items During the Year 1982 (Monthwise)

1290. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly average prices of consumer items from January to March, 1982 and from October to December, 1982 monthwise;

(b) what are the items of which prices have risen and by how much; and

(c) what are their prices in the same months in the years 1981, 1980 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Relevant information is given at Annex I, laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5938/83.)

(c) Relevant information is given at Annex II laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 5938/83).

Sale of poor quality of seeds and saplings

1291. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the selling of poor quality seeds and saplings;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter for selling better seeds and saplings and for stringent action against the guilty;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to provide stringent punishment to nurseries selling the said poor qualities as per announcement made by Union Agriculture Minister recently at Bangalore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when the said Bill is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Whenever complaints about poor quality of seeds and saplings are received by the Government of India, they are referred to concerned State Governments for necessary action. The distribution of seeds and saplings and ensuring their quality are the functions of the State Governments.

(b) The Government of India have enacted a legislation viz., The Seeds Act, 1966 to regulate the quality of seeds. Necessary powers for enforcement of the Act have been delegated to the States. In addition, following steps are being taken to organise production and quality control of seeds:

(i) Adequate provisions have been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the National Seeds Programme to strengthen the Seed Certification Agencies of the States and the Seed Testing Laboratories.

(ii) Agricultural Universities and various institutions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are being assisted to set up adequate

infrastructure for production of breeder and foundation seeds.

(iii) A number of processing plants have been set up for improving the quality of seeds by eliminating impurities.

For providing quality planting material of horticultural crops, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for establishment of Elite Orchards on 10 farms of the State Farms Corporation of India. These orchards will produce saplings of outstanding quality for supply to farmers.

(c) and (d). No proposal for enacting a legislation for regulating the quality of plants produced by nurseries is under consideration of the Government at present. However, a number of States have framed laws for regulating the quality of plants sold by nurseries, in their States.

Provision of housing to the people of economically weaker sections and supply of drinking water to all problem villages

1292. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that special steps should be taken to supply drinking water to all problem villages before the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it has also been decided that schemes for provision of housing for economically weaker sections should be accelerated in the rest of the Plan period which are aimed at uplifting the rural poor as per 20-Point Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by each Department and State to fulfil and carry out the above decision; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS, WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (e). Supply of drinking water

to problem villages has been given high priority in the Sixth Plan and has also been included in the new 20-Point Programme. During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages (numbering about 2.31 lakhs as on 1-4-1980) with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The outlay for this programme in the Sixth Plan has been stepped up considerably to Rs. 2007.11 crores compared to Rs. 429.27 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974—79). Programmes of house building for economically weaker sections have also been included in the new 20-Point Programme. The strategy here is to provide "Sites and Services" with enough funds for a minimum structure the beneficiaries to be given loans up to Rs. 3000/- per unit, repayable over a period of 20—25 years at concessional rates of interest. A provision of about Rs. 485 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan. It is visualised that about 16.2 lakh families would derive benefit out of the proposed outlay. In addition, it is visualised that Housing and Urban Development Corporation would be investing about Rs. 600 crores in the Sixth Plan of which about Rs. 180 crores will be for the economically weaker sections. HUDCO has sanctioned more than 9.74 lakh dwelling units for the economically weaker sections as on 31-1-1983, since the inception of the Corporation.

Under the new 20-Point Programme, it is also expected that all the landless families in the rural areas will be provided house sites by March, 1985 and the programme of providing construction assistance to the eligible families will be expanded. The scheme envisages provision of house sites to 68 lakh rural landless families and construction assistance to 36 lakh families. Till September, 1982, since inception of the scheme in 1971, 101 lakh families have been provided with house sites and 21.30 lakh families with construction assistance. The Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for these schemes is Rs. 353.50 crores.

As regards the progress in the provision of drinking water facilities to problem villages, 25,978 problem villages were covered during the year 1980-81 and 29,837 problem villages during the year 1981-82. The target for the year 1982-83 is to cover about 42,000 problem villages.

Suggestions from State and sports Organisations for encouragement to Sports

1293. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some suggestions and schemes from (i) some sports organisations and (ii) from Gujarat and some other States, on various sports activities and their encouragement during 1 January, 1983 to 31 January, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the action taken thereon and the outcome thereto; and

(c) what special enhancement honour and encouragement have been given and awarded or will be given to Indian Winners in the Ninth Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). General sugges- tions about the encouragement of sports in the country are received from time to time in this Department from sports organisations etc. The sugges- tions are considered on merits. How- ever, no specific Scheme about encoura- gement of sports activities has been received from the Government of Gu- jarat or any other State Government during the month of January, 1983. This Department has of course receiv- ed two applications from Government of Gujarat under the Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils etc. for Cen- tral financial assistance in 1982-83 for holding coaching camps, and for cons- truction of a gymnasium. The grants admissible under the Scheme against the two proposals of the Government of Gujarat will be sanctioned in the

current financial year if the State Go- vernment fulfils the conditions stipu- lated under the Scheme.

(c) Indian sportsmen and women who have shown outstanding perfor- mance in the IX Asian Games will naturally be considered for grant of Arjuna Awards which is the highest honour given to a sportsman in the country.

Supply of Rice and Kerosene in the Drought Affected Areas of Orissa

1294. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister for FOOD AND CIVIL SUP- PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a rising trend in prices of rice and kerosene in the flood affec- ted and drought affected areas of Orissa at present and there is no suffi- cient stock;

(b) whether there are inadequate arrangements for supply of rice and kerosene to all the fair price shops and to sell these commodities in the local hats and through co-operative institutions; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the long-term measures taken for their supply after visit of the Central Team which has been deputed to do a quick reconnaissance survey of the affected areas in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss incurred by Poultry Research Project of ICAR

1295. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of GRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poultry research project of the Indian

Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is running at a loss since its inception;

(b) if so, the details of the loss incurred by each centre of the project and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any probe has been conducted into the working of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir. The All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding was started by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the fourth plan with the following objectives:—

(i) To evolve commercial layer capable of laying at least 220 eggs of standard size during 500 days of age.

(ii) To evolve commercial broiler weighing at least 1200 gms at 8 weeks of age.

In order to achieve these research objectives several strains available in the country or imported from abroad have been evaluated as purebreds and in reciprocal crosses and further improved through intra-population selection. Commercial strain crosses have been developed both for layers and broilers in the project. The layer cross (ILI-80) developed under this project has been released for commercial exploitation by the Central Poultry Varietal Release Committee with an egg production of 262 eggs on hen housed basis and 275 eggs on hen day basis. Two more layer strains IJJ-83 and IHH-83 have been developed and recommended for release at the last workshop on AICRP on Poultry Breeding held at Bhubaneswar during January, 1983 for commercial exploitation. The parent stocks of ILI-80 layers have since been supplied to various State Governments. Similarly, commercial broiler crosses B-77 and IBL-80 had been developed and released for commercial exploitation and the parent stocks of the same have been supplied

to State and Central Government farms. The IBL-80 attains 1.6 kg at 8 weeks of age and has good efficiency of food conversion and survival. Another strain IBB-80 was recommended by the Workshop on All India Research Project on Poultry Breeding for release for commercial exploitation. This strain attains 1500 gms body weight at 8 weeks of age with food efficiency of 2.4.

Research is being continued for further improvement of a number of strains through selection and continuous testing as purebreds and in crosses with a view to evolve more superior commercial hybrids.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Like in other Coordinated projects, a review Committee was set up by ICAR to assess the working of the project. The committee has since submitted its reports and expressed its satisfaction over the working of the Poultry Project and has recommended its continuance.

Dam Over River Kosi at Barahkshetra

1296. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which feasibility report for constructing multi-purpose dam over river Kosi at Barahkshetra was handed over to the H.M.G. Nepal, and whether any reminders were sent thereafter and HMG's reaction thereto; and

(b) what specific steps including meeting at the highest level have been or are being taken to ensure earliest implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The updated Feasibility Report for the proposed Multi-purpose project over river Kosi at Barahkshetra, was sent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal in August, 1981. The matter was raised during the discussion held with the

official Nepalese team headed by Secretary (Water Resources), HMG Nepal when it visited India in February, 1982 and it was then indicated that the Feasibility Report was under study by HMG Nepal. It was however agreed to discuss this issue in the next official level meeting which is now expected to be held shortly.

Use of Poisonous Pesticides in India which are banned in other countries

1297. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not banned many poisonous pesticides like DDT, BHC, Methyl parathion, Heptachlor, Lindane, DBCP, 2, 4-D Paragvat and others, although they

are banned in other countries;

(b) how many millions of kgms. are manufactured in India in the years 1981-82, 1980-81, 1979-80 and whether their use is controlled in any way by regulations;

(c) whether Government will ban such poisonous pesticides; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) None of these insecticides except DBCP is banned in India.

(b) The figures of indigenous production of these insecticides (technical grade material) during the years 1979-80, 1980.81 and 1981.82 are indicated below:—

(in million Kgms)

Pesticide	Indigenous production in		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
BHC/Lindane	31,829	28,760	28,366
DDT	4,731	4,004	3,248
Methyl Parathion	2,533	1,213	2,092
2, 4-D	0.192	0.338	0.398
Paragvat	0.114	0.077	0.128

The use of these pesticides is governed by the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed there under.

(c) and (d). The Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968, has been asked to review the current use of all insecticides which have been banned in other countries.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में उचित दर को दुकानों के माध्यम से घटिया किस्म के गेहूं आदि को सप्लाई

उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से लोगों को घटी हुई मात्रा में तथा सड़े गेहूं की सप्लाई की जा रही है और कोयले तथा खाद्य तेलों जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध ही नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

1298. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, गिहार तथा कुछ अन्य राज्यों में

खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतया सम्बन्धित राज्य

सरकार की है। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाने वाला गेहूं उचित किस्म का हो और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उसके सील बंद नमूने उचित दर की दुकानों को उपभोक्ताओं के लाभ के लिए प्रदर्शित करने हेतु दिये जाते हैं। उचित दर की दुकान द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण की किसी भी आवश्यक वस्तु के वितरण में की जा सकने वाली अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए स्थानाय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित और अचानक निरीक्षण किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की जांच राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और उचित प्रतिकारी उपाय किये जाते हैं। किसी भी अनियमितता के आघार पर यह कहना कि सब जगह स्थिति ऐसी ही है अथवा यह कहना कि कुछ राज्यों में कोयला तथा खाद्य तेल जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुएं विल्कुल नहीं मिल रही हैं, सही नहीं होगा, हालांकि इतने बड़े आकार की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में अस्थाई तथा स्थानीय स्वरूप की कुछ कमियों से पूर्णतः इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब भी ऐसे मामले केन्द्रीय सरकार की जानकारी में आते हैं, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के साथ तालमेल से उचित कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme

1299. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: O

(a) whether it is a fact that General Insurance Corporation is not in favour of continuing the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme due to the great risk inherent as a result of drought conditions prevailing in various States;

(b) how much claims had to be

paid by General Insurance Corporation since the scheme was introduced; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The total amount of claims paid by the General Insurance Corporation upto 1981-82 was 15.75 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Saline Water Problem in Haryana

1300. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated 27 December, 1982 wherein it has been stated that a team of Dutch Experts after studying in Haryana State have stated that Haryana State will face saline water crisis in the coming 50 years if corrective action is not taken immediately; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have made any study in this regard; and

(c) action proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, the Central Ground Water Board through hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling has mapped the areas of fresh and saline ground water and those where shallow groundwater is marginal and deep ground water saline. The results have been published in the Hydrogeological Map of India 1976.

(c) A United Nations Development Programme assisted project is under execution by the Government of Haryana to study the problem.

Distribution of Land to Landless

1301. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the achievement regarding the distribution of lands to the landless, which comes under the 20 Point Programme, has been hampered;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target and the achievement made during 1982 in each State; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to achieved the target fixed for the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The programme continues to be implemented.

(c) The Sixth Plan envisages that the programme of taking possession and distribution of ceiling surplus land will be completed by 1982-83. Since the beginning of the implementation of land ceiling measures undertaken in the light of the national guidelines on land ceilings 41.7 lakh acres have been declared surplus, 26.8 lakh acres taken over and 19.6 lakh acres distributed among eligible families. A statement giving the state-wise position for the year 1982 is appended.

(d) Vigorous steps are being taken for completing the task outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Scrutiny of returns collected all over the country from landholders has been nearly completed. However, after declaration of land as surplus and even after land is taken possession of, affected parties go to the court of law seeking its intervention in one form or another

This is the main reason why all land declared surplus and taken possession of could not be distributed. Some of the land taken over can be better utilised for purposes of afforestation, social forestry etc. The States have been advised to take energetic steps for removal of administrative and other obstacles in the way of distribution of land that can be allotted to eligible persons.

Statement

State	Land distributed during 1982 (in acres)
Andhra Pradesh	9754
Assam	5231
Bihar	8799
Gujarat	6295
Haryana	2217
Himachal Pradesh	N.A
Karnataka	49956
Kerala	1670
Madhya Pradesh	7859
Maharashtra	..
Manipur	37
Orissa	4184
Punjab	959
Rajasthan	9435
Tamil Nadu	4915
Tripura	124
Uttar Pradesh	4358
West Bengal	6802
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91
Delhi	374
Pondicherry	23
Total	122083

Adoption of land reform measures

1302. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the State-wise Land Reform Acts enacted and implemented so far; and

(b) the programme of Government in the above matter during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) A statement listing the main legislations on various aspects of land reforms enacted for implementation by different States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5939/83*.*]

(b) Under the Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to complete distribution of remaining ceiling surplus land. Legislation for confirmation of ownership rights on the general body of tenants is to be completed by those States which have yet to enact laws for this purpose. Land records are being updated in various States and this process will continue to be repeated periodically. Consolidation of holdings is to be taken up by those States which have not yet taken it up so that the programme can be completed in 10 years. Security of tenure for the residual tenants is to be provided on a permanent basis.

Allocation of amount to Orissa under the IRDP

1303. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to various districts of Orissa towards implementing of the Integrated Rural Development projects during 1982-83.

(b) the amount allocated and actually spent by those districts in the year 1981-82 towards the above programme;

(c) the guidelines sent either by the Centre or the State to those districts to complete all the rural development projects within the time scheduled; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) A statement showing the amount allocated to the various districts of Orissa towards implementation of IRD Programme in 1981-82, the amount actually spent in 1981-82 and the amount allocated during 1982-83 is attached.

(c) and (d). Instructions have been issued by the Government of India from time to time to the various States/UTs to make sustained efforts to identify the beneficiaries below the poverty line, to prepare block plans, and to review the progress with the field agencies periodically. Credit Workshop for expediting the sanction of loans to the beneficiaries are also to be organised in each district.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT ALLOCATED AND UTILISED (DISTRICT-WISE) IN ORISSA UNDER IRDP DURING THE YEAR 1981-82 AND 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of District	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1981-82	Utilization	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balasore	114.00	82.06	152.00
2	Bolangir	120.00	112.09	160.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Guttack	246.00	204.05	328.00
4	Dhankanal	96.00	102.89	128.00
5	Ganjam	174.00	223.31	232.00
6	Kalahandi	108.00	72.39	144.00
7	Keonjhar	78.00	71.63	104.00
8	Korapur	252.00	109.51	336.00
9	Mayurbhanj	156.00	71.73	208.00
10	Phulbani	90.00	77.55	120.00
11	Puri	174.00	192.77	232.60
12	Sambalpur	174.00	112.97	232.00
13	Sundergarh	102.00	82.90	136.00
	Total	1884.00	1495.85	2512.00

Irrigation projects to be executed in Orissa during current year

1304. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of the medium and major irrigation projects proposed to be executed in the State of Orissa during the current Financial year;

(b) the estimated cost of each of those irrigation projects;

(c) the total hectares of land that would be irrigated on execution of each of those projects; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d) 11 major and 27 medium irrigation projects are under execution during the current financial year (1982-83) in Orissa. The names of these projects, expenditure incurred so far together with the estimated cost and ultimate irrigation benefits are given in the Statement appended.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs/'000 ha)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto March, 1982	Anticipated Expenditure (1982-83)	Ultimate Potential
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MAJOR SCHEMES					
I. Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes					
1	Rengali Irrigation	72203.32*	3883.53	1200	423.60
2	Upper Kolab Irrigation	9669.85*	1844.81	600	93.93

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Upper Indravati Irrigation		14738.00*	1618.07	610	185.83
4 Anandpur		1128.00	745.97	100	40.18
5. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage		9264.90	553.74	1000	—

(*Includes share cost of dam towards irrigation of these Multi-purpose Projects)

II. *New Schemes*

6 Subarnarekha	35969	—	382	166.82
7 Ghiroli	3000	9.10	20	32.79
8 Lower Indra	3000	22.00	20	43.87
9 Kanupur	3800	4.74	20	52.85
10 Samakoi	4000	52.12	20	37.50
11 Additional spillway of Hirakud Dam	2000	—	3.16	—

B. **MEDIUM SCHEMES**

I. *World Bank Schemes*

1 Remal	1016.66	671.66	185	5.83
2 Ramiala	1128.43	928.42	95	13.81
3 Daka	1116.34	969.31	80	6.87
4 Pillasalki	669.44	582.93	55	3.47
5 Dumerbahal	305.60	289.45	9	3.78
6 Gohira	1370.45	905.45	200	13.40
7 Sunai	1280.01	740.01	280	11.16
8 Kunaria	981.60	726.60	160	5.33
9 Jharbandha	264.33	158.78	60	2.36
10 Sarafgarh	455.00	330.42	34	3.38
11 Talasara	535.00	413.08	66	4.17
12 Harabhangi	1878.00	508.37	202	14.48
13 Kanjhari	1551.90	561.83	350	16.50
14 Hariharjore	1776.46	515.85	230	15.77
15 Barsuan	461.20	16.48	10	4.35
16 Kansbahal	996.90	61.38	125	7.04
17 Upper Jonk	2028.70	29.65	96	11.70
18 Bankabahal	1512.65	1338.08	125	7.31

(Rs. lakhs/000 ha.)				
1	2	3	4	5
II. Non-world Bank Schemes				
19 Ong	1800.00	821.13	100	24.96
20 Sundar	518.82	467.78	50	4.23
21 Kalo	630.17	590.79	16	6.51
22 Dadraghati	649.93	502.89	27	6.32
23 Aunli	202.00	111.58	18	0.89
24 Upper Suktal	235.05	62.51	60	1.52
25 Baghua Stage II	475.45	26.27	1	4.38
26 Bonda-Pipili	470.45	207.13	45	3.80
III. Medium Schemes (New)				
27 Badanala (World Bank)	1336.00	33.13	150	12.25

Brutang Irrigation Project

1305. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sent Brutang Irrigation Project Report for getting World Bank aid; and

(b) if so, the details of the estimate of the project and whether Central Government are also financing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manibhadra Project

1306. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have since sent the Manibhadra Project on river Mahanadi to Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the estimate of the project and whether Central Government are financing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) A preliminary note on the proposed Manibhadra Project on Mahanadi river has been received from the Government of Orissa. According to this note the cost Manibhadra Project (State-I) is stated to be Rs. 545 crores, Water resources projects are funded by the State Governments.

Demand of Essential Commodities by State Governments

1307. SHRI P. M. SYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to meet the entire demand of the State Governments for increased supply of essential commodities;

(b) if so, whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) total essential commodities supplied to the States during the year 1982;

(d) what were their demands and whether the position will be bad due to food shortage; and

(e) steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). The needs of the consumers in States for essential commodities are met by the free market mechanism, supplemented by the Public Distribution System. The States are already aware of this position. The essential commodities, like

foodgrains are, therefore, allotted to States/ Union Territories, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. During the year 1982, 4.51, 190 M.T. of imported edible oils were allocated to States/ Union Territories for distribution through fair price shops and about 166.00 million square metres of controlled cloth had been packed and distributed equitably to the various States.

A statement showing the demand and allocation of foodgrains and sugar allocated to various States/Union Territories during the year 1982 is attached. There is no reason at present to apprehend a food shortage.

Statement

(in '000 tonnes)

State/U.T.	Foodgrains (Rice, Wheat etc.) Allocation of Sugar*		
	Demand	Allocation	
1	2	3	4
1 Andhra Pradesh	977.00	637.00	43,578
2 Assam	1062.00	622.00	16,000
3 Bihar	1996.00	914.16	56,604
4 Gujarat	966.16	431.40	28,464
5 Haryana	463.89	175.20	9,408
6 Himachal Pradesh	170.50	85.50	3,389
7 Jammu & Kashmir	414.00	282.44	4,792
8 Karnataka	1090.00	462.00	29,958
9 Kerala	1860.00	1342.00	21,291
10 Madhya Pradesh	1824.00	630.00	42,981
11 Maharashtra	2010.50	1452.40	51,388
12 Manipur	83.00	57.60	1,133
13 Meghalaya	141.60	104.20	1,057
14 Nagaland	99.00	72.00	680
15 Orissa	516.50	253.20	21,889

1	2	3	4
16 Punjab	518.30	265.00	13,649
17 Rajasthan	1173.00	347.00	27,251
18 Sikkim	45.15	45.15	266.5
19 Tamil Nadu	1611.00	604.00	30,309
20 Tripura	166.50	119.00	1,635
21 Uttar Pradesh	2045.00	1218.00	88,872
22 West Bengal	4100.00	2845.00	45,150
23 A. & N. Islands	16.40	16.40	380
24 Arunachal Pradesh	49.45	46.70	495
25 Chandigarh Admn.	29.00	29.50	550
26 Delhi	1365.75	956.00	12,208
27 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.96	0.96	80
28 Goa, Daman & Diu	86.21	78.80	940
29 Mizoram	144.50	72.00	378
30 Pondicherry	17.82	14.44	487
31 Lakshadweep	5.89	5.89	130

*Based on 425 grams per Head of population as per 1981 Census.

Refund of Central Assistance to States for Development of small and medium Towns

1308. SHRI P. M. SYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has asked the State Governments to refund the Central Assistance given for development of small and medium towns;

(b) if so, whether any such scheme was prepared by the Union Government in 1979-80;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government had found that first instalment released for projects in 1979-80 and 1980-81 have not fully been utilised by States; and

(d) which States have failed to utilise the funds for implementing the

schemes and how many States have refunded the amount?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the
Centrally sponsored Scheme for Inte-
grated Development of Small and Me-
dium Towns introduced in December
1979, the State Governments were re-
quested to forward project proposals
in respect of the selected towns. Cen-
tral Assistance to the extent of 50
per cent of the approved cost or Rs.
40 lakhs whichever is less, is avail-
able for the approved projects on the
basis of appraisal and scrutiny. First
instalments were released to State
Governments for approved schemes in
31 towns in 1979-80 and 92 towns in
1980-81. The project period is normal-
ly three years. A number of State
Governments had not fully utilised
these funds and preferred requests for

the second instalment. The programme is constantly monitored by the Town and Country Planning Organisation and reviewed by the Ministry. Letters have been issued to the State Governments in this regard. The Central Council of Local Govt. and urban development in February, 1982 and January, 1983 passed resolutions requesting the State Govts. and UT's to accelerate the implementation of approved projects under the scheme by tackling various problems such as budget provision land acquisition, materials and organizational arrangements at the State and Local level for implementation and monitoring. The council further requested the states to take steps to complete most of the approved scheme by the end of the plan period by fully utilising the Central assistance and the State budget provision.

(d) The following States/Union Territories have failed so far to utilise fully the funds provided in 1979-80 and 1980-81 for one or more projects sanctioned by the Central Government:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Manipur
11. Rajasthan
12. Sikkim
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Tripura
15. Uttar Pradesh
16. West Bengal
17. Goa, Damman & Diu
18. Pondicherry

However, the approved schemes for these States/Union Territories are in

varying stages of completion. No State has so far refunded the Central assistance released.

Bhoodan Movement

1309. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the Bhoodan movement of the late Vinoba Bhave;

(b) how much land was donated by people to that movement;

(c) out of it how much was distributed to landless cultivators; and

(d) whether Government are providing any financial and other help to the donors in their cultivation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). Progress of the Bhoodan movement is assessed by Government by obtaining reports from the State Governments from time to time. According to information received from the State Government, 41.3 lakh acres have been received as donations under the Bhoodan Movement.

(c) 16.6 lakh acres have been distributed among 7.0 lakh eligible families.

(d) There is no specific scheme of the Government of India for providing financial and other assistance to the beneficiaries of Bhoodan land. However, allottees of Bhoodan land are entitled to the benefits of rural development programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the same as holders of similar other land holdings are.

Implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in the States

1310. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government have assured the Central Government that Sixth Plan targets for the National Rural Employment Programme is likely to be achieved;

(b) the progress made and fund utilised upto the current financial year; and

(c) to what extent employment was provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). The total outlay for National Rural Employment Programme for the Sixth Plan period including the funds provided in the State sector is of the order of Rs. 1620 crores. So far, funds to the extent of Rs. 1021.06 crores have been made available for utilisation under the programme under both the Central and State sectors. The total expenditure incurred from the beginning of the Plan as reported by the States so far comes to Rs. 718.39 crores. Complete reports of utilisation for the year 1982-83 would be received only after the end of the Financial year. Sixth Plan envisages an employment generation target of 300-400 million mandays per year. Against this the employment generated under the programme during the first three years of the Sixth Plan is as under:—

Year	Employment generated (Million mandays)
1980-81	420.81
1981-82	354.52
1982-83 (Part) (received so far)	235.39
	1010.72

On the basis of the progress reports received from the State Govts. it is expected that the Sixth Plan targets under National Rural Employment Programme will be fully achieved.

Reimbursement of Expenditure Incurred on Elephants for Asiad

1311. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Chief Minister has asked for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred on sending temple elephants to Asiad;

(b) if so, what is the amount he has asked for reimbursement;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No request for reimbursement of the expenditure incurred on sending temple elephants for the Asiad '82 has been received by the Special Organising Committee from the Chief Minister of Kerala.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Transportation of Elephants from Kerala by Train

1312. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temple elephants from Kerala were brought to Asiad in train violating the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Government forced the Kerala Government to bring these elephants to Delhi; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

Irrigation Projects under Completion

1315. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN:
GO;

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of medium and major irrigation projects are yet to be completed by the States;

(b) if so, the names of the projects, year of its approval, estimated cost of the projects and the area to be irrigated after completion, State-wise;

(c) what are the reasons for delay in completing the projects and the measures taken by his Ministry and the States to avoid the delay in execution and completion;

(d) the names of the medium and major Irrigation projects started during First and Second Five Year plan continued up to Fifth and Sixth Five year Plan as spillover project, State-wise; and

(e) the guidelines issued to the States to expedite the work of the long spill-over projects and the other project which are under execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of Urban Development Norms in Infrastructure Development for Asiad

1316. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experts on urban development and planning have publicly voiced the criticism that various flyovers and bridges constructed in Delhi as infrastructural facilities for the ASIAD were in viola-

tion of all norms for urban development and planning;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this criticism, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Town and Country Planning Organisation has informed that they are not aware of any criticism of Delhi's Fly-overs and Bridges by experts on urban development and planning. The DDA has reported that the grade separators construct- ed for the Asiad came with- in the Master Plan implementation for improving the traffic circulation in Delhi. However, the Delhi Urban Art Commission was critical about the felling of some trees in the process of construction of some of the Fly- overs. The Project Authorities had taken steps to transplant the trees and also grow new ones wherever possi- ble. While approving the above pro- jects and Delhi Urban Art commission had also given certain valuable sug- gestions which had been incorporat- ed by the concerned Project Authori- ties.

सिचाई परियोजनाओं में सिचाई के लिए
ईंटें बनाने हेतु राज्यों को कोयले की
सप्लाई

1317. श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल : क्या:
सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1981 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि गुजरात, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश को 1500 बैगन कोयला प्रति माह सप्लाई किया जाएगा ताकि वे राज्य अपनी सिचाई परि- योजनाओं के कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में ईंटें तैयार कर सकें;

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जो बैगन सप्लाई किए गए थे वे निर्धारित संख्या से काफी कम थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप

सिचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्य बहुत पीछे रह गया है; और

(ग) पूरी निर्धारित संख्या में वैगन सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) (क) जी हां

(ख) कुछ सीमा तक जी हां ।

(ग) वैगनों की कमी के कारण, रेलवे द्वारा वस्तुतः निर्धारित संख्या में वैगन सप्लाई नहीं किए गए थे यद्यपि इस मामले की बहुत ऊंचे स्तर पर उठाया गया था ।

डॉ० डॉ० ए० फ्लैटों के गिरने की जांच करने सम्बन्धी समिति की रचना

1318. श्री राजराजराय सोनकर शास्त्री क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हाल ही में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के मकानों के गिरने के कारणों की जांच करने हेतु नियुक्त उच्च स्तरीय समिति के कुल कितने सदस्य हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी जांच आयोग में नियुक्त किया गया है जो स्वयं इस घटना अथवा घटिया निर्माण सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की इस समिति में नियुक्ति करने का क्या औचित्य है और उससे क्या फायदा है; और

(घ) उक्त जांच आयोग के सदस्यों का चुनाव किसने किया और उन्हें कितने आघातों पर नियुक्त किया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : विकासपुरी में निर्माणाधीन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के एक ब्लॉक के एक हिस्से के गिरने के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष ने निम्नलिखित सदस्यों की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया :—

1. श्री वी० आर० वंश अध्यक्ष
भूतपूर्व निर्माण महानिदेशक,
केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग
2. प्रो० वी० एम० आहूजा सदस्य
प्रोफसर सिविल इंजीनियरिंग
भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान
नई दिल्ली ।
3. श्री जे० एन० पिंटो सदस्य सचिव
मुख्य इंजीनियर
(कोटि नियन्त्रण)
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि किसी व्यक्ति को जो इस घटना के लिए या इन फ्लैटों में घटिया सामग्री के कथित उपयोग के लिए स्वयं उत्तरदायी था समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष ने विशेष समिति के सदस्यों का चुनाव उनके अनुभव एवं प्रतिष्ठा के आधार पर दिया था ;

Loss of Kharif Crop

1319. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to drought and floods in parts of the country during this year there is a fear of loss in Kharif production;

(b) whether Centre have issued guidelines in this regard to the State Governments;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) To make up the losses suffered in Kharif production, the rabi targets have been revised upwards and fixed at 62 million tonnes and 5.84 million tonnes in respect of foodgrains and oilseeds respectively in consultation with the State Governments.

The State Governments were advised to adopt the following production strategy:—

- (i) Timely supply of seeds, fertilisers, credit etc., for rabi crops,
- (ii) Timely sowing of wheat, mustard, gram and other rabi crops,
- (iii) Ensuring adequate availability of irrigation water through canals and tubewells, and
- (iv) Provision of adequate and timely plant protection cover.

The above strategy has been spelt out in details in the check list circulated to the various States for implementing rabi campaign.

The States are making vigorous efforts in this direction.

Exorbitant Reserve Price of D.D.A. Plots

1820. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government promised in the recent past to bring down the rising price of land in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the DDA to have arbitrarily fixed exorbitant reserve prices of its plots; and

(c) whether the public boycotted the auction scheduled for 18 January, 1983 in Kirti Nagar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Guidelines to curb the unwarranted increase in urban land prices have been circulated to all State Governments/Union Territories including Delhi.

(b) DDA has reported that it does not arbitrarily fix exorbitant price for auction of plots. DDA fixes the reserve price for auction on the basis of the bids received in the previous auction for similar plot of roughly the same size. Where this information is not available, the reserve price for auction is fixed on the basis of the bids received in similar areas of same importance and use.

(c) Yes, Sir. The plots were, however, disposed of on a subsequent date.

Stagnation of IRDP

1321. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has stagnated and the development of small towns has been very unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, what is the achievement in this respect since 1979-80 and the reasons for the stagnation of the programme; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to accelerate the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) to (c). The implementation of rural development programme is confined to rural areas and as such has no relationship with the development of small towns.

Committees/Councils/Boards in the Ministry

1322. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Committees/Councils/Board with their nomenclatures are presently in existence in the Ministry;

(b) the precise functions of these Committees/Councils/Board and the annual expenditure being incurred by Government on them;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of usefulness or otherwise of these Committees/Councils/Boards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्य क्रम को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता

1323. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को इस कार्य के लिए दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने पूरी धनराशि को खर्च नहीं किया है और जो धनराशि खर्च नहीं की गई है उसे केन्द्र सरकार को वापस कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक वापस की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ), राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम एक योजना कार्यक्रम होने के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपलब्ध किए संसाधनों का कुछ भाग संचलन प्रक्रिया में पड़ा रहता है । इस प्रकार किसी दिए गए समय में सम्पूर्ण संसाधनों को

उपयोग में लाना सामान्य रूप से सम्भव नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके यह सुनिश्चित करने के लगातार प्रयास

किए जा रहे हैं कि सम्पूर्ण योजना परिव्यय को योजना अवधि के दौरान उपयोग में ले लिया जाए।

विवरण

वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(लाख रुपए में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासितक्षेत्र	1981-82 के दौरान आबंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता	1982-83 के दौरान आबंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1896.00	1983.00
2.	असम	400.00	400.00
3.	बिहार	1210.00	2540.00
4.	गुजरात	560.00	590.00
5.	हरियाणा	160.00	160.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	120.00	120.00
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	80.00	160.00
8.	कर्नाटक	828.00	874.00
9.	केरल	804.00	847.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1320.00	1390.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1420.00	1498.00
12.	मणीपुर	10.00	20.00
13.	मेघालय	10.00	20.00
14.	नागालैण्ड	20.00	20.00
15.	उड़ीसा	820.00	865.00
16.	पंजाब	252.00	266.00
17.	राजस्थान	468.00	492.00
18.	सिक्किम	8.00	16.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	1480.00	1560.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	60.00	60.00

1	2	3	4
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3340.00	3513.00
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1348.00	1414.00
केंद्र शासित क्षेत्र—			
23.	अण्डमान तथा नीकोबार द्वीप समूह	16.00	32.00
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16.00	28.00
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	8.00
26.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—	16.00
27.	दिल्ली	—	4.00
28.	गोवा दमन तथा द्वीव	—	32.00
29.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	—	8.00
30.	मिजोरम	32.00	32.00
31.	पांडिचेरी	16.00	32.00
योग :		16,694.00	19,000.00

Closure of Sugar Mills

1324. SHRI RAMVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some sugar mills in the country are lying closed;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the reasons for closure of these sugar mills;

(d) the number of workers rendered unemployed on account of the closure of above sugar mills; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for reopening these sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) The names, State-wise, of the mills that have not worked during the current sugar year and upto 22-2-1983 are given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available with the Central Government.

(e) To ensure that mills start, in any crushing season timely is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government.

Statement

Position as on 22-2-1983

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Mill
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Pithapuram, Distt. East Godavari. (2) Sivakami Sugar Ltd., P.O. Tanuku, Distt. West Godavari.
2.	Bihar	(1) Behar Sugar Works, P.O. Pachrukhi, Distt. Saran.
3.	Maharashtra	(1) Shree Datta Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Asurle, Tal. Panhala, Distt. Kolhapur.
4.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Palar Sugar Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Mailpatti, Distt. North Arcot.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Experimental Sugar Factory, NSI, P.O. Kalyanpur, Kanpur. (2) U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd., Unit Sakhotitanda, P.O. Sakhotitanda.

Dry Land Farming

1325. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under dry land farming programme so far;

(b) the names of the States going to be benefited from this programme along with other details in this regard; and

(c) the guidelines issued to the States to co-ordinate the efforts of all departments concerned and distribution of agricultural inputs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF (MAHAMMED KHAN):

(a) The dryland farming technology developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, ICRISAT, Agricultural Universities, etc., is being transferred on the farmers land. The strategy ad-

opted for dryland farming is two pronged (i) intensive approach and (ii) extensive approach. Under intensive approach, a pilot project for Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dryland Farming areas has been formulated for selected districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Besides, various States have so far identified 3095 micro-water sheds covering an area of 26.35 lakhs hectares for intensive development. Under extensive approach an area of 14.56 million hectares has been brought under improved dry practices. Fertiliser-cum-seed drills, other implements, fertilisers, improved seeds, plant protection, etc., have been supplied to the farmers in dry farming areas.

(b) All States have been advised to adopt dryland farming technology suiting to their local conditions.

(c) All States have been advised to draw an action programme for planning implementing, coordinating and monitoring of the dryland farming programme keeping in view the multi-disciplinary approach involved therein. They have also been advised to ensure availability of agricultural inputs within the easy reach of the farmers in adequate quantities. They have in particular been requested for the constitution of a multi-disciplinary committee at the block level for planning, implementation and monitoring of the integrated watershed development projects for dryland areas and also setting up projects for dryland areas and also setting up an inter-departmental Committee at the State level to over-see and coordinate the various on-going programmes of the agriculture, rural development and other concerned departments for development of dryland farming. The identified watersheds should receive preference in the distribution of agricultural inputs and credit.

Prices of Vanaspati

1326. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8th March, 1982 to Starred Question No. 213 regarding steps to reduce price of Vanaspati and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of small packs, are not correlated with the price of a 16.5 Kg. tin;

(b) will the price of Panghat 16.5 Kg. tin and those of 1 to 5 Kgs. Rath be indicated and correlated; and

(c) will an embargo be placed on the manufacturers to produce only a limited quantity of ghee in small packs so that they are unable to exploit the public at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Presently there is no statutory control on the prices of vanaspati. However, a voluntary price restraint is being observed by the industry whereby the maximum price of 16.5 Kg. tin is fixed at Rs. 217 ex-factory. Although the basic price of vanaspati in small-packs is correlated to the bulk packing, it costs slightly more on account of higher cost of packing, handling etc.

(c) The matter is engaging attention of the Government.

Financial Allocations to Irrigation Projects

1327. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the observation of the Seventh All-India Conference of State Ministers for irrigation held in Madras which had 'noted with alarm' the fact that inadequate financial outlays were the main constraints preventing the fulfilment of Plan targets; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for adequate allocation of funds for the irrigation projects in different State during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Seventh All-India Conference of State Minister for irrigation held in Madras in December 1982 took note of the inadequate financial input to be a major constraint, apart from others in the effort to achieve the maximum possible level of potential creation and utilisation. Nevertheless, the State Governments have been advised to allocate maximum possible funds to irrigation sector so as to achieve the target.

लक्ष्मी चीनी मिल, महोली का वर्ष-
वार चीनी उत्पादन

1328. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लक्ष्मी चीनी मिल, महोली का
अधिग्रहण करने के बाद प्रतिवर्ष चीनी
का उत्पादन कितना रहा है ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों की तुलना में
इन दो वर्षों के दौरान गन्ना पेरार्ई का
औसत कितना रहा है ; और

(ग) मिल में कितने दिनों तक काम
हुआ ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय
के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) :
(क) से (ग) लक्ष्मीजी शुगर मिल्स, महोली
ऐसी एक फैक्ट्री नहीं है जिसके प्रबन्ध को चीनी
उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहणन) अधिनियम, 1978
के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में
ले लिया गया था। यह फैक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश
सरकार के प्रबन्ध में है। इसका प्रबन्ध उनके
द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए रिसेवर के माध्यम
से किया जा रहा है। 1976-77 से 1981-
82 के वर्षों के दौरान चीनी के उत्पादन, पेरे
गए गन्ने और उसकी अवधि (दिनों की संख्या
जब मिल ने काम किया) और 1982-83
के लिए उद्यतन उपलब्ध आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा
संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।
1982-83 मौसम के लिये पिरार्ई कार्य
अभी जारी है।

विवरण

लोक सभा में 28 फरवरी, 1983 को पूछे जाने वाले अतारांकित प्रश्न सं०
1328 के उत्तर के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) में उल्लिखित विवरण।

1976-77 चीनी वर्ष से लक्ष्मी चीनी मिल महोली द्वारा पेरे गये गन्ने, उत्पादित चीनी
और 22 घण्टे के हिसाब से कार्य अवधि के बारे में सूचना देने वाला विवरण।

चीनी वर्ष	पेरा गया गन्ना	उत्पादित चीनी (मी० टन)	अवधि (दिन) (22 घण्टे के हिसाब से)
1976-77	209870	19373	180
1977-78	261465	22476	225
1978-79	221992	18421	199
1979-80	80781	7000	62
1980-81	152727	15247	120
1981-82	265273	22949	234
1982-83 (31-1-83 तक)	65780	6012	52

Allotment of Foodgrains to East and North Eastern

1329. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre's allotments of foodgrains to some of the East and North-Eastern States has fallen far below their demands;

(b) if so, the monthly demand and allotment during the year 1982 to these States; and

(c) the reasons for not meeting the demand fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Allotment of foodgrains to the various States, including East and North-Eastern States, is made on a month to month basis taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These monthly allocations from the Central Pool are intended to supplement the open market availability of foodgrains in State and cannot be expected to meet the total consumption requirements of the entire population. A statement showing monthly demand and allotment of foodgrains during the year 1982 in respect of Eastern and North-Eastern States is attached.

Statement

Statement showing demand and allotment of foodgrains to East and North Eastern States during 1982

D=Demand A=Allotment

(In '000 tonnes)

States	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bihar	D 158.0	158.0	158.0	158.0	158.0	158.0	158.0	158.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	1996.0
Orissa	A 88.0	88.0	93.0	93.0	89.77	55.77	55.77	57.77	70.77	60.77	80.77	80.77	914.16
Sikkim	D 3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.65	4.15	4.0	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	3.65	45.15
W. Bengal	A 3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	45.15
Assam	D 320.0	320.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	33.00	330.0	330.0	330.0	375.0	375.0	400.0	4100.0
Manipur	A 220.0	220.0	225.0	225.0	245.0	235.0	235.0	245.0	250.0	245.0	250.0	250.0	2845.0
Meghalaya	D 88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	1062.0
Nagaland	A 60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	46.5	45.5	45.5	45.4	622.0
	D 4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	83.0
	A 4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	57.6
	D 11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	141.6
	A 8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	104.2
	D 5.5	5.5	7.0	6.0	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	99.0

Rise in Price of Levy Sugar

1330. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of levy sugar was increased by 10 paise with effect from December, 1982; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The retail consumer price of levy sugar was increased by 10 paise per kilogram with effect from 1st December, 1982, consequent upon an increase in the rate of the Development Cess on sugar from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 14/- per quintal to finance the maintenance of a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar.

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities to Villages

1331. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country as on 26 January, 1983 where drinking water facilities have been provided; and

(b) the details of the schemes and efforts made to provide drinking water facilities during the last three plans and achievements made in these directions during each plan separately?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Drinking water supply is a State subject. Accordingly, precise information will be available only with the State Governments. Central involvement is only in the programme for the supply of safe drinking water to identified problem villages for which grants are provided under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the resources of the State Governments. However, available

information based on reports from State Governments, indicates that by the end of 1979-80, about 1.84 lakh villages had benefited from water supply schemes of one type or another. As regards problem villages, about 95,000 such villages are estimated to have been provided the safe drinking water supply facilities by March, '80. According to the data received from the State Governments as on 1.4.80 in connection with the programme for the supply of drinking water to problem villages, there were about 2.31 lakh problem villages in the country. Out of these, 25978 problem villages were provided with drinking water facilities during the year 1980-81 and 29837 problem villages during the year 1981-82 the target for the year 1982-84 is to provide drinking water facilities to about 42000 problem villages.

खिलाड़ियों की सुविधाएँ और भत्ते

1332. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नौवें एशियाई खेलों के दौरान भारतीय खिलाड़ियों और अधिकारियों को उपलब्ध कराई गई सुविधाओं और भत्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य खिलाड़ियों के मुकाबले में हाकी खिलाड़ियों को बेहतर सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं ?

संतदीप कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) नवें एशियाई खेलों के दौरान भारतीय दल में शामिल भारतीय खिलाड़ियों और अधिकारियों को (i) निःशुल्क भोजन और आवास के साथ-साथ वे अन्य सुविधाएँ जो नवें एशियाई खेल गांव में अन्य भाग लेने वालों को उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं (ii) निःशुल्क समारोह और प्रदर्शन से सम्बन्धित चिठे उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Break-through in Rapeseed-Mustard Production by IARI

1333. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR has claimed major break-through by IARI in rapeseed mustard production and informed Cabinet about these findings;

(b) if so, full details of claim and findings and how much seed of high yielding varieties evolved by IARI are available, variety-wise;

(c) whether about 40 farmers had all lower yields per hectare in 1981-82 in Bharhal village near Delhi than the minimum yield in 1980-81; reasons along with full details of each farmer acreage and production separately in 1980-81 and in 1981-82;

(d) are such poor performance in IARI research programmes resulting in decreasing revenue receipts as percentage of its increasing plan expenditure as reported in Surya India of 15 January 1983, project-wise plan and non-plan expenditure at IARI from 1979-80, year-wise and for each project corresponding annual receipts be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has identified two superior varieties of mustard, namely, Pusa Kalyani and Pusa Bold. During 1980-81, yield of Pusa Bold ranged

from 15—24 quintals per hectare under different agro-climatic conditions with variable management inputs. Thus this variety is rated to have a yield potential around 24 quintals per hectare.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute is responsible for producing breeder seed of improve varieties and supplying the same to the National Seeds Corporation for further multiplication at the foundation stage. During 1982, 50 kgs. of breeder seed of Pusa Bold had been supplied to National Seeds Corporation and who, in turn, intends to organise the production of 20 quintals of foundation seed of this variety. The National Seeds Corporation is reported to have 40 quintals of seed of Pusa Kalyani, another improved variety evolved by Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(c) The average yield obtained in the demonstrations carried out in 1981-82 was 18.25 quintals per hectare as against 24.46 quintals per hectare obtained in 15 such demonstrations in 1980-81. The reasons for low yields in 1981-82 were due to frost injury and aphid attack followed by pod shedding. The details of acreage and production are given in the Statement attached.

(d) The IARI is primarily a research Institute and does not evaluate its performance in terms of revenue receipts of produce from various projects being implemented by the Institute. Therefore, the question of comparing receipts with the expenditure incurred on each project does not arise.

Statement

Yield results of 'Pusa Bold' Mustard Demonstrations conducted in Village Bharthal, Delhi

Sl.No.	Farmer's Name	Area of demonstrations (acre)	Yield in q/ha
1	2	3	4
I—Rabi 1980-81			
1	Sh. Gopiram s/o Jhandu	1.00	26.00
2	Sh. Surat Singh s/o Hari Singh	1.00	26.20

1	2	3	4
3	Smt. Kajani w/o Saroope	1.00	27.10
4	Sh. Ram Kumar s/o Hari Singh	1.00	25.30
5	Sh. Nawal Singh s/o Sri Chand	1.00	25.00
6	Sh. Tekan s/o Siblal	1.00	24.30
7	Sh. Lakhee s/o Ghajivram	1.00	22.20
8	Sh. Mahender s/o Surta	1.00	24.00
9	Sh. Bharat Singh s/o Gyani	1.00	24.20
10	Sh. Heeralal s/o Gyani	1.00	25.10
11	Sh. Lalchand s/o Bharatoo	1.00	23.10
12	Sh. Satweer s/o Lal Chand	1.00	22.20
13	Sh. Prahlad s/o Chhotelal	1.00	24.00
14	Sh. Chhote s/o Mam Chand	1.00	22.20
15	Sh. Sribhan s/o Sukhlal	1.00	26.10

II- Rabi 1981-82

1	Sh. Sudan s/o Sh. Khaiyati	1.00	16.10
2	Sh. Daleep s/o Kanahya	1.00	17.00
3	Sh. Vedparkash s/o Daleep	1.00	16.30
4	Sh. Dharamveer s/o Bhoop Singh	1.00	19.10
5	Sh. Bhagwana s/o Dayaram	1.00	15.20
6	Sh. Kashi Ram s/o Bhoop Singh	1.00	16.00
7	Sh. Munshi Ram s/o Ramesher	1.00	17.20
8	Sh. Jot Ram s/o Desh Ram	1.00	20.20
9	Sh. Ajeet s/o Munshi	1.00	19.00
10	Sh. Meer Singh s/o Desh Ram	1.00	20.30
11	Sh. Bharat Singh s/o Ratni	1.00	14.20
12	Sh. Ishwar s/o Bharat Singh	1.00	15.00
13	Sh. Rajender s/o Sadaram	1.00	21.00
14	Sh. Ranwari s/o Ram Saroop	1.00	18.20
15	Smt. Dhapa w/o Ram Saroop	1.00	19.00
16	Sh. Bhagwana s/o Roop Singh	1.00	17.10
17	Sh. Jakishan s/o Bhagwana	1.00	18.00
18	Sh. Ram Karan s/o Rampat	1.00	20.00
19	Sh. Ramkishan s/o Rampat	1.00	20.20

Research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also funding two Cess fund schemes on Coconut Tissue Culture at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. Work at these centres is also at the experimental stage.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The work is still at an experimental level and it may take some years to standardise the technique and utilize the same to bring about a mass production of coconut seedlings.

Improved Methodology to Enhance Production of Agriculture Produce

1335. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in many States Rabi crops have failed contrary to Central Government's optimistic forecast and estimates;

(b) whether it is a fact that the methodology used is incorrect which has led to shortages in wheat, milk, oilseeds despite forecasts of maximum production leading to maximum imports and shortages; and

(c) whether Government will improve the present methodology for crop production forecasts pending which it will advise its spokesmen not to make public statements which have eroded public confidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The reports received from most of the States promise a very good rabi crop this season.

(b) and (c). Methodology utilised in estimating production of agricultural commodities is objective and has been developed in consultation with the experts and is being reviewed from time to time to introduce further refinements for increasing the precision of the estimates. Thus, there is no

reason to believe that forecasts put forward by the Government agencies have led to any shortages in wheat, etc.

Failure of Cattle Insurance Scheme

1336. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Cattle Insurance Scheme is also unsuccessful and is being misused in some areas widely like the car insurance in certain zones; and

(b) if so, steps Government have in mind to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). The Cattle Insurance Scheme has been making satisfactory progress even since its introduction in 1974 and it is not correct to say that it is being misused in some areas. The Insurance Companies have recruited Veterinary Officers to render specialised help to ensure orderly progress of the scheme, effective control and loss minimisation. However, Government are always vigilant to take remedial measures when ever found necessary.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का आटा मिलों की लाइसेंस जारी करना

1337. श्री सुषण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में आटा मिलों की संख्या क्या है और 1982 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितना गेहूं उन्हें पीसने के लिए दिया गया और लाइसेंसों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने छोटी आटा मिलों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम का गेहूं सप्लाई न

करने का निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो कब से ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्रों (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कार्यरत तीन लाइसेंसशुदा गेहूं रोलर आटा मिलों का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है :—

क्रम संख्या	मिल का नाम	वार्षिक क्षमता मीटरी टन में
1.	मै० हिमाचल फ्लोर मिल्स, कांगड़ा ।	9000
2.	मै० शिमला रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स, शिमला ।	5400
3.	मै० अमर रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स, परवानू ।	9000

इन मिलों को 1982 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के खाते पर 21760 मीटरी टन गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

Species-wise Institutes of I.C.A.R.

1338. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR is starting many species-wise new Institutes in VIth Plan;

(b) when emphasis is more on farming systems reasons for this change in policy and list of existing and new species-wise ICAR Institutes separately for plants and animals;

(c) for each Institute from 1979-80 annual budget plan, revised estimate, actual expenditure incurred and re-

venue receipts realised year-wise and corresponding details under non-plan;

(d) the expenditure on buildings, equipments and on T.A. on recurring contingencies year-wise, for each species-wise Institute from its start;

(e) area of land and number of scientist, category-wise, available at each Institute, area cultivated per season from 1979-80, institute-wise, with quantity of each produce and its value; and

(f) are Government satisfied with these performances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. The Council has proposed only one new species-based Institute for Research on Buffalo in the Sixth Plan.

(b) List of existing and new species-based Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes for crops and animals is placed at Annexure-I.

(c) Relevant information is placed at Annexure II & III laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 5940/83.)

(d) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Operation of Roy Chowk Fishing Harbour

1339. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have asked the Centre to allow State Fisheries Development Corporation to manage and operate the Roy chowk fishing harbour;

(b) whether the Centre has not given the necessary sanction and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port Trust authorities have

declined to take over management of the harbour?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have taken a final decision as yet.

(c) The Calcutta Port Trust have expressed certain difficulties in managing the fishing harbour.

दालों तथा खाद्यान्नों की खेती वाली भूमि

1340. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान देश में खाद्यान्नों तथा दालों का कितने टन का उत्पादन हुआ तथा इसके लिए कुल कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि का उपयोग किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983 के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों तथा दालों की खेती के लिये उपयोग की जाने वाली कुल हेक्टेयर भूमि के संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकधाना) : (क) 1981-82 के दौरान खाद्यान्नों तथा दलहनों का क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है:—

1981-82 में खाद्यान्नों का क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन

भद	क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन)
सभी खाद्यान्न (धान्य तथा दालों सहित)	128.8	133.1
दलहन	23.9	11.4

(ख) 1983 के दौरान विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों तथा दलहनों की बुवाई के क्षेत्र का व्यौरा सभी राज्यों से अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

सतलुज, व्यास और रावी के पानी के बंटवारे सम्बन्धी करार की पुनरीक्षा

1341. श्री चतुर्भुज :

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई के उद्देश्य के लिये रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे संबंधी करार में सम्मिलित राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और किन तारीखों को करार किया गया और तत्संबन्धी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें करार के अनुसार इस समय रावी, सतलुज और व्यास नदियों के बांधों के जलाशयों से पानी दिया जाता है और उन्हें कुल कितना पानी दिया जाता है और करार के अनुसार राजस्थान को पानी न दिये जाने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे के लिये किये गये करार की पुनरीक्षा हेतु कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) भूतपूर्व पंजाब राज्य और राजस्थान के बीच हुए 1959 के भाखड़ा नंगल करार के जरिये सतलुज के जल का पूरी तरह आवंटन किया जा चुका है । विभाजन-

पूर्व के उपयोगों से अधिक, रावी-व्यास के अधिशेष जल का भूतपूर्व पंजाब (पेप्सू सहित) राजस्थान और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को 29-1-1955 के करार द्वारा आवंटन किया गया था और उसे बाद में 31-12-81 के करार द्वारा पंजाब, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और दिल्ली के बीच पुनः आवंटित किया गया था। करारों के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त जल में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के हिस्से विवरण एक में दिखाए गए हैं।

भाखड़ा जलाशय सतलुज पर स्थित है और पौंग जलाशय व्यास पर स्थित है। इस समय, रावी पर कोई जलाशय नहीं है।

भाखड़ा और व्यास जलाशयों से, समय-समय पर, जल के छोड़े जाने के बारे में निर्णय भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड की

तकनीकी समिति द्वारा किया जाता है, जिसमें राजस्थान सहित, सभी भागीदार राज्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है। इन जलाशयों से इस प्रकार छोड़े गए जल में पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और दिल्ली के हिस्सों और रावी, व्यास तथा सतलुज नदियों के प्रवाहों, में हिस्सों का निर्धारण भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड द्वारा उपर्युक्त करारों के अनुसार किया जाता है। भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड उपर्युक्त आवंटन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों को आवश्यक निर्देश भी जारी करता है। कमियों, यदि कोई हों की जांच की जाती है और उनका तकनीकी समिति को बैठक में समाधान किया जाता है।

(ग) यह करार राज्यों द्वारा आपस में स्वयं किये गए थे। उनका एकपक्षीय पुनरीक्षण केन्द्र द्वारा अपेक्षित नहीं है।

विवरण

रावी, व्यास और सतलुज के जल में पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा दिल्ली जल सप्लाई के हिस्सों को दिखाने वाला विवरण।

(मिलियन एकड़ फुट में)

	पंजाब	हरियाणा	राज- स्थान	जम्मू और कश्मीर	दिल्ली जल सप्लाई	कुल
सतलुज						
(भाखड़ा नांगल करार)	7.88	4.27	1.40	--	--	13.55
रावी-व्यास						
विभाजन-पूर्व उपयोग	1.98	--	1.11	0.04	--	3.13
अधिशेष जल से आवंटन (1981 का करार)	4.22	3.50	8.60	0.65	0.20	17.17

कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में
सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

1342. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक उन पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च हो चुकी है और परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई आरम्भ होने का निर्धारित समय क्या है और क्या समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम में कोई विलम्ब हुआ है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान के कोटा और झालावाड़ जिले में निर्माण की जा रही सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा, जिसमें अनुमानित लागत, जनवरी, 1983 तक किया गया व्यय, अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता, स्कीम के आरंभ का वर्ष, आंशिक सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन का वर्ष और पूर्ण किये जाने का संभावित वर्ष दिया गया है, संलग्न विवरण में दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लाभान्वित जिले	अद्यतन अनमानित लागत (लाख रु० में)	जनवरी 83 तक व्यय (लाख रुपये में)	अन्ततः सिंचाई (हेक्ट. में)	स्कीम के आरम्भ होने का वर्ष	आंशिक सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन का वर्ष	स्कीम के पूरा होने का प्रत्याशित वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	चम्बल परियोजना की लिफ्ट स्कीमें (छः स्कीमें) *	कोटा	301.19	116.41	15000	1979-80	1982-83	सातवीं योजना
2.	भीमसागर	झालवाड़	1417.30	614.61	8200	1954-55	1982-83	सातवीं योजना
3.	छापी	झालवाड़	1822.20	60.00	6000	1980-81	—	सातवीं योजना
4.	हरिश्चन्द्र सागर	झालवाड़	350.00	289.07	15000	1954-55	1981-82	1983-84
5.	परवान लिफ्ट स्कीम	कोटा	349.00	34.58	8180	1981-82	—	सातवीं योजना
6.	बिलास	कोटा	629.70	47.14	2600	1980-81	—	सातवीं योजना
7.	सावन भादों	कोटा	855.90	23.94	4000	1981-82	—	सातवीं योजना

* तैयार की गई 23 स्कीमों में से छः स्कीमों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है जिसमें से तीन पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी हैं और तीन पर कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

राज्यों में फसल बीमा योजना

1343. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हेक्टेयरो में फसलों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है जिसका सरकार ने 1982-83 में बीमा करने का निर्णय लिया है और 1981-82 के लिये फसल बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार लक्ष्य कितना है;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया है और इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है; और

(ग) 1983-84 के लिये कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) तक

भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से फसल योजना की वर्तमान योजना को प्रायोगिक आधार पर चला रहा है। वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल की गई फसलों का राज्यवार विवरण संलग्न एक व दो में दिया गया है। चूंकि यह योजना प्रायोगिक स्वरूप की है इसलिए कोई राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गये थे। कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा 10 व 11 फरवरी, 1983 को बुलाई गई फसल बीमा संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला में चालू योजना के शेष 2 वर्षों के लिए बीमा की गई राशि के राज्यवार लक्ष्य भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम और 12 राज्य सरकारों, जो इस योजना में भाग ले रहीं हैं; के परामर्श से निर्धारित किए गए। इन लक्ष्यों के अनुसार वर्ष 1983-84 में 15 करोड़ रुपए का बीमा किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

विवरण एक

भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम

वर्ष 1981-82, के दौरान मार्गदर्शी फसल बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए व्योरे को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य	फसल	मौसम	शामिल राज्यों की संख्या	स्ट्रटा की सं०	किसानों की संख्या	शामिल किया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टर में)	बीमा की गई राशि (रुपये)	प्रिमियम (रुपये)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	साँझ प्रदेश	धान	बरीफ		25	2483	2708.29	2545005.82	125494.79	
		ज्वार	"		10	1232	1506.88	883882.49	38124.19	
		मूंगफली	"		5	599	474.96	507269.40	25364.86	
		धान	रबी		17	877	786.88	1039643.70	41236.78	
		ज्वार	"		4	110	161.30	90944.32	3964.09	
		मूंगफली	"		10	181	226.92	232644.35	9767.66	
					72	71	5482	5865.23	5305389.00	243953.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	हरियाणा	बाजरा	खरीफ	3	70	272.30	114002.00	5700.10	
		धान	"	12	479	681.50	93393.51	44778.35	
		जौ	रबी	36	2	8.50	7991.50	388.55	
		गहूँ	"	15	223	175.20	37234.00	16791.34	
		चना	"	2	28	49.90	28590.00	1374.55	
				36	34	809	1137.40	1456839.00	69032.89
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	धान	खरीफ	6	1	15	23.29	2526.80	126.65
			मक्का	5	146	55.76	38195.45	1852.61	
				6	6	161	79.05	40722.25	1979.26
4.	कर्नाटक	चावल	खरीफ	7	7	318	356.44	3,45,632.00	17,834.69
				7	7	318	356.44	3,45,632.00	17,834.69
5.	महाराष्ट्र	ज्वार	खरीफ	4	2269	1508.00	7,51,664.60	35,512.73	
		धान	"	10	6	3827	2523.72	12,09,406.99	49,296.91
				10	10	6096	4031.72	19,61,071.59	84,809.64

6. उड़ीसा	धान	15	834	1193.63	4,97,562.20	23,633.96
	खरीफ	20	1600	1375.45	21,08,473.00	22,470.98
	रबी	20	2434	2569.08	26,06,035.20	46,104.94
7. तमिलनाडू	धान—1	9	1996	2745.63	20,48,672.35	87,070.36
	धान—11	13	1653	3195.94	21,67,909.39	65,539.98
		22	3649	5941.57	42,16,581.74	15,26,10.34
8. पश्चिम बंगाल	अम्मा	29	4140	3728.45	24,83,481.50	96,842.91
	धान					
	आप्लू	45	1253	539.49	15,64,604.00	31,893.55
	बोरो	7	489	254.34	3,98,811.00	13,283.58
	धान	45	5082	4522.28	44,46,896.50	1,42,020.04
	कुल खरीफ)	131	18,408	77,778.85	1,23,61,215.11	5,51,633.11
	कुल रबी)	218	6,423	6,773.92	80,17,952.26	2,06,711.06
	कुल योग	218	24,831	24,552.77	2,03,79,167.37	7,58,344.17

विवरण—दो

वर्ष 1982-83 (खरीफ) के दौरान मार्गदर्शी फसल बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया बीमा की गई राशि दशनि वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	किसानों की संख्या	शामिल किया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)	बीमा की गई राशि (रुपये)	प्रिमियम (रुपये)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9,721	12,217.29	1,12,18,700.68	4,63,778.82
2.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	44	204.92	10,389.43	415.65
3.	कर्नाटक	449	1,091.01	6,36,015.13	23,615.66
4.	महाराष्ट्र	8,776	7,595.81	39,58,746.82	1,44,544.53
5.	तमिलनाडु	3,294	6,498.78	53,31,625.59	1,56,399.78
6.	उड़ीसा	4,130	5,831.07	33,76,492.41	1,21,663.18
7.	पश्चिम बंगाल	11,893	9,669.03	68,23,607.81	2,07,117.08
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,767	13,977.64	45,81,298.00	1,74,950.83
9.	बिहार	354	582.99	2,81,711.15	8,769.49
		43,428	57,668.54	3,62,18,587.02	13,01,264.92

Sports Goods Produced and Exported

1344. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present value of sports goods produced in the country;

(b) whether any of them are new exported and what is the value of such exports; and

(c) steps being taken to encourage the sports goods industry and promote the export of such goods?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY. AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The present value of sports goods produced in the country is estimated at over Rs. 50 crores per annum. &

(b) Yes, Sir. Substantial quantity of the sports goods produced in the country is being exported as indicated below:—

Year	Value of sports goods exported
1980-81	Rs. 28.49 crores
1981-82	Rs. 29.89 crores
1982-83	Rs. 17.36 crores

(April—December, '82)

(c) A statement indicating the steps being taken to encourage the sports goods industry and to promote the export of such goods is attached.

Statement

The main items of sports goods that are currently being manufactured for meeting internal demand and for export are football and other inflated leather balls, cricket and hockey balls, Hockey sticks, cricket bats, wooden rackets for Badminton, Squ-

ash and Tennis, Leather based protective equipments such as Gloves, Pads, etc. Carrom Boards, and other indoor games, EPNS Sports Trophies, etc.

Apart from facilities and encouragement being provided by the various state governments, the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) is also providing necessary technical advice, common facility service, testing and training facilities for encouraging the production and export of various types of sports goods. Projects profiles for potential items of sports goods are being prepared and published for guiding entrepreneurs in setting up new units and for bringing about modernisation of existing units. Common facility service in processing and fishing of various types of sports goods leathers are being undertaken at Extension Centre, Meerut for the benefit of the sports goods industry. The Sports goods Extension Centre at Jullundur is also equipped for giving training and testing facilities for various items of sports goods. There is also a proposal to set up a Product and Process Development Centre for Sports Goods and Toys during the 6th Plan period. The research and development effort in processing of leather and wood required for sports goods industry is being provided by Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and Forest Research Institute, Dehradun respectively. The proposed PPD Centre for Sports Goods Industry will help in developing newer items of sports goods and up-gradation of the existing level of technology, identification of exportworthy products, development of substitute raw material and processing machinery for bringing about economy in production. The centre will also train master craftsmen/supervisors for the industry and collection and dissemination of technical information and knowhow to the industry. The centre will also have adequate workshop/laboratories and testing facilities.

In order to encourage the export of sports goods, the Central Government has taken the following steps:—

(a) Grant of Cash Compensatory Support on export of different items of sports goods;

(b) The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council and also sports goods industry are being permitted to take part in fairs/exhibitions in the foreign countries and also within the country and Government also gives grant for sponsoring study teams to visit foreign countries for exploring possibilities of increasing the exports of sports goods; and

(c) Foreign experts are invited under ITC/SIDA assistance for helping the industry in upgrading their technology.

Irrigation projects cleared/under execution for the East Champaran Distt.

1345. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of medium and major irrigation projects cleared/under execution for the East Champaran Distt., Motihari;

(b) the target date of their completion; and

(c) the progress made so far in completing these irrigation projects within the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Gandak Project has been taken up for execution to benefit East Champaran and Motihari districts of Bihar.

(b) the target date of completion of most of the works is 1984-85.

(c) Financial and physical progress on Gandak Project is given below:

	(Rs. in /crores/'000 ha)
(i) Estimated cost	415.81
(ii) Expenditure to end of 1981-82	289.19
(iii) Anticipated expenditure 1982-83.	37.50
(iv) Outlay as recommended by Working Group 1983-84	31.00
(v) Ultimate Irrigation Potential	1151
(vi) Irrigation Potential created upto 1981-82	822.50
(vii) Irrigation Potential anticipated upto 1982-83	894.03

Major irrigation project in Chhotanagpur

1346. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) major irrigation projects that are under construction or completed in the last five years in the Chhotanagpur area of Bihar, facts in details with the names of such projects and the cost involved;

(b) land that would get submerged due to the construction of these major Dams and the number of people that would be affected, facts in details with the project-wise break-up;

(c) area that would be irrigated after the completion of the project;

(d) percentage of the displaced people given employment or rehabilitation in those major irrigation projects, facts in details; and

(e) whether it is a fact that land of the mostly tribal people in the hills area would be submerged to irrigate the land of rich peasants of the plain area causing great resentment; if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a), to (c) No major irrigation project has been completed in Chhotanagpur area in Bihar. North Koel Reservoir Project, Subernarekha Multi-Purpose Project and the diversion of existing Konar Reservoir for irrigation in Hazaribagh and Girdih Districts are under con-

struction. The enclosed Statement gives the relevant details regarding cost, benefits, area of submergence and the people likely to be affected.

(d) and (e) Norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures to be adopted in the case of displaced persons from Water Resources projects have been decided upon by the Govt. of Bihar with emphasis on providing employment to the oustees on the construction of the projects and also providing them training and facilities for alternative employment. The Government of Bihar also endeavour to allot land for land, as far as practicable.

Statement

List of Major projects under construction/completed in the last Five Years in the Chhotanagpur Area—Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits		Area sub-merged (ha)	People likely affected	Remarks
			Th.	ha.			
1	Konar Irrigation Project (Hazaribagh) and Giridihi.	8182.00	62.82		2649*	Nil	*Area of submergence is for the existing Konar Reservoir from which the water is being diverted for irrigation. Not new submergence is being caused by the Konar Irrigation Project. Hence presumably no population will be affected from this project.
2	North Koel Reservoir (Palamau).	15000.00	109.40		6478	3524	
3	Subernarekha Multi-purpose Project (Singhbhum)						
	(a) Reservoir at Ghandil	48090.09 (Bihar share-cost 37848.62)	241.87		17611	34,853	
	(S) Reservoir at Icha.				12750	17,000	

**Percentage of irrigated land in-
Chhotanagpur**

1347. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of irrigated land in Bihar is less than the national average and that in Chhotanagpur is less than that in Bihar, if Chhotanagpur is less than that in Bihar, if so, facts in details as on 1 January, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that small dams are more suitable in Chhotanagpur hilly area than the big dams;

(c) whether there is any scheme of large scale construction of "mini dams" in the hilly areas to conserve water and prevent soil erosion; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The percentage of irrigation in Bihar according to the latest statistics (1978-79) available from the Department of Agriculture is 32.6 against the All India average of 27.5. The percentage of irrigation in Chhotanagpur Division is about 2 per cent.

(b) Being hilly area, small dams are generally more suitable in Chhotanagpur Division.

(c) and (d) As upto the beginning of the Sixth Plan, 550 surface irrigation schemes, 241 lift irrigation schemes and 1329 big diameter wells were completed. The total potential created from these was 64,000 hectares.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्
पूसा की महिला कर्मचारियों के वेतनों
का बकाया

1348. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् पूसा, नई दिल्ली में काम कर रही महिला कर्मचारियों को 1965 में हुई वतन वृद्धि के बकाया की अदायगी नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या उस समय महिला तथा पुरुष कर्मचारियों के वतनमान एक ही थे परन्तु पुरुष कर्मचारियों को वेतन वृद्धि संबंधी बकाया राशियों की अदायगी कर दी गई जबकि निम्न स्तरीय महिला अधिकारियों की राशियां रोक ली गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर महिला कर्मचारियों को 1965 की वेतन वृद्धि की बकाया राशियों की अदायगी करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि संवत्सलय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान समय-समय पर भारत सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार श्रमिकों को मजदूरी का भुगतान कर रहा था । सन् 1962 में सरकार ने यह अनुदेश जारी किये थे कि संस्थान (महिलाओं किशोर तथा बच्चों के सिवाय) में मजदूरों को जोकि लगातार 24 जनवरी, 1961 से पहले सेवा में थे, उन्हें दिनांक 1-7-1959 या नियुक्ति की तिथि से, जो भी बाद में हो, उनका वतन 70 रु० प्रति माह निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए । यह भी अनुबद्ध किया गया था कि 70 रु० प्रति माह निश्चित वेतन के लाभ को 740 मजदूरों जिनमें पांच वर्ष से अधिक सेवा वाले

सम्मिलित हैं, दिया जाना चाहिए। भारत सरकार के इस निर्णय के आधार पर संशोधित मजदूरी का भुगतान महिला मजदूरों के लिए नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) भाग (क) के संबंध में दिये गये जवाब में यह देखा जाएगा कि उस समय महिला और पुरुष श्रमिकों की मजदूरी की दरें एक समान नहीं थी। चूंकि पुरुष श्रमिकों की मजदूरी की दरों में संशोधन किया गया था, इसलिए महिला मजदूरों को बकाया के भुगतान का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम के नियम 4(3) अध्याय II की शर्त के अनुसार इस अधिनियम के शुरु होने से पहले उसको (पुरुष) या महिला को देय पारिश्रमिक की दर का प्रावधान इस उप-धारा में नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गोविन्दपुरी में जल तथा मल निकासी सुविधाएं

1349. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवासमंत्रो मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 में जल प्रदाय और मल निस्सारण उपक्रम के साथ गोविन्दपुरी में जल तथा मल निकासी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक 20 वर्षीय समझौता किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समझौते के ब्यारे क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस समझौते के पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन की असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रो(श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान

ने सूचित किया है कि 1971 में दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन समिति द्वारा पारित किये गये संकल्प के अनुसार नियमित कालोनियों के लाभभोगियों द्वारा विकास प्रभारों का पहले भुगतान करने की मांग कि बिना ही जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जानी है। उपर्युक्त सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए प्लॉट क्षेत्र के 8 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर की एक समान दर निश्चित की गई थी। यह लागत ब्याज सहित 20 वार्षिक किस्तों में वसूल की जानी थी। प्लॉटधारियों का विकास प्रभारों के भुगतान की शर्तों का करार निष्पादित करना भी अपेक्षित था। इस नीति के अनुसरण में 1972 में लोगों ने कुछ करारनामों पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे।

(ग) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के अनुसार उक्त नीति के अनुसरण में निर्धारित की गई शर्तों में से एक शर्त यह कि कार्य तब आरम्भ किया जायगा जब 65 प्र०श० प्लॉटधारी करारनामों को निष्पादित कर देंगे। क्योंकि अपेक्षित संख्या में प्लॉटधारियों ने करार निष्पादित नहीं किए इसलिए यह कार्य पहले आरम्भ किया जा सका। इस संस्थान ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि नियमित कालोनियों में सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के कार्य को आरम्भ करने की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि अनुमानित लागत का 10 प्र०श० अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त हो जाय। इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि गोविन्दपुरी में लाभभोगियों से न्यूनतम विकास प्रभार प्राप्त करने के बाद जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करने के लिए लगभग 18.51 लाख रुपये की एक योजना आरम्भ कर दी गई है और 70 प्र०श० कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो गया है। इस संस्थान ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि गोविन्दपुरी में मल व्ययन के लिए 90.23 लाख रुपये का एक प्राक्कलन बनाया गया है और यह कार्य उनकी वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डा कश्मीरी-गेट दिल्ली पर यात्रियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही दिक्कतें

1350. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डा कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली पर दुकानदारों तथा फेरी वालों द्वारा चाय, खाना, खाद्य पदार्थ, सिगरेटों बीड़ियां आदि बाजार भावों से ऊंचे भावों पर बेचे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बस अड्डे पर रात के समय शौचालयों में पानी की सप्लाई नहीं होती और क्या ड्यूटी पर रहने वाले कर्मचारी यात्रियों को शौचालय का उपयोग प्रति यात्री 50 पैसे लेने पर ही करने देते हैं और वहा पर शिकायतें दर्ज कराने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन मामलों की जांच करेगी और यात्रियों के साथ होने वाली ज्यादतियों को रोकने के लिए कदम उठायेगी ?

संशोधक कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस बात से इनकार किया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय बस टर्मिनल पर शौचालयों में पानी की सप्लाई दिन-रात उपलब्ध है । इसने इस बात से इन्कार किया है कि ड्यूटी पर तैनात कर्मचारी प्रत्येक यात्री से 50 पैसे वसूल करने के बाद ही यात्रियों को शौचालयों का प्रयोग करने देते हैं । इसने यह भी बताया है कि शिकायतें प्राप्त करने के प्रबन्ध हैं ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के निरन्तर उपाय किए जाते हैं कि यात्रियों को सताया न जाय ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए ठेकेदारों द्वारा दैनिक मजूरी वालों को मजूरी की अदायगी न करना

1351. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्न गोदामों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है और प्रत्येक गोदाम में काम करने वालों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले 2 वर्षों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम गोदामों में खाद्यान्न जमा करने तथा उसके भंडारण के लिये जिन ठेकेदारों को ठेका दिया गया उनके ब्यौरे क्या हैं;

(ग) उन ठेकेदारों के ब्यौरे क्या हैं जो दैनिक मजूरी वाले मजदूरों को मजूरी की अदायगी दिये बिना भाग गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन मजदूरों को उनकी मजूरी की अदायगी के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आबुद) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें राज्यवार गोदामों की संख्या दी गई है एक अन्य विवरण भी संलग्न है जिसमें प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के डिपो कैंडर के वास्तविक स्टाफ के बारे में बताया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) क्योंकि देशभर में सैकड़ों स्थानों पर स्थानीय स्तर पर ठेके किए जाते हैं इसलिए यह सूचना इकट्ठी नहीं की जा रही है ।

विवरण—एक

राज्य वार गोदामों की संख्या बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र का नाम	अपने	राज्य सरकार	सेण्ट्रल वेयर- गोट ट्रस्ट	स्टेट वेयर- हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन	ए० आर० डी० सी०	प्राइवेट पार्टी	अन्य	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	10

पूर्वी जोन

1.	असम	17	1	1	6	21	19	1	66
2.	बिहार	16	2	4	2	42	10	—	76
3.	एन० ई० एफ० क्षेत्र	5	7	3	—	3	2	1	21
4.	उड़ीसा	19	4	4	2	2	2	—	33
5.	पश्चिम बंगाल	14	69	4	10	5	115	—	217
6.	जेएम (पीओ) कलकत्ता	9	4	—	—	9	4	—	26

उत्तरी जोन

7.	दिल्ली	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	5
8.	हरियाणा	28	1	3	32	62	2	1	129
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	8	—	—	—	3	2	13
10.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. पंजाब . . .			110	2	9	16	199	49	—	385
12. राजस्थान . . .			34	—	4	24	27	1	—	90
13. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .			39	16	19	44	70	24	—	212
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र										
14. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .			24	—	24	11	71	1	3	134
15. जेएम (पीओ) विभाग . . .			1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
16. केरल . . .			17	4	2	2	5	9	1	40
17. कर्नाटक . . .			8	—	4	7	23	—	1	43
18. तमिलनाडु . . .			40	—	11	6	20	—	1	78
19. जेएम (पीओ) नगाल . . .			1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र										
20. गुजरात . . .			6	—	4	—	8	2	3	23
21. मध्य प्रदेश . . .			42	21	5	67	20	90	1	246
22. महाराष्ट्र . . .			10	4	2	—	8	—	3	27
23. कर्गडला . . .			—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2

विवरण—दो

डिपो संवर्ग (क्षेत्रवार) में 30.9-1982 को स्वीकृत स्टाफ और वास्तविक स्टाफ की संख्या बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र/जोन का नाम	ए० एम० (डिपो)	ए० जी-I (डिपो)	एजी-II (डिपो)	एजी-III (डिपो)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	मुख्यालय	—	—	—	—
2.	जोनल कार्यालय (उत्तरी)	1	—	—	—
3.	दिल्ली क्षेत्र	16	62	89	209
4.	पंजाब क्षेत्र	135	417	749	1356
5.	हरियाणा क्षेत्र	50	103	220	427
6.	राजस्थान क्षेत्र	42	111	172	328
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	4	5	6	67
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	2	15	27
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	122	520	271	1343
10.	जोनल कार्यालय (पश्चिमी)	—	1	—	—
11.	महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र	108	341	479	728
12.	गुजरात	21	64	119	266
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	46	119	285	902
14.	पो० ग्रा० कांडला	8	23	87	87
15.	जोनल कार्यालय (दक्षिणी)	4	4	1	—
16.	तमिलनाडु	37	135	155	443

1	2	3	4	6	7
17.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	51	341	262	785
18.	कर्नाटक	10	54	58	161
19.	केरल क्षेत्र	29	131	198	362
20.	जेएम (पोन्नो) विज्ञाग	16	37	52	95
21.	जेएम (पोन्नो) विज्ञाग	43	123	177	144
22.	जोनल कार्यालय (पूर्वी)	9	5	7	1
23.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	5	85	1100	885
24.	बिहार क्षेत्र	25	212	260	456
25.	उड़ीसा क्षेत्र	6	38	100	109
26.	एनईएफ क्षेत्र	4	32	74	78
27.	ग्रसम	7	55	233	540
28.	जेएम (पोन्नो) कलकत्ता	55	62	345	472

Requirement of Fertilizers

1352. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of the Fertilizer in the country during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) what is the plan of Government to meet the requirement of country;

(c) whether Government propose to meet the requirement of fertilizers by importing from other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The gross requirement of fertilisers for 1982-83, (Kharif and Rabi seasons) was assessed as 74.03 lakh tonnes of nutrients and for Kharif 1983 it has been assessed as 31.89 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The requirement for Rabi 1983-84 and for the year 1984-85 will be assessed at the appropriate stage.

(b) to (d) The requirements of fertilisers are met from indigenous production and the gap between the requirements and indigenous availability is bridged through imports after tak-

ing into consideration various relevant factors. It is not desirable in the public interest to disclose further details regarding imports at this stage.

Schemes financed by HUDCO in Haryana

1353. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of schemes financed by HUDCO in Haryana for the last three years;

(b) the funds given on loan and interest thereon;

(c) the reasons for less investment of HUDCO money in Haryana in comparison to other States; and

(d) the steps to be taken to increase the investment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) During the period 1980-81 to 1982-83 (as on 31-1-1983), HUDCO sanctioned loan assistance for 28 Projects of different housing agencies in Haryana, with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 15.85 crores. Loans for various categories of schemes carry different interest rates.

(c) and (d) Based on geographical area, population and other factors the rough apportionment of loan money for Haryana, subject to viable projects being approved, was fixed at Rs. 8.50 crores for 1982-83 by the HUDCO. This target has already been exceeded.

Foreign technicians engaged for work to Indraprastha Stadium

1354. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign technicians engaged in contract

basis for work in Indraprastha Indoor Stadium had left the country in the middle of the jobs without notice,

(b) if so, action taken against them; and

(c) total amount spent in it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As reported by DDA an amount of Rs. 12.5 lakhs was paid on a count of collaboration fee to the foreign collaborator of the contractor who was engaged on part of the work of the stadium.

क्रिकेट में बम्पर बाल फैंकने पर प्रतिबन्ध

1355. श्री दुष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 जनवरी, 1983 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है कि श्रीलंका का एक क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी छाती पर बम्पर बाल लग जाने के कारण पिच पर ही मर गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस ढंग से बाल फैंकने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड (भा० क्रि० नि० बोर्ड) ने, जिसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में यह मामला आता है, यह सूचित किया है कि उन्हें इस मामले को

जानकारी है परन्तु ब्यौरों के बिना जो उनके पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वे यह नहीं कह सकते कि तुरन्त मृत्यु बम्पर बाल की वजह से हुई थी या किसी अन्य कारण से।

भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अनुसार बंपरों, जिस पर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती, का सामना करने के लिए सभी बल्लेबाज हेलमेटों सहित गार्डस पहनने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। तथापि मौजूदा नियमों के अन्तर्गत लगातार बम्पर बौलिंग करना भयंकर बौलिंग समझी जाती है और यह वर्जित है। बम्पर जो भयंकर नहीं है उसे तेज बौलर का एक वैध शस्त्र समझा जाता है।

बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र संबंधी योजना

1356. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बाढ़ की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों सम्बन्धी कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार राज्य के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जाएगी अथवा की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए भी कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई विभाग : राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ङ). बाढ़-नियंत्रण राज्य-विषय होने के कारण,

बाढ़-नियंत्रण तथा सम्बन्धित परियोजनाओं के आयोजन अन्वेषण तथा क्रियान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है और इस क्षेत्र के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने वार्षिक योजना बजटों में की जाती है। बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों के पुनर्वास का कार्य जहां आवश्यक होता है, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। देश में बाढ़-प्रवण क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई एकीकृत स्कीम नहीं है। राज्यों को ऐसी स्कीमों अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों के लिए स्वयं तैयार करनी होती हैं।

Financial assistance to States for rural accelerated water supply schemes

1357. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been covered by the Drinking water supply schemes in each State during current year and the population thereof; and

(b) the percentage of villages and the population separately for each State for (i) problem villages (ii) other villages covered in this process?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): (a) Drinking water supply is
a State subject. Schemes are formul-
ated and implemented by State Gov-
ernments with funds provided in the
State Plans. However, Central Assist-
ance under the Centrally Sponsored
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Pro-
gramme is provided to State Govern-
ments to accelerate the progress in the
coverage of identified problem villages.
According to the reports received so
far from the State Governments, the
number of problem villages provided
with drinking water facilities during

the period April, 1982 to January, 1983 is given in the statement I attached.

(b) The information required is not clear. However, a statement II showing the total unnumber of problem villages identified as on 1-4-1980 in each State and the number of problem villages covered during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is attached.

Statement

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of problem Villages April '82 to Jan. '83 (Achievement)
1. Uttar Pradesh	3144
2. Karnataka	5148
3. Andhra Pradesh	2761
4. Sikkim;	35
5. Rajasthan	2773
6. Punjab	64
7. Orissa	1681
8. Madhya Pradesh	4506

9. Tamil Nadu	2289
10. Jammu & Kashmir	148*
11. Gujarat	636
12. Haryana	197
13. Bihar	1303
14. Assam	1127*
15. Manipur	103
16. Kerala;	46
17. Himachal Pradesh	543
18. Tripura	296*
19. Maharashtra	1383
20. Nagaland	22
21. Meghalaya	90
22. West Bengal	283*
All Union territories	239

*As per December Monthly Progress Report.

Statement-II

Rural Water Supply Programme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Problem villages as on 1-4-1980	No. of Problem Villages to be covered during		Balance to be covered as on 1-4-1982
			1980-81	1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8206	487	2032@	5687
2	Assam	15743	963	1148	13632
3	Bihar	15194	2660	2700	9834
4	Gujarat	5318	525	581@	4212
5	Haryana	3440	240	295	2905
6	Himachal Pradesh	7815	1166	1180	5469
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4698	321	304	4073
8	Karnataka	15456	2063	2906@	10487
9	Kerala	1158	78@	83@	997

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Madhya Pradesh	24944	7195@	5562@	12187
11	Maharashtra	12935	2674@	2932@	7329
12	Manipur	1212	34	210	968
13	Meghalaya	2927	52	95	2780
14	Nagaland	649	72	82	495
15	Orissa	23616	1630	2447	19539
16	Punjab	1767	80	50	1637
17	Rajasthan	19803	2402	3854	13547
18	Sikkim	296	21	30@	245
19	Tamil Nadu	6649	710	749	5190
20	Tripura	2800	579@	193	2028
21	Uttar Pradesh	28505	912	870	26723
22	West Bengal	25243	874	1148£	23221
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	173	18	7@	148
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	172	291	127
25	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26	Delhi	99	35	27	37
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	7	9	50
29	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30	Mizoram	214	—	13	201
31	Pondicherry	118	8	39	71
TOTAL		230784	25978	29837	174969

@Includes partial coverage.

£Does not include coverage under Zila Parishads programme of spot sources under MNP.

Financial assistance to H.P. for Centrally sponsored drinking water supply schemes

1358. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have provided any financial assistance

to the Centrally sponsored drinking water supply schemes in Himachal Pradesh during the past three years, including the current financial year, separately for each year and the details of the amount in each year;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes covered under this category and the allotment for each scheme alongwith

the estimated expenditure and the dates of allocation;

(c) whether any increase would be made for these allocations taking into account the escalation of costs; and

(d) if so, the increase in the annual plan for 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI EUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The grants re- leased under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Pro- gramme to Himachal Pradesh are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds released for works</i>
1980-81 . . .	Rs. 561.77 lakhs
1981-82 . . .	Rs. 364.50 lakhs
1982-83 . . .	Rs. 273.73 lakhs

(b) to (d) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Schemes are formulat- ed and implemented by State Govern- ments with funds provided in the State Plans. However, Central assist- ance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Pro- gramme is provided to State Govern- ments to accelerate the provision of safe drinking water supply facilities to identified problem villages. Central assistance is not allotted scheme-wise but for the programme as a whole in each State. State Governments imple- ment schemes approved under the Central Programme according to their priorities. A total amount of Rs. 12 crores was allocated under the Centrally sponsored programme for works in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Plan. This amount has already been released in full.

Pilot Project Undertaken by PADI

1359. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR- ASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of activities of People's Action for Development in India along- with the aims and objects of the orga- nisation; and

(b) the composition of the General Council and Governing Body as at pre- sent including the tenure of each body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOP- MENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) People's Action for De- velopment (India) is a registered so- ciety. The main objects of the orga- nisation are to assist, aid, develop and promote rural development and other concerned and related aspects of pro- grammes of people's actions for deve- lopment in rural areas.

The General Body of PADI was last re-constituted on 5.4.1978, and had a membership of 137. The Governing Council was last reconstituted on 30-10-1979 and had 17 members. The reconstitution of these two bodies is under consideration as the tenures of both these bodies have expired.

Selection of Community Development Blocks in Hill States by National In- stitute of Rural Development

1360. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PA- RASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstar- red Question No. 4607 dated 9 August, 1982 regarding Study conducted by a National Institute of Rural Develop- ment of Hill Areas and state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Rural Development, Hyderabad, has selected any other CD Blocks in any other Hill States for a similar study as was conducted in PAURI GARWAL Distt. of U.P.;

(b) if so, the names of the Blocks for each Hill State, the date w.e.f. which the study was undertaken and the period by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which the Blocks in other Hill States would be selected and the studies taken in- hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Rural Development has selected Nadaun block of Hamirpur district in Himachal Pradesh for formulating a comprehensive Block Plan as was done in the Pauri Garwal Distt. of U.P. The work on formulating the Block Plan will start in first week of March, 1983. Two more studies in the Himalayan region are also planned to be undertaken during 1983 and 1984—one for Dehra Dun Distt. in U.P. and the other Block Plan in Arunachal Pradesh. Selection of block in Arunachal Pradesh is under discussion

(c) Does not arise.

Aid given through cooperatives

1361. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been given as loan and grants by Agriculture Department of the Central Government through Cooperatives during the last three years; and

(b) the amount allocated this year by Agriculture Department for giving loans to farmers affected by drought and floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following amount were released by Central Govt. by way of loans and grants under various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented through the State Governments/National Cooperative Development Cooperation for being utilised

through cooperatives during the last three years:—

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(i) Loans	31.14	24.15	50.46
(ii) Grants	7.86	5.87	6.60
TOTAL	39.00	30.02	57.06

(b) The Agriculture Department does not sanction loans to farmers affected by drought and floods. Such farmers are given subsidy for the agricultural inputs for taking up alternative cultivation, from out of the total ceiling of grants sanctioned by the Central Government. During 1982-83 the total assistance sanctioned by the Government of India to various States affected by natural calamities like floods, hailstorm, drought has so far been Rs. 738.33 crores.

Districts under intensive Agriculture Programme

1362. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts along with the States which have been covered under the intensive Agriculture District Programme in the country; and

(b) the nature of assistance given though these programmes and their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) Statewise names of the districts covered under Intensive Agricultural District Programme as on 31st March, 1971, is given below:

S.No. Name of the State

Name of the IADP District

- | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Tamil Nadu | Thanjavur |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari |

1	2	3
3	Bihar	Shahbad
4	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur
5	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
6	Punjab	Ludhiana
7	Kerala	Alleppey and Palghat
8	West Bengal	Burdwan
9	Karnataka	Mandya
10	Orissa	Sambalpur
11	Gujarat	Surat and Bulsar
12	Assam	Gachar
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Anantnag
14	Delhi	Delhi
15	Haryana	Karnal

(b) With the High Yielding Varieties Programme emerging as the king-pin in the new strategy for agricultural development, efforts are being made to transfer the technology of Intensive agricultural production to every potentially viable area. Inputs like seeds, fertilisers, plant protection measures etc. are also being provided. The advisory service is being intensified through Training and Visit system being adopted by certain States.

Production and Distribution of Essential Commodities

1363. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal that production and distribution of essential commodities may be brought under

one umbrella—the Ministry of Civil Supplies;

(b) whether a proposal to this effect was under the consideration of the Prime Minister;

(c) whether the reorganisation has become necessary in view of the fact that the Civil Supplies Ministry at present has no control over production;

(d) if so, whether any concrete proposal has been prepared to make the Ministry more powerful under which this can regularise the production as well as distribution of essential commodities to the people; and

(e) by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). There is no specific proposal presently under consideration to bring the production and distribution of all essential commodi-

ties under the Ministry of Civil Supplies. The distribution of such essential commodities as are not specifically dealt with by the other Ministries, is to be dealt with in the Ministry of Civil Supplies. Moreover, as per a recent Order, Department of Food, which deals with foodgrains and sugar, has been brought together with Ministry of Civil Supplies which deals with edible oils to form a new Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies under independent charge of Minister of State.

Resolving Sugar Crisis by the Intervention of P.M.

1364. SHRI B V DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crisis-ridden sugar industry has sought the Prime Minister's intervention for solving its pressing problems;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Sugar Mills' Association have produced a consensus of points which were placed before Prime Minister;

(c) if so, what were the points placed before the Prime Minister; and

(d) to what extent the Ministry has examined the points raised by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association and what steps are being taken so far to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) A delegation of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association has submitted a representation to the Prime Minister mentioning the problems faced by the sugar industry.

(c) The main points made in the representation deal with the raising of the statutory minimum cane price to Rs. 15.50 per quintal with a corresponding increase in levy sugar prices, reduction in excise duty for stimulating consumption, more liberal bank credit and increase in the quantum of

bufferstock. Suggestion has also been made that factories may be permitted to pay initially only the statutory minimum cane price and to defer the payment of the difference between the statutory price and the State advised price.

(d) The points relating to the fixation of the statutory minimum cane price, levy sugar price, making available more liberal bank credit, creation of a bufferstock of 5 lakh tonnes and exports etc. have already been considered by the Government and decisions taken on these items. The statutory minimum cane price is a floor price below which the mills cannot pay to the cane grower. However, the compulsion to pay the State advised prices arises only when the mills themselves and the State agreements between the cane growers, themselves and the State Governments. With an effective monitoring of market and prices through a judicious use of the release mechanism the freesale sugar prices in the market have been kept at reasonable level ensuring that factories have enough viability to pay remunerative cane price to the grower.

Supply of Inferior Quality of Rice to Kerala

1365. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the quality of rice received by Kerala to be supplied through the Public Distribution System, though classified as superfine is of extremely poor quality; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some quantity of superfine rice received from Andhra Pradesh and Punjab during August, September and October, 1982, had higher percentage of disco-

loured grains was noticed, such stocks were upgraded before issue. Superfine rice stocks received from December, 1982 onwards are of good quality.

Water Supply Scheme for Kerala

1366. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many water supply schemes of Kerala are pending with Central Government for clearance; give details;

(b) the reasons for delay in giving clearance; and

(c) when the clearance is expected to be given for each scheme, give details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Since 1977-78 rural water supply schemes covering 724 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,557.326 lakhs have been approved with respect to Kerala under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. There is no scheme pending clearance with this Ministry now.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Progress in Exploratory Fishing Operation at Vizhinjam

1367. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the exploratory fishing operation at Vizhinjam;

(b) where the report is satisfactory; and

(c) the reasons for the delay on the part of the Central Government in giving sanction to the second and third stages of Vizhinjam fishing harbour project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH). (a) Progress Report on the exploration of Wadge Bank Area conducted during Jaunary to June, 1982 has also been received.

(b) The Report establishes the exploitable fishery resources in the area.

(c) There has been no delay. The scheme has been circulated to the Appraising Agencies before taking the investment decision.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Act

1368. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Land Ceiling Act implemented in different States;

(b) whether such Act has also remained in force in Orissa;

(c) if so, the total acres of land taken possession of by the Government from the big farmers of Orissa;

(d) the names of those farmers and the total acres of surplus land which have been taken from them; and

(e) the efforts made by Government for the distribution of the surplus land among the landless poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement is enclosed. This will indicate the dates of enforcement of the Act enacted along the lines of the national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holding issued by the Govt. of India in 1972.

(b) to (d). Possession of 123453 acres of land has been taken under the land ceiling law of Orissa. Of this 105574 acres have been distributed to 80918 landless and other eligible families in the State. The names of farmers from whom surplus lands have been obtained are too numerous to be kept by the Govt. of India. Records of them are not collected and maintained by the Govt. of India.

(e) The undisposed of cases under the land ceiling act are being proceeded with for obtaining more surplus land. Efforts are also being made for early disposal of pending litigations and removal of other factors that have stood in the way of distribution of land already taken possession of.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the States and the dates of enforcement of the ceiling acts.

Name of the State	Date of enforcement
Andhra Pradesh	1-1-1975
Assam	10-10-1972
Bihar	19-5-1973
Gujarat	1-4-1976
Haryana	23-12-1972
Himachal Pradesh	28-7-1973
Jammu & Kashmir	13-7-1978
Karnataka	1-3-1974
Kerala	1-1-1970
Manipur	1-8-1976
Maharashtra	2-10-1975
Madhya Pradesh	7-3-1974
Orissa	2-10-1973
Punjab	2-4-1973
Rajasthan	1-1-1973
Sikkim	3-6-1978
Tamil Nadu	15-2-1970
Tripura	0-4-1974
Uttar Pradesh	3-6-1873
West Bengal	15-2-1971

Production in lakh tonnes

Group	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	(Base year of Sixth Five Year Plan)		
1. Foodgrains	38.72	59.77	62.54
2. Rice	29.18	43.01	46.92
3. Pulses	5.67	8.86	8.61
4. Wheat	0.82	1.22	1.18
5. Oilseeds	2.79	4.85	5.49*

*Provisional

Review of Agriculture output during Sixth Plan

1369. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State-wise review has been made to see the progress made by States in increasing agricultural production in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the progress made in Orissa in increasing the production of rice, wheat, pulses and oil seeds during the existing plan period; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The production of Foodgrains and Oilseeds in Orissa is increasing. The crop-wise details are given below:—

Augmentation of grain storage capacity

1370. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States to augment grain storage capacity;

(b) if so, when guidelines have been sent to various States in this connection; and

(c) the steps taken by those States in augmenting grain capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) While storage capacity for foodgrains is provided mainly by the Food Corporation of India, a part of the storage capacity available with the Central Warehousing Corporation and 16 State Warehousing Corporation is also used for foodgrains. The States have been creating additional storage capacity through the State Warehousing Corporations and the cooperatives. Besides, the States are also taking steps to create storage capacity under the Central Scheme for establishing a national grid of rural godowns. The storage capacity under this Central scheme and with the cooperatives is intended for various items including foodgrains.

Dairy development projects in Orissa

1371. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the central assistance provided for the Dairy Development Projects impression in Sixth Five Year Plan, (year-wise);

(b) whether some of them are financed either by foreign countries or the World Bank; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The year-wise expenditure and proposed outlay approved by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government on Dairy Development in Orissa is indicated in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipa- ted ex- pendi- ture	1983-84 Proposed outlay
9.30	2.16	0.62	3.45

In addition to above, Indian Dairy Corporation has released till December 1982 a sum of Rs. 229.91 lakhs for implementation of Operation Flood II programme in the Districts Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Puri and Cuttack.

(b) and (c). A Dairy Development project in Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 966 lakhs has been prepared. Under this, investments will be made on dairies, cattle feed plants and infrastructure for technical inputs, etc. The funds required for the Operation Flood II project are available through the World Bank Credit and sale proceeds of dairy commodities donated by the European Economic Community. The Indian Dairy Corporation is the project authority responsible for implementing the project in cooperation with the State Government. All the foreign aid received from different sources are channelised through Indian Dairy Corporation.

Ban on cow Slaughter

1373. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to impose total ban on cow slaughter in the country; and

(b) if so, from when such proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) As at present, the subject of preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate. In the light of the above provision, various State Governments have enacted necessary legislation relating to prevention of slaughter of cow and its progeny.

Irrigation projects receiving World Bank aid

1374. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation projects receiving World Bank aid at present;

(b) the details regarding their progress; and

(c) the amount so far sanctioned in favour of India by World Bank during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A statement giving list of projects receiving World Bank aid is enclosed.

(b) Progress in respect of World Bank aided projects has been satisfactory and the targets as envisaged are generally being met.

(c) Amount of credit assistance from World Bank for which agreements were signed during the last three years is as below:

World Bank Fiscal years (1st July to 30th June)	Amount sanctioned US \$ m
1980	403
1981	277
1982	220
1983 (1st July to date).	238.3

Statement

Details of Irrigation Projects receiving credit assistance from World Bank

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Credit Amount (US \$ Million)	Date of Signing Agreement
1	2	3	4
1	Rajasthan Canal CAD Phase-I	83.0	31-7-74
2	Nagarjunasagar Project (AP)	145.0	10-6-76
3	Periyar-Vaigai Project (Tamil Nadu)	23.0	30-6-77
4	Jayakwadi Project (Maharashtra)	70.0	11-10-77
5	Orissa Irrigation Project (Medium Projects)	70.0	11-10-77
6	Karnataka Irrigation Project (Upper Krishna Project)	117.64	12-5-78
7	Gujarat Irrigation Project (Medium Projects)	85.00	17-7-78

1	2	3	4
8	Haryana Irrigation Project	111.0	16-8-78
9	Punjab Irrigation Project	129.0	30-3-79
10	U.P. Public Tubewells Project	18.0	12-5-80
11	Maharashtra Irrigation Project II	210.0	14-4-80
12	Gujarat Irrigation Project II	175.0	12-5-80
13	Mahanadi Barrages Project (Orissa)	83.0	5-12-80
14	Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation Project	140.0	26-3-81
15	Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project	54.0	26-3-81
16	Madhya Pradesh Major Irrigation Project	220.0	24-2-82
17	Kallada Irrigation and Treecrop Development Project (Kerala)	60.0 (IDA) 20.3 (IBIRD)	6-7-82
18	Chambol (M.P.) Irrigation Project II	31.0	7-9-82
19	Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Bihar and Orissa)	127.0	9-11-82

Production vis-a-vis requirement of foodgrains

1375. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated national production of rice and of wheat in 1982-83 and whether Government apprehend fall in rice productions by 12 million tonnes and in wheat by 2 million tonnes;

(b) whether 1981-82 with its grain production and import of 2.25 million tonnes of wheat, by mid-July 1982, stock was only 13 million tonnes, and the shortfall in 1982-83 is about 14 million tonnes, if so, shortfall estimated by Government;

(c) increase over 1979 in population and in estimated grain requirement in 1982-83;

(d) whether Government resort to contingency programmes for foodgrains productions enhancement in 1982-83 to fill this gap in; and

(e) if so, where and with what results if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Final estimates of production of rice and wheat have not yet become available from the States for the year 1982-83. Nevertheless, according to the preliminary assessment, there would be shortfall in the production of rice and coarse grains but the production of wheat is expected to be higher than the last year's record level. Total foodgrains production is estimated to be 5 to 8 million tonnes lower than last year. The total foodgrains stocks held by Public Agencies stood at 14.5 million tonnes as on 1-8-1982 and 12.7 million tonnes as on 1-1-1983.

(c) The increase in population from 1979 to 1983 (as on 1st March) is estimated at 61 million; the gross requirement of foodgrains, based on the average availability for the last three years is estimated at 131.3 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government undertook contingency programmes during the kharif season in

the wake of drought affecting many States. Further, in order to make up for the crop losses suffered during kharif season, an intensive rabi production programme was taken up with emphasis on ensuring timely supply of power, diesel and canal water in adequate quantities for agricultural operations, provision of seeds in response to requirements from the States and special efforts to ensure availability of fertilisers and increased supply of credit. These efforts were undertaken in all States growing rabi crops. On present assessment food-grains production in the current rabi season promises to be at a record level.

News item caption "Suspension of I.C.A.R. employee"

1376. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item regarding suspension of ICAR employees because of a missing file which was not traceable since long and if so, the full details thereof (Indian Express 22-1-1983);

(b) whether the file now missing was included in the list of 8 missing files as stated on 21-12-1981 and 8-2-82 in reply to USQ Nos. 4767 and 2401 respectively and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government will take action against the officers responsible, and also order an inquiry in the malfunctioning of ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Such a news item has come to the notice of the Government File No. 33(S-3)/81-Per. II relating to accepting of resignation of a Scientist was marked by the then Deputy Secretary (DARE) to U.S. (IC-I) on 21-4-81 according to the records maintained by the Personal Assistant of

Deputy Secretary (DARE). This file was not received by Under Secretary (IC-I), as per available records on the receiving end. A preliminary enquiry was conducted and a view was taken, that it was the joint responsibility of the two Personal Assistants concerned for the safe custody/movement of the file. The two Personal Assistants concerned were suspended after full consideration at the highest level. Formal departmental proceedings have since been instituted against them.

(b) This file was included in the files reported to be misplaced/missing while replying to Unstarred Question No. 4767 on 21-12-81 and 2401 on 8-3-82 in the Lok Sabha.

(c) The findings of Inquiry Officer are awaited for deciding the course of action. The functioning of the ICAR has been looked into some time back by the ICAR Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar and more recently by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament. After examining their recommendations, it has been decided to continue the present arrangement. Hence, it is not felt necessary to order any enquiry, at present.

National Capital Region Plan

1377. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether serious doubts have been expressed about the National Capital Region Plan, if so, the efforts made to look into them with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No such doubts have been expressed by the present Government. The Government has decided to revitalise the National Capital Region Plan and to take steps for the region's coordinated development. A central scheme for the integrated development of selected ring towns in the region is in operation.

It is proposed to set up a Statutory Coordinating Board at the Central level for planning, monitoring and development of the region and action in this regard is in progress in consultation with the concerned State Governments and Delhi Administration.

Auction of commercial plots by DDA

1378. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether auctioning of commercial plots by DDA has led to a steep rise in land prices besides a general rise in the prices of essential goods and services, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce profiteering by DDA and in paying appropriate compensation to the poor landowners?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The D.D.A. has denied that it indulges in profiteering. Compensation is paid to the land owners whose land has been acquired, as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Crisis of the Sugar Industry

1379. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether concern has been expressed over the Government's failure to regulate the over production of sugar and the cane growers have been punished for record production;

(b) whether Government have failed to provide for a buffer stock, exports or other financial support;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Centre and the State Governments in cooperation with the sugar industry have rather preferred to ignore this crisis of plenty; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto with steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) and (b). In 1981-82, 84.38 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced. The production during 1982-83 is expected to be lower at 75 to 80 lakh tonnes. The statutory minimum cane price which was Rs. 13/- per quintal linked to 3.5 per cent recovery during 1981-82 has not been increased for the year 1982-83. The cane growers got prices much higher than the statutory minimum during 1981-82 and during the current year they are getting as good or almost as good prices in most of the States.

A buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar has already been created from out of the production of the 1981-82 season. An export quota in effect of 7 lakh tonnes raw value (6.5 lakh tonnes white crystal sugar) has been obtained for the calendar year 1983. Adequate financial assistance by way of higher bank credit limits and a reduction in bank margins has also been provided to the industry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

ICAR Projects

1380. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to replies to Lok Sabha Question No. 1211 of 11 October, 1982 and Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 727 on 12th October, 1982 regarding ICAR Projects and state:

(a) the reasons why Finance Ministry has supported continuously high annual budget sanctions during Fifth and

Sixth Plans for Poultry Research Project when actual expenditure has been much lower;

(b) whether the Finance Ministry has concurred with Sixth Plan sanctions despite financially unsatisfactory performance of ICAR Poultry Project where year-wise anticipated receipts fell short of estimated expenditure on feeds.

(c) has Finance Ministry also concurred with Sixth plan sanctions of projects on goats, sheep and cattle despite lower annual plan expenditure actually than corresponding budget sanction; and

(d) what corrective steps are being taken and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In case of Animal Breeding Projects, it takes some time for the new centres to recruit the staff, purchase the equipment and construct the necessary animal houses, which delays the utilisation of allocated funds. The annual expenditure has shown an increase as will be reflected from it being 30.55 lakhs in 1974-75, the first year of the 5th plan and being 82.49 lakhs in 1981-82.

(b) The performance of a Breeding Research Project cannot be judged on the basis of expenditure on feed and revenue receipts. The poultry breeding research project is not a commercial breeding operation and its units have to maintain a much larger population of breeding males till such time information on their genetic merit through performance of their collateral female relatives in case of layers and male and female progeny in case of broilers become available.

Similarly, some of the females are retained for longer than will be done commercially to record full year production. The receipts are through sale of extra eggs and most of experimental birds slaughtered rather than through the sale of chicks which is the major activity of the commercial

breeding farms. The satisfactory performance of the project can be judged from the report of the high level appraisal team appointed by the ICAR which has since submitted its report and has expressed satisfaction on its progress. The Central Varietal Release Committee has recommended the release of the two strain crosses, one for layer and the other for broiler in 1982 for commercial exploitation. Two more strain crosses have been recommended by the annual workshop of the project which will be examined for release by the Central Poultry Varietal Release Committee for commercial exploitation.

(c) No, Sir. The Finance Ministry approved the 6th plan project on goats, sheep and cattle after considering the technical progress of the projects in addition to the progress of fund utilisation.

(d) The performance is constantly reviewed and various corrective measures are taken by the Government whenever found necessary.

ISMA's Concern at Declining Rate of Sugar Production

1381. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), the production of the sugar is declining in the country since November, 1982;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard to keep the production of the sugar in a proper way;

(c) whether Government have directed different ways and means to the sugar factories in the country in regard to the production of the sugar; and

(d) if so, reaction of the sugar factories and Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JJHA AZAD) : (a) Although the sugar production in November in 1982-83 season was lower at 5.07 lakh tonnes as compared to 5.64 lakh tonnes in November in 1981-82 season, in all the remaining months of 1982-83 season so far the production has been higher as compared to the production in the corresponding months of 1981-82 season. Thus, the total sugar production achieved upto 7th February in 1982-83 season is 36.26 lakh tonnes as compared to 35.36 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1981-82 season, showing an increase of 0.90 lakh tonnes.

(b) to (d). Government is ensuring the payment of remunerative cane price to the growers by the sugar factories in the interest of keeping sugar production at the required levels.

Sea Erosion in Coastal Areas due to Mangrove Destruction

1382. SHRI R. P. GAEKWARD:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mangrove destruction is leading to increase in sea-erosion of coastal areas;

(b) whether it is proposed to take steps for preservation of environment of the coastal areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Prohibition on the Sale of Mechanised Trawler to India by Dutch Government

1383. SHRI D. S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dutch Ministry of Shipping prohibited all sale of mechanised Trawler to India; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have contacted for Dutch Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Protection of Mangrove Forests

1384. SHRI H. N. NANJE GODDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GODDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: —

(a) whether Government have set up a task force to protect the mangrove forests along the Indian coastline;

(b) if so, whether the task force has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Items Imported during ASIAD

1385. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) names of items which were imported for use on the occasion of IX ASIAD;

(b) which of them were exempt from customs duty and on which of them the duty was paid and also the amount paid;

(c) items which remained unused during IX Asiad; and

(d) items which have short life and cannot be used after a year or so?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) The items impor-
ted by NSINS, Patiala and SOC IX
Asian Games in connection with the
training of Indian teams and athletes
for Asiad-82 and for the organisation
and conduct of the Asiad with the
details required are given in the
Statements I and II laid on the
Table of the House [Placed in Library
See No. LT-5941/83]

(b) All the items imported in con-
nection with the Asiad-82 were ex-
empted from the payment of customs
duty.

(c) Netaji Subash National Insti-
tute of Sports has informed that all
the items imported for Asiad were
put to use for the Asiad and consum-
able items like football, volleyballs,
Basketballs, Shuttlecocks, table tennis
balls, tennis balls, cart-ridges clay
pigeons, golf balls etc. which had to
be imported in a little larger number
are available for future use. Ac-
cording to SOC all the items imported
by it during Asiad were extensively
used during the Asiad.

(d) According to N.S.N.I.S., most of
the consumable articles have life
longer than one year and would be
used within one year and would be
used within one year and the items
like shuttle cocks and clay pigeons
cannot be kept for a longer period and
would be used before any decay SOC
has informed that in so far as items
imported by it are concerned films
for Palaroid Cameras, Ribbon Cas-
settes have short life span and these
have been extensively used during
the Asiad.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Mr Speaker, Sir I am seek-
ing your permission today on a very
important issue. (Interruptions). Please
listen to me for a few seconds and
make your observations.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given
notice to me?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I
have already given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 377?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not
under rule 377. I have given an inde-
pendent motion, i.e. adjournment
motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no I cannot
allow.

(Interruptions.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Please listen to me. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You
can then disallow.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A
candidate of the Janata Party has
been...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.
(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.
(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: You write to me.
(Interruptions.)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : यही दिल्ली में हो रहा है । मैंने आप से कहा था कि लाँ-एण्ड-आर्डर सिच्यूशन पर एक कार्लिंग एटेंशन एडमिट कर लीजिए, लेकिन आपने नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड आ रही हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: दिल्ली में लाँ एण्ड आर्डर सिच्यूएशन बिगड़ने का यह प्रमाण है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Law can take its course. I can't take it up.
(Interruptions.)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली के संसद् सदस्य के नाते हमारा कोई कर्तव्य है या नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of allowing. I am allowing Dr. Subramaniam Swamy if he wants to say anything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your argument?

MR. SPEAKER: No. argument. I am not allowing.
(Interruptions.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you realise the seriousness of it?

MR. SPEAKER: I know the seriousness.
(Interruptions.)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You are disallowing his right. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not going allow. I cannot take up individual cases in the House. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on records.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you are a good Parliamentarian; you are unnecessarily harassing me.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to defy your authority.
(Interruptions.)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप कोई रास्ता निकालिए । इस बारे में मेरी आपसे अपील है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रास्ता निकल सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप लाँ एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में कार्लिंग एटेंशन एडमिट कर लीजिए । यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे से बात करिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.
(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The nexus between the policemen and the dacoits in Delhi has to be discussed. We have to discuss the general problem and not the individual cases. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, have...

MR. SPEAKER: I have got notice of privilege motion from you. I have already got it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, I have already started the proceedings.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I want to know whether you have got any information.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done that. Until and unless ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record unless he gets my permission to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already written. I have started the proceedings and I will process the case without any delay. I am trying to get the 'acts.

(Interruptions).

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : मैं आपसे दिल्ली की लॉ-एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो जाएंगे, बाद में। कोई रास्ता निकल आएगा। रास्ता निकाल लूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very important thing. (Interruption). An Hon. Member of this House. Shri Neelalohithadasan Nadar has been ... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already started the proceedings.

(Interruptions.)

श्री रसीदमसूद (सहारनपुर) : पटना के पास हरिजनों की वकायदा

MR. SPEAKER: No, no...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Please allow me to make a submission....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. question of submission. (Interruptions).

श्री रामधिलस पारुखान (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष जी, जवाहरलाल यूनीवर्सिटी बन्द हो गई है। वहाँ पर बहुत विस्फोटक परिस्थिति है

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. वह ध्रा जायेगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन साल से सांसदों के ऊपर**...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

RE: PRESENTATION OF BUDGET (GENERAL)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the house that, as is customary, the House would adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : श्रीमन्, बिहार के छोटा-नागपुर में लोगों की जमीनों को छीना जा रहा है, वहाँ पर आदिवासी बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में काल-एटन्शन मोशन दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Sir, I am not a person to raise an issue like that. There is a danger to the life of one of the candidates of the Janata Party....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me; I am not going to allow you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Here is a revolver given to kill the candidate. I will hand it over to you. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not like that. You can come to me and talk to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A little complacency will cause a political murder (Interruptions)**..

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record; whatever the hon. Member says. Papers to be laid. Rao Birendra Singh.

(Interruptions)**

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 713(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1982 containing the Order regarding supplies of fertilizers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilizers to various States, Union Territories and Commodity Boards during the period from 1st August, 1982 to 31st January, 1983, under sub-section(6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5899/83.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. I.T-5900/83

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, ASSAM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SERVICE RULES, 1981, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF MODERN FOOD INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82, STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1981-82 IN TIME, MEMORANDUM OF ACTION UNDER COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ACT, 1952.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) On behalf of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1982-83 production) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5901/83.]

(2) A copy of the Assam Weights and Measures Service Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. AGA-240/71 in Assam Gazette dated the 19th September, 1981 framed in exercise of powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5902/83.]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5903/83.]

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5905/83.]

(7) A copy of the "Memorandum of Action" (Hindi and English versions) taken on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5905/83.]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I want to make an observation.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं, यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता है ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :

यह इस सदन का अपमान है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे मेम्बर हो या सिविलियन आदमी हो, हर एक को जान-माल का हक है ।
—He must be protected under the law of this land.

कोई अफसर या कोई सिविलियन ऐसा करता है, तो यह अनाधिकार चेष्टा है

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे कोई बड़ा अफसर हो या सुप्रीण्टेण्डेन्ट पुलिस हो, वह भी इतना ही जिम्मेदार है । इस लिए हम पहले बात कर लें, उस के बाद यहां बात करें, तो ठीक होगा । अगर इस तरह से इण्डिविजुअल केस लायेंगे तो यहां का काम नहीं चल सकेगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will hand it over to you in your chamber.

(Interruptions.)

आचार्य भगवान देव : किस का रिवाल्वर है । कौन स लाइसेंस का रिवाल्वर है ?

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I meet you in the Chamber. Police should take care of the law and order situation.

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ आर्डर है । मि. मधु दण्डवते यहां रिवाल्वर कैसे लाए । क्या इस का लाइसेंस इन के पास है । . . (व्यवधान) . . ये रिवाल्वर ले कर यहां कैसे आए और इन के पास यह रिवाल्वर कैसे आया, इस की जांच होनी चाहिए । बिना लाइसेंस के ये रिवाल्वर कैसे यहां लाए हैं । . . (व्यवधान) . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree. I have understood your contention. Is it your observation that I shall meet you in your Chamber and give you the details about this?

MR. SPEAKER: You write to me and meet me in my Chamber.

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह सदन में रिवाल्वर ले कर कैसे आए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रो० मधु दंडवते, आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं। आप मुझे से बात कर लें।

आचार्य भगवान देव : बिना लाइसेंस के रिवाल्वर ले कर ये यहां कैसे आए।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): It is very serious matter. We all observe certain norms in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This has happened for the first time in the history of this august House that an hon. Member, a leader of one of the opposition parties, comes and brandishes a revolver in the House. This deserves the severest condemnation and censure from the Chair. You must condemn this behaviour of Mr. Dandavate and I demand from the Home Minister to institute an enquiry as to how the revolver has been brought into the House. It is a question of the security of the House which is violated.

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा : यह बहुत संगीन मामला है। (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी जी, देखिए आपने सुना नहीं। मैंने पहले ही कह दिया था कि रिवाल्वर यहां अन्दर नहीं आना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो यह कैसे यहां आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो होम मिनिस्टर जानें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मधुदंडवते ऐसा काम कभी नहीं करते। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इस हाऊस में रिवाल्वर लाने की नोबत क्यों आई। इस के बारे में आप सरकार से कुछ नहीं कहेंगे? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कहूं। सारे यही काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप को जा कहना है, क्या वह सिर्फ मधु दंडवते जी का कहना है। मधु दंडवते इस तरह से व्यवहार नहीं करते। अगर पहली दफा यह बात हुई है, तो जरूर इस के पीछे कोई कारण होगा।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी यह आपत्तिजनक है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . देश में ये अराजकता लाना चाहते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। ऐसे नहीं हुआ करता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप हमारी बात सुनते क्यों नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनूंगा हिसाब से। आप ने ही ये कानून बनाए हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को शर्म नहीं आती, यह कहते हुए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप कानून पढ़ें। इसमें सफ़ लिखा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं प्रोफेसर सहाय से कह रहा हूं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप व्यवस्था दीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या हो रहा है। बगैर शान्ति के कोई काम आप नहीं कर सकते हैं बगैर अगर आप उत्तेजित हो कर बात करेंगे? तो कोई समाधान नहीं निकल सकता है। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ये कानून आप के बनाए हुए हैं। मैं अपने कानून से काम नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अगर कानून के मुताबिक इस हाऊस को चालू नहीं करना है, तो मैं हाऊस से बाहर चला जाता हूँ। इस में यह लिखा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप की अनुमति से श्री मधु दण्डवते मामला उठा सकते हैं, कानून इस में बाधक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, वह मैंने तो नहीं दिया। आप क्यों कर रहे हैं। इन लोगों को क्या हो गया है?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं?

Why are you taking it on your shoulders? This is my job, I am to do.

आप क्यों अपने माथे पर लगा रहे हैं? मैंने मधु जी से यही कहा था कि आप मेरे से आ कर बात करो, या तो आप मुझे समझा दें, या मैं आपको समझा दूंगा। यह बात थी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सदन कल भी यहां बैठेगा, परसों भी यहां बैठेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं साहब, यह नहीं हो सकता। यह बहुत मलत है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इण्डिविजुअल केसिज में हाऊस डिस्कस करने लगा तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

'Display of arms and ammunitions in the House is prohibited.'

यह आपने अच्छा नहीं किया।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not 'arms' or 'ammunition'. There is no bullet, no cartridge. I only wanted to hand it over to you. I am prepared to give it to you in your Chamber.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुबह मेरे से बात कर सकते थे। ...
I am available to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have said just now that, I am prepared to hand it over to you in your Chamber (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad....

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I want your precise ruling on this, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: वह मैंने कर लिया

है, अब क्या कर सकता हूँ।

I have already done it.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table

ASSAM EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATES (TEMPORARY POWERS) ACT, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Assam Executive Magistrates (Temporary Powers) Act, 1983 (President's Act No. 1 of 1983) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of

the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-5906/83.]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
In regard to item 5.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South). This involves the Opposition candidates..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody for that matter; candidate or no candidate; everybody has the right to live.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are the Speaker of the House. You are the defender of our rights. You have to go deep into the matter. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take sides.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order. When a member of the ruling Party was assaulted, you allowed him to make a statement—Dr. Golam Yazdani...

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever I did about Mr. Bhogendra Jha, whatever I did about Mr. Jagpal Singh, whatever I did for that Member, I have been equally impartial. I never take sides. It is derogatory to you to impute such motives to me. I do not expect it from you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are perfectly all right, Sir. There may be mistakes in assessments; there may sometimes be wrong assessments. I know, Sir, that you are perfectly neutral. . . .

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I want to address the hon. leaders of the Opposition on the matter that has been agitated in the House now. They are very senior leaders representing their respective Parties. There are set and well-decided rules of procedure and conduct of business in this House. It is for the first time that an hon. Member has surprised this House with the brandishing of an arm...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Not brandishing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
I did not brandish... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It was displayed
.... (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: All right, Sir. It was displayed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Has he withdrawn the word 'brandishing'?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has withdrawn it. He has said, "displayed."

SHRI BUTA SINGH): It is an exhibition of an arm inside the House without any notice to you in the first instance.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
He gave notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Not for this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: . . . and without intimating the security staff of the House. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: And without licence.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I cannot impute any motive to a very senior member like Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But his example could be followed by any one of us out of the total 532 members. To-day he has brought a weapon. Tomorrow somebody else can bring some explosive. This is a very serious thing. I will request all the leaders of the Opposition to think hundred times before displaying such things to the Press Gallery, and to think seriously of what repercussions it can spall out in the House.... (*Interruptions*) and therefore, I request through you the Leaders of the Opposition, and I also request you to call a meeting of all the leaders of the Opposition in your Chamber and once for all decide because today on the floor of the House you did not permit hon. Member Shri Madhu Dandavate even to raise the question which he was trying to raise.... (*Interruptions*) I am asking from you, Chair; I am not asking from you. The Chair did not permit hon. Member, Shri Madhu Dandavate to raise a question in his discretion and he was offering that Shri Dandavate could come to his Chamber and he can discuss and bring the matter in the form the Chair could allow. ... (*Interruptions*) This is a serious happening in the House. With your permission, I think, Prof. Madhu Dandavate must express his regret for what he has done. I also request the leaders of the opposition to join us in laying down certain norms so that the security of the lives and the person of the hon. Members is not jeopardised.

It is all right that you may hit the headlines, but if somebody hits an hon. Member here, who will be responsible for that? ... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would appeal to you. Even in the Conduct of Business and Practice and Procedure of Parliament, the relevant portion says that even carrying a walking stick to the Chamber unless permitted by the Speaker and in such exceptional circumstances like old age or physical infirmity, would not be allowed. I am sure—

Shri Dandavate is a seasoned and well-versed parliamentarian and I need not point out the constitutional provisions and the procedural intricacies—that in his heart, Shri Dandavate will be repenting for what he has done. This is a very serious thing and he must come forward with some kind of regret in this House and for the future, I would request you to kindly sit with the Opposition leaders and plead with them to arrive at a norm where by such things are not repeated.

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has made a submission to you...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Is it not a serious thing, Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as I am concerned, I hold the dignity and decorum of this House higher than my own honour and dignity.

(*Interruptions*)

Please listen to me. The hon. Minister has asked me to express regret and when I rise to say something they don't have the courtesy to listen to me. Sir, I was just pointing out. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very bad. This is deplorable.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मधु दण्डवते जी, सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ये गरिमा की बात कर रहे हैं।

Mr Speaker आचार्य जी, ऐसा नहीं। क्या कर रहे हैं It is very bad on your part ज्यादा ज्ञानी नहीं बना करते।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as I was telling you, in my Parliamentary life I have considered the dignity and decorum of this House higher than my own prestige and honour. I fully share the sentiment of the hon. Minister here. I only point out to you that firstly the arm that was brought

in has no live cartridge at all. I only wanted to hand it over to you in your Chamber and point out to you that this has been handed over... (Interruptions)††

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसमें क्या एतराज की बात है । सारा रिकार्ड जायेगा, यह नहीं जायेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: With proof ही जायेगा । उसके बगैर I cannot bring it on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि लोग यह भी पढ़ेंगे कि पिस्तौल लाने का बात क्यों आई ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. मैं ऐसा नहीं कहलवा सकता without proof. Without proof, I cannot do it. My conscience will not allow me. Even if you were in my position you will not allow.

PROF. MADHU MANDAVATE: Sir, if I have said something unparliamentary you can expunge it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, did he bring it to the notice of the security men or did he get your permission?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Sir, have already written to you about the entire episode. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on my legs. What is he doing? Why don't you sit down? What I want to say is that without

प्रोफेसर साहब को मेरे से इजाजत लनी चाहिए थी कि इसको मैं लाना चाहता हूँ ।
(व्यवधान)

I am on my legs. I want to say certain things.

सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ को या मुझे बता देना चाहिए था, फिर लाना चाहिए था, यह बात बिल्कुल क्लियर है ।

(व्यवधान)

Then I would have allowed him or not allowed that is my discretion but he did not ask for it. He gave a notice regarding a certain thing which I thought in my discretion to discuss with him and decide on my own what was to be decided.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, when you have allowed to make a brief submission, I will not be touching the merits of the case (Interruptions)

Mr. Sathe, you are not the Speaker. You are just a Minister. Your position and my position is identical. Do not assume the position of the Speaker? Please keep quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: The basic question is whether hon. Members can display arms in the House and...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I was coming to that. I was saying as far as maintenance of rules of procedures is concerned I am second to none and let me assure you that as far as my adhemence to Gandhiji's concept of peace and non-violence is concerned I am second to none: They may laugh. They have not seen Gandhiji functioning. Therefore, Sir, if by my bringing this instrument only to present to you in your Chamber inadvertently even if...

यह क्या हो रहा है, आप बोलने क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

AN. HON. MEMBER: He should not be allowed to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me conclude since he has made an appeal. Sir, by bringing this arm to be presented to you in your Chamber, inadvertently no doubt, I admit, the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Rules of Procedure have been violated. And since I do not want to disturb the dignity of the House, I express qualified regrets for the display of arms in the House.

~~.....~~

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा (होशंगाबाद) : यह गर काभूनी ढंग से पिस्तौल लाने के लिए

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या हो गया है आपको ?

आप क्यों नहीं बैठ जाते। यह कानून का काम है। आपका काम है क्या पकड़ना उनको ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have done that without prejudice to my claim to raise it with you in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come.

माननीय वाजपेयी जी, आप आइटम नम्बर 5 पर बोलना चाहते थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वेंकटसुब्बया ने जिस अधिनियम की प्रति

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया असम कार्यकारी मैजिस्ट्रेट, जुडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट अधिनियम, 1983 की एक प्रति सभा के पटल पर रखना

चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने की इजाजत नह दो जानी चाहिए। कारण मैं बता रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

यह अधिनियम 29 जनवरी, 1993 का गज़ट में प्रकाशित हुआ था। इस अधिनियम का निर्माण जो संसद् ने अधिकार डेलीगेट किये हैं, उसके अन्तर्गत किया गया है। लेकिन उसमें एक शर्त यह थी कि इस तरह का कोई भी अधिनियम, कोई भी कानून असम के बारे में जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनी है उसके सामने रखा जायगा। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा :

Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a Committee constituted for the purpose, consisting of thirty Members of Parliament.

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि 29 जनवरी को गज़ट में प्रकाशित करने से पहले इस विधेयक को कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी के सामने रखा जा सकता था। क्यों नहीं रखा गया ? कानून यह व्यवस्था करता है कि अगर रखना व्यावहारिक न हो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन यह कौन तय करेगा व्यावहारिक था कि नहीं ? क्या सरकार के पास कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक बुलाने का समय नहीं था ?

समय था, इसका फैसला सरकार पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता।

मेरी दूसरी आपत्ति यह है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा असम में जुडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट की संस्था खत्म कर दी गई, सारे अधिकार एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को दे दिए

गये। रीजन फार इन-एक्टमेंट में जो कहा गया है; मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ —

“For dealing effectively with the extraordinary circumstances prevailing in the State of Assam; it is considered necessary to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in its application to the State of Assam temporarily; for a period of three months, to entrust the trial of petty offences and offences having a bearing on peace and public tranquility exclusively to the Executive Magistrates and to enable them to exercise the powers to grant remand concurrently with the Judicial Magistrates. The present measure seeks to achieve these objects.”

असम में इस कानून पर किस तरह से व्यवहार हुआ है, उसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

गोहाटी के 300 वकीलों ने इस कानून के खिलाफ जलूस निकाला। शहर में दफ़ा 144 लगी थी, उन्होंने उसको तोड़ा। उनका मुकदमा एक एग्जीक्यूटिव मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने गया, जुडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने नहीं। दफ़ा 144 तोड़ना एक साधारण अपराध है। मजिस्ट्रेट ने आदेश दिया कि 10 हजार की जमानत लाओ और 10,000 की मुचलका दाखिल करो। वकीलों ने कहा कि हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। इस पर मजिस्ट्रेट ने 13 दिन का रिमांड ले लिया और 300 वकीलों को जेलखाने भेज दिया गया। लेकिन मामला गोहाटी हाईकोर्ट में उठा। हाई कोर्ट ने शाम को ही मामले की सुनवाई की। हाई कोर्ट ने पर्सनल एश्योरेंस पर वकीलों को छोड़ दिया। हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि इतना गंभीर अपराध नहीं है जिसके लिए 13 दिन का रिमांड लिया जाये या 20,000 के जमानत और मुचलके लिए जायें।

मेरी तीसरी आपत्ति यह है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 50 के अनुसार ..

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting him? He is going according to the rule.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह समझ नहीं रहे हैं कि क्या हो रहा है, इसलिए बीच में बोल रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं मि० पनिका ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धान्त हमारे सामने हैं। भले ही संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों को अदालतों में एन्फोर्स न कराया जा सके, लेकिन सरकार को तो उन्हें अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। निर्देशक सिद्धान्त, आर्टिकल 50 में लिखा है —

“The State shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State.”

क्या यह कानून इस कसौटी पर खरा उतरता है? असम में ज्युडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट थे, उनके सारे अधिकार एग्जीक्यूटिव मजिस्ट्रेट को दे दिए। ज्युडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट की मानो संस्था ही खत्म कर दी गई। पार्लियामेंट की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी को बाई-पास करना यह पार्लियामेंट को बाई-पास करने के बराबर है। मैं जानता हूँ, गृह-मंत्री कहेंगे कि वह

[श्री प्रटल बिहारो वाजपेयी]

व्यावहारिक नहीं था, मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका फैसला आप सरकार पर न छोड़ें, इसका फैसला आपको करना है कि 29 जनवरी के पहले गजट में नोटिफाई करने से पूर्व क्या कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक नहीं बुलाई जा सकती थी? अगर बुलाई जा सकती थी तो सरकार ने क्यों नहीं बुलाई? क्या सरकार सदन की अवमानना करने की दोषी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकार की भी सुनिए, फिर अपना निर्णय सुरक्षित रखिये ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I want to add one more point here. My objection is that this Act under question has been framed under the original Act, namely, the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1982. Very surprisingly, this Act gives power to legislate to the president; already under the Constitution, the President has got a power to issue Ordinances. The Constitution goes only to that extent. Here, the power is given to make a law. I just want to draw a small distinction as to what is the difference between the two. If the Ordinance is there, it is bound to be put before the House and the approval is necessary, while in this case the approval is not necessary. They are only required to put the law before the House, and if there is any modification, that will be considered. That means, this delegation of power is beyond the constitution; it gives more power than the constitution has given to the President or any other person.

In this connection, I would like to refer to *Kaul and Shakdhar*. There are certain principles regarding the delegation of powers. Can any authority delegate its own powers or not,

that was considered by the Supreme Court, on Page 540, *Kaul and Shakdhar*, it is stated:

"On the basis of judicial pronouncements, it may be taken as an established law now in India that the legislature is not competent to delegate to the executive or any other body its essential legislative function, namely, the determination of the legislative policy."

And there are a lot of Supreme Court cases on which this pronouncement has been made. My submission is that actually the power cannot be derived from it, because the original Act by itself is beyond power. They want to derive power from this Act of 1982, which is beyond the power of what has been provided in the Constitution itself. And, therefore, they do not get any power.

Secondly, I want to stress one thing more. As the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee has already pointed out, the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Assam has been bypassed. Actually, it is a mandatory provision that such a Committee should be consulted. It is stated that such a Committee 'shall' be constituted. The words are that before enacting any such Act, the President shall whenever he considers practicable to do so, consult a Committee constituted for the purpose. It is 'shall', not 'may'. It is a mandatory provision.

For these two specific reasons, my submission is that both these things are bad.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I also want to raise a point of order on Item 5A.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this; give me in writing first. Moreover, we are at item 5 now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the points made by the

two hon. Members. The first point was that the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Assam was not consulted before enacting this Act. Even while he was reading, he told the House, that it should be consulted as far as it is practicable. We have stated in the Statement of Reasons also that it was an extraordinary situation; we could not take into confidence the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Assam, and the extraordinary circumstances have been given, and under those circumstances, this notification had to be issued.

Further, it is only a temporary enactment for three months. We are not taking away the power of the judicial magistrates; this is not a permanent measure. We have said this that this is a matter for a period of three months; that we are entrusting the trial of petty offences and offences having a bearing on peace and public tranquility exclusively to the executive magistrates. It is only to meet an extraordinary situation that these enactments have been made temporarily for three months. Sir, this is what I wanted to say.

He has raised a question about the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. That is a matter which is not completely relevant to this Notification. That is a bigger question and can be tackled separately.

Sir, Mr. Shejwalkar has raised a question about the constitutionality of the delegation of power. Sir, this is under the delegation of powers to the President. He is within his competence and there is no Constitutional impropriety. So, it is within the constitutional powers of the President.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, are you satisfied with the explanation given by the Minister? Why was the Consultative Committee not called? There was enough time.

MR. SPEAKER: No. At this moment I cannot go into that part.

I have heard you and also Shri Shejwalkar. I have also got the Act here with me.

Sub-section 4 of the Act 3:

“Either House of Parliament may, by a Resolution, pass within 30 days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under Sub-Section 3, which period may be comprised in one Session or in two successive Sessions, direct to any Modification to be made in the Act; and if the Modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the Session in which the Act has been so laid before it or the Session succeeding such Modification shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under Sub-section 2.”

This is what is say. And the Minister has to lay it on the Table to comply with the Statutory requirement. That is my observation.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: Sir, it is a Constitutional requirement that the Consultative Committee should have been consulted on the Assam legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: You can debate it later on. At this time he has to lay it on the Table.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: Sir, I seek your ruling. You can ask the Minister to keep the paper in abeyance.

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have already it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate to speak under Item No. 3(A).

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, the Hon. Home Minister is seeking to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation dated 27th February, 1953 issued by the President under Clause 2 of the Article 356 of the Constitution

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

revoking the Proclamation issued by him on 19th March, 1982. So, in effect you are really revoking the Proclamation imposing President's Rule making a way for the elected Government to take charge in Assam. Sir, I want to seek a clarification from the Hon. Minister. The President's Rule was actually promulgated because the President was convinced that the Government of the day cannot carry on the rule of law there; and as a result of that the President's Rule had to be promulgated. And now, since they felt that its term will be over on 19th March, 1983, they went ahead with the elections and as a corollary to the holding of the elections, they have naturally come forward with this paper to be laid on the Table by which the promulgation will be actually revoked. After the revocation of the Promulgation, I want to know from the Hon. Minister, does he feel that the elected Government will be able to offer stable conditions to Assam and the President's Rule can be replaced by that Government? Sir, I will only have one word. As far as this elected Government is concerned, I give you only one instance. In one of the Constituencies in Assam, the total number of voters were 64,000. The total number of votes polled were 440. The Congress (I) candidate who got elected got 425 votes. The Communist Party of India got 11 votes. One Independent got 1 vote. Another Independent got the distinction to secure zero votes. There were three invalid votes. So, out of 64,000 votes in the Constituency, the Congress (I) candidate who polled 425 votes got elected and he will be one of the representatives of the people of Assam in the Assam Assembly.

(Interruptions)

I hope I am speaking with your permission after giving you due notice. Will you point out to them the procedure? Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly bring them to order?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is not correct in saying that.

श्री रामप्यार पनिका (राबटसगंज) :
पहले भी ऐसी स्थिति बनी थी ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why you are there and I am here gentleman. (Interruptions) I am sorry, I have called him gentleman—an honourable member of the House. There is no gentleman in the House. All are honourable members. (Interruptions) Therefore, if in one constituency, a representative gets 425 votes, a similar situation is reported almost throughout Assam; the so-called democratically elected government of Assam no more represents the will and wishes of the people of Assam. And therefore, if the President's Rule is actually ended and the democratic government is brought into the picture, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that the government that will be installed in Assam, will it represent the will and the wishes of the people of Assam fulfilling *de facto* and *de jure* the provisions of the constitutionally formed government; and if it is not so, will they reconsider the decision of allowing the present undemocratic government to be continued; and will they, therefore, recommend the dissolution of the Assembly and the dismissal of the government and fresh re-installation of the President's Rule till we find out a solution to the foreign nationals problem?

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : ये मगर क आसू बहा रहे हैं, इनको वहाँ एक भी सीट नहीं मिली है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I want to raise a point of order. Apart from what Prof Madhu Dandavate had said, it is stated in the paper to be laid on the Table that

“Shri P. C. Sethi to lay on the Table a copy of Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 27th February, 1983 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 19th March, 1982 in relation to the State of Assam, published in Notification, etc.” On 19th March, 1982, the President's Rule was proclaimed and the Assembly was dissolved. New election had been held and the Ministry was installed yesterday, the 27th February, 1983. My point is that unless the President's rule is revoked how can the newly elected Assembly function? So, the Assembly was not functioning upto the 27th February, 1983. The Ministry and the Government which had been formed yesterday after totally rigging the election is illegal and unconstitutional.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीली-भीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, आसाम में राष्ट्रपति शासन इस लिए लागू किया गया था कि वहां की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की नहीं थी कि असेम्बली फंक्शन कर सके, विधान सभा अपना काम चला सके। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, आप ने इस दौरान इतनी हिंसक घटनायें अखबारों के जरिए और वहां के लोगों से सुनी हैं जिन में हजारों आदमी मारे गये हैं। क्या ऐसे समय में प्रेसिडेंट रूल की आवश्यकता नहीं है? जब इस से 100वीं अशान्ति भी नहीं थी, हिंसा नहीं थी, तब राष्ट्रपति शासन यह कह कर लागू किया गया कि वहां पर डम प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हो गया, क्या और कोई बात कहनी है ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि सरकार शान्ति-व्यवस्था के नाम पर कहीं भी चुनाव पोस्टपोन करा सकती है,

जैसा गढ़वाल में किया, वहां कोई अशान्ति नहीं थी, फिर भी यह कह कर कि शान्ति ठीक नहीं है, सरकार ने वहां का चुनाव दो साल के लिए रद्द रखा, उसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया, लेकिन यहां तो हजारों-लाखों आदमी मारे गये, हैं, उस के बावजूद भी चुनाव पोस्टपोन नहीं कराये गये। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वहां की असेम्बली का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है, यह चुनी हुई सरकार नहीं है, इसको भंग कर के वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाय और दोबारा चुनाव कराये जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अनुसार आसाम में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया था। उसी अनुच्छेद में यह व्यवस्था है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन की समाप्ति के सम्बन्ध में एक उद्घोषणा की जाएगी, जिसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राष्ट्रपति शासन की समाप्ति की उद्घोषणा के साथ राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है और अगर रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने उस रिपोर्ट की प्रति भी सभा पटल पर रखी है ?

क्या यह सच है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने असम के चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की है ? क्या गृह मंत्री जी को उस रिपोर्ट की कापी मिली है और क्या गृह मंत्री जी उस रिपोर्ट की कापी भी सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन खत्म करने की रस्म अदायगी पूरी हो रही है लेकिन वहां विधान सभा बना कर सरकार निर्माण कर के काम चलाना आवश्यक नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूशनल ओवरीलैशिंग

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पूरी हो गई । अब अगर असम को बचाना है, तो सरकार बनाने की गलती मत कीजिए । आप वहां के सदस्यों से कह सकते हैं कि वे अपनी इच्छा से इस्तीफा दे दें, नहीं तो असम में आगे जो भी घटना होगी, उस के लिए यह सरकार पुनः जिम्मेवार होगी ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इन के इरादे का पता लग गया है ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Should I reply to the hon. Members? Sir, as far as...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठे बैठे बातें कर रहे हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मैं इन्टरप्ट नहीं कर रहा हूँ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : ये हाऊस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, Mr. Panika? The Minister is there to reply.

आप इन को जबाब देने दें ।..... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वहां पर कम्युनल रायट्स आप करा रहे हैं । 3 हजार जवान मारे गये हैं । यह सारी जिम्मेदारी आप की है । 5 परसेन्ट वोट पर गवर्नमेंट बना रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगवान के लिए आप बैठ जाइए । क्या भंग खा कर आप दोनों यहां आए हैं ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the election in Assam are concerned, we had a discussion at great length when the debate on Assam took place. Sir, it is true that lot of violence has taken place there, but it is not quite correct to say that the elections which have been held there are unconstitutional or illegal. They were duly notified by the Election Commission and as far as the elections are concerned, I have previously stated in this very hon'ble House, that it is the domain of the Election Commission.

As far as the election results are concerned, some of the parties decided not to participate in the elections, not only that; those who did not participate in the elections, they even canvassed for not voting. But in spite of that, in some of the constituencies more than 50 to 60 per cent people voted and in some constituencies 40 to 50 per cent voted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In how many constituencies?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: In some constituencies 30 to 40 per cent voted and in some constituencies 20 to 30 per cent people voted. However, the fact is that the election could not be held completely or partially in some of the constituencies. But their number is very small. Therefore, the Assembly is duly constituted. Once the Assembly is duly constituted, revocation of the President's rule is must. Therefore, yesterday immediately after receiving the Governor's message that a party leader had been elected and he was in a position to form the Government, we proceeded with the revocation of this Proclamation. This was sent to Assam. After that the Ministry was asked to swear in.

I hope the hon. Members would cooperate and help this Ministry to restore peace rather than create an atmosphere which would not be conducive in the present conditions of Assam.

As far as re-imposing of President's rules concerned, last time, when it

was done when the Assembly and the parties were not in a position to provide a stable Government. But, at the moment, the position is that the party which has been elected is in a position to provide a stable Government. Therefore, the question of not allowing them to function and to impose the President's rule again, does not arise.

I have not yet received any report with regard to the Assam elections from the Election Commission. Only after receiving the report I would be able to say what could be done about it.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO ASSAM UNDER ARTICLE 356(3) OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 27th February, 1983 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 19th March, 1982 in relation to the State of Assam, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 110 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1983 under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. 25-5918/83.]

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: The following communication dated 27 February, 1983 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the Deputy Commissioner of Police New Delhi District, New Delhi, was received on 28 February, 1983:—

"Today at about 2.55 p.m. Shri G. M. Banatwalla Member of Lok Sabha along with 54 others, in pursuance of the 'JAIL BHARO TEHRİK' voluntarily violated prohibitory orders un-

der section 144 Cr. P. C. at Raj Path crossing with Rafi Marg and thus courted arrest. Case FIR No. 78 dated 27th February, 1983 under section 188 IPC was registered at Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi, wherein all the 55 including Shri G. M. Banatwalla were challaned.

Later at 4.10 p.m. all the accused including Shri Banatwalla were produced in the court of Shri Balbir Singh Metropolitan Magistrate. They pleaded guilty and the court released them after an admonition."

13.07 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: In view of the long list of Members, who want to participate in the debate on the Motion of Thanks, if the House agrees, we may dispense with the lunch hour today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): To day you will not allow me to speak: I do not know whether I should retire for the day.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not only allow you to speak but I have requested you to skip over your lunch today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am prepared for that. I have given a notice on the subject that is being discussed here. Since this concerns, the human problem, nobody has raised it...

MR. SPEAKER: Which one?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Proclamation of President's rule.

MR. SPEAKER: That is over.

13.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RECENT EXPLOSIONS IN OFFICES OF AIR FRANCE AND IRAQI AIRWAYS AND IN EMBASSIES OF USSR AND USA IN NEW DELHI

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported recent explosions in the offices of Air France and Iraqi Airways and in the Embassies of U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. in New Delhi and the action taken by Government in the matter.

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, On the night night intervening February 3 and 4, 1983, two powerful explosions occurred in Scindia House in Connaught Circus and at Ansal Bhawan on Kasturba Gandhi Marg, within a span of a few minutes. The first explosion took place outside the Air France Office located on the ground floor of Scindia House. The explosive material which appeared to have been kept on the marble flooring outside Air France Office completely shattered the ceiling above. Considerable damage was caused inside the Air France Office. The explosion left a crater approximately 1-1/2 feet deep and 2-1/2 feet wide and affected the glass panes of the other shops and buildings within a radius of 100 feet.

At Ansal Bhawan, the target of explosion was the Iraq Airways Office. The explosive material was kept close to the airconditioning unit of the Airways Office and the explosion com-

pletely damaged all the furniture and other article kept in the office causing minor fire which was brought under control by the Fire Brigade. The explosion also damaged the adjoining office of Air France as also the glass panes of the adjacent multi-storied building.

Two cases under Section 3/4 Explosive Substances Act read with Sections 427/436/324 IPC have been registered and the investigation is in progress.

2. On 18-11-1982 at about 10.45 P.M. a grenade was thrown in the residential compound of USSR Embassy. The grenade exploded in the verandah of the flat in occupation of a member of the staff of the Embassy. The window and the glass panes were considerably damaged but there was no casualty. A case under Sections 3/4 Explosive Substances Act read with Section 427 IPC has been registered on the basis of complaint received and the case is under investigation.

3. On 11-2-1983 information was received at the Police Station Chanakya-puri from one Swamy posted at the Reception Office of the American Embassy that a bomb like object had fallen near the gate of the Embassy. The local police officers immediately rushed to the spot and were informed that at about 6.45 P.M. an explosion was heard on Shanti Path opposite the main gate of the U.S. Embassy and some object hit the iron grill of the wall of the Embassy. One bar of the iron grill fencing broke and fell on the ground but nobody was injured. The search of the area led to the recovery of the tail portion of a rocket. Further search of the premises next morning resulted in the recovery of the rocket head which was detonated by the experts. In the opinion of the experts, the missile was a High Explosive Anti Tank rocket. A case under Sections 3/4 Explosive Substances Act read with Section 427 IPC has been registered and the investigation of the case is in progress.

4. The investigation of these cases is being carried out by the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. A joint team of officers drawn from various specialised agencies like the Intelligence Bureau, the Special Branch of the Delhi Police, and expert from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory are associated in the investigation.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy with the clear cut statement made by the Hon. Minister for Home Affairs and I am also satisfied that he has been kind enough to state the facts as they are. But I am sorry to remark or observe when the Minister himself says in his statement that on 18-11-1982 a about 10.45 P.M. a grenade was thrown in the residential compound of USSR Embassy. The grenade exploded in the verandah of the flat in occupation of a member of the staff of the Embassy and the window and the glass panes were considerably damaged. May I know from the hon. Minister, on this issue alone, whether he could take any action thereafter and whether the registration of an offence under certain Sections of Explosive Substance Act is there or not. That is number one. This is in fact prelude to the subsequent incidents which took place on different dates and this has brought disrepute to the Government of India in the eyes of the foreign countries. So far as the security of the foreign personnel or the foreign airlines is concerned, we can not brook any delay in internal security. Can we brook any delay in the security of the external people or the external agencies? This is one question which I have to ask. Secondly, I am asking in this connection whether it is a fact that one of the diplomats has mentioned in his statement that this was obviously an attempt to make failure the Non-Aligned Summit which is to take place very soon in our country? Several newspapers have indicated certain clues of danger by international terrorists, some people say by terrorists from India. Have the Government of India addressed themselves to the press

reports and given more serious consideration to the security aspect? If they have sincerely and seriously tried to locate them, how is it that they have not been able to apprehend the culprits so far?

Then I would like to know the estimated loss incurred by the Embassies of USSR and USA, the Iraq Airways and Air France. Have the Government been able to detect the motive behind all these explosions? Since it came to the notice of Government four months ago, what steps have the Government taken to tighten the security and safety of our citizens and outsiders and also property? Since the Non-aligned Summit meeting is going to take in the next three or four days all the dangers should have been anticipated and preventive steps should have been taken by the Home Ministry. Unless and until the security measures are tightened the people coming to attend this conference will not feel safe. So I want to know the loss incurred by these agencies; the motives behind these explosions and why the Government have failed so far to apprehend the culprits.

I have here with me so many press clippings which say:

“दो हवाई कंपनियो क दफ्तर में बम फटे”

Rockets found at the US Embassy

“एक चौकीदार मर गया”

All these paper cuttings should have alerted the Government about the motives of the terrorists and should have given them adequate clue to find out the real culprits. Why have the Government not been able to do it so far? Have they tightened the security measures?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Government are quite aware of the responsibility of the Foreign Embassies as well as the airlines who are operating here being kept safe. Therefore, wherever any such incidents have occurred, we have taken all possible precautions. In this connection, we have deputed a high

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

team of officers, drawn from different branches to go into it. If necessary, we would also take the help and assistance of the CBI. In this connection, I would like to point out that we are making earnest efforts to find out the culprits. So far 350 foreign nationals have been checked and their attendance verified, while 66 of them were closely questioned in this case. The investigation is in progress.

As far as the security and safety measures for the Non-aligned Conference is concerned, more than Rs. 6 crores are being spent and more than 1,500 officers of the SI and ASI rank have been trained from the different States and they have been posted here. All possible security measures have been taken. Apart from the Delhi Police, BISF and CRPF have been deployed for looking into the security aspect.

The losses suffered by Air France and Iraqi Airways are Rs. 94,950 and Rs. 73,350 respectively. So far as the US and USSR Embassies are concerned, the losses were negligible.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: What about the motive behind all this?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The motives would not be known until the culprits are caught. But different clues are there. I would not like to spell them out at this present juncture.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Honourable Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Minister has comprehensively spelt out the pros and cons on the subject and the Government action thereon. There have been a series of explosions in the city, two in foreign embassies and two in the buildings of foreign airways. Two days back in the Palika Bazar also there was an explosion. This is not a solitary incident. There is a secessionist movement in Assam, some political parties are supporting that also. Today there was a big dacoity and 17 people have been robbed away. What is the reason behind this? India is now holding

the Non-aligned Conference as its Chairman for three years. Our non-aligned policy, our anti-imperialist policy, is definitely an eyesore to some of the powers. So, definitely they want to create internal turmoil in our country so that they can harass and foil our objective of holding this Non-Aligned Conference. The Minister has replied to this point. So I do not want to go into details of this. I only want to put some specific questions.

I want to know whether the sophisticated missile which was thrown in the US Embassy and other bombs are indigenous in their origin. If they are of indigenous origin, how were they smuggled out from the ordnance factories? If they are of foreign origin, how they were smuggled in? This is the main question. That means, if they are of indigenous origin, if they can smuggle these sophisticated arms and missiles today, they can smuggle tanks also and give them to somebody else. This is the main object of my question.

The second thing is in respect of terrorist activities, maybe anti-or pro-Khomeini or other nationals, published in the papers, the foreign nationals, anti-or pro-Government, are polluting our soil. What particular security arrangements have been made and what is our policy to curb all these types of activities?

Sir, the Minister has stated that after investigation he will give the full details. But my main point is that after a crime is committed, then the police are becoming alert.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Bhoi, he has already said about the various arrangements that have been made.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: That I know. I want to know one thing. There is a Police Research and Development Agency which was set up in 1970 and there is another Assessment Agency headed by the Home Secretary. And this Assessment Agency met only twice for the last five years. If it is

so, what is the use of this Agency? Why not the Research and Development Wing of our Police Department, according to the Report of the Police Commission, be energised? If more funds are required, they should be given. Why not sophisticated instruments be introduced and given to the police personnel so that it will be easier for them to apprehend the culprits and to know the different types of sophisticated instruments, which are being smuggled out? What are the steps taken so that the culprits can be apprehended within a very short time? I was charmed by the process of investigation mentioned by one of my friends who was in Scotland and who narrated it. Will the Minister kindly consider these facts which are in his mind and incorporate sophisticated instruments. The police officials and the people who are crestfallen should not be to the Research and Development Wing of the Department but the most intelligent officers be sent to get all the knowledge for detailed protection of life and law and order of our country and security as a whole.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I fully share the anxiety shown by the hon. Member. I would like to clarify because he has raised one question that one chaprasi was killed. It has appeared in the newspaper. Nobody was killed. One of the chaprasis got minor injury on account of the splinters. He was sent to hospital. There was no loss of life. The explosions in the offices of Air France and Iraqi Airways, were of crude Indian manufactured Bombs which are normally manufactured by private people by joining the two tubes and putting some explosive material there and, therefore, they are not of much consequence.

As far as the rocket which was used in the U.S. Embassy, is concerned, on that no markings were there and, therefore, it could not be found out as to where from it has come. But certainly it was powerful instrument which if it would not have been detected would have done greater harm.

In this connection I would like to point out that we are trying to equip the Delhi Police with high power wireless sets, metal detectors and explosive detectors. Forensic laboratory has been recently created to go into these crimes. We have cautioned the Delhi Police that they should be more vigilant. The night patrol should increase. At the same time they should take cognisance of these facts and make more tight security arrangements.

As far as the non-alignment conference is concerned, whatever may be the intentions of some parties or some people, we will try to see that all those who come to participate in this non-alignment summit are well protected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: S/Shri Harish Rawat, D. L. BAITHA, Hari-kesh Bahadur are not present. We now go to matters under 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many of the Members are not present since they did not know that lunch hour has been dispensed with. Such of the Members who are absent will be called again after 14 hrs.

Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

(i) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES IN MIRZAPUR, U.P.

श्री राम प्यारे पानिका (राबर्टसगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले तीन वर्षों से लगातार मिर्जापुर जनपद सूखा, बाढ़ ओला आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से अप्रत्याशित कठिनाई में पड़ा हुआ है।

[श्री राम प्यारे पानिका]

इस वर्ष भी इन तीनों प्राकृतिक आपदाओं बाढ़, सूखा और ओला का भयंकर प्रकोप होने के कारण मिर्जापुर की जनता अप्रत्याशित कठिनाई में पड़ गई है, परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्पष्ट आदेश होने के बावजूद जनता को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए राहत कार्यों का अभाव है और सरकार की निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार प्रत्येक न्याय-पंचायत में राशन वितरण की भी सुदृढ़ व्यवस्था के अभाव में जनता भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़ी हो गई है। अधिकांश आदिवासी, हरिजन, खेतिहर मजदूर काम के अभाव में जहां एक ओर भुखमरी का सामना कर रहे हैं, वहां पर इस जनपद का किसान लगातार उपर्युक्त प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण परेशान है और उसकी स्थिति दयनीय हो चुकी है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार कड़ाई से वसूली करा रही है और किसान का खेत तथा अन्य सम्पत्तियों की कुर्की हो रही है, फलस्वरूप पूरे जनपद में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान उपर्युक्त समस्याओं को देखते हुए निम्न व्यवस्था करने की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :—

1. केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रदेश सरकारों को, भुखमरी से बचाने के लिए प्रत्येक न्याय पंचायत में अनिवार्य रूप से एक राहत का कार्य खोलने का निर्देश दे और यदि प्रदेश सरकार साधनों के अभाव में राहत कार्य शुरू करने में असमर्थ हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार राहत कार्य खोलने के लिए पूरी सहायता दे।

2. विकास कार्यों को अविलम्ब चालू किया जाए जिससे लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

3. किसानों पर हो रही वसूली की कार्यवाही अगली फसल आने तक रोक दी जाए और लगान माफ किया जाए।

4. जानवरों के लिए भूसे का प्रबन्ध किया जाए तथा पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें प्रिन्ट होने में कुछ छूट गया था इसलिए मैंने उसको जोड़ कर पढ़ दिया है।

(ii) RESTORATION OF WORK OF CENTRALISATION OF RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUE AND RECONCILIATION WORK AT CALCUTTA

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):
Sir, since Imperial Bank was transferred into State Bank of India and its headquarters transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, the accounting and reconciliation work connected with Rupee Travellers Cheque was centralised at Calcutta in two offices of the State Bank of India, viz., Calcutta Main branch and the connected work was being handled by a manpower of nearly 90 persons. A variable deposit to the tune of Rs. 30 crores used to be maintained on account of Rupee Travellers cheque at Calcutta Main branch which counts for Banks' deposits in Calcutta. During the last decade, use of Rupee Travellers cheque has increased enormously and the management deliberately allowed the Rupee Travellers cheque accounting and reconciliation work to be accumulated by not increasing the staff strength in commensurate with the increased volume of work. Now the Bank has shifted the work entirely outside Bengal circle of Bombay and to process the work through computer although the entire work can be handled manually. The employment potential will go down and the shifting will cause financial loss to the State of West Bengal. Perhaps, the management decided to shift the work in the name of centralisation but with available infrastructural facilities and job know-how the entire work can be centralised at Calcutta itself.

I, therefore, demand that the entire work of Rupee Travellers cheque and

reconciliation work be concentrated at Calcutta. I hope that my demand for centralisation of Rupee Travellers cheque and the reconciliation work at Calcutta would be heeded to. 1

(iii) MONETARY ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT AFFECTED FARMERS FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, due to severe drought this year and the apprehension of insufficient rain next year, the question of irrigation has drawn the added attention of the country and has assumed tremendous national importance.

One of the important means of making water available for Agriculture to small and marginal farmers is to help them in installation of shallow tube-wells for utilising ground water.

Due to the poor economic condition of these groups of peasants, they have to depend heavily on institutional finance and government subsidy, because the cost of shallow tube-wells is substantial. For example, Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 10,000/- per tube well in West Bengal, which is quite beyond the private means of the small and marginal farmers.

In view of this situation in most parts of the country, it has become essential that the Government of India's present arrangement in this respect is altered.

In the Irrigation Ministers' Conference held at Madras, this point was raised.

The Minister for Minor Irrigation in West Bengal Government urged the Union Government to grant 25 per cent subsidy for medium farmers and 50 per cent subsidy for small and marginal farmers for installing shallow tube-wells.

I urge the Minister for Irrigation and the Minister for Agriculture to come to a positive decision in this

respect so that this subsidy is given to the farmers and instructions to that effect are sent to the State Government in this respect.

(iv) PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF WAGES TO WORKERS OF SHIVALIK CELLULOSE LIMITED, GUJRAOLA, MORADABAD (UP)

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिवालिक सैल्यूलोज लिमिटेड गजरौला, जनपद मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश, जिसकी कागज क्षमता उत्पादन क्षमता 30 टन प्रतिदिन है, का निर्माण कार्य 1975-76 ई० में बहुत ही उपजाऊ भूमि पर नाजायज कब्जों द्वारा किया गया है। इस मिल में कागज का उत्पादन सन् 1979 से शुरू हो गया था। मिल में लगभग 500 मजदूर कार्यरत हैं। श्रमिकों ने कड़ी मेहनत एवं ईमानदारी से मिल का निर्माण एवं उत्पादन किया। मशीनें पुरानी एवं कमजोर होने की वजह से कई श्रमिकों के शारीरिक अंगों को क्षति हो चुकी है। लेकिन अभी तक मिल मालिकों एवं प्रबन्धकों द्वारा इस श्रमिकों की कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं की गई है।

अफसोस एवं खेद का विषय है कि इस मिल में कागज का उत्पादन दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1982 से मिल मालिक एवं प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अचानक बन्द कर दिया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विगत सितम्बर महीने से कार्यरत करीब 400 श्रमिकों को वेतन भुगतान नहीं किया गया है और इनके परिवारों की स्थिति अत्यन्त सोचनीय एवं गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट में हैं। मजदूर विवश होकर 19 जनवरी 1983 से लगातार भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हुए हैं।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से साग्रह निवेदन है कि अविलम्ब

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर चार सौ कार्यरत श्रमिकों को बकाया वेतन लगभग पांच लाख रुपये अखिलम्ब भुगतान कराया जाए तथा देश में कागज की अनिवार्यता एवं मजबूतों की बेरोजगारी को देखते हुए कामज का उत्पादन शुरू किया जा सके, जिससे मिल को हो रही लगभग 20 लाख रुपये प्रति माह के नुकसान को रोका जाए ।

(v) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO IN BIJAPUR AREA, GUJARAT.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

(मेहसाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में मेहसाना जिले के बीजापुर क्षेत्र में पिछले तीस सालों से वर्जनिया तम्बाकू पैदा की जाती है । पिछले इन सब सालों में आई०टी०सी० कम्पनी के द्वारा यह तम्बाकू का बीज उगाने के लिए दिया जाता था और इनमें से तैयार जो माल होता था, यह सब तम्बाकू यह कम्पनी खरीद लेती थी । इस साल भी इस कम्पनी ने ही किसानों को तम्बाकू पकाने के लिए इसके बीज दिए हैं और अब तम्बाकू तैयार हो गया है, लेकिन यह कम्पनी खरीदने को आगे नहीं आ रही है । इतना ही नहीं, लेकिन दूसरी कम्पनियां खरीदने को आती हैं तो उन्हें कारनर करके खरीदने नहीं देती हैं, जिससे वहां के किसान, जिन्होंने तम्बाकू पैदा की है, बहुत मुश्किल में आ पड़े हैं ।

बाजार पाने के लिए भी कोशिश करता है । इस तम्बाकू बोर्ड के जरिए इस क्षेत्र, के 86 किसानों ने अपना नाम तम्बाकू उगाने के लिए तम्बाकू बोर्ड में इस साल रजिस्टर्ड कराया है । करीबन 8 लाख किलो जितना माल तैयार पड़ा हुआ है । लेकिन, उसे खरीदा नहीं जा रहा है । इसलिए मैंने तम्बाकू बोर्ड में और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के सचिव को दिनांक 7-2-83 को पत्र लिखा है, सारी परिस्थिति से अवगत कराते हुए और तार भी भेजे हैं । लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । तम्बाकू बोर्ड का कार्यालय जहां है, वह गुंनूर शहर में कई कम्पनियां तम्बाकू खरीदने वाली और आफिस खोल कर प्लांट लगाकर बैठी हैं । जिनको यह तम्बाकू बाहर भेजने के लिए मन्दा भी तम्बाकू बोर्ड से दिया जाता है । इन कम्पनियों को इस क्षेत्र से तम्बाकू खरीदने के लिए शीघ्र ही भेजने की व्यवस्था तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा की जाए । य. तो एस.टी० सी० या नाफेड द्वारा यह तम्बाकू खरीदा जाए ऐसा प्रबन्ध शीघ्र किया जाए । मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं और जिस कम्पनी ने इतने सालों से इस क्षेत्र में वर्जनियां तम्बाकू उगाने और खरीदने का काम किया है यह कम्पनी किसानों का इस साल का पकाया हुआ माल मुफ्त में खरीदने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है । इसके प्रति भी योग्य कदम तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा उठाया जाए ।

(iv) MEASURES FOR PRESERVATION OF SEA TURTLES

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Pacific ridley sea turtles available in the sea water of Orissa in large number are on the verge of extinction.

It reveals from a preliminary study that their mating usually takes place

देश में वर्जनियां तम्बाकू को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने तम्बाकू बोर्ड बनाया है, जो तम्बाकू उगाने पर नियंत्रण रखता है । इसकी बिक्री करने में मदद करता है और विदेशों में

during October—December when a large number of copulating pairs can be seen floating near the rookeries on the beach. A large number of hatchlings which fail to enter the sea before dawn are preyed upon by thousands of migratory sea gulls and Mamadian predators like dogs, jackals, hyenas and panthers.

Poachers in big groups from Digha in West Bengal and Balasore in Orissa also catch thousands of sea turtles by nylon nets in violation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and sell them mainly in the Calcutta market. The most unfortunate thing is that the adults and their eggs are also collected by those poachers from the rookeries on the beach and trawlers used by them for fishing in the vicinity of the breeding ground also cause accidental killings of sea turtles.

I suggest that Government of India should send specific instruction to regulate fishing especially during the peak mating and nesting season and for transplanting of the sea nests to protect the hatchlings from high tide. Coast guard should regulate fishing with the help of speed boats and motor launches in the off-shore area and on the beaches and estuaries during the peak season.

It is necessary to make all possible efforts for the preservation of the sea turtles. Therefore, I further suggest to undertake scientific research on their behaviour pattern, protection in their natural habitat and proper exploitation of the surplus turtles and eggs without affecting the population.

(vii) Need to increase quota of rice for distribution in Kerala

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The monthly requirement of rice in Kerala for the public distribution system is about two lakh tonnes while the allocations during December, 1982 and January and February, 1983, have been barely 95,000 tonnes per month. It may here be noted that during 1980 and 1981 the monthly

allocation was 1,35,000 tonnes. During the five months from December, 1981 to April, 1982, the monthly quota was reduced to 90,000 tonnes, then the Government of India was obliged to raise it to 1,10,000 tonnes from May, 1982. However, once again the Government reduced the monthly quantum arbitrarily to 90,000 tonnes in November, 1982, and then slightly enhanced it to 95,000 tonnes which is the present highly inadequate allocation. The situation has further deteriorated as the arrivals of rice in the State of Kerala has become negligible because of restrictions imposed by the surplus States.

The acute scarcity of rice is having serious repercussions. Let the State not fall a victim to panic and chaos. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to raise the monthly allocation so as to restore it at least to the original quota of 1,35,000 tonnes.

Further, the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation has sought the permission of the Government of India to buy about 1,00,000 tonnes of rice from the surplus States.

I appeal to the Government of India to see that the food situation in Kerala does not go out of control and that the required measures are taken immediately.

13.39 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने सदन के समक्ष जो भाषण देने की कृपा की है तथा उस के सम्बन्ध में जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हमारे श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने रखा है, तथा उस के समर्थन में हमारे प्रो. तिवारी जी ने जो कुछ

[श्री कुंवर रमा]

कहा है, आज मुझे अवसर मिला है कि मैं भी उस के समर्थन में कुछ शब्द कहूँ। यूँ तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने संक्षिप्त भाषण में भारत के प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक ढांचे के कार्य-कलापों तथा आगे आने वाले वर्षों में देश के विकास के लिये, देश की मजबूती के सम्बन्ध में गागर में सागर भर दी है, फिर भी हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों को उस से सन्तोष नहीं हुआ है। विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने जो कुछ आलोचनाएं की हैं इस अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में, उन के संदर्भ में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

यों तो अभी त्रयी जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव यहां पर था, उस पर कुछ बातें हो रही थीं कि एयर फ्रांस और ईराक एअरवेज के कार्यालयों पर बम फेंके गये और अमेरिकी एम्बेसी और यू०एस० एस०आर. एम्बेसी पर मिसाइल फैंकी गई और राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी कुछ इस बात का संकेत दिया है कि इस देश में आतंकवादी, चाहे वे विदेशी हों या देशी स्वरूप हासिल कर रखा हो, सक्रिय हो गये हैं और सरकार को इन के दमन के लिए सारी शक्ति लगानी चाहिए। इस माहौल में जो ये घटनाएं घटी हैं, उन को देख कर मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि भारत की उदार नीति भी एक कारण बन गई है, जिस की वजह से आतंकवादियों का दुस्ताहस बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और सरकार उस को रोक नहीं पा रही है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी उदार नीति, जिससे देश का खतरा पहुंचे, सरकार को नहीं मानी चाहिए। ऐसी उदार नीति से देश की एकता पर प्रहार हो रहा है। पंजाब की हालत आप देख रहे हैं। वहां पृथकतावादी बातें की जा रही हैं। आसाम की हालत आप

देखें, वहां उग्रवादी तत्त्व सक्रिय हो रहे हैं। यह सब उदार नीति के कारण है। ऐसे माहौल में देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता? आप यह देखें कि हमारे देश ने कितनी तरक्की की है। आज हमारा देश औद्योगिक स्तर पर संसार में छठा स्थान प्राप्त कर चुका है, वैज्ञानिक जनशक्ति में छठा स्थान प्राप्त कर चुका है और दुनिया के आधे देश आज भारत की तरफ देख रहे हैं। विज्ञान एवं कला में भी हमारे देश ने बहुत तरक्की की है। आणविक राष्ट्रों में हमारे देश का चौथा स्थान है और इस तरह से हम प्रगति के रास्ते पर चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन इन आतंकवादियों की वजह से हम अपनी नीतियों को पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और गांवों के उन लोगों को, जिन के लिए हमने योजनाएं बना रखी हैं, उन को उस हद तक लाभ नहीं पहुंचा पा रहा है, जितना कि उन को लाभ मिलना चाहिए।

आज ये टेररिस्ट्स विदेशियों की शकलों में हैं और अपने देश के भीतर भी कुछ ऐसे दलाल हैं और कुछ ऐसी पार्टियां हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिकता से भरपूर हैं और विदेशी शक्तियों से मिल कर उन्होंने आज देश में एक आतंकवाद का माहौल खड़ा कर रखा है। एशियाड के पूर्व भी इन आतंकवादियों ने और पृथकतावादियों ने अपनी गतिविधि को बढ़ाया था और जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्टेडियम में प्रथम दिन ही रिवाल्वर ले कर आतंक को फैलाने का प्रयास किया था लेकिन भारत सरकार ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उस स्थिति पर काबू पाया और एशियाड बड़ा सफल रहा। उसी तरह से इन आतंकवादियों पर चाहे वे पृथकतावादियों की वजह से और चाहे उग्रवादियों की वजह से, चाहे पंजाब की वजह से या

आसाम की बजह से हो, फाबू पाना होगा। पंजाब के माहौल पर कई धार्मिक मांगें थीं। उन मांगों को हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मान लिया है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी अकाली दल के नेता की प्रतिक्रिया देखी। उन्होंने कहा कि यह फ्राड है। क्या यह लोग एक तरह से भारत में माहौल को खराब नहीं करना चाहते हैं जिससे कि देश की एकता खत्म हो, हमारी जो संवैधानिक रचना है, उस पर कुठाराघात हो? ऐसे माहौल में आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो कदम उठाया है, उसके लिए इन विपक्ष में बैठने वाले लोगों को भी सहयोग देना चाहिए।

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे माहौल में आपकी जो उदार नीतियां हैं, उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन आना चाहिए। अगर उनमें परिवर्तन नहीं लाया गया तो देश की जो व्यवस्था है, जिसको हम 33 वर्षों से चलाते आ रहे हैं, उसको आघात लगेगा। कहा गया है—

विनय न मानत जल्दी जड़, गया तीन दिन बीत बोले राम सकोप तब भय बिन होत न प्रीत ॥

जब तक इस देश में विशेष तत्वों, विशेष लोगों के खिलाफ भय की बात नहीं की जाएगी, उन पर कार्यवाही करने की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी तब तक इस देश को टुकड़े होने से नहीं बचाया जा सकता।

आज कहीं पर धर्म के नाम पर लड़ाई चल रही है, कहीं पर क्षेत्रीयता की भावना को ले कर लड़ाई चल रही है, कहीं पर भाषा को ले कर लड़ाई चल रही है। ऐसे माहौल में जिन पर

भारत की मर्यादा की सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी है, उनकी अपनी उदार नीतियों में ऐसा परिवर्तन लाना होगा जो यहां की जनता को खुशहाली के रास्ते पर ले जाए और भारत की एकता को बरकरार रखे, बनाये रखे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो असम में या पंजाब में घटनाएं घट रही हैं, जैसा कि हमने अभी कहा कि अपनी उदार नीतियों में परिवर्तन लाना होगा, वहां यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो फौज से भी काम लेना चाहिए और ऐसे तत्वों को, जो देशद्रोही हैं, खोज कर मौत के घाट उतार देना चाहिए। जो देश की एकता पर खुल्लमखुल्ला प्रहार कर रहे हैं उन के साथ कोई उदारता नहीं बरती जानी चाहिए। भारत माता की वन्दना करने वाले आर०एस०एस० और बी०जे० पी० के लोग अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदलें। अगर भारत माता की वन्दना करने वाले लोग अपने दृष्टिकोण को नहीं बदलेंगे तो आज जो असम की हालत है, पंजाब की जो हालत है, या अभी जो दक्षिण में चुनाव हुए और क्षेत्रीयता की भावना को ले कर हुए तो इससे देश टुकड़े में बट जाएगा।

इन चुनावों में क्या हुआ? बी०जे० पी० या अन्य पार्टी के लोगों ने खुल्लमखुल्ला इस बात का प्रचार किया कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफ मत दो। आंध्र प्रदेश में और कर्नाटक में चुनावों में क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों को सहयोग देने की बात कही। लेकिन इसका परिणाम क्या निकला? वे कहां रह गये? उन पार्टियों के सारे उम्मीदवारों की जमानतें जप्त हो गयीं। बी०जे०पी० ने सौ सीटों पर चुनाव लड़ा और सौ सीटों पर ही वे हार गये। उनके सारे उम्मीदवारों की जमानतें जप्त हो गयीं। उनका तो मटियामेट हो गया,

[श्री कुंदर राम]

लेकिन कांग्रेस आई तो रही। इस तरह से अपनी गर्दन पर ही उन्होंने चारू चनाया वे इस बात को भूल गये कि हम भारत माता की वन्दना करते हैं और क्षेत्रीयता की भावना को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं कि वे इस बात को भूल गये कि इससे भारत माता के टुकड़े भी हो सकते हैं और इससे कितना अधिक नुकसान हो सकता है। इस तरह से आमाम भी निकल सकता है पंजाब की क्या दशा हो रही है? जो मांगें वे कर रहे हैं और आमाम में जिस तरह के नारे लगाए जा रहे हैं उनसे स्पष्ट होता है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान से अलग होना चाहते हैं इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि इस उदार नति में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि इस अखंडता के माहौल को बनाए रखा जा सके अगर इसके लिए कड़े से कड़े उपायों की आवश्यकता पड़े तो वे भी किए जाने चाहिए हम विरोधी दलों से भी आग्रह करेंगे कि वे प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हाथ मजबूत करें उन्होंने जो भी स्टेटमेंट पंजाब और असम के बारे में दिए हैं उनमें उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की एकता की बात की है इस तरह की अच्छी नीतियों को विरोधी दलों द्वारा बल दिया जाना चाहिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी आर्थिक क्रांति का माहौल खड़ा हो चुका है और उनकी आलोचनाएं आर्थिक क्रांति पर हो सकती हैं हम अपना सर झुका सकते हैं लेकिन आर्थिक नीतियों को लेकर इतनी तीव्रता से इतने दृढ़संकल्प से हम आगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में उनकी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि विश्व में आणविक शक्ति में हमारा चौथा स्थान है, उद्योग में छठा स्थान है वैज्ञानिक शक्ति में छठा स्थान है दुनिया के छोटे नवोदित राष्ट्र हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं वे सोचते हैं कि इनसे हमें मदद मिल सकती है ऐसे माहौल को बरकरार रखने में यदि विपक्ष का सहयोग हमें मिलता है तो दुनिया के

शक्तिशाली देश हमारे सामने घुटने टेक सकते हैं इसलिए हमें आज इस माहौल को बरकरार रखना है मैं थोड़े शब्दों में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा जिस तरह से राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में गागर में सागर भरा है।

मैं विपक्ष के लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे यहां पर और विधानसभाओं में अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं कि हम आर्थिक फ्रंट पर प्रगति नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो आया है वह एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जिस तरह से हनुमानजी धौलगिरि पर्वत को लंका से उठा लाए थे जिस वक्त लक्ष्मण को बाण लगा था वे जखमी थे सारे स्रोतों को योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान के माध्यम से देश में, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा जो सभी अंगों को छू लेती है इस तरह का यह कार्यक्रम लाया गया है यह कार्यक्रम धौलगिरि पर्वत के समान है जो हनुमान जी लाए थे यह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम धौलगिरि पर्वत की संजीवनी बूटी है उसके समान है जो आर्थिक शक्ति है उसकी मंशा से श्रोत-प्रोत है लक्ष्मण रूपी जखमी गरीब लोगों को कमजोर वर्गों को अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासी लोगों को बहुत लाभ पहुंचाने वाला है

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are mentioning my name without taking my permission. Once you mentioned, I was keeping quiet; you mentioned second time. So, I thought, I should put the record straight.

श्री कुंदर राम : मैंने श्रीमान् का नाम जरूर लिया है लेकिन यह कहानी मैं रामायण से निकालकर बोल रहा हूँ भारतीय इतिहास के पन्नों से तभी विपक्ष के लोगों का इतिहास बन सकेगा आज अपने देश में आर्थिक लड़ाई चल रही है इसमें पालिटिकल लड़ाई नहीं लानी चाहिए। कांस्टी-

ट्यूशन व व्यवस्था है उसको फॉलो करने की जरूरत है। आज विपक्षियों का प्रहार हमेशा देश के लिए जो इन्टरेस्ट है, वैसी नीतियों पर होता है। अगर उनका प्रहार जागृत हो, काबिले-तारीफ हो तो माना भी जाता है।

उपाय्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं योजना की तरफ जाना चाहता हूँ। आज जिस शहर में 12वाँ अस्पताल है हाँ 13वाँ भी बन जाता है। योजना मंत्री को इसकी तरफ देखने की जरूरत है। उनकी दृष्टि वहाँ जानी चाहिए, जहाँ सड़क नहीं है, अस्पताल नहीं है वहाँ सड़क और अस्पताल बनें। जहाँ हवाई अड्डे हैं, जहाँ ट्रक और बसें चलती हैं वहीं पर सड़क का निर्माण हो रहा है। आज देहात का पैसा, किसानों और गरीबों का पैसा कर के रूप में सरकारी खजाने में आता है और सरकारी खजाने में आने के बाद वह किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है, इसको देखने की जरूरत है। योजना विभाग को यह देखना चाहिए कि जहाँ सड़क और अस्पताल नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर निर्माण हो। लेकिन, आज इसके विपरीत हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं उनका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

अब आप शिक्षा पद्धति को ले लीजिए। आज हम अपनी पुरानी शिक्षा पद्धति को भूल चुके हैं। जो शिक्षा साबरमती के आश्रम में या विद्यापीठ में होती थी, वह समाप्त हो गई है। आज सब अंग्रेजी-दां हो गए हैं, पश्चिमी विचारों से ओत-प्रोत होते चले जा रहे हैं। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि भारतीय संस्कृति को भूलते ले जा रहे हैं। मैं कल एक परिवार में गया था, जहाँ पर एक छोटा बालक शिशु सदन में पढ़ता है। वह हमको नहीं जानता था लेकिन उसने कहा— आपने कीमत क्यों बढ़ा दी? मैंने कहा, हमने कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई है। उसकी

माँ ने कहा, तुम कैसे कहते हो कि इन्होंने कीमत बढ़ा दी। उसने कहा, इनकी पोशाक से पता चलता है कि इन्होंने कीमत बढ़ाई है। इस प्रकार की बातें हम देखते हैं। मैं यह सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे स्कूल आपके यहाँ चल रहे हैं।

13.59 hrs.

(Shri N. K. Shejwalkar in the Chair)

मैं दिल्ली के बारे में बता रहा हूँ जहाँ सैकड़ों स्कूल चल रहे हैं और जहाँ साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना से पढ़ाया जा रहा है। दस बरस के बाद जो संविधान में आपकी धर्म-निरपेक्षता की व्यवस्था है, उस पर प्रहार होने वाला है। जो अंग्रेजी-दां होते चले जा रहे हैं, वे अपनी संस्कृति को भूल चुके हैं और पश्चिम की तरफ देख रहे हैं। आप अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति की तरफ थोड़ी सी दृष्टि रखिए। और उसमें पहल कीजिए ताकि अपनी शिक्षा जनहित में हो, भारतीय संस्कृति के आलोक में हो।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं की तरफ देखिये। आज बजट भी आने वाला है। रेल बजट पेश हो चुका है। यह सम्भावनाएं बढ़ गई हैं कि इसका बोझ सब पर पड़ेगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बोझ कम से कम गरीबों पर न पड़े। इसका इंतजाम आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से जो सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट है उस पर उसको मिलना चाहिए। कपड़ा और अन्न अवश्य मिलना चाहिये। सम्भावना है कि बजट में बहुत सी चीजों पर मूल्य बढ़ सकता है। प्रश्न यह है कि खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति पर गरीबों पर बोझ न पड़े। और अगर उन पर भार पड़ेगा तो प्रशासन पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

[श्री कुंवर राम]

सभापति जी आज पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों, चाहे लोक सभा के या राज्य सभा के, या विधान सभा या विधान परिषद् के सदस्य हों अगर उनका जीवन चरित्र देखें, "हूज हू" देखें, तो पाएंगे कि 95 प्रतिशत सदस्यों का शौक है हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की प्रगति के लिए काम करना। हम उठाते गये सब ने इसका जिक्र किया कि वह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बीच काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन 33 वर्ष हो गए जो देहात में रहने वाला अनुसूचित जाति का है उसके घर में 4 ईंटें आज तक नहीं लगी हैं। उसके लिए सारी योजनाओं में व्यवस्था की गई लेकिन उसको अफसर और कार्यकर्ता खा जाते हैं और अपने मकान बना लेते हैं लेकिन हरिजन का कुछ भला नहीं होता। तो 33 वर्ष की आजादी में एक एक पोली-टीसियन, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, चाहे वह एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० हो, सभी ने अपने जीवन चरित्र में इस बात की व्याख्या जरूर की है कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के उत्थान के लिये काम करें। तो क्या कहीं मजाक तो नहीं हो रहा है कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के साथ? देहात में रहने वाला जो अमीर किसान है उसके घर में तो ईंटें लगी हैं, लेकिन क्या वजह है कि झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले के घर में जो दिन भर धूप में काम करता है, एक ईंट नहीं लगी है। बड़ा किसान छाता लेकर आड़ी पर खड़ा रहता है और जो मजदूर खेत से घर लटता है किसान के घर पर बैल बांधने के लिये तो किसान देखता है अपने बैल का पेट। उस इन्सान का पेट नहीं देखता जो जमीन से सोना पैदा करता है। जहां इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति हो, श्रम की मर्यादा इस तरह से हो और 33 साल हो रहे हैं हम उनके लिए कहते हैं स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान बना दी है, लेकिन

उसका लाभ उन गरीबों को नहीं मिल रहा है। और अगर लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा और स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के नाम पर सारा रुपया गरीबों का अमीरों के पेट में जायेगा तो आन्दोलन खड़ा हो कर रहेगा यह मैं सरकार को बतला देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपका समय हो चुका है कृपया अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री कुंवर राम : आज ऐसे गरीबों को जो अपने पेट के लिए आवाज उठा लेते हैं तो उसको नक्सली कह कर मार दिया जाता है। इसके लिए सरकार का बार-बार ध्यान दिलाया जा रहा है अगर कोई किसी गरीब को नक्सली कहता है तो पहले उसकी जांच कर लें, फिर उसको मारो, —लेकिन सरकार उसको प्रोटेक्शन देने में असफल रही है, इसलिए कि आज चुनाव, सस्ता नहीं है, मंहगा है। इन्साफ सस्ता नहीं है, बहुत मंहगा है, इन्साफ ऐसा मंहगा है कि गरीब अगर आज फांसी पर भी चढ़ जाता है तो उसको यह भी पता नहीं है अंग्रेजी भाषा की वजह से कि उसके वकील ने किसी कोर्ट में दलील में क्या कहा है और जज ने क्या फसला किया है और क्यों ऐसा किया है। आज फांसी के तख्ते पर ऐसी व्यवस्था में क्यों वह लटके ?

जहां समाज की व्यवस्था ऐसी हो तो हमें सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा और सब तरफ अनुशासन लाने के लिये हमें एक प्लेटफार्म तैयार करना पड़ेगा, कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। बगैर इन्साफ के देश आगे नहीं चल सकता है। इन्साफ की तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे। अगर इन्साफ होगा तो देश में बहुत से फ्रंट पर जो असुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, वह समाप्त हो जायेंगी।

समाप्ति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री कुंवर राम : मैं कुछ मांगे रखकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा ।

भुखमरी को मिटाना बहुत जरूरी है । इसके लिये कानून बनाना बहुत जरूरी है । नौकरी में अगर किसी परिवार के 3,3 आदमी लग हैं, या किसी डिपार्टमेंट में 3 आदमी लगे हैं तो उसको खत्म करना चाहिए । जिस परिवार में लोग पढ़े-लिख बठ हुए हैं, उसको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए । किसी व्यक्ति के पास तीन-तीन मोटर गाड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए, अगर हैं तो उसको वापिस लेना चाहिए । किसी के तीन-तीन टेलीफोन लगे हैं तो उसको वापिस लें । समानता की नीति को अपनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए ।

भारत एक गांव का देश है । शहर में प्रशासन है, देहात में प्रशासन नहीं है । गांव में आज सुरक्षा नहीं है । देहात की लाइफ को प्रोटैक्ट किया जाये । आज देहात की लाइफ बहुत अशांत है । शाम को कोई बठ नहीं सकता । खेत से किसान वापस जा सकता है या नहीं, यह पता नहीं चलता ।

1983-84 का जो बजट आज भूव हो रहा है, उसमें यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए, गारन्टी दी जानी चाहिए कि गरीब को कपड़ा, खाद्यान्न और दूध सस्ते दामों पर मिलेगा ।

कोसी योजना प्रथम योजना का भाग है, लेकिन वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई, उसको जल्द से जल्द पूरा करना चाहिए ।

राजस्थान में जो नहर योजना है, उसके बारे में एक कहावत है कि बालू

सड़े तो सोना झड़े । उसको पूरा करना चाहिए । वह देश के लिये एक बहुत लाभदायक योजना है । वह मुल्क को खाना देगी ।

बिहार की योजनाओं के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने माना है कि सिंहभूम में एक स्टील प्लांट होना चाहिए, कहलगांव में एक ताप बिजली घर की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, बरौनी में पैंट्रो-कम्प्लेक्स होना चाहिए, नवादा में उद्योग होना चाहिए, अपर सकरी योजना सिंचाई की योजना है, जो कि खटाई में पड़ी है, उसे सरकार को आगे निकालना चाहिये । वहां मुख्य न्यायाधीश का पद रिक्त पड़ा है, उसको भरना चाहिए । पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिणत करना चाहिये ।

अफसोस की बात है कि कोयलकारो योजना आपकी प्लान में है जिसकी सारी स्वीकृति हो रही है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसका सारा खर्च अपने सिर पर ले लिया है, लेकिन उसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है । एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में कहा गया है कि उसके लिये जमीन नहीं मिल पाई है । अगर जमीन नहीं मिल पाई है तो जो बिहार सरकार के दोषी आदमी हैं, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये ।

नालन्दा पाली इंस्टीट्यूट को विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिये । और इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट, जिसका अभी शिथिलान्यास हो चुका है, के लिये पूरा फंड देकर उसका निर्माण पूरा करना चाहिए ।

गंगा नदी से बिहार को कोई फायदा नहीं है । बिहार को भी फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए उसमें लिफ्ट इरीगेशन का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए । इतनी बड़ी नदी

[श्री कृंवर राम]

होने के बावजूद बिहार हमेशा सूखे के चपेट में रहता है। अतः लिफ्ट इरीगेशन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। मोकामा टाल को दो-तीन फसली बनाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहकर बैठ जाऊंगा कि उच्च न्यायालयों में भी उसी प्रकार से आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस प्रकार से अन्य जगह है। कांस्टीट्यूशन प्राविजन होने के बावजूद उच्च न्यायालयों में अभी तक उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है अतः इसके लिए यदि कोई अमेन्डमेन्ट करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसको करने के पश्चात् आरक्षण की व्यवस्था वहां पर की जानी चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपको बार-बार जो घंटी बजाने का कष्ट दिया उसके लिए क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

श्री० विरल कुमार शर्मा (चितौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने कृपापूर्वक जो अभिभाषण सदन के सम्मुख दिया है उसपर रखे गए धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

हम पिछले तीन वर्षों से आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं परन्तु मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि विपक्ष को हमारी उपलब्धियां दिखलाई क्यों नहीं देती हैं। जो कठिनाइयां देश के सामने हैं उनको तो वे बहुत बड़ा-चढ़ाकर बतलाते हैं लेकिन जहां तक हमारी उपलब्धियों का सवाल है

वह उनको दिखाई नहीं देता। आज हम 90 प्रतिशत आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ चुके हैं। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों, किसानों, टैक्नीशियनों ने कितनी अधिक प्रगति की है इसको अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता। अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी हमने जो सफलताएँ प्राप्त की हैं वह एक कीर्तिमान हैं। रोहणी 560 को भेजकर स्पेस में जाने की हमारी जो तैयारियां हैं उन्हें अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता। इसी प्रकार से दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर अनुसन्धान के लिए जो दो अभियान दल गए हैं उनको भी अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता। उन्होंने भी नये कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हमने समुद्र इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में एक स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है। इसके अलावा हमारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि एशियाड है जिसने हमारे लिये अलंपिक का द्वार खोल दिया है।

यदि हम पिछली सरकार की बातों का अवलोकन करें तो पता लगेगा कि उस समय हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध बहुत बिगड़ गए थे परन्तु पिछले तीन सालों में श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध न केवल सुधरे हैं बल्कि उनमें एक नया कीर्तिमान सामने आया है। इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण यह है कि भारत में सातवां गुटनिरपेक्ष सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है। इतिहास में पहली बार सौ राष्ट्राध्यक्ष इस सम्मेलन में यहां भाग लेंगे। विकासशील राष्ट्रों के बारे में, उनके आर्थिक विकास के बारे में और उनके राजनीतिक भविष्य के बारे में यह सम्मेलन चर्चाएँ करेगा। पहले यह सम्मेलन बगदाद में होने जा रहा था, अक्तूबर, 1982 में यह तय हुआ कि सम्मेलन दिल्ली में किया

जाए, उसके पश्चात् इतने कम समय में इतनी अधिक तयारी कर ली गई—इसको भी अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा हमारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करना। दक्षिण में क्षेत्रवादी भावनायें फैलाने के कारण कुछ हमारी उपलब्धि नहीं हो पाई थी। परन्तु दिल्ली की जो जनता है, जिसे हम मिनि-भारत कह सकते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान का मस्तिष्क कह सकते हैं, उसने यह दिखा दिया कि आज देश की जनता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ है। उसी का यह परिणाम हुआ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष की अपना इस्तीफा देने का नाटक करना पड़ा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि असम में आज दो-तिहाई बहुमत के साथ श्री हितेश्वर सैक्या द्वारा सरकार बना ली गई है, इसको देख कर विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों में बहुत अधिक क्षोभ है। असम में चुनाव कराना एक संवैधानिक अनिवार्यता थी। हम संविधान से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते थे, परन्तु राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की खातिर वहाँ हत्याओं का जाल बिछा दिया गया, लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति की होली जलाई गई। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में चुनाव कराने के लिए वहाँ की जनता आन्दोलन कर रही है, जब कि हमारे देश में ऐसी कई पार्टियाँ थी, जिन्होंने चुनाव न कराने के लिए अपने पक्षधर को मजबूत किया। लगातार वहाँ तीन वर्ष से समझौते की बात हो रही है। कभी सन-आफ-सायल के नाम पर झगड़ा, विदेशी नागरिकों के नाम पर झगड़ा, आखिर समझौते की भी एक हद होती है। इस आधार पर कब तक चुनाव को रोका जा सकता था। यह कितनी बिडम्बना है कि देश का नागरिक दूसरे राज्य में जाने

पर विदेशी हो जाए। असम में बिहारी, बंगाली और राजस्थानी विदेशी हो जायें। इस बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो अलोकतान्त्रिक प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई, उसमें भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जनता पार्टी और लोकदल के लोगों ने समर्थन किया।

विरोधी दल के लोग अपने आपको गांधीवादी कहते हैं। उन्होंने गांधी जी की समाधि पर जा कर इस बात की शपथ खाई थी कि हम गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों को मानेंगे। गांधी जी ने चोर-चोरी कांड के नाम पर अपना सारा आन्दोलन खत्म कर दिया, लेकिन इन पार्टियों ने इस आन्दोलन में और अधिक घी डालने का काम किया। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ इस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ उन्हें शोभा नहीं देती हैं। दूसरी ओर अब अकालियों के नाम पर आग सुलगाने की तैयारी की जा रही है। मैं ज्यादा इस बारे में विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ। केवल राजस्थान से सम्बन्धित जो बात है, सिर्फ उसी जिक्र करना चाहूंगी। अकालियों का मांग है कि रावी-ब्यास का पानी जो राजस्थान को दिया जाता है, उसको कम कर दिया जाए। इस प्रकार की बात राजस्थान के लिए कहना, जो कि सूखे और अकाल से ग्रसित रहता है, एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 को सस झौता हुआ था। उसके उपेक्षा करना एक बहुत ही घोर निराशा की बात है। 1955 में यह तय हुआ था कि राजस्थान को 87 लाख घन-फुट पानी दिया जाएगा। इसके बाद 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि एक लाख यूनिट पानी दिल्ली के लिए कम कर दिया जाएगा। हमने इसको मान लिया लेकिन फिर भी इस बात पर अड़े रहना कि राजस्थान को पानी कम दिया जाए, उचित नहीं है। राजस्थान के हिस्से का एक बूंद पानी भी यदि कम किया गया तो राजस्थान की जनता के लिए यह

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

घोर अन्याय होगा। इसी के आधार पर हमने राजस्थान कनाल योजना बनाई है, जिस पर हम अब तक 550 करोड़ रु० से 600 करोड़ रु० तक व्यय कर चुके हैं। इस योजना को हमने अपने खून-पसीनेसे सींचा है। दूसरी योजनाओं का काट कर इसका बनाने की कोशिश की है लेकिन आज यदि पानी को कम कर दिया गया तो यह राजस्थान की जनता के लिए खून-खोलने की बात हो जाएगी। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि राजस्थान का जब खून खौल उठता है तो उस का क्या परिणाम होता है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से अकालियों से कहना चाहूंगी कि राजस्थान के हिस्से का एक बूंद पानी भी कम करना उन के लिए बहुत ही विडम्बना होगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी—रावी-ब्यास नदियां का उद्गम

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैंने तो अभी दो मिनट ही बोला है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप की घंटा शायद अलग है, यहां की घड़ी में 9 मिनट हो चुके हैं, आप को 10 मिनट तक बोलना है ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं यह निवेदन कर रही थी कि रावी ब्यास नदियों का उद्गम पंजाब में नहीं है बल्कि हिमालय में है, जम्मू काश्मीर में है, इसलिए उन का एक बूंद भी पानी कम करने का अधिकार नहीं है। पंजाब के पास पानी पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा स्रोत हैं अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड वाटर भी है, इस लिये 1955 के समझौते से मुकरने वाली बात उनके लिए शोभा नहीं देती है। इसलिए

मेरा अनुरोध है कि राजस्थान के १६६ से का पानी कम नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारी महान उपलब्धि है। इस के माध्यम से हमारे गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को जितना फायदा पहुंचा है, इतिहास साक्षी है। किसी भी युग में किसी भी शासक द्वारा इस प्रकार का फायदा गरीबों को नहीं पहुंचा। परन्तु इस बी० सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सामने भी एक प्रश्न-चिह्न लग जाता है और वह है—पावर-कट। राजस्थान में बिजली की इतनी ज्यादा कमी है कि तमाम इण्डस्ट्रीज में 100 प्रतिशत पावर-कट है। हमारे किसानों ने अकाल से जूझते हुए अपने खून-पसीने से जो थोड़ी-बहुत फसल बोई थी वह भी बिजली के अभाव में खूब सूख रही है। राजस्थान को 200 लाख यूनिट्स की आवश्यकता है लेकिन उसे मिल रहा है—केवल 90 लाख यूनिट। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि हमारी बिजली की कमी दूर की जानी चाहिए। बदरपुर से भी हमें बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। राणा प्रताप सागर एटामिक प्लांट बहुत दिनों से खराब पड़ा है। उस की एक इकाई शुरू होती है तो दूसरी खराब हो जाती है। कुछ दिन पहले 25 दिनों से खराब एक इकाई ठीक हुई थी। कोटा थर्मल पावर प्लांट (ताप बिजली घर) की स्थापना की गई थी और यह आशा थी कि वह 15 जनवरी तक शुरू हो जायगा, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हो पाया।

राजस्थान के उत्तर-पश्चिम भाग में लिगनाइट का बहुत अधिक भण्डार है। वहां पर फालना में ताप-बिजली-घर की स्थापना की जा सकती है। यहां एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहती हूँ—पावर-जनरेशन का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार-

को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। इस को केन्द्रीय सूची में रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि सभी राज्यों की समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

आज हमारे पास थोरेनियम, यूरेनियम और प्रोटेनियम की कमी नहीं है। अथाह भण्डार हमारी भूमि के गर्भ में छिपा हुआ है। इस के आधार पर 8 इकाइयां लगाई जा सकती हैं। सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

राजस्थान के कई भागों में जिक निकलता है। दरीबामाइन्ज और अगूचा के आधार पर सुपर-जिक के कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में काफी लम्बे समय से चर्चा चल रही है। टैक्नीशियन्ज ने भी राय दी है कि इस के लिए सब से उपयुक्त स्थान राजस्थान का चित्तौड़गढ़ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि उस ऐतिहासिक स्थान पर ऐसा उद्योग लगाने से वहाँ की जनता का काफी राहत मिलेगी और जब टैक्नीशियन्ज ने ऐसी राय दे दी है तो सरकार को जल्द से जल्द स्वीकृति दे देना चाहिए।

राजस्थान में पिछले पांच सालों से भयंकर सूखा फैला हुआ है। वहाँ की जनता को पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, किसी तरह की फसल वहाँ पर पैदा नहीं हो रही है। अकाल राहत के नाम पर कुछ काम शुरू किये गये थे, लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार को मांग थी— हमारे यहाँ 22 हजार गांव तथा डेढ़-करोड़ व्यक्ति अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। उनके लिए 215 करोड़ 51 लाख रुपये मांगे थे अकाल राहत के लिए परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार से केवल 29 करोड़/ 86 लाख रुपये ही मिले। यह बहुत कम राशि है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए क्योंकि राजस्थान भयंकर सूखे

को चपेट में है और उसे बचाने के लिए निश्चित तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसका मदद करना चाहिए।

किसी भी देश को आगे जाने के लिए, उस के विकास के लिए तीन आधार-शिलाएँ हैं। एक तो स्कूल, दूसरी पंचायत और तीसरी सहकारिता। इन तीनों ही क्षेत्रों में हम ने बहुत अधिक काम किया है और राजस्थान सरकार ने एक नया प्रयोग शुरू किया है और वह है 'प्रशासन गांवों को ओर' और आने वाले वर्ष में राजस्थान का जनता को एक नये उपहार के रूप में यह एक नया प्रयोग वहाँ पर शुरू किया गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अभी तक गांव के व्यक्ति को एक महंगा, विलम्बकारी न्याय व्यवस्था मिली है और उस से वह बहुत पीड़ित रहा है। कचहरी और बर्कलों के चक्कर लगा कर वह परेशान हो जाता है। इस नये कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उसे इन परेशानियों से छुटकारा मिला है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम 'प्रशासन गांवों को ओर' राजस्थान के अलावा देश के अन्य प्रान्तों में भी शुरू किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ पर गरबों को आसानी से न्याय मिल सके। छोटी छोटी खामियों की वजह से वे जमीन के मालिक नहीं बन पाते और जमीन का विकास करने के लिए वे बैंकों से लोन नहीं ले पाते। इन सब सुविधाओं को जुटाने के लिए 'प्रशासन गांवों को ओर' जैसे कार्यक्रम के लिए सभी प्रदेशों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यही कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारा जो विरोधी पक्ष है, उसको निकारात्मक भूमिका छोड़ कर एक रचनात्मक सहयोग हमको देना चाहिये जिससे हम सब मिल कर देश को आगे बढ़ा सकें। यदि निकारात्मक भूमिका बनी

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

रहेगा, और बम्बई में जो मजदूरों का हड़ताल कपड़ा मिलों में चल रहा है, अकालियों की जो मांगें हैं या आसाम में जो चिगारियां बहक रहा हैं, उन में यह घी डालने का काम होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद प्रताप का समर्थन करती हूं ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I do not want to be unduly harsh, but look at the clock. For a long time, there is no Minister of the Cabinet rank. I waited for the customary lunch hour to be over. After all, we can understand that the sanctity of this House has been much undermined by the frontal attacks on democracy and scuttling the sanctity of the Budget. Still a residuary honour is left at least. This is not the first time that such a situation has arisen on the debate on the President's Address. Therefore, my strong plea is to adjourn the House till some Cabinet Minister has the courtesy to enter and see that the honour and respect of the House is duly maintained.

MR. CHAIRMAN You have expressed your views very strongly and forcefully. I think, leave it to them to realise it.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The Cabinet Minister is just coming.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I also share the concern of our distinguished friend, Mr. Banatwalla that the Government should not show this kind of attitude when an important document like that of the President Address is being discussed.

However, I rise to express my regret that the President's Address, as a matter of fact, does not reflect the real situation now prevailing in the

country. Because of limitation of time, you cannot expect me to give in details as to how I made that observation that the President's Address does not reflect the actual reality of life in the country. I will only put across two or three instances which I believe would convince the House that the President's Address lacks the reality which obtains today. The President has been pleased to remark on page No. 1 paragraph 2 that the public distribution system was expanded and made more efficient. I think you would permit me to explode this myth. If you are aware of the actual state of affairs regarding the stock of the foodgrains in our country, you would know that the total foodgrains stock was no more than 15.5 million tonnes as on July 1, 1982. This was the stock with the Government. Out of this, 10 million tonnes was wheat and about 5 million tonnes was rice. You will be astonished to know that 50 per cent of the stock was not fit for human consumption. So, naturally the Government stock did not exceed more than 10.5 million tonnes as on July 1, 1982. As you are aware, the offtake from public distribution system is currently reported to be of the order of 15 million tonnes per annum which

will be the stock position with the Government till we reach May 1, Rice procurement can never exceed more than five million tonnes in our country. This year it is believed, and it should be accepted also, that because of the drought conditions prevailing over a large part of the country, the rice stock cannot exceed more than 3 million tonnes. By this time the Government have, in their wisdom, imported 2.5 million tonnes of wheat from foreign countries. Naturally, the total food stock left till May 1 would be 10.5 million tonnes which would be the residuary plus 3 million tonnes which might be in the form of procurement of rice and 2.5 million tonnes by way of imports. Out of these, the total requirement for the public distribution system will come to 12.5 mil-

lion tonnes, leaving only 3.5 million tonnes for the rest of the year. I think, the President should have known all these things that the stock position of the country is very precarious and there is no possibility for the continuance of the supply through the public distribution system. My friend Banatwalla was mentioning about the Kerala situation. I can also mention about the situation in West Bengal. There are vast areas of our country which are denied the supply of foodgrains through public distribution system. Even if we accept that this public distribution system can be continued, I have got great doubts that it will be possible because of the food situation which I have just now mentioned. There are other points also to be taken into consideration. If there is no cheaper rice available outside the scope of public distribution system because public distribution system is not there all over the country and is limited only to towns and urban areas (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is in rural areas also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Not so much. You will agree with me that we have not been able to cover the entire rural areas. This is the reality of the situation. You may deny the reality—you may have that satisfaction; I do not grudge it—but the reality is that the public distribution system does not cover the far-flung villages of our country. Therefore, even if you continue the public distribution system, there is need for providing cheaper foodgrains for the rural masses, which means the necessity for larger procurement. I say that the Government have failed to make adequate arrangements for mopping up the surplus from the cultivators.

Then there is the question of purchasing power. Unless you provide the purchasing power to the rural masses, even if rice is available, they cannot purchase it. As a matter of fact, while the necessity or the need

of the hour is to extend the NREP, I am bound to say that it is being whittled down. Therefore, the satisfaction expressed by the President is in no way related to the actual situation of our country, particularly with regard to foodgrains.

The Address says:

“This year the Central Government would be releasing to the States about Rs. 7,000 million (Rs. 700 crores), the highest in any year for relief to victims of drought, floods and cyclones.”

It may be that this is the highest figure; I do not controvert it. But what is the actual need for providing adequate relief to the drought, flood and cyclone affected people? Here I will quote the editorial comment of the *Economic Times* of 13th September 1982:

“For the four States of the eastern zone alone, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam the total bill for drought and floods would come to about Rs. 2,000 crores.”

While according to the editorial comment of the *Economic Times*, Rs. 2,000 crores are required to meet the requirements of the drought, flood and cyclone affected people in the eastern region comprising only four States, the President's Address, expresses satisfaction that the highest amount of money has been allotted for this purpose.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So, this does is only the Central share. The States have also to contribute their share.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His time is up. He has taken ten minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So, this does not reflect the actual situation prevailing in the country.

Then I come to the 20-Point Programme, the most tom-tommed programme, which every member from that side has been referring to umpteen times, especially the success part

[Shri Chitta Basu]

of it. I am quoting the figures supplied by the State Government upto the end of August 1982.

Sir, as regards the programme of land allotment to the landless, it is 70 per cent, Mr. Minister, of your target. In respect of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Mr. Minister, it is only 16 per cent of your target; about rural employment it is only 28 per cent; about rehabilitation of bonded labour, it is only 27.5 per cent; about house sites allotment it is only 19.9 per cent; about slum improvement, it is only 20 per cent; about housing for economically weaker sections, it is only 24 per cent; as regards village electrification it is only 24 per cent; about bio-gas plant etc. it is only 11 per cent; for drinking water projects it is 35 per cent.

These are the figures given by the Congress(I) run State Governments. It is the compilation of figures that they have given (*Interruption*). There is no doubt about the fact that these figures are also inflated. The reality is that even a fraction of it has not been implemented. Therefore, again the President has not apprised the House or the countrymen of the real situation obtaining in our country.

Sir, again, I want to tell them that this kind of 20-point programme is not going to solve the basic problem of our country. If you want to lift the rural masses from the abysmal poverty, there should be structural changes in the society. By 'structural changes' in the society, I mean there should be radical change of income, assets and distribution, whereas the 20-point programme retains the existing exploited system and by retaining the exploited system you cannot lift the village masses from the morass of abysmal poverty. Therefore, Sir, the President again has not the courage to tell the truth to the country and to the House.

Sir, the President has been pleased to mention about industrial relations in our country. I would only men-

tion some figures again to prove that his statement is not related to the actual state of affairs.

The number of mandays lost in 1981 went beyond 25 millions, i.e., 4 millions above the 1980 figure, though it was over 35 millions in 1979. The number of mandays lost in the public sector almost doubled in 1981, and in 1982 the figure has reached, Mr. Vyas, ... (*Interruptions*).

Again, Sir, one important thing to be taken note of is, what is the number of mandays lost due to lock-out? Mr. Vyas is very much eloquent to say that it is because of the Opposition Parties, it is because of the activities of trade unions that the number of mandays lost has increased. Does he know what is the number of mandays lost due to the lock-out? Lock-out has increased.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Lock-out and closure.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Lock-out and closure, yes. But I have not included 'closure'. I am mentioning only about lock-out.

Lock-out today has become a potent weapon in the hands of employers. I will come to that later on, if you permit me. In 1978, while the number of mandays lost due to strike was 15,000, due to lock-out it was 12,000 and something. In 1979, the number of mandays lost due to strikes was 25,000 and due to lock-out it was about 8,000. In 1981, Sir, the number of mandays lost due to strike was 15,000 and odd and the number of mandays lost due to lock-out was 10,306 except in 1979 when at least 40 per cent of the mandays lost was due to the lock-out. Sir, lock-out has become a coercive weapon in the hands of employers, and this is the actual state of affairs regarding industrial relations.

Sir, I am sorry to mention that the President has not been pleased to identify the particular reasons for the deteriorating industrial relations in

our country. I can say with all the emphasis at my command that it is because of the anti-labour policy pursued by the Government during the past one or two years that the industrial relation has deteriorated so much. Again to-day I want to warn them that if they continue to pursue this kind of policy, the industrial relation will further deteriorate and the working class of our country is not going to take your assault lying low.

The President has not really depicted the actual state of affairs in our country and, therefore, I regret I cannot associate myself with the Motion of Thanks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi is not there. Shri Viridhi Chander Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चण्ड जैन (बाड़मेर) :
सभारति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जो के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव जो हमारे नेता श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड़ी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका अनुमोदन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण अच्छे तरह से पढ़ा है। उन्होंने उसके पेज नं० 2, पैरा नं० 24 में कहा है :—

“माननीय सदस्यगण संसार में आर्थिक और राजनैतिक संकटों के कारण जो तनाव बढ़ा है, उसका मुकाबला भारत केवल चौकसी, एकाग्रता और अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता के इष्टतम उपयोग द्वारा ही कर सकता है। भ्रष्टाचार, और अकुशलता से जूझने के अलावा, यह भी सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि मतभेदों को इस तरह प्रकट न किया जाये जिससे हिंसा भड़के या हमारी धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था कमजोर हो।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में हम अपनी स्थिरता और प्रगति को बरकरार रख सके हैं। मेरा हार्दिक अनुरोध है कि समस्त राष्ट्र भारत का अखण्डता को बनाए रखने और उसके कल्याण तथा सम्मान को बढ़ाने के लिए मिलकर काम करे।”

यह एक विशेष पैरा है और मैं इससे विशेष तौर से प्रभावित हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है अभी जो पृथक्तावादी ताकतें सम्प्रदायवादी ताकतें क्षेत्रीय पार्टियां देश में पनप रही हैं, वह हमारे लिए चुनौती हैं। उनका हमें सामना करना है। इन चुनौतियों का कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी ही सामना कर सकती है, और राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत कर सकता है हमारी पार्टी ही कर सकता है। दूसरी कोई पार्टी देश में नहीं है, जो राष्ट्रीय एकता को कायम कर सके और देश को मजबूत कर सके।

अभी जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और जब क्षेत्रीय पार्टियां पनपी हैं विशेष कर दक्षिण में पनपी हैं, उनसे हमें बहुत ही चौंकस होना है और हमें अपनी पार्टी को भी मजबूत करना है। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, केन्द्र को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे तो इससे राष्ट्र को खतरा है।

इसलिए हमें इन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करना है। हमारे सामने बहुत चुनौतियां आ रही हैं, असम का प्रश्न है।

असम में जब चुनाव हुए तो उसी प्रकार की चुनौती हमारे सामने आई। चुनाव जब हुए तो वहां इन प्रतिप्रियावादी पार्टियों ने, साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियों ने

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

चुनाव का बहिष्कार कर के वहां एक हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन दिया। हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले अभी भी जो कदम उठा रहे हैं, अभी अखिल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता असम के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट कर रहे थे, वह हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं और आग सुलगाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए हमें इन पार्टियों से खतरा है। यह वहां बन्द का आन्दोलन कर रही हैं और वहां हिंसा का प्रचार कर रही हैं। असम में जो डिमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट का गठन हुआ है, उसका विरोध करने के लिए इन्होंने जो कार्यक्रम चलाया है उसका हमें डटकर मुकाबला करना है।

दूसरा प्रश्न अकार्यालयों की समस्या से सम्बन्धित है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जिस प्रकार से इस समस्या को हल कर रही हैं, जिस प्रकार से कल उन्होंने उनकी रेलिजस डिमाण्ड्स को मान लेने की घोषणा की है, उसका सारे देश ने स्वागत किया है। पंजाब ने तथा सिखों ने भी इसका स्वागत किया है। उनकी रेलिजस डिमाण्ड्स वाजिव थीं और उनको मान लेने की घोषणा समय पर की गई है। परन्तु जो उनकी राजनीतिक डिमाण्ड्स है वह इस प्रकार की हैं कि वे एक प्रान्त को दूसरे प्रान्त के मुकाबले में संघर्ष कराना चाहते हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारा राजस्थान पांच वर्षों से भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति से गुजर रहा है। जो रावी-ब्यास समझौता हुआ था उसमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया था कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में पानी पहुंचाना है। उसको सिंचित करना है। यदि 5-6 वर्षों में राजस्थान कैनल का निर्माण

हो जाता तो राजस्थान को बड़ी प्रगति होती और राजस्थान भी दूसरे प्रान्तों की तरह विकसित हो जाता। परन्तु देरी से काम किया गया। 1955 में जो समझौता हुआ था उसके कारण राष्ट्र ने पाकिस्तान को भी 110 करोड़ रुपया दिया ताकि हमारे यहां रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पानी पहुंच सके। जब पंजाब में अकार्यालयों की ही सरकार थी, उन्होंने उस समय उस समझौते के बारे में कोई बात नहीं उठाई परन्तु अब इतने वर्षों के बाद उस प्रश्न को खोलने की स्थिति पैदा की है जोकि किसी प्रकार से सही नहीं है। अभी भी रोपड़ और फीरोज़पुर हेडवर्क्स पंजाब सरकार के कंट्रोल में हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वह भारत सरकार के कंट्रोल में रहें। भाखड़ा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड के कंट्रोल में रहे। यह निर्णय तो हो चुके हैं और अब इसका कार्यान्वयन भी होना चाहिए। पंजाब में कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट होने के बावजूद जब राजस्थान कैनल में पानी का आवश्यकता होती है तब पानी नहीं मिलता है जिसके कारण वहां को फसले नष्ट हो जाती हैं। हर साल ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हेडवर्क्स भारत सरकार के नियन्त्रण में रहें।

जहां तक बेरोजगारी का सम्बन्ध है, इस देश में पांच करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं। बेरोजगारी की समस्या का दूर करने के लिए जो कदम सरकार ने उठाए हैं, वह भी सराहनीय हैं। जो एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम है या जो एन आर ई पी तथा अन्य प्रोग्राम हैं उनको यदि भली भांति क्रियान्वित किया जाए तो हमारा देश विकास कर सकता है। छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे 150 लाख परिवारों, अर्थात् 7½ करोड़ लोगों को ऊपर लाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया।

है, हम चाहते हैं इसको सही ढंग से क्रियान्वित किया जाए। मैंने राजस्थान में गांव-गांव जाकर देखने का प्रयास किया कि एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम किस प्रकार से क्रियान्वित हो रहा है तो मैंने देखा— मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस कार्यक्रम का बहुत दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। अनुदान की राशि सही रूप में गरीब आदमी तक नहीं पहुंचती है। छोट परिवारों को नहीं मिलती है, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों को नहीं मिलती है, लेकिन कार्मशियल बैंक उसमें से अपना हिस्सा ले लेता है, विकास अधिकारी अपना हिस्सा ले लेता है और प्रभावशाली सरपंच अपना हिस्सा ले लेता है वहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति बनी हुई है। इसके लिए सारे संसद् सदस्यों और विधानसभाओं के सदस्यों को सावधान हो जाना चाहिए। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास योजना के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है। 7,50 करोड़ रुपया सैण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से और 7,50 करोड़ रुपया प्रान्तीय सरकार से और 3,000 करोड़ रुपया और बैंकों से यानि 4,500 करोड़ रुपया ऋण और अनुदान से मिलेगा। इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में सभी संसद् सदस्यों को पूरी तरह से दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार एन० आर० ई० पी० के कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हो रहा है। फूड का जितना शेयर हमें मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि ड्राउट-ग्रान-एरियाज के विकास के लिए डी० पी० ए० पी० कार्यक्रम है, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है, जबकि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्र सबसे ज्यादा अकाल से प्रभावित है। यह काम भी आपने श्री एम० एस० स्वामिनाथन की

रिपोर्ट के आधार पर किया है। यह भी पता लगा है कि इस कार्यक्रम को आपने डजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में मिला दिया है। हमारी मांग है कि उसकी राशि का बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। हिली एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 170 करोड़ रुपया जो पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में थे, की जगह पर आपने 560 करोड़ रुपए कर दिए। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर आपको 500 करोड़ रुपये रखने चाहिए, जिससे वहां पर वनों का विकास हो सके। जिस प्रकार आप हिली एरियाज का प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं, असम और दूसरे क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार आपको उत्तर पश्चिम भारत का जो सीमावर्ति रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र है, उस को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, जिसको मैंने बार-बार यहां पर कहा है। हमारा 50 प्रतिशत भाग आज तक भी आल इंडिया रेडियो की आवाज को नहीं सुन पाता है। उन जगहों पर पाकिस्तान के रेडियो की आवाज आती है, जिस का वहां पर बहुत ही बड़ा असर पड़ता है। लेकिन आप टी० वी० की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, बलर टी० वी० की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। जिसको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, उसको आप नहीं दे रहे हैं। चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने पैसे की कमी कर उस कार्यक्रम की अवहलना की। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि अब काम्यूनिकेशन वर्ष चल रहा है, आपको कम से कम इस ओर ध्यान दे कर उन क्षेत्रों में कम से कम रेडियो की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जिस प्रकार डाकुओं की समस्याओं को हल किया जा रहा है, जिस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार कर रही है, वह बहुत ही घातक है। डाकुओं का आत्मसमर्पण कराकर उनका सम्मान किया जा रहा है। अभी मलखान सिंह और फूलनदेवी का स्वागत किया गया। दूसरी ओर पत्रकार उनके स्टेटमेंट और इण्टरव्यू ले रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार उनको प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ रही है, यह हमारी पालिसी के खिलाफ है। जिन्होंने इतने कत्ल किए हैं, चरित्रहीन कार्य किए हैं, उन लोगों को इस प्रकार से बढ़ावा देना, हमारी पालिसी के खिलाफ है। यह हमारी नीति के खिलाफ है। इस लिए इस कार्यक्रम के बारे में भी कुछ सोचा जाना चाहिए और हमें इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने चाहिए जिस से कि हमारी इमेज बढ़े, हमारी शक्ति बढ़े, और राष्ट्र की इज्जत बढ़े।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री उपप्रधान निरंजना (इलाहाबाद) : माननीय अधिष्ठाता जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उस के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कांग्रेस तल का सदस्य होने के नाते ही नहीं, बल्कि ईमानदारी के साथ मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार ने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के जरिए देश को जो नई दिशा दी है उस से देश का बहुत भला होने वाला है। मैं इस अवसर पर मुख्य रूप से दो-तीन बातों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में लगभग 50 हजार उचित-दर की दुकानें खोली गई हैं, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार किया गया है तथा उसे अधिक कुशल बनाया गया है। मैं बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्देश्य सही है लेकिन वितरण प्रणाली नीचे के स्तर पर सही नहीं है। जो सरकार का उद्देश्य है—उस उद्देश्य के अनुसार गरीबों को न गांवों में और न शहरों में सही समय पर और सही ढंग से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के द्वारा गल्ला मिलता है या चीनी मिलती है। हालांकि यह विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय शासन को भी देखना चाहिए कि वितरण सही ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। इस सभा के माध्यम से मैं केन्द्रीय शासन से कहना चाहता हूँ—वे एक-एक जिले को सैम्पल बना कर देखें कि वहां पर वितरण प्रणाली सही ढंग से चल रही है या नहीं चल रहा है। मैं अपने जनपद इलाहाबाद की बात जानता हूँ—वहां पर वितरण प्रणाली बहुत ज्यादा अव्यवस्थित है, सही ढंग से लोगों का गल्ला नहीं मिल रहा है, दुकानों पर गल्ला सही समय पर नहीं आता है और जो आता है वह उच्च-कोटि का नहीं होता है, निम्न-कोटि का होता है और लोगों का उचित मूल्य पर भी नहीं मिलता है। सरकार को इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इस अभिभाषण में सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि देने की बात कही गई है। मेरी जानकारी में उत्तर प्रदेश को जो जनसंख्या के हिसाब से, सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने के हिसाब से, देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, उस को सूखे की

सहायता के मद में केन्द्र से कोई धन नहीं मिला है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इन केन्द्र का दोष नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने शायद समय पर धन की मांग नहीं की, लेकिन उस गलती के बावजूद भी मैं इस सभा के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को सूखे और बाढ़ से जो नुकसान हुआ है, भले ही उन की मांग देर से आई हो या उन्होंने मांग न भी भेजी हो, लेकिन उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए जैसे अन्य राज्यों का सूखे और बाढ़ में सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी गई है, उसी तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश को भी मिलनी चाहिए।

गेहूँ और धान का वसूली के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि वसूली पर किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलता है। इस के बारे में, मान्यवर, मेरा बहुत कटु अनुभव है। जब किसान को फसल खलिहान में आती है, जब वह उस को बेचना चाहता है— उस समय सरकार की तरफ से राज्यों में उचित दाम पर खरीदने को दुकानें नहीं मिलती हैं तथा विवश हो कर किसानों को अपने गेहूँ और धान को कम दामों पर व्यापारियों को बेचना पड़ता है। किसानों को चूँकि सरकार को हर तरह की अदायगी करना होता है, इस लिए बाध्य हो कर उसे कम दामों पर बेचना पड़ता है। मेरा केन्द्रीय शासन से अनुरोध है कि वह राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दे कि जिस समय रबी और खरीफ़ की फसल आये उस के पहले ही सरकार द्वारा तय मूल्यों पर गन्ना और धान को खरीदने को दुकानें खोली जाय।

15.05 hrs.

[DR. RAJINDRA KUMAR BAJPAI in the Chair].

मान्यवर, अभी जब आन्ध्र का चुनाव हो रहा था, तो उस चुनाव

में जाने का मुझे मौका मिला था। वहाँ शासन द्वारा कपास का कीमत 550 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल मुकर्रर की गई थी लेकिन वहाँ पर 450 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल पर किसान कपास को बेचने पर बाध्य हो रहे थे क्योंकि सरकार की तरफ से कपास खरीदने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार के बारे में है। देहातों में इसका भी सही उपयोग नहीं पा रहा है। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि विभाग के लोग ज्यादातर फर्जी मास्टर रोल दिखा देते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में लिखा है कि "राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन इस वर्ष 33 करोड़ से अधिक अतिरिक्त श्रम-दिवसों का देहाती रोजगार पैदा किया जाएगा"। मेरा कहना यह है कि उतना प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और अगर इस की जांच की गई तो बहुत ज्यादा फर्जी काम पाया जाएगा। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस की जांच की जाए और हर राज्य में एक एक जिले को सैम्पुल के रूप में लेकर कितना काम मास्टर रोल पर हुआ है, और कितना सही काम हुआ है और ग़़त काम हुआ है, कितना यह देखा जाए और ग़़त काम करने वालों को दंडित किया जाए। यह मामला राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत आता है, यह सही है लेकिन क्योंकि वृन्दिय सरकार सहायता देती है और तिर राज्य सरकारें इस को चलाती हैं, इसलिए जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस चीज को देखे।

एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान और अनुसूचित जातियों के संबंध में जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, उन का फायदा नीचे स्तर के लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो इच्छा है और हमारे नेताओं की जो इच्छा है

[श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी]

और जिस भावना को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में व्यक्त किया है उस की अभिव्यक्ति गांधी में नहीं हो रही है। जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और इसका करनी पड़ेगी। उद्देश्य सही है, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है।

परिवार नियोजन के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। विरोधी पक्ष के नेता श्री जेठमलानी ने अपने भाषण के बीच नौ परिवार नियोजन के मामले में स्व. संजय गांधी की तारीफ की थी लेकिन जिस समय वह परिवार नियोजन चल रहा था तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने बड़ा हॉ-हल्ला मचाया था और कहा था कि गलत तरीके से नसबन्दी की जा रही है। . . . (बयबधन) . . . यह भी कहा गया था कि जिन लोगों की गलत नसबन्दी की गई है, जनता पार्टी का शासन आने के बाद उनको 10 हजार रु० मुआवजा देंगे। केन्द्र और राज्यों में जनता पार्टी ने 28 महीनों तक शासन किया लेकिन एक भी केस ऐसा गलत नसबन्दी का नहीं पाया, जिसको 10 हजार रु० मुआवजा देते जैसा कि इन्होंने अपने घोषणापत्र में कहा था। विरोधी पक्ष ने उस समय परिवार नियोजन को जितना नुकसान पहुंचाया उतना शायद इस देश में किसी ने नहीं पहुंचाया। मुझे अभी चीन जाने का मौका मिला था। मैं चीन में परिवार नियोजन की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। चीन ने परिवार नियोजन के मामले में ईमानदारी और सख्ती के बूते पर काफी अंकुश लगा दिया है और परिवार नियोजन को एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में वहाँ की सरकार ने माना है। वहाँ पर कुछ दंडित करने का प्रावधान नहीं है लेकिन जो लोग परिवार नियोजन को अपनाते हैं और चीन की सरकार की नीति को मानते हैं, उनको सुविधाएं

देने की बात वहाँ पर है। मैं भी इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे नियम बनाने चाहिए कि वह दंडित न करे लेकिन अगर एक परिवार दो सन्तानें पैदा करता है, तो उसको कुछ सुविधाएं देने की बात हो और जो परिवार दो सन्तानों से ज्यादा पैदा करता है, उसको दंडित तो न किया जाय लेकिन उन सुविधाओं से उनको वंचित किया जाए जो दो सन्तान पैदा करने वाले को मिलती हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह कहा गया है कि "हमारी दूरदर्शन नीति में देहाती लोगों की जरूरतों, और शिक्षा तथा विकास के लिए इस शक्तिशाली माध्यम के उपयोग पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। सभापति जी, आप उस स्थान में से आती हैं। इलाहाबाद को पूरे देश के राजनीतिक इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण रहा है और आजादी की लड़ाई इलाहाबाद से संचालित हो रही थी। धार्मिक दृष्टि से राजनीतिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से उसका बड़ा महत्व है। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से मध्य में होने की दृष्टि से इलाहाबाद में मैं समझता हूँ कि सर्वोपरि नहीं है तो किसी दूसरे इलाके से कम भी नहीं है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इलाहाबाद आज दूरदर्शन के मैप पर नहीं है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद को अविलंब दूरदर्शन के मैप पर लाया जाए। वहाँ पर पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ का माइक्रोवेव लिंक उपलब्ध है जिससे थोड़े खर्च में टेलीविजन का प्रावधान किया जा सकता है। जब देवरिया और दूसरे छोटे जिले इस व्यवस्था का लाभ उठा सकते हैं तो इलाहाबाद में दूरदर्शन की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं हो सकती, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

उद्योग के बारे में इलाहाबाद जनपद के शंकरगढ़ इलाके में सब लोग जानते हैं कि एशिया का सबसे अच्छा और दुनिया का दूसरे नंबर का सिलिकासेंड निकलता है और यहां पर दस हजार मजदूर करते हैं। लेकिन इस सिलिकासेंड से जो शीशा बनता है वह दूसरे प्रदेशों में बनता है। इसकी यहां से ढुलाई होती है, इससे शीशा महंगा पड़ता है। यहां पर ब्राडगेज लाइन है, बिजली है, सड़क है और 10 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस इलाके में शीशा बनाने का कारखाना अविलंब खोला जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजी-रोटी और काम मिल सके।

अंत में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूं। आज आसाम में जो आंदोलन हो रहा है, पंजाब में जो थोड़ा बहुत आंदोलन हो रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं विरोधी दलों के लोगों से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इनकी कथनी और करनी कहीं भी एक नहीं है। जब ये गांवों में जाते हैं तो किसानों को कहते हैं कि गेहूं का दाम बढ़ना चाहिए, गन्ने का दाम बढ़ना चाहिए, कपास का दाम बढ़ना चाहिए, धान का दाम बढ़ना चाहिए, लेकिन जब शहरों में आते हैं तो भाषण करते हैं कि गेहूं सस्ती मिलनी चाहिए, चीनी सस्ती मिलनी चाहिए, चावल सस्ता मिलना चाहिए। जब आसाम जाते हैं तो वहां लोगों से कहते हैं कि आंदोलन करना चाहिए और जब खून-खराबा होता है, जिसके जिम्मेदार वे आंदोलनकारी हैं, लेकिन उसका आरोप केन्द्रीय सरकार पर लगाते हैं। कहते हैं कि चुनाव कराने के कारण यह हुआ है। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन न बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरी तरफ आसाम में उसके पक्षधर बनते हैं कि लोकतंत्रीय

व्यवस्था न करके राष्ट्रपति शासन बढ़ाया जाए। नाकरशाहों के हाथों में हुकमत रहे। इस संबंध में मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आसाम में चुनाव कराके उसने लोकतंत्रीय मूल्यों को कायम किया है और किसी आंदोलन को चुनाव टालने के लिए सफल नहीं होने दिया। नहीं तो कल यह भी हो सकता है कि लोकसभा के चुनाव भी न होने दिए जाएं, अन्य राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के चुनाव भी न होने दिए जाएं। इस प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा न देकर केन्द्र सरकार ने जो काम किया है, उसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आज सिंचाई का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ता जा रहा है और खाद का उपयोग कम होता जा रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि खाद बहुत महंगा है, जिसको किसान खेतों में डालने में असमर्थ है। दूसरी तरफ सिंचाई का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ता जा रहा है। देखा जाए तो यह भी सही नहीं है। एक नलकूप से 250 एकड़ भूमि सिंचित दिखाई जाती है। जबकि असलियत यह है कि अगर चौबीसों घंटे बिजली मिले तब भी 250 एकड़ जमीन सिंचित नहीं हो सकती।

नहर का जितना कमान्ड एरिया दिखाया जाता है, उतना कमान्ड एरिया वह नहीं होता है। कोई भी नहर उतनी जमीन को नहीं सींचती। खाद का दाम भी ज्यादा है। कृषि मंत्री जी ने "इपको" के एक सम्मेलन में कुछ दिन पहले भाषण देते हुए कहा :—

"The survey concedes that despite an additional 9 million hectares under Irrigation and higher use of fertilizers by 2 million tonnes between 1978-79 to 1982-83, there has not

[श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी]

been significant increase in the level of production of food-grains."

इसका कारण यही है कि खाद की कीमत केन्द्रीय सरकार को कम करनी चाहिए। विरोधी दल के लोग जनता में जाकर जो कुछ कहें। लेकिन, केन्द्रीय सरकार किसानों को जिस दर पर खाद दे रही है, उस दर पर देने के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5 अरब रुपए का घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। लेकिन किसानों के हित में, देश में गल्ला बढ़ाने के हित में केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि खाद का दाम कुछ और कम करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री टि० ए० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के संबंध में दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुने। अपने-अपने विचार बड़ी खूबी से लोगों ने रखे। उपलब्धियों के बड़े-बड़े ढोल पीटे गए। सही उपलब्धि मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जवाब भी जानना चाहूंगा। समय कम होने के कारण पाइन्ट्स ही बोलना चाहता हूँ ताकि यह स्पष्ट हो जाए कि सरकार वाकई क्या कर रही है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस सरकार के कार्यकाल में हिंसक वारदातें बढ़ीं और सरकार के जमाने में औरतों पर बलात्कार बढ़े हैं। दलितों पर अत्याचार हुए हैं। (व्यवधान) क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि सामाजिक मतभेद और दंगे-फसाद बढ़े हैं। दो दिन में तीन दंगे हुए हैं। यह सरकार के आंकड़े हैं, मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं बता रहा हूँ। विघटन की जो

ताकतें हैं, उनको भी बढ़ावा मिला है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार की जो अर्थ नीति अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शैली शाहों एवम् देश के पूंजीपतियों की मिली-भगत से हमारा राजतन्त्र आम लोगों के शोषण का हथियार बन चुका है। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोगों की संख्या दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। काले धन की अर्थव्यवस्था में जहां बड़े इजारेदार घरानों के मुनाफे आसमान को छू रहे हैं वहां आम आदमी की क्रय शक्ति बिल्कुल नीचे पहुंच चुकी है। निरंकुश अर्थव्यवस्था तथा लूट नीतियों से न केवल नियोजन में भटकाव और खोखलापन आ चुका है बल्कि रोजगार के अवसर भी क्रमशः बंद होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों ने एक ऐसे बिचोलिए वर्ग को जन्म दिया है, जिसकी वजह से जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में गिरावट के लक्षण साफ नजर आते हैं। बिचोलियों का वजह से जहां उत्पादकों को अपनी मेहनत का मुनाफा नहीं मिल पाता वहीं उपभोक्तियों को ऊंची कीमतें चुकानी पड़ती हैं। मुजफ्फरनगर से 25 रुपए क्विंटल गोभी दिल्ली में आती है। लेकिन दिल्ली के बाजार में डेढ़-सौ और दो-सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बिकती है। यह बीच का जो इतना मार्जिन है, कौन खा रहा है? इस पर सरकार क्यों प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकती? सरकार इसका जवाब दे। उत्पादनकर्ताओं के साथ दोहरा शोषण हो रहा है। खाद, बिजली, मशीन, दवाई आदि के लिए कमर तोड़ कीमतें चुकानी पड़ती हैं और इस तरह प्रति वर्ष औद्योगिक क्षेत्र कृषि क्षेत्र से 5,000 करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा उठाता है। लेकिन सरकार कृषि को उद्योग मानने को तैयार नहीं है। तो यह ज्यादाती किसानों पर क्यों है जबकि किसानों के गन्ने के 4,300 करोड़ रुपए

सरकार दिला नहीं पा रही है। स्वयं सरकार दाम बढ़ा रही है, टैक्स लगा रही है। इसका क्या मतलब है? गरीब लोगों के लिए जीना मुश्किल हो रहा है यह सरकार की नीति है।

इस मुल्क में हमने हमेशा यह मांग की थी सरकार से कि निर्यात बढ़े। लेकिन निर्यात के बजाय आजकल आयात बढ़ रहा है और निर्यात घट रहा है। कारण यह है कि आयात में कमीशन मिलता है, इसलिए उसको बढ़ाया जाता है ताकि सरकारी पक्ष की जेबें गरम हों, काला धन बढ़े और चुनाव में हमारे ऊपर अत्याचार हो, जबरदस्ती वोट लिये जायें और इस ढंग से जनतंत्र का गला घोंटा जाय।

गेहूं आयात किया जाता है, और जो सरकारी गोदाम हैं वहां इतनी कुव्ववस्था है कि प्रति वर्ष 60 लाख टन अनाज बरबाद होता है और गेहूं फिर बाहर से मंगाया जाता है। तो क्या सरकार अपने गोदाम ठीक नहीं कर सकती? किसान की खेती में बड़ी-बड़ी बीमारियां लग रही हैं। आपने अनुसंधानशालाएं खोल रखी हैं जिन में वैज्ञानिकों पर 100 करोड़ रु० हर साल खर्च होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये क्या काम कर रही हैं? फसलों की बीमारियों की रोक-थाम क्यों नहीं होती ताकि किसान की फसलें बरबाद न हों?

मजदूरों की क्या हालत है यह आप बम्बई में चल रही हड़ताल से देख लीजिए। 14 महीने हो गए हड़ताल को लेकिन अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हो सकी। अगर वह सरकार से उचित मांग भी करते हैं तो गोली मिलती है। यह तो गोली और डंडे की सरकार है। कोई कह रहा था यह तो बहुत अच्छी सरकार है, सारी मांगें पूरी कर दीं। खाने

के लिए गोली, पहनने के लिए कफन और रहने के लिए कब्रिस्तान। यही सरकार कर रही है। गन्ने से सरकार पावर अल्कोहल बना सकती है। पेट्रोल में मिला कर उसका इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। क्यों नहीं सरकार इस मुल्क में पावर अल्कोहल पैदा करती ताकि पेट्रोल का आयात कम हो, यहां की पूर्ति के लिए पेट्रोल काम आये और इस प्रकार विदेशी मुद्रा बचाई जा सके। इस तरह से गन्ना उत्पादकों को भी उचित मूल्य मिल सकेगा।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के बारे में अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूं इस सरकार का क्या रवैया है? पहाड़ों की तरक्की के सम्बन्ध में जो वहां की प्रगति के काम थे, नियोजन के काम थे वह सरकार के गलत निर्णयों के कारण रुक गये हैं जिससे वहां लोगों की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। 1980 में इंडियन फ़ोरेस्ट ऐक्ट में जो संशोधन हुआ उससे यह हुआ है। मैं यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि 3/4 साल पहले जो योजनायें प्लान में मंजूर थीं जिनके ठेके हो चुके हैं, उन पर काम चालू नहीं हुआ इस इंडियन फ़ोरेस्ट ऐक्ट में संशोधन की वजह से, जिसके कारण विभाग फ़ोरेस्ट के अन्दर में सड़क नहीं ले जा सकते, नहर बिजली के तार नहीं जा सकते। तो तरक्की कैसे होगी, मैंने सुझाव दिया था उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और भारत के वन मंत्री को, लेकिन वह सुनने और समझने से इन्कार करते हैं। जो संशोधन हो गया है उसे बदलना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि जो हमारी डिक्टेटर साहिबा हैं, उनसे वह डरते हैं। उन्होंने जो पास कर दिया और जो कानून बन गया, उसके खिलाफ वह बोल नहीं सकते, सुझाव नहीं दे सकते, तो यह सरकार क्या काम करेगी?

[श्री टा० एस० नेगो]

मैंने सुझाव रखा था कि जितने काम प्लान में हैं, उनको चालू किया जाये। जो तीन विभाग सम्बन्धित हैं एक तो राजस्व का, दूसरा फारेस्ट और तीसरे जिस विभाग का निर्माण कार्य हो रहा हो, उनका एक एक अफसर बैठ जाये और काम शुरू करवा दें। स्वीकृति के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेजें या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को भेजें। स्वीकृति बाद में आ सकती है।

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा बता दूँ कि रेड्डी साहब का और गिरी साहब का जो चुनाव हुआ था, वैसा ही चुनाव मेरा भी था। मेरे खिलाफ, राजा के लड़के को खड़ा किया था। मेरे बारे में यह कह दिया कि यह तो बहुगुणा का उम्मीदवार है। (व्यवधान) बहुगुणा जो 118 सीटों पर चुनाव भाषण करने गए थे। उनमें 98 उम्मीदवार जीत कर आये। आप रिज़ाईन कीजिए, हम भी करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि ये बहुगुणा के उम्मीदवार हैं ...

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री टा० एस० नेगो : फिर भी मैं राजा के लड़के की जमानत जप्त करा के यहां आ गया हूँ। अच्छा हुआ, बात क्लीयर हो गई।

(व्यवधान)

मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया कि पहाड़ियों की प्रगति अवरुद्ध हो चुकी है, इसके लिए सरकार का कुछ कदम उठाने चाहियें। मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि केन्द्र के फारेस्ट मंत्री से मिलने को जरूरत नहीं है, सीधे

प्रधान मंत्री से मिलिए। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का प्रतिनिधि सीधे प्रधान मंत्री से मिले और इसमें जो ठीक हो सकता है; वह करायें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पत्र भी लिखा है, लेकिन उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है।

डी० जी० वी० आर० के मजदूर हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में बहुत काम करते हैं, उनकी हालत ठीक नहीं है। उन पर दोहरी नीति लागू होती है। काम करने के लिए डिसिप्लिन के लिए मिलेटरी एक्ट उन पर लागू होता है और जो तनखाह तथा भत्ता उनको मिलता है, उसके लिए सिविलियन एक्ट लागू होता है। यह दोहरी नीति क्यों है? इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। उनको एक तरफ कर दें, चाहे मिलिट्री कानून के अण्डर कर दें या सिविलियन के अण्डर कर दें। यह मेरा निवेदन है।

एशियाड के बारे में बड़ी बातें हुई हैं। एशियाड के जमाने में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य का पत्र हमारे पास भी आया उन्होंने कहा कि टिकट तो ब्लैक में पहले ही बिक चुके थे। लोगों को टिकट नहीं मिला। जब एशियाड शुरू हुआ तो जब तक मिलिट्री के अन्तर्गत उनका प्रशासन था वह ठीक रहा और सुरक्षा रही लेकिन कांग्रेसियों की धांधलवाजी उन्होंने चलने नहीं दी। इसलिए, उनको हटाया गया और वहां का प्रशासन पुलिस को दे दिया गया। फिर जितने चाहो जाओ। ये लोग आते-जाते रहे, कोई कानून इसके लिए नहीं था।

एशियाड के खाने के बारे में अगर चर्चा होगी तो पता चलेगा कि जिस तादाद में लोग बाहरी मुल्कों से आये उससे तीन-चार गुना खाना वहां खाया जाता

रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये कांग्रेसी खा गये। यह बातें वहाँ हुई हैं। जब यह चर्चा सदन में होगी तो सारी बात साफ हो जायेंगी।

हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो सोना था, वह भी विदेशी ले गये। हमें सोना भी नहीं मिला, कम्पीटीशन में जीते भी नहीं। हमारा इतना बड़ा मुल्क जो चीन के बाद दूसरा है, उसको कुछ भी पुरस्कार नहीं मिला, हमें बहुत कम गोल्ड मँडल मिले। हम एक दो ही ले पाये हैं।

असम की भी यहाँ चर्चा हुई। उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल आर्ग्युमेंटेशन पूरा करने के लिए चुनाव वहाँ पर हुए हैं। क्या मुझे यह जानने का हक है कि जो 6, 7 लाख वोटर लिस्ट में आने थे, उनको क्यों नहीं लिया गया? उनका नाम इलैक्टोरल लिस्ट में क्यों नहीं लिया गया? इसका जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए। मनमानी और घाँधलेवाजी इस सम्बन्ध में की गई है, मेरे ख्याल में इससे कांस्टीट्यूशनल आर्ग्युमेंटेशन पूरा नहीं होगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो चुनाव वहाँ हुए हैं, वह जल्दी समाप्त हो जायेंगे और यह सरकार ज्यादा दिन तक चलने वाला नहीं है। यह आप जान लें।

भ्रष्टाचार तो इतना ज्यादा है कि मिनिस्ट्रीज में कार्य करवाने के जाने के सम्बन्ध में आम लोग आपस में कहते हैं कि यह ब्रीफकेस सरकार है, पसा ले जाइये और काम करवाइये। ब्रीफ केस ही नहीं, इस किस्म के जितने भी बुरे काम हो सकते हैं वह बहुत सारे मिनिस्ट्रीज में हो रहे हैं। यह दुकानें खुली हुई हैं, सरकारी दफ्तर नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर सौदेवाजी होती है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr Chairman, I can understand the point he is making, but referring to all the Ministers and saying that they are dishonest that is too much. Of course, he can make his points. It would be rather an unparliamentary way of putting things, and it should be expunged.

सभापति महोदय : मैं देख लूंगी। अगर कुछ अनपार्लियेन्टरी होगा तो एक्सपंज कर दिया जायेगा।

अब आप जल्दी खत्म करिए, आपका टाइम हो गया है।

श्री ट० ए० नेग० : मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि कहां कहां क्या हो रहा है। कहां पर क्या भ्रष्टाचार है। अभी अभी दिल्ली में एलेक्शन हुए थे। मैं आपको क्या बताऊँ कि कितना भ्रष्टाचार हुआ और कितने गलत काम हुए।

सभापति महोदय : आपको नोटिस देना चाहिए। कोई एलिगेशन लगाने से पहले प्रूफ देना होता है।

श्री ट० ए० नेग० : जहां कहीं भी भ्रष्टाचार है उसको दूर करने की कोशिश सरकार को करनी चाहिए और उसमें हमारी मदद लेनी चाहिए। हम आपको बतायेंगे कि कैसे कैसे काम हो रहे हैं। अभी दिल्ली में चुने गये चार पांच लोगों ने क्या क्या कृत्य किए?

**ऐसे ऐसे प्रतिनिधि हैं अगर उनके बारे में यहां नहीं बोला जायेगा तो और कहां बोला जायेगा। सच्चाई क्या है वह अगर हम जनता के सामने बतलायेंगे तो पता चल जायेगा कि आप इस मुल्क को कहां लिए जा रहे हैं और क्या काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम धरे पत्रिका (राबर्ट्सगंज): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने 18 फरवरी को संवैत संसद् के दोनों सदनो के समक्ष महामहिम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण पर श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी द्वारा प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए मुझे मौका दिया। मैं तीन चार रोज़ से दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों का यहां पर सुन रहा हूँ। मैंने सी०पी०एम० के नेता को सुना, जेठमलानी जी को सुना, सुब्रह्मण्यमस्वामी जी को सुना और अभी वसु जी को भी सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में वास्तविकता का ध्यान नहीं रखा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को शुरू में ही देखें तो उन्होंने इसी से शुरुआत ही की है कि हमारा देश इस समय चुनौतियों से गुजर रहा है। आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था में हमें सुधार लाना है और जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं उनको काबू में लाना है। और जैसी कि परम्परा है, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में केवल दो चीजों का ही जिक्र होता है—एक तो पिछले वर्ष की क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं और अगले वर्ष क्या दिशा होगा, उसका संकेत रहता है। आप देखें तो 25 में से 17 पैराग्राफों में संक्षेप में उपलब्धियों की ही चर्चा की गई है। क्या आप इस बात को नकार सकते हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाई गई है और अब वह केवल 2.8 प्रतिशत ही रह गई है? सुब्रह्मण्यमस्वामी जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि सरकार गलत बात कहती है, वह कहती है कि थोक कीमतों पर कण्ट्रोल किया है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ फूड की कीमतों पर काबू नहीं पाई है। आप वास्तविकता से दूर चले जाते हैं। यदि आप भारत के नक्शे को देखें, तो पायेंगे कि 21 करोड़ दो लाख इन्सान, अभी जो साइक्लोन आया है

उसको छोड़ कर, सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। क्या वे वास्तविकता को भूल जाते हैं कि इन कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी हमने इसका सामना किया और जितनी हमारी दुकानें थी, उसके अतिरिक्त 50 हजार दुकानें और खोली हैं। इस प्रकार हमने कीमतों पर काबू पाने का प्रयास किया और जो फुटकर कीमत बढ़ती हुई दिखाई देती है, उसको हमें ध्यान में रख कर ही बात करनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा हमने उद्योगों के बुनियादी ढांचे में भी परिवर्तन किया है। जिस प्रकार की स्थिति जनता पार्टी अपने शासन काल में छोड़ गई थी, उसको हमने पिछले तीन सालों में काफी सुधारने का प्रयास किया है। रेलवे में फ्रेट में सुधार किया है, बिजली में सुधार किया है, कोयले के उत्पादन में 4.2 प्रतिशत का सुधार किया है, फर्टिलाइजर में 9.6 परसेंट, ढुलाई में 3.7 परसेंट का सुधार किया है। हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या, कच्चे तेल जिस पर हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करना पड़ता है, उसमें हमने 30 परसेंट से भी ऊपर उपलब्धि की है। इसी प्रकार निर्यात में भी 21 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है। जहां दुनिया के लोग अपने देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को काबू करने के लिए इन्वेस्टमेंट में कमी कर रहे हैं, वहीं पर इस सरकार ने पिछले तीन सालों में इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ा दिया है। इस साल के भी बजट में हमने 21 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह उपलब्धि नहीं है। मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी, को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया था, उनकी भी पेंशन को बढ़ाया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप बहुत पुरानी बात कह रहे हैं। मैं भी एक स्वतन्त्रता सैनानी हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इस सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए तथा पहली बार हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो पिछड़े हुए मांझी हैं, उनके लिए भी एक बीमा की योजना बनाई है। ट्राइल सब-प्लान में दस करोड़ रुपए की बढ़ोतरी की है। इससे सरकार की दिशा दिखाई पड़ती है। हमने कहीं भी तथ्यों को छिपाया नहीं है और न छिपाने का प्रयास ही किया है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिए हमारी सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान के दलितों और हरिजनों—आदिवासियों का ऊपर उठाने का प्रयास किया है, लेकिन ये लोग उसकी आलोचना ही करते रहते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब को उजाड़ा जा रहा है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : शास्त्री जी, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। क्यों आपके लीडर ने कहा है—गवर्नमेंट हैज़ क्रिएटेड इल्यूजन, इसलिए आपको कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है।

सभापति महोदया, अभी हमारे एक साथी रामचरित मानस का उदाहरण दे रहे थे। यह बात सही है कि यत्रतत्र राज्यों में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की कमियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उसको अब नया रूप दिया है, जिससे हमारे देश का कल्याण होगा। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने शिक्षा में भी सुधार किया है, पीने के पानी की ओर भी ध्यान दिया है। मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय को धन्यवाद दिए

बिना नहीं रह सकता, क्योंकि उन्होंने अभी अभिभाषण में वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का भी जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने ईराक और ईरान की समस्या को उठाया है, उन्होंने ईजराइलियों द्वारा फिलस्तीनियों पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं उन का उल्लेख किया है, उन्होंने सा री दुनिया के देशों से कहा है कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम शान्ति स्थापना के लिए एक होकर रहे। इतना ही नहीं, आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक घटना होने जा रही है—हमारे यहां दुनिया के तमाम नान-एलाण्ड देशों का सम्मेलन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में होने जा रहा है। आज दुनिया के देशों में इस बात का कम्पीटीशन होने लगा है, कोशिश होने लगी है कि वें इन्दिरा जी की सहानुभूति प्राप्त करें। आप जानते हैं पिछले दिनों हमारे देश में अनेक देशों के राजनेता आये तथा इन्दिरा जी और राष्ट्रपति जी भी दूसरे देशों की सद्भाव यात्रा पर गये। इतना ही नहीं, थोड़े दिनों बाद कामनवेल्थ देशों का सम्मेलन भी हमारे यहां होने वाला है। यह सब भारत की विदेश नीति की सफलता का सूचक है। हमारी नान-एलाण्ड पालिसी ने दुनिया के देशों में सद्भाव की भावना जगाई है।

क्या इन सब से देश की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़ी है? आज हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोग कह रहे थे कि हमारी फारन पालिसी ऐसी है जिस से हम दुनिया में अलग-थलग पड़ गये हैं। मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों से पूछता हूँ—क्या यह अलग-थलग होने का प्रमाण है कि दुनिया के 100 देशों ने हम से अपील की कि गुट निर्पेक्ष सम्मेलन हमारे देश में हो, यह उन के विश्वास का प्रतीक है कि यह सम्मेलन इस देश में होने जा रहा है। यह हमारी उस नीति का प्रतीक है कि हम

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करें। आज हम दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते हैं तो इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम दुनिया में अकेले पड़ गये हैं। जब यहां पर जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, अमरीका में भारत के राजदूत ने वहां के राष्ट्रपति की मां की चप्पल भी उठाई थी, लेकिन उस के बाद भी हमारे एटामिक पावर प्लांट की समस्या हल नहीं हुई। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सूझ-बूझ से ऐसी नीति बनाई, अमरीका और फ्रांस के साथ मिल कर, कि हमारे तारापुर के एटामिक पावर प्लांट बन्द होने नहीं जा रहे हैं। आज सभी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत घनिष्ट हैं। यह ठीक है—जैसा राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में चिन्ता प्रकट की है—पाकिस्तान को सोफेस्टीकेटेड हथियार मिल रहे हैं, जिस से इस महाद्वीप के लिए खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी हम समझौता चाहते हैं, शान्ति के साथ रहना चाहते हैं।

मैं अभी 20 प्वाइण्ट प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था—मेरे एक साथी ने "रामचरित मानस" का उदाहरण दिया था। गीता में भी कहा गया है—जब मनुष्य सब उद्यमों से थक जाय तो क्या करे—

सर्व धर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं ब्रज,
अहं त्वा सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयश्यामिमाशुचः

मैं अपने विरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ—आइये, जुट कर 20 प्वाइण्ट प्रोग्राम को सफल बनायें। अगर आप भी उसे अपना लेंगे तो देश से विषमता समाप्त हो जायगी, कुव्यवस्था दूर हो जायगी और देश बिना किसी रुकावट के उन्नति की ओर बढ़ता जायगा।

अब मैं दो शब्द प्लानिंग कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ

सभापति महोदय : इस सम्बन्ध में बजट के समय बोलियेगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ—प्लानिंग कमीशन ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए 6 प्रकार का आइडेंटिफिकेशन किया है—डेजर्ट, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, सूखा, बाढ़, साइक्लोनिक एरिया तथा ट्राइबल एरियाज़। उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में ये सब एक साथ आ गये हैं, वैसे तो उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकांश भागों में यही स्थिति है, फिर भी मिर्जापुर में इस का पूरा प्रभाव है, लेकिन जिस अनुपात में इस समस्या का सामना करने के लिए हमारे प्रदेश को सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिली है।

गन्ने का 25 करोड़ रुपया हमारी सरकार नहीं दे पा रही है। सूखे से बचाने के लिए इन्दिरा जी ने जो 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है, राज्य सरकारें उस पर काम नहीं कर रही हैं। अब जहां तक विकास कार्यों की बात है आप ने कहा है कि मैं बजट के समय बोलूँ, तो आप हबारा नाम नोट कर लें। मैंने अभी आधा भाषण ही दिया है, आधा बजट के समय बोलूंगा।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के दोनों सदनों को सम्बोधित किया है इसके लिए हम सब आभार प्रकट करते हैं। तथा उनके प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में वर्तमान सरकार की सफलताओं एवं उसकी भावी नीतियों का संकेत

मिलता है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का सिंहावलोकन करते हुए जिन तथ्यों की ओर हम सभी लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, वे बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विषम परिस्थितियों की चर्चा करते हुए उन्होंने सब लोगों से एकता और सद्भाव से समस्याओं के निराकरण की भी अपील की है।

आप सब जानते हैं कि कुछ काल से हमारा देश विषम परिस्थितियों में से गुजर रहा है, असामान्य परिस्थितियों से हमारे देश का समय बीत रहा है। पूर्वांचल में यदि असम क्षेत्रवाद की आग में धधक रहा है, तो उत्तर में धर्म के नाम पर सड़कों पर लड़ाई छेड़ने की धमकियां दी जा रही हैं। तीसरी ओर दक्षिण में राष्ट्र भाषा के विरोध में तलवारें चमकाई जा रही हैं। यह सच है कि इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि हमारे देश में कुछ असामाजिक तत्व हैं, हमारे देश में कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व हैं जो कि हमारे आन्तरिक मामलों को बढ़ावा देते रहते हैं, उन्हें उजागर करते हैं, जिस से हमारे देश की जो काया है, वह रुग्ण होती है। अभी हम लोगों ने दो दिनों तक आसाम की स्थिति की चर्चा की। इस सदन में हम सभी सदस्य उस के बारे में बहुत ही गंभीर रूप से विचार-विमर्श कर रहे थे। असम के लोगों की संस्कृति, उस की भाषा सबल हो, मजबूत हो, यह प्रत्येक राष्ट्रवादी चाहता है और हमारी तो यह राष्ट्रीय विशेषता है कि हम अनेकता में एकता चाहते हैं लेकिन हम न तो एकता को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, और न अनेकता को हम खोना चाहते हैं। परन्तु वर्षों तक आन्दोलन हो, चुनाव न कराये जाएं, प्रजातंत्र की हत्या हो, लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन हो,

इस से हम अपने राष्ट्र और देश की गरिमा की कब तक रक्षा कर सकते हैं, उस की संस्कृति और सभ्यता को क्या बचा सकते हैं। देश में सभी जानते हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उन के सहयोगियों का यह रवैया जरूर रहा है कि जो हमारे धर्म और सम्प्रदाय हैं उन के नाम पर जो हमारे राजनीतिक मुद्दे हैं उन को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। असम की समस्या अभी तत्काल ज्वलन्त है। ऐसी राजनीतिक पेंतरेबाजी कर के आग में घी डालने का काम इन लोगों ने किया है और इस से सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था समाप्त होगी और न केवल असम की बल्कि सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो जाएगी। ऐसे समय में जब कि हमारे राष्ट्र को तेल की जरूरत थी, उस के उत्पादन को बन्द कर दिया गया था जो कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति की सुदृढ़ता के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच, जैसे असमी और बंगालियों के बीच, असमी और इम्मीग्रेंट्स के बीच, असमी और कबीले जन-जातियों के बीच प्रेम और सद्भाव को पंदा कर सामान्य स्थिति लाई जाए। जिन लोगों के घर जल गये हैं, उन को बसाया जाए, जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ गये हैं और जो सब कुछ खो चुके हैं, उन को मनोवैज्ञानिक ढंग से आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और उन को सहानुभूति देने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन इस के विपरीत क्या हो रहा है। उस दिन यहां संसद् में विरोधी पक्ष के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने बड़ा दर्द और बड़ी भावना जताई लेकिन मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि वे उन के घड़ियालू आंसू थे। उन्हें इस बात की चिन्ता थी कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री कौन सी पोशाक

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

पहनती हैं, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री किस भाषा का प्रयोग करती हैं। इन बातों की उन को चिन्ता थी लेकिन उन को वहां के लोगों की चिन्ता नहीं थी और किस तरह से हम इतनी बड़ी समस्या का निराकरण कर सकते हैं जिसके कारण हमारा देश टूटने के कगार पर है, इस की चिन्ता उनको नहीं थी।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर एकमत नहीं हैं लेकिन आश्चर्य तब होता है जब वे इस मुद्दे पर एकमत हैं कि कसे प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा की सरकार को, जोकि एक स्थाई सरकार है छिन्न-भिन्न किया जाए। स्वयं तो टुकड़ों और खण्डों में बंटे हुए हैं और चाहते हैं कि देश भी खण्डों में बंट जाए। यह जो इन का रवया है, यह देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसी साम्प्रदायिक राजनीतिक जमायतें हैं जोकि संकीर्णता का बढ़ावा देती हैं और राजनीतिक तोड़-फोड़ की नीति को अपनाती हैं। मनीपुर, नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, सभी जगहों पर ऐसी हरकतें हो रही हैं।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं और मैं कोई कटुता की भावना से यह नहीं कहना चाहती। दक्षिण में कांग्रेस को पराजय के बाद ऐसा सुनने को मिला है कि राष्ट्रीय भावना और विकास की प्रक्रिया से वे विमुख हो गये और भाषा और क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ ही दिन पहले वहां एक डिप्रेसड क्लास की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी और मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर के विपक्ष के नेता ने यह कहा कि "जब तक एक ब्राह्मण

केन्द्र का शासन कर रही हैं तब तक आप न्याय की आशा नहीं कर सकते।" इस तरह की जातीयता को उल्टी-सीधी बात कहना धर्म के नाम पर द्वेष फैलाना कहां तक उचित है, यह विचार का विषय है। यह बात किसी छोट-मोटे नेता ने नहीं कही बल्कि एक अखिल भारतीय स्तर के विपक्ष के नेता द्वारा कही गई है, इसलिए मुझे इस बात का और अधिक दुख है।

दूसरा उदाहरण एक संसद् सदस्य का है। इन्होंने एक मांग पत्र पर स्मरण पत्र पर 45 सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर कराए : हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा, इस मांग-पत्र में लिखा हुआ था कि इस शासन में कोई मुसलमान सुरक्षित नहीं है। यहां पर मुसलमानों का आर्थिक विकास नहीं हुआ है। मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार हमारी पार्टी की बुनियाद ही इसी पर आधारित है कि किस तरह से अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा की जा सकती है। कैसे मुसलमानों और समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उनका कैसे रक्षा की जा सकती है और इसका सब से बड़ा उदाहरण यह है कि हमें अपने राष्ट्रीय पिता महात्मा गांधी को शाहदत को कीमत इन्हीं कारणों से चुकानी पड़ी। श्रीमती गांधी तो आज और भी इस क्षेत्र में दो कदम आगे हैं। हमारी पार्टी ने इसको मूल सिद्धांत के रूप में माना है और मुसलमानों और अल्प संख्यकों की सुरक्षा और उनके विकास के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं। इसके कारण कई बार श्रीमती गांधी को दूसरे वर्गों का कोपभाजन भी बनना पड़ता है और कुछ लोग उनके बारे में उल्टी-सीधी बातें भी किया करते हैं। श्रीमती गांधी सदैव ही समाज के कमजोर वर्गों, मुसलमानों का आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और समाज में समानता के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहती हैं।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री जेठ-मलानी साहब बहुत जोर-शोर से भ्रष्टाचार का बात कर रहे थे। मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य होता है कि उनका केवल भ्रष्टाचार ही दिखाई देता है, हमारी उपलब्धियां उनको दिखाई नहीं देती। मुझे और भी दुख हुआ जब उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे प्रशासन में, हमारी पार्टी में सिर्फ भ्रष्ट मुख्य-मंत्रियों को ही संरक्षण दिया जाता है। लेकिन वे शायद* साहब का नाम कहना भूल गए, जिनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप साबित हो चुके हैं, जिनके ऊपर चार्जशीट हो चुकी है, जिनके ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। उनकी चर्चा यदि वे करते तो मैं समझती कि उनके हृदय से यह भावना निकल रही है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं था : उनके भाषण से राजनीति की बू आ रही थी। उनकी कोशिश यही थी कि किस तरह से हमारी पार्टी पर काला धब्बा लगाया जाए।

हमारे देश में गरबी है, निरक्षरता है, हमारे विकास का स्तर नीचा है, लेकिन हम बुनियादी तौर पर खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भर हो चुके हैं। फिर भी हमें और अनाज उत्पन्न करना है। हमने मंजिलें बहुत पार की हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमारी बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण हमारे आर्थिक विकास की गति कुछ कमजोर हो गई है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या को बाढ़ में आर्थिक विकास की इमारत कुछ कमजोर हो गई है।

माननीय सदस्यों को याद होगा कि 1977 में हमारी पार्टी की हार के लिए यह मुद्दा बनाया गया था कि जिस तरह से परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को धक्का लगाया जाए। अगर इन राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर विकास ने हमारा

साथ दिया होता तो आज हमारी यह स्थिति नहीं होती। इसी प्रकार भूमि-सुधार कार्यक्रम की भी विरोधी दलों द्वारा कटु-आलोचना की गई। देहात में लोगों को गुमराह किया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में नारा दिया गया "स्वास्थ्य गया नसबन्दी में—खेत गया चकबन्दी में" देहात में इस तरह का प्रचार किया गया। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि इन राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर विपक्ष ने सरकार को साथ दिया होता तो आज हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति कुछ और होती।

हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों को यह सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धी दिखाई नहीं पड़ती कि तारापुर को छोड़कर हमारा सारा देश ईंधन में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य समर मुखर्जी ने भी कहा था कि तीसरी दुनिया में भारत एकमात्र ऐसा देश है जिसने विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी मूल्य-वृद्धि और मुद्रा-स्फीति पर नियन्त्रण रखा है। विज्ञान और वैज्ञानिकों के लिए हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री किस तरह से कंसर्न्ड हैं, इसे सभी जानते हैं। वैज्ञानिकों को जो जत्था अन्टारटिका पर गया, यह अपने में एक अनोखी घटना है। सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में मेनबैटल टैंक की कहानियां सुनी-सुनाई जाती हैं। लेकिन इस वर्ष के अन्त में जब प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देखेंगे तब लोगों को ऐसा लगेगा कि हमारे वैज्ञानिक किसी दूसरे देश के वैज्ञानिकों से हाथ मिलाने में पीछे नहीं हैं। औद्योगिक विकास के क्षेत्र में जो बड़े देश हैं, उनमें हमारी गणना होती है विश्व के 92 औद्योगिक बड़े देशों में हमारी गिनती है। राष्ट्र की महिमा और गरिमा का प्रदर्शन अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही हुआ था जब एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन किया गया।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहि]

था। यह देश की क्षमता और दक्षता को प्रमाणित करता है। जिस प्रकार इन्सान को सिर्फ रोटी ही नहीं बल्कि कला और मनोरंजन की भी आवश्यकता होती है, उसी तरह हमारे देश को भी सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान और सद्भाव अवश्य चाहिए यह बुनियादी है दूसरे लोगों से मित्रता और सद्भावना बढ़ाने के लिए। ब्रिटेन में जो इन्डिया फेस्टीवल हुआ उसमें भारत की संस्कृति सभ्यता और भारत ने किस तरह से प्रगति की है आदिकाल से लेकर अब तक का इतिहास दिखाया गया था। सारे विश्व के लोग वहां जाते थे और भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करते थे कि किस तरह से हमारा देश सभी क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ रहा है। गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन का आयोजन भी हमारी गरिमा का द्योतक है। श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमारे राष्ट्र की छवि मुखरित हुई है। विदेशों से मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों में वृद्धि हुई है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। सन् 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार सत्ता में आई थी तो उन्होंने हमारे देश की छवि को सिर्फ घमिल ही नहीं किया था बल्कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षितिज पर भी हमारे राष्ट्र को हंसी का पात्र बना दिया था।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम सभी लोकतंत्र में रह रहे हैं। हमें इसकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए। हमारा यह प्रथम कर्तव्य है। कई मसलों पर मतभेद हो सकते हैं परन्तु ये मतभेद देश की कीमत पर नहीं होने चाहिए। अपने मत-मतान्तरों को भूलकर राष्ट्रीय विकास के महायज्ञ में पक्ष और विपक्ष सभी को मिलाकर पूर्ण सहयोग करना चाहिए। हमने आन्तरिक प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में

अन्तराष्ट्रीय दबाव में, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के बावजूद भी एक ऐसा माहौल बनाया है जिससे हमारा देश प्रगति के द्वार पर खड़ा है और विकासशील देश से विकसित देशों की गणना में हमारा देश आने वाला है। हमारे देश में जरूरत इस बात की है कि इंजीनियर, डाक्टर मजदूर एवम् युवा वर्ग को सही नेतृत्व मिले। मुझे विश्वास है कि एकमात्र श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है और विकास कर सकता है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करती हूँ और सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Madam Chairman, in his Address the President has dealt with a number of political, economic and social issues and many of my Parliamentary colleagues have dealt with these in great depth. A great deal could be said about them. It is a mixed picture. There are certainly considerable achievements, such as the Asiad and there are also failing. But Madama, within the limited time at my disposal, I will say a few words on a matter about which the Address is silent. I think that is a serious omission. I am referring, of course, to the precipitated erosion of moral and spiritual values in all spheres of activity of this country.

16 hrs.

I am not now talking about individual cases of corruption here and there. What I am saying is that a nation, founded upon the principles of and behind your seat

धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तदाय
based upon the idealism of some of the greatest sages and thinkers of this century, as far back as Sri Aurobindo, Lok Manya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, a nation which came into being on the basis of certain moral and

spiritual values, should today have virtually been converted into a moral wasteland.

In fact, I have been travelling very extensively in this country for the last two years, and have visited a large number of States and towns. And almost everywhere one goes, one is met with the remark that corruption today has virtually become a way of life; it is now no longer something which is to be fought or which is to be discouraged, it is beginning to become accepted as a way of life in India. I would like to say that this is a great tragedy, and it is beginning to have an adverse impact now upon our political life and upon our economic development. Because, when there is corruption, the amount of money spent upon any project, does not all go into the development of that particular project; so also in our administration and in all spheres of life.

Now what are the reasons for this? Partially, of course, whenever a traditional society breaks down due to socio-economic causes, the rigid framework of values necessarily collapses, and certainly that has to be accepted. In a way, it is welcome, because there is no desire to go back to a rigid framework of an outmoded age. But nonetheless, I think you will agree, and I think my colleagues from all sides of the House will agree, that if a nation loses its moral perspective, if it loses the spiritual impetus behind it, ultimately that nation cannot achieve greatness; howsoever rich it may be in material terms, it will not really achieve what may be called greatness.

Now what is happening here? With the breakdown of the joint family, the old value system has disappeared and there is no replacement. Our educational system, in the last 35 years since we became independent, has become entirely devoid of any value. There is no value-system any longer in our schools and colleges. I think this is the result of a wrong interpretation of secularism. With seculari-

ism we have thrown the baby out along with the bathwater. We are so afraid that we will be accused of teaching religion that we have made our educational system totally devoid of any moral and ethical ideas, of the teachings of the Upanishads or other scriptures. All great religions have ideals behind them. Does secularism mean that we have to deprive the children of India of an awareness of these ideals? Where will the value system go with the break down of the family, when your schools and colleges do not give any moral or spiritual education?

In addition, there are these films which today have become one of the major factors in eroding whatever values whatever system of ideals may exist in this country. It is a blatant exploitation of the younger generations by people who make lakhs and crores of rupees in these films, which are mostly financed through black money. Horror, rape and violence are glorified. Wherever you go, if you go to any city in India, you will find this sort of film going there, and nothing is done to stop this trend. So, on the one hand, you have an educational system devoid of any values; on the other hand, you have constant erosion, mainly due to films that glorify violence, hatred, horror and rape, and this sort of undesirable social activities. What then do we expect our younger generations to do?

There is the question of electoral reforms. One of the major reasons for corruption in this country, and this is well-established, is very high cost of elections. The company donations have not been legalised. As a result of this, every serious political candidate of parties is dependent, sooner or later, upon funds that are unaccounted. What are you doing about it? No less a person than the former Chief Election Commissioner, Shri S. L. Shakhder, has made the suggestion that we should move towards State financing of elections. And I think he said that a fund of about

[Dr. Karan Singh]

Rs. 100 crores should be able to meet the requirements. We spend a hundred crores of rupees on one jumbo jet. Would it not be better to bring about necessary electoral reforms so that this corrosive reliance upon unaccounted money is at least brought within reasonable limits? None of the Ministers are here today, I am told that they had to go for a pre-budget Cabinet meeting, but I hope the Prime Minister is going to read what we are saying here. My point is that we must give attention to this problem. We must, first of all, move to introduce some sort of value system in our education. There have been committees; you may remember, the Sri Prakasa Committee, the Dr. Radhakrishnan Committee, the Kothari Committee and numerous committees of the Government of India have suggested that there should be an introduction of moral and spiritual education, but nothing is being done. Why can we not make a start? Why can the Government of India not make a start in the Central Schools, in the Sainik schools that come directly under the Education Ministry and thereby, as it were, blaze the trail which the States could then follow? So, my first point is that we must prevent this rot. Otherwise the younger generation are growing without any type of guidance.

Secondly, there is the question of these films. I have raised this earlier also, but either there is a very strong lobby or there is lack of awareness on the part of the Government. Why are steps not being taken to curb this violence and horror in the films. I would like to know. Day in and day out the consciousness of the younger generation is being polluted and nothing is being done. If somebody were to pollute our water supply with a slow poison, everybody would be upon his feet demanding urgent action. I would like to ask you, Madam, and through you my colleagues: Is the pollution of the mind less dangerous than the pollution of the body? Why is something not being

done about this? Why can the Government of India not move in this matter? Why can't the Prime Minister herself with all the tremendous power and influence that she commands, take up this matter herself?

Thirdly, there is a question of electoral reforms which has to be given priority. As an Independent Member I would appeal both to the Ruling Party and to the Opposition parties that they should get together urgently and introduce some substantial reforms before the 1985 elections so that we can move out of this pathetic dependence upon unaccounted money that is today the fact of life.

And then, Madam, of course, mainly it is a question of personal example. My friend here was quoting the *Bhagvad Gita*. There is a very well known sloka in the *Bhagvad Gita* which says:

यत् यथाचरति श्रेष्ठसत्त तदेवितरो जनाः
सयत् प्रमाणम् कुरुते लोकस्ततनुवतते ॥

What the leaders do, the people will follow. The *pramana*, the sort of example that we set—when I talk of leaders, I am not necessarily talking of leaders of any political party or Government, but leaders of society whether it is in politics, whether it is in business or whether it is in labour or anything. We have got to set an example for the younger generation. It is only if this happens, Madam, that there is any chance of a spiritual and moral regeneration in India. And I would conclude by saying that this regeneration is required not only for India—Madam, today mankind is at cross-roads in its long and tortuous history on this planet.

Science and technology has given a tremendous power, a power which can be used with wisdom and compassion, and a power which can be used with hatred also. If it is used wisely, we can abolish poverty, want and illiteracy and disease from the face of the earth. If it is misused, the human race itself may be abolished. There is this growing divergence between knowledge and wisdom, which has to be bridged. We

need a new bridge between science and philosophy and it is my conviction that India alone, of all countries of the world can bring about this synthesis because we have an unbroken philosophical tradition going back to the dawn of history, and we also have the third largest pool of the scientists in the world. We have never been a country which is living for ourselves alone. India's message in the ancient days, its philosophising message spread throughout the length and breadth of Asia and South-East Asia.

I went to Bali a few months ago, I went to Indonesia. I went to Java, 99 per cent Muslim countries, but the impact is of Indian culture there. The Ramayana is better known in Bali and Java than in many parts of this country, because there was a moral force value that was behind the Indian civilisation. We need that sort of synthesis. We have got to bring about this convergence between Science and Philosophy. But how can we do if we are not able to re-capture our own moral and spiritual roots. Therefore, while speaking on the President's Address I would like to mention this point the absence of which has irked me—if I may paraphrase one of Faiz Saheb's verses:

वह बात सारे फसाने में जिसका जिक्र न था
वह बात मुझ को बहन नागवार गुजरी।

I did not like the absence of any moral dimension to the President's Address. I would urge the Prime Minister when she replies; we have made great economic progress, we have made progress administrative problem; in the international sphere, we are hosting a great Conference, but are we in danger of losing our soul? Are we in danger of losing those moral and spiritual ideals that are behind the Indian civilisation and with which alone India can reach her full stature not only for herself but for the whole of mankind.

श्र: गिरधर लाल व्याह (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभि-
भाषण दिया है उस पर रेड्डी साहब ने जो
धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं
समर्थन करता हूँ। हम इस बात को अच्छी
तरह से जानते हैं कि यह वर्ष हमारे लिए बड़ी
चुनौतियों से भरा हुआ है। जब तक हम कड़ी
मेहनत नहीं करेंगे और अनुशासन में नहीं
रहेंगे तब तक हम इन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला
नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए हमें अनुशासन में
रहकर अपने कामों में जुट जाना चाहिए ताकि
हम इस देश की गरीबी को दूर कर सकें।

हमारी सरकार को जो उपलब्धियाँ रही
हैं वह भी बहुत हैं। उसने आर्थिक स्थिति को
बिगड़ने से रोका है, इन्फ्लेशन को बढ़ने से
रोका है और कीमतों को भी बढ़ने से रोका
है। जितनी भी कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं उनका
सरकार दृढ़ता से मुकाबला कर रही है।

आज सबसे प्रमुख समस्या सूखे की है।
सरकार ने इसके लिए 700 करोड़ रुपए की
स्वीकृति प्रदान की है जोकि एक प्रशंसनीय
बात है। प्रान्तीय सरकारों को यह देखना
चाहिए कि सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में लोगों को
रोजगार धंधा मिलता है या नहीं। 700
करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति के बाद भी अगर
लोगों को रोजी-रोटी न मिले तो इस रुपए की
कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रह जायेगी। केन्द्रीय
सरकार को मानीटियरिंग करनी चाहिए और
यह देखना चाहिए कि उस पैसे का प्रान्तीय
सरकारों द्वारा सही तरीके से उपयोग होता
है या नहीं और उसमें कोई बेईमानी तो नहीं
होती है और जिनके पास तक वह पैसा जाना है
वहाँ तक पहुँचता है या नहीं। यदि ऐसा नहीं
होगा तो गांव के गरीब लोग भूख और प्यास
से मर जायेंगे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर हमें
पूरा विश्वास है। वे जो कुछ कहती हैं वह करती
भी हैं। लेकिन कुछ प्रान्तीय सरकारों की वजह
से ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं अपने
ही प्रान्त की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

इतना भीषण अकाल है परन्तु एक एक जिले में केवल 10-15 हजार लोगों को ही काम दिया गया है। आज सारे देश में 33 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की सतह से नीचे हैं और हमारे राजस्थान में साढ़े तीन करोड़ की आबादी में पौने दो करोड़ ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की सतह से नीचे हैं। जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे लोग हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है, यदि उनके लिए रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था न करें, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न करें, उनके जानवरों के लिए घास की व्यवस्था न करें, तो वे जीते-जागते मर जायेंगे और वह कलंक हमारे सरकार के सिर पर आएगा। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जहां-जहां की सरकारें अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर रही हैं, गरीबों की सहायता नहीं कर रही हैं, उन पर हमें अंकुश लगाना चाहिए, नहीं तो निश्चित रूप से यह बदनामी हमारी सरकार के ऊपर आयेगी। इसी प्रकार फैमिन रिलीफ के कामगाज के लिए मोनिटियरिंग भी भारत सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। आज जो बड़े-बड़े इंजीनियर्स हैं, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं, ये उस सारे पैसे को डकार जाते हैं, उस पैसे का फायदा उन गरीब लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने 700 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया, मगर सात सौ करोड़ रुपया वहां तक पहुंच पाता है या नहीं पहुंच पाता है, इसकी व्यवस्था भारत सरकार को करनी चाहिए। प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर अंकुश लगाकर पूरे का पूरा पैसा उन गरीब लोगों तक पहुंचाना चाहिए।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि सरकार ने बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, लेकिन बिजली के संबंध में राजस्थान की क्या हालत है, इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान पिछले चार-पांच सालों से भयंकर बजली की कटौती का

शिकार हो रहा है। हर साल 500 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान है। आज तमाम बड़ी-बड़ी फ़ैक्ट्रीज बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। सारे मजदूर बेकार हैं। उनकी रोजी-रोटी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए का एक प्रान्त को नुकसान हो रहा है, इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पंजाब से पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, मध्य प्रदेश से भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, बदरपुर से भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, सिंगरौली से भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। 220 लाख यूनिट एक दिन का खर्च है, जिसमें से 90 लाख यूनिट रोज मिलती है, जिसकी वजह से वहां का काश्तकार बहुत परेशान है। इसी बिजली के अभाव में वहां की फसलें बर्बाद हो रही हैं। हमें वहां पर बिजली की व्यवस्था होने की कोई आशा की किरण भी नहीं नजर आ रही है। हमारे दोनों आर० ए० पी० पी० के इंस्टालेशन बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। साल में 20-25 दिन चलते हैं, जो कि कुल 420 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करते हैं। लेकिन आज वे बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। राजस्थान का थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट भी काफी दिनों से शुरू नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बिजली की व्यवस्था कराइए। जिस प्रकार 1977 में लोग फैमिली प्लानिंग की वजह से नाराज हुए थे, उन्होंने हमारी सरकार को एक बहुत बड़ा धक्का दिया था, उसी प्रकार की हालत आज बिजली की वजह से पैदा हो रही है। आज काश्तकार के मन में इस प्रकार के असंतोष की भावना है। इस प्रकार के असंतोष को मिटाने का एक ही तरीका है कि उनको बिजली की सप्लाई करो, ताकि वह अपनी खेतीबाड़ी की पदावार को बढ़ाकर अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करे और गरीब मजदूर जो बिजली की कमी की वजह से

रोटी से वंचित हो रहे हैं, उनको कल-कारखानों में काम करने का मौका मिले और अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत कर सकें।

सभापति जी, अब मैं थोड़ा राजस्थान कैनाल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इन अकालियों ने जिस प्रकार की मांग रखी है कि रावी-व्यास के पानी के सम्बन्ध में जो समझौता हुआ था उसको समाप्त करके नई व्यवस्था की जाये—हम इसका घोर विरोध करते हैं। आप, सभापति महोदया अच्छी तरह से जानती हैं कि राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है और इसका आधे से ज्यादा हिस्सा रेगिस्तान है। 1955 में जो फैसला हुआ था, उस के बाद उसमें थोड़ा-बहुत संशोधन करके 1981 में जो फैसला हुआ था, उसके अन्तर्गत हमको 89 लाख घनफुट पानी मिलना तय हुआ था, लेकिन अब उस एग्रीमेंट को बदलने की बात करते हैं और भारत सरकार को धमकी देते हैं कि अगर यह एग्रीमेंट नहीं बदला गया तो हम आन्दोलन करेंगे, हम संघर्ष करेंगे। क्या राजस्थान के लोग इस संघर्ष से पीछे रह जायेंगे? राजस्थान कभी पीछे नहीं रहेगा, अगर आप ने हमारे पानी के हिस्से को कम किया तो हम निश्चित तरीके से संघर्ष करेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे लिये यह जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है। अगर राजस्थान को पानी नहीं मिलता है तो राजस्थान के इलाके सूखे रह जायेंगे और यह राजस्थान के करोड़ों लोगों के लिये जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न बन जायगा। इसलिये मैं आपकी भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप रावी-व्यास समझौते में किसी प्रकार का बदलाव न लायें और इन अकालियों के सामने इनकी धमकियों से नहीं डरें। हम आपके साथ हैं, जीवन-मरण में सब प्रकार से आपके साथ हैं, जहां पर आपका एक बूंद पसीना गिरेगा हम वहां अपना खून बहा देंगे। इसलिये हमारा जो अधिकार है, हमारा जो हिस्सा है, उस हिस्से के सम्बन्ध में यदि आपने किसी प्रकार का कोई गलत निर्णय ले लिया

तो उसके लिये राजस्थान पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में आप खास तौर से ध्यान रखें। राजस्थान की विधान सभा ने भी एक मत से इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया है, प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि राजस्थान का हिस्सा कम नहीं होना चाहिये, पूरा पानी राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिये। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में आप विशेष ध्यान रखें।

एक बात मैं पीने के पानी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में पीने के पानी का भयंकर अभाव है। भारत सरकार की तरफ से इसके लिये काफी सहायता मिली है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, मैं इसके लिये भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ, लेकिन जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की एजेन्सी है वह बहुत निकम्मी है। विधान सभा में भी इससे सम्बन्धित घुटालों के सम्बन्ध में आवाज बुलन्द की गई थी कि पीने के पानी के लिये जो रुपया भारत सरकार से मिला है उसमें बहुत घुटाला हुआ है, उसकी जांच करानी चाहिये, 25 करोड़ रुपये का घुटाला हुआ है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान कैनाल बनाने में 200 करोड़ रुपये का घुटाला हुआ है, जिसकी रामसिंह कमीशन ने जांच की थी। ये दोनों राजस्थान के लिये जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न हैं, इसलिये हमारा अनुरोध है कि जो घपले हुए हैं उनकी तुरन्त जांच करवाई जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिससे राजस्थान तरक्की के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ सके।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जितने प्वाइन्ट्स अपने अभिभाषण में रखे हैं वे बहुत अच्छे हैं, मैं उन सब का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Madam Chairman, the President's Address is brief and yet it effectively touches upon all the important facets of national life and activity.

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

The President has mentioned in his Address about our significant gains and the difficult times our country is facing on account of international situation and some burning national problems. The President has also described the political, economic and social strategies that we have adopted to meet the situation.

The international arena is today in a flux; the confrontation between Super Powers has reached a new height and, specially, the other disturbing areas, including the Middle East, pose a global problem. Across our borders; there is a serious armed build-up threatening our security. In this context, the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit which is being held next month in New Delhi is of great significance. I must congratulate our Prime Minister for holding the Conference in New Delhi. Of course, it was to be held in Baghdad.

But all the nonaligned countries desired to hold it in India and this shows the height of prestige at which the other countries hold India and our leader.

I must also congratulate our Prime Minister for projecting our policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence successfully in the international sphere.

We are faced with two major problems. One is political situation in Assam and Punjab and the other is the economic problem or challenge posed to us by the unprecedented natural calamities including the serious drought situation in wide part of the country.

It is a tribute, of course, to the democratic system and also to the Government committed to democracy that elections due in many of the States have been held and the people have given their verdict freely.

We have already made it clear that, to find solutions to the problems of

Assam and Punjab, we have lost no opportunity in involving all the opposition parties.

Unfortunately, the attitude of the opposition parties has become ambivalent. The election in Assam was inevitable because of the constitutional requirement.

It is not the Congress party which is responsible for the problem that arose in Assam. It is the Janata Party which is responsible for this problem because they could not deal with the problem at their time and they created this problem. In addition to that, the support given to them by certain other opposition parties, has aggravated the situation.

I hope that the situation will stabilise as a Government of elected representatives of people has come to power and that a satisfactory solution of the problem would be found.

I hope that the satisfactory solution of the problem of Punjab also would be found.

The opposition parties should cooperate with the ruling party on national problems.

In spite of widespread drought and other natural calamities which required a record level of Central assistance of Rs. 700 crores for relief work, we can find signs of a healthy trend in our economy.

The 20-point programme has made significant strides, particularly in programmes for the benefit of the poor. In spite of raising inflation throughout the world, we have succeeded in containing inflation in our own country.

India is one of the oil-importing countries which, through these long years, has maintained the tempo of planned development and achieved a significant reduction in the rate of inflation.

The wholesale price index has also increased only marginally. During the last one year, a relative price stability has been achieved in spite of contra-seasonal increase in the prices due to erratic rains and drought situation.

The demand and supply position in respect of cement is evenly balanced.

In respect of several essential commodities, the public distribution system has become an important instrument for supply-management effort. This has helped in mitigating the disastrous effects on the prices of several commodities in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow, now the time is over. Shri Xavier Arakal will make a statement under rule 377 now announced by the Speaker. Then we will adjourn for half-an-hour.

16.28 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE—377—Contd.

(viii) NEED FOR A FOREIGN AIRMAIL SORTING OFFICE AT COCHIN

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I raise the following matter under rule 377:—

Kerala State is the most thickly populated and literate State of the Union of India. Many Keralites have gone abroad in search of jobs and many have settled down in various countries throughout the world, these Keralites remit valuable foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 crores a year to the Central exchequer. There is a large foreign correspondence in the State which requires the immediate attention of this Government. There is an urgent need for a full-fledged Foreign Air Mail Sorting Office to meet the needs of the Keralites.

Cochin is the *de facto* capital of the State. There is already an understaffed infrastructure at Cochin. It has mail sorting office. Moreover, Customs House, air and sea-ports, many industrial and insti-

tutional establishments, etc., are situated at Cochin. Above all, it is the central point of departure and arrival of passengers and goods.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to convert the existing foreign airmail inward sorting office into a full-fledged foreign airmail sorting office and staff it immediately so that delay and hardship can be avoided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As announced earlier, the House stands adjourned to reassemble at 5.00 p.m. today for the presentation of the General Budget.

16.30hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

BUDGET (GENERAL) 1983-84

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1983-84.

2. The Economic Survey for 1982-83, placed before the House a few days ago, has given a detailed account of the trends in Indian economy during the current year. I shall, therefore, be brief in reviewing the economic situation.

3. A drought year is always a difficult one for the economy. The decline in agricultural production that the drought entails has an effect which goes beyond the rural sector. The drop in the purchasing power of our farmers exerts a deflationary influence on industry. The drought also affects power generation and has an adverse impact on the external payments. It

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reduce the resource base and at the same time it calls for an increase in relief expenditure. The performance of the Indian economy in the year that is ending has to be viewed against this background. That we have come through it without too much damage to our productive structure and achieved remarkable success in containing price inflation is a tribute to the resilience of our economy. It also demonstrates the effectiveness of our policies of continued demand restraint and judicious supply management.

4. Although the growth in gross domestic product this year will be lower than it has been in the two previous years we will achieve an average growth rate of nearly 5 per cent over the three years, which is close to the target we set for ourselves in the Plan. At the same time, we have been able to maintain the tempo of investment. In other words, serious as has been the impact of drought, I believe we have not allowed it to affect the pace of development.

5. Let me now recapitulate the main highlights of the economic situation in 1982-83. On a point-to-point basis, the increase in the wholesale prices in the last week of January was 3 per cent compared with the annual rate of inflation of 5.7 per cent at the same time last year. The annual rate of increase in the consumer price index, as of December 1982, was also significantly lower—8 per cent as against 12.7 per cent in December, 1981. The lower rate of inflation this year is particularly noteworthy considering that wholesale prices had increased on an average by 2.4 per cent per month in June and July 1982 because of speculative pressures generated by the delay in the monsoon. However, as a result of an appropriate mix of demand and supply management policies, the situation was speedily brought under control.

6. Monetary policy continued to be deployed flexible. The emphasis was on the need for restraint while at the

same time it sought to meet productive requirements for credit. On the supply side action was taken to build up stocks and improve availability of foodgrains through timely imports. Procurement efforts were stepped up so that the impact of fall in the kharif output on stocks of foodgrains could be minimised. Higher releases of sugar and edible oils were also arranged. These and other supply management policies contributed significantly to the dampening of inflationary pressures after August 1982.

7. As I have so often emphasised in this House in respect of the price situation, there can be no room for complacency. The supply and demand situation in respect of sensitive commodities remains in delicate balance. While we have successfully weathered the immediate impact of the drought, we must remember that its effects are likely to be spread over a longer period than one season or one year. The international situation continues to be full of uncertainty and should there be a resurgence of inflation abroad, particularly in respect of commodities that we import, it could easily disturb our domestic price situation. We must also remain vigilant against anti-social elements, hoarders and black marketers.

8. The kharif foodgrains production will be lower than last year because of adverse weather conditions. The indications, however, are that the rabi production may be somewhat better. That output of cotton is likely to be close to the level of last year, while some decrease is expected in sugarcane and jute production. The target of 2.35 million hectares for increase in the irrigation potential in 1982-83 is likely to be achieved. While the agricultural sector continues to be influenced by the vagaries of the weather, over the long run, we have been able to increase output significantly and to reduce the disruptive effects of a drought on the economy. This has demonstrated the basic soundness of our agricultural strategy of extending the irrigated

areas, encouraging the use of fertilisers and high yielding varieties, widening the credit network, and ensuring fair and remunerative producer prices for the major crops.

9. Industrial production increased by 8.6 per cent in 1981-82. In the current year, the increase is likely to be about 4.5 per cent. For the period, April to December 1982, impressive increases were recorded in respect of critical industries, such as crude petroleum, which increased by 30.6 per cent, cement (10.2 per cent), fertilisers (9.6 per cent), and power generation (7.2 per cent). It is particularly heartening that thermal generation has shown substantial improvement and the plant load factor of thermal plants has also improved from 45.9 per cent during April-December 1981 to 47.6 per cent this year. Sugar production is expected to be close to the record level of last year. The overall rate of growth in industrial production was, however, adversely affected by a sharp drop in output of cotton cloth and yarn. Certain other sectors of industry also showed relatively low rates of growth because of slack demand or factors such as power constraints particularly in areas dependent on hydro-electricity.

10. Over the last thirty years, significant progress has been made in expanding and diversifying our industrial structure. The investment climate is highly favourable and capital issues during the year have reached a record level. However, in order to accelerate and sustain a higher growth rate of production, it is essential that the corporate sector should pay greater attention to improving its own rate of savings by better utilisation of capacity and economy is conspicuous and wasteful expenditure. If the increasing requirements of funds for investment are to be adequately met, the corporate sector must learn to look towards a larger volume of internal generation of resources. Borrowing can only supplement and not substitute corporate savings.

11. It is also essential to improve the productivity of past investments and reduce costs. Capital costs in the economy have increased, and due to delay in the implementation of projects, there is a decline in the returns that the community can legitimately expect from its investments. In respect of the public sector, the Government has initiated steps to monitor closely project implementation and operational efficiency. As Hon'ble Members are aware, there has been a marked improvement in the working of many public sector enterprises though some units continue to face problems. Net profits of public sector units in the first nine months of this year increased to about Rs. 360 crores compared with Rs. 134 crores during the same period last year.

12. The process of building up the financial infrastructure continues apace. The banking system has been extending its coverage to the rural areas, more rural banks have been opened and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has commenced operations. All this would help to extend further the benefits of the institutional credit to the rural sector. Considerable progress has also been achieved in extending insurance to rural areas.

13. In the past few years our balance of payments situation has been a matter of concern. In my budget speech last year, I had taken the opportunity to indicate the Government's strategy for restoring the viability in our balance of payments in the medium-term. Briefly, the main elements of the strategy are to accelerate the pace of import substitution in critical sectors such as oil and fertilisers, to increase exports and to improve the facilities available for remittances and investments by non-residents of Indian origin. The House would be happy to know that we have achieved considerable success in implementing this strategy.

14. The substantial increases in domestic production of petroleum and fer-

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tilisers have enabled us to reduce our dependence on imports of these items in the current year. Imports of steel, non-ferrous metals, and several other items have also been lower. Import policy has sought to combine the objective of reducing the growth of import with the need to continue the liberal access to raw materials capital goods for priority sectors. Tariff policies are being effectively used to provide further protection to indigenous industries, wherever appropriate.

15. Exports, which increased by 16 per cent in 1981-82, have shown a further growth of 18 per cent in the first seven months of 1982-83. This is good performance considering the uncongenial external environment marked by rising protectionism, demand recession and near stagnation in world trade. The trade deficit is likely to be lower in 1982-83. The rate of decline in our reserves, excluding International Monetary Fund transactions, has also come down and has averaged Rs. 91 crores per month in this financial year up to end of January 1983 compared with Rs. 175 crores per month during 1981-82.

16. Our balance of payment adjustment has, however, been made more difficult by an unfavourable international environment characterised by lack of political will in industrialised countries for economic cooperation. It is necessary that in association with the developing and other non-aligned countries, we continue to work for basic reform in the international financial and trading system. India also has had to bear a disproportionate reduction in its share of concessional flows. In this situation, while recourse to a certain amount of commercial loans is unavoidable, we have to be extremely circumspect in relying upon this source as a means of financing current account deficits.

17. Hon'ble Members are aware of the geopolitical situation in the region and the increasing burden cast upon us because of the threat our national

security. No sacrifices is to great where the nation's security is concerned. At the same time, we cannot afford to slacken the development effort, however onerous the task may be, as in the ultimate analysis, the nation's security rests on economic strength. Despite a difficult resource situation, I am happy to inform the House that we were able to achieve a substantial step up in the Plan outlay in 1982-83. The need for further economy and efficiency in the use of resources can hardly be over-emphasised. We must also continue to press ahead with additional resource mobilisation in a non-inflationary way.

18. Fiscal policy has an important role to play in the task of harnessing the nation's resources. In addition to appropriate adjustments in tax rates, the necessary administrative and legal measures are being taken to ensure that all sections of the community pay their taxes promptly. This Government is determined to plug avenues for tax evasion and avoidance, and to continue the fight against economic offences.

19. Raising the living standards of our people is possible only through a progressive increase in savings and productivity. The Indian people, we must gratefully acknowledge, have set standards of saving levels remarkable for a low income country. It is, however, essential that these savings are invested in assets which add to productive capacity and which directly benefit the people.

20. In the past three years, several steps have been taken to encourage the savings habit. The interest rate mechanism and the fiscal instrument have been used to provide an attractive return on savings in the form of financial assets. In line with the decision to raise the interest rate on 5-years bank deposits, announced in October last year, it has been decided to increase the rate of interest on 5-Year Post Office Time Deposits and Recurring Deposits from 10.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent per annum. Similarly, I propose to increase the rate of

interest by 1 per cent on Special Deposits of Employees Provident Fund and other non-Government provident, gratuity and superannuation funds. The improvement in the rate of return on these deposits would benefit workers and small savers.

21. I also propose to liberalise the Public Provident Fund Scheme, which has become increasingly popular among self-employed and others. Subscribers will be allowed to continue their accounts beyond 15 years. The limit for annual subscription is also being raised to Rs. 40,000.

22. In the light of the changes that have taken place in the monetary and economic situation in the last two years, the Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, has reviewed the interest rates on advances to commercial banks. It has been decided to reduce the ceiling rate of interest from 19.5 per cent to 13 per cent. The structure of interest rates is also being adjusted downwards for the benefit of agriculture, small scale industry and exports. A separate announcement in this respect is being made by the Reserve Bank of India.

23. The Government has provided liberal incentives for attracting remittances and investments by non-residents of Indian origin. In the light of experience, it has been decided to improve further the facilities available to non-residents. Last year I had announced certain important concessions in respect of subscriptions by non-residents to 6-Years National Savings Certificates, which carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. In order to further improve their yield, I propose to allow an additional interest of one per cent on these certificates if these are subscribed for in foreign exchange. I also have some other important proposals to which I shall refer later. I am sure that the House will agree with me that our policy framework meets the requirements of non-residents, and that we can look forward to further strengthening of the bonds that exist between them and this country.

24. I shall now turn to the Revised estimates for 1982-83 and the Budget estimates for 1983-84.

Revised Estimates for 1982-83

25. The Budget estimate for the total expenditure in 1982-83 was Rs. 29,219 crores of which Rs. 11,345 crores, was on Plan account and Rs. 17,874 crores on non-Plan account. As the year progressed, it became evident that we would need to enhance both these broad categories of expenditure. Despite the strains imposed on the economy by natural calamities, it has been our endeavour that outlays in respect of long-term development should not be allowed to suffer. One of my highest priorities, therefore, has been to protect the Plan and, in the result, the Revised estimates for Central Plan outlay are Rs. 603 crores higher than those originally budgeted.

26. Railway Plan outlay has been increased by Rs. 195 crores. of which budgetary support will account for Rs. 105 crores. The budgetary support for the power sector will go up by Rs. 62 crores, while assistance to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been increased by Rs. 100 crores. The outlays for schemes of family welfare have been enhanced by Rs. 50 crores. Plan provisions for rural water supply, agriculture and co-operation have also been stepped up, while the budgetary support for the Posts and Telegraphs Plan has been increased by Rs. 75 crores owing, in this case, to a shortfall in internal resources. As against these increases, some reductions are expected in relation to Budget estimates of Plan expenditure in a few sectors. Overall, the budgetary support for the Central Plan is estimated to go up by Rs. 262 crores to Rs. 7605 crores.

27. The Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans is also being stepped up by Rs. 380 crores, of which Rs. 350 crores is the additional advanced Plan assistance to States which have been affected by drought.

28. Non-Plan expenditure will also be higher in the current year due to several factors. Non-Plan grants to

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States will be higher by Rs. 214 crores mainly due to additional assistance of Rs. 147 crores for States affected by floods, cyclones and other natural calamities. Similarly, reflecting the buoyance in small-savings collections, non-Plan loans to States on this account will be higher by Rs. 200 crores. Non-Plan loans for agricultural inputs have also been increased by Rs. 50 crores. The subsidy for indigenous fertilisers will go up by Rs. 200 crores. Additional loans of Rs. 209 crores are required for certain public sector undertakings to enable them to meet their cash losses and interest and repayment obligations to the Government.

29. The provision for Defence expenditure will be higher by Rs. 250 crores. To meet the temporary imbalance in the trade covered by Rupee Trade Agreements, the provision for Technical Credits has to be increased from Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 1280 crores. The increase in Technical Credits has been due to temporary and exceptional circumstances, and will be largely reversed during the year. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that in a year of weak global demand, our long standing trading relationship with the Socialist countries has been an important element in providing a measure of stability to our export sector.

30. Excluding the loan of Rs. 1743 crores to States, to which I shall refer, the total non-Plan expenditure is likely to go up from Rs. 17,874 crores to Rs. 20,511 crores.

31. Coming to receipts, as I mentioned at the beginning, the drought inevitably affects the income and resource base of the economy. Despite these adverse effects, the Budget estimates of receipts from Income-tax and Customs duties are expected to be realised. However, receipts from union excise duties may show a shortfall of Rs. 220 crores. Apart from the impact of a lower growth in industrial production, there has been locking up of some revenues due to pending litiga-

tion. Some shortfall in Corporation tax is also anticipated. The Centre's net tax revenue after paying the States' share of taxes, is estimated at Rs. 13,271 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 13,362 crores.

32. Non-tax revenue is, however, expected to show an improvement of Rs. 613 crores mainly due to larger dividend payment by Railways, larger receipts from some public sector units, recovery from the Indian Dairy Corporation of the value of gift material supplied that earlier and larger external grants.

33. Capital receipts are also estimated to go up from Rs. 10,249 crores to Rs. 12,446 crores. Receipts from market loans are estimated at Rs. 3800 crores against the Budget estimate of Rs. 3200 crores. As mentioned earlier, the recovery of Technical Credits will also go up from Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 1080 crores. The receipts from small savings are estimated to go up by Rs. 150 crores.

34. The total receipts are thus estimated to go up from Rs. 27,844 crores to Rs. 30,563 crores.

35. Taking into account the above and other variations in receipts and expenditure, the budgetary deficit in the current year is now estimated at Rs. 1935 crores. This excludes the special loan assistance to States of Rs. 1743 crores, which does not have any economic impact in the current year. The larger deficit over Budget estimates in the current year has to be viewed against the background of weak demand in certain sectors of the economy. That it has not had a destabilising effect on the economy has been demonstrated by the price behaviour in recent months.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1983-84

36. In framing the next year's Budget, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my aim has been to provide for a large increase in the Plan outlay so that the pace of development, which we have assiduously built up is not retarded.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: What peace]

Even this increase, I am actually aware, cannot be expected to fully meet the demand from various sectors, however pressing they may seem. Some re-ordering of priorities among different objectives and sectors has, therefore, become necessary.

37. I propose to increase the Central Plan outlay to Rs. 13,870 crores in 1983-84 inclusive of a special allocation of Rs. 300 crores to which I shall refer later. This constitutes an increase of 26.1 per cent over the Plan outlay of Rs. 11,000 crores in the Budget estimates for 1982-83. Coming on top of an increase of 27.6 per cent provided in the Budget for 1982-83, the proposed increase would enable us to meet our urgent requirements in critical sectors of the economy, and also provide a special thrust in respect of programmes meant for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society. The Central Plan will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs. 8390 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 5480 crores.

38. Hon'ble Members are aware that the finances of several States have been under severe strain for some time. While the need for fiscal discipline cannot be over-emphasised, an important objective of the Central Government has been to ensure that, despite resources constraints, the State Plans also show a reasonable order of increase. Hon'ble Members would recall that in June 1982, I decided to clear States closing deficits of the previous year with a medium term loans of Rs. 1743 crores. I did so to help the States to readjust the finances and achieve adequate investment in their plans. In the current year, the Centre has provided nearly Rs. 700 crores of assistance to States for drought and flood relief. Further, we have decided to increase Central assistance to States in the next two years by Rs. 1650 crores over the balance available in the originally approved level. This will augment the Plan re-

sources of the States. The States have responded by agreeing to enhance their resource mobilisation efforts.

39. The total Plan outlay for 1983-84 of the States and Union Territories is now placed at Rs. 11,625 crores. This represents an increase of 16.4 per cent over the finally approved outlay of Rs. 9989 crores in 1982-83, the highest increase so far in the current plan period. Central assistance for the Plan of the States and Union Territories will be Rs. 4462 crores.

40. Taken together, the Plan outlays of the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1983-84 will be Rs. 25,495 crores, and increase of 21.5 per cent over the finally approved outlay of Rs. 20,988 crores in 1982-83.

41. In formulating the 1983-84 Plan, our primary concern has been to provide maximum support to those projects and programmes which can be of immediate benefit to the economy, and especially to the weaker sections of the society. The outlays for the Revised 20-Point Programme have been enhanced, and a special thrust is being given to programmes that benefit the poor directly.

42. I have also taken the somewhat unconventional step of providing an additional Rs. 300 crores over and above Rs. 13,570 crores set apart specifically for the various schemes in the next year's Central Plan. This amount will be provided as grants to the States on the basis of their better performance in implementing specific programmes. These programmes will benefit the weaker sections of the community and improve the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. The co-operation of the States is essential and, wherever appropriate, the guide lines to be issued, would provide for matching contributions by them.

43. Out of this allocation, I am earmarking Rs. 125 crores to assist small and marginal farmers to improve the productivity of their land. My colle-

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ague, the Minister of Agriculture, will be announcing the details of the scheme.

44. Another Rs. 125 crores would be distributed among the States on the basis of their performance in implementing programmes in identified areas of high priority, which, the Government will announce later. The assistance for these purposes would be made available only to those States demonstrate capacity to achieve targets over and above those implied in their approved Plans.

45. I have had occasion in the past to underline the importance of obtaining maximum returns out of existing investments. The need for increasing the plant load factors in thermal power stations cannot be over emphasised. I, therefore, propose to set apart the balance of Rs. 50 crores out of Rs. 300 crores for incentive payments to State Electricity Boards for better performance. Most of the State Electricity Boards achieved their peak plant load factors during the years 1975-77. Unfortunately, their recent performance has fallen far short of these levels. I hope that this incentive would encourage the State Electricity Boards to reach and even surpass their earlier peaks.

46. Apart from the above special allocation, the outlay for the 20-Point Programme in the Central Sector for 1983-84 is Rs. 2747 crores representing an increase of 26.8 per cent over the outlay in the current year's Plan. The provision for these schemes in the approved Plan outlay of the States and Union Territories for 1983-84 will be Rs. 7332 crores. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that the total provision for 20-Point Programme next year will thus exceed Rs. 10,000 crores.

(Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: Why do you not scrap the five year then?)

47. Next year's programme also provides a high priority to agriculture de-

velopment. The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 608 crores. This includes Rs. 200 crores for the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. Two major programmes, one for oil seeds development and another for dry land farming, both important elements in the 20-Point Programme, will also be taken up for implementation in 1983-84. Further, a sum of Rs. 800 crores is being provided for agricultural programmes in the approved Plan outlay of the States and Union Territories. The outlays for irrigation and flood control are also being stepped up to Rs. 116 crores in the Central Plan and Rs. 2404 crores in the Plans of the States and Union Territories.

48. The outlay for the National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development would be Rs. 480 crores in 1983-84 against the likely expenditure of Rs. 419 crores in 1982-83. The I.R.D.P will enable about three million families in the rural areas to cross the poverty line. The NREP will create about 350 million man days of work in the rural areas. The provision for these programmes will be matched by the State Governments.

49. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government has launched a crash programme for providing drinking water facilities in all problem villages. The Plan outlay for 1982-83 visualised an allocation of Rs. 127.5 crores by the Centre for the accelerated rural water supply programme. Having regard to the progress in implementation the outlay has now been increased to Rs. 155 crores. A substantially higher outlay of Rs. 200 crores has been provided for this programme in 1983-84. The States on their part will be setting apart Rs. 319 crores and in all 48,000 more villages are expected to be covered in 1983-84.

50. One of the important programmes benefiting children is the integrated Child Development Services. With the higher target now set for the sixth

Plan, it is proposed to extend this scheme to 200 more projects in 1983-84 over and above the 620 projects so far covered. Over half the total provision of Rs. 60 crores for Department of Social Welfare will be accounted for by this scheme.

51. An increased provision of Rs. 173 crores has been made in the Central Plan for 1983-84 for the various programmes benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

52. The Family Welfare Programmes will be implemented with renewed vigour in 1983-84 and will cover 17 million persons. A sum of Rs. 330 crores is being provided for these programmes.

53. The Sixth Plan has placed considerable emphasis on accelerating investment in the Energy sector. The total outlay for this sector covering petroleum, power and coal would be Rs. 5014 crores, accounting for more than 36 per cent of the total Central Plan outlay. Crude oil production is expected to reach 21 million tonnes this year, and increase further to around 26 million tonnes in 1983-84.

54. Inclusive of the allocation for power development under Atomic Energy and Coal, the total outlay for the various power programmes in 1983-84 in the Central Plan will be Rs. 1222 crores, representing an increase of 31.5 per cent over that for 1982-83. The target for addition to the capacity in 1983-84 in the Central sector will be 1050 MW. double that of the current year.

55. The outlay for Coal sector, including lignite, will be Rs. 946 crores in 1983-84. The target for production of coal is 142 million tonnes, 9 million tonnes more than in the current year.

56. The provision for the various programmes of the Department of Steel in the Plan for 1983-84 is Rs. 820 crores. The Plan outlay for the Mines Department has been increased to Rs. 494 crores in 1983-84 compared to Rs. 292 crores in the current year's approved

Plan outlay. This includes Rs. 365 crores for the Orissa Aluminium Project.

57. The revenue earning traffic to be carried by the Railways to 1983-84 is projected at 241 million tonnes, which is an increase of more than six per cent over the likely performance in 1982-83. The Plan outlay for the Railways in 1983-84 is Rs. 1342 crores.

58. The traffic handled at the ports is expected to increase to 105 million tonnes in 1983-84 as against 95 million tonnes likely to be reached in 1982-83. Inclusive of a provision of Rs. 90 crores for the Nhava Sheva Project, and Rs. 40 crores for investment in State Road Transport Corporations, a total outlay of Rs. 558 crores has been set apart for the Shipping and Transport Ministry in 1983-84.

59. An outlay of Rs. 429 crores has been provided for the various projects of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. This includes Rs. 260 crores for the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer project. For the Hazira Fertilizer Project a provision of Rs. 145 crores has been made.

60. A total provision for the projects of the Ministry of Industry in 1983-84 is Rs. 549 crores compared with Rs. 480 crores in the current year. Of this, the provision for small industries, including KVIC and coir, is about Rs. 173 crores.

61. A provision of Rs. 72 crores has been made for the various Plan Programmes of the Department of Science and Technology and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1983-84. The Government has recently set up a separate Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The programmes to be undertaken by this Department in 1983-84 would include, *inter alia*, establishment of 75,000 family size bio-gas units and 100 community bio-gas units. Inclusive of the provision of Rs. 18 crores for the bio-gas programme, an outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been set apart for this Department in the Plan for 1983-84.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

62. Mr. Speaker, it has been my effort to contain the growth in the non-Plan expenditure. However, increases in certain important sectors have been inevitable. Taking into account the requirements of the country's defence, a provision of Rs. 5971 crores has been made for Defence against Rs. 5350 crores in the Revised estimates for the current year. Due to increase in borrowings which are mainly used for development purposes and also higher borrowing costs, the provision for interest is placed at Rs. 4700 crores against Rs. 3950 crores in the Revised estimates for the current year. The provision for food subsidy at Rs. 800 crores will be higher by Rs. 90 crores compared with the Revised estimates for the current year. The provision for subsidy on indigenous fertilisers is estimated to go up from Rs. 550 crores in the current year to Rs. 700 crores next year. A provision of Rs. 550 crores has been made for cash compensatory support and market development assistance for exports.

63. The provision for Technical Credits under Rupee-Trade Agreements is Rs. 600 crores next year as against Rs. 1280 crores in the current year. A lump sum of Rs. 300 crores is being provided in 1983-84 for payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance, pension and other reliefs to Central Government employees.

(Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: So it is a soft Government.)

64. The House would recall that last year, I had announced certain enhanced benefits for low paid pensioners. I propose to provide some additional relief to this category of pensioners. From 1st April 1983, the minimum amount of pension, including dearness relief, will be raised to Rs. 160 per month and the minimum amount of family pension including dearness relief to Rs. 150 per month.

(Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: That is one good thing.)

65. The total non-Plan expenditure in 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 21,984 crores against Rs. 20,511 crores in Revised estimate 1982-83.

66. At this point, I would like to refer to a matter concerning Government employees. The employees had suggested some time ago that the Government may appoint a Pay Body for revising pay scales. The Third Pay Commission was appointed in April 1970 and made its report in 1973. Since then, over the years conditions have changed in several respects. The employment under the Central Government has grown steadily larger. Changes have also taken place in the relatives in the emoluments of the employees of departments *inter se*, and also *vis-a-vis* other employees. For instance, several State Governments have, through Pay Committees or Pay Commissions, substantially revised the pay scales and other benefits of their employees. The Government feels it would be appropriate now to appoint the Fourth Central Pay Commission. Before the terms of reference of the Pay Commission are settled, the representatives of the employees would be consulted. The membership of the Commission together with the terms of reference will be announced as soon as possible.

67. So far as receipts in 1983-84 are concerned, the gross tax revenues at the existing rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 19,964 crores compared with Rs. 3800 crores in the current estimates. The States' share of taxes in 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 5088 crores compared with Rs. 4639 crores in the current year. The net tax revenue of the Centre will thus be Rs. 14,876 crores against Rs. 13,271 crores in the current year.

68. The receipts from market loans are placed at Rs. 4000 crores compared with Rs. 380 crores in the current year. The recoveries of Technical Credits next year will be lower as the payments will also be less. Small savings collections are expected to yield Rs. 1700 crores next year against Rs.

1550 crores this year. External assistance, net of loan repayments, is estimated at Rs. 1940 crores against Rs. 1724 crores in the current year.

69. Taking into account these and other variations in receipts, the total receipts for 1983-84 are estimated at Rs. 32,586 crores. These receipts include the effect of the changes in fare and freight rates of the Railways and in the Posts and Telegraphs tariffs as well as the continuance of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Income-tax payers beyond 31st March 1983, to which I shall refer later. The total expenditure is placed at Rs. 34,836 crores. The overall budgetary gap at existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 2250 crores.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: What about Diesel and Kerosene.]

70. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is against the background of this review of budgetary out-turn that I place my budget proposals before Hon'ble Members. The Budget is more than an exercise in raising revenue of financing outlays. In a planned economy, it represents a potent instrument for achieving national objectives and sustaining the pace of development through appropriate financial and fiscal policies. I would, therefore, like to share with Hon'ble Members the philosophy of my budget. It aims at strengthening the productive forces in the economy, keeping a tight rein on inflation, encouraging savings both in the individual and corporate sectors and promoting essential investment. The encouragement of savings has its corollary in discouraging consumption. Conspicuous consumption whether at individual or the corporate level has no place in a society such as ours. I have also taken this opportunity to review the effects of certain incentives and concessions in the tax law, and to modify them where appropriate. As we are placed now, the Budget must reflect the imperatives of attaining as speedily as possible a viable external payment situation and, therefore, seek to pro-

mote exports and effect economies in imports through a judicious use of the fiscal instrument.

71. Within this overall framework, it has been my objective to keep the budgetary deficit for the next year relatively low. While it has been necessary to raise additional resources, I have tried to do so in a non-inflationary way and without subjecting the low and middle income groups to additional burdens.

72. I shall first deal with my proposals in the area of non-corporate income taxes. My aim is to provide some relief at the lower end of the slabs and specially to the salaried taxpayer. At the same time, it has been my endeavour to promote savings at the expense of consumption. With this end in view I am providing for a more liberal application of the exemptions pertaining to savings.

73. Coming to my specific proposals let me begin with the unpleasant bit. I propose an increase in the surcharge in the income-tax on non-corporate taxpayers from the present level of 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent. The revenue yield from this measure would be Rs. 17 crores (Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: More black-Money] in a full year and Rs. 27.6 crores in 1983-84. This will accrue wholly to the Centre. Considering the increased burden cast on the Centre on account of additional expenditure on national security and special assistance to the States, Hon'ble Members will agree that this measure is justified.

[DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No.]

74. Now for the good news. As a measure of relief to the salaried taxpayer I am proposing that the ceiling of standard deduction be increased from the present Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. The revenue loss as a result of this proposal is expected to be Rs. 19 crores in a full year and Rs. 15.2 crores in 1983-84.

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75. In recent years we have increased the exemption limits in respect of income-tax. It has, however, been pointed out to me, with some justification, that the tax rate in the initial slab is somewhat high. I accordingly propose to split the initial slab, and for the first slab between Rs. 15,001 and Rs. 20,000 the tax rate will be 25 per cent instead of 30 per cent. The present rate of 30 per cent will, however, continue to apply to the slab Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 25,000. For the next slab between Rs. 25,001 and Rs. 30,000 the rate will be raised by 1 percentage point to 35 cent. Even after the increase in rate of surcharge, individuals and certain categories of Hindu undivided families, etc. in the lower income slabs will pay less tax than at present. The revenue effect of these proposals would be a loss of Rs. 35 crores in a full year and Rs. 28 crores in 1983-84.

76. As a measure to stimulate savings, I propose to remove the ceiling of 30 per cent of gross total income in respect of savings in specified forms like life insurance, provident funds, etc., while retaining the absolute monetary ceilings. Further, I intend widening the available media for savings by including National Savings Certificates, VI and VII issues. This would be particularly helpful to those past middle age and towards the end of their working lives who might find it difficult to take advantage of life insurance and other contractual forms of savings. The revenue loss from this measure is expected to be Rs. 15 crores in a full year and Rs. 12 crores next year.

77. Income derived from specified long-term investments is exempt at present up to Rs. 4,000 with an additional exemption of Rs. 2,000 for interest on securities and bank deposits for a period exceeding one year. As a measure of simplification, I propose to merge these

rate exemption limits and raise it from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000. The existing separate exemption of Rs. 3,000 in respect of income from units of the Unit Trust of India will continue unchanged. As a result of these proposals, the aggregate of specified investment income which is exempt from tax would go up from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000. This should help to stimulate savings further.

78. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that in sum the effect of the above proposals would be such as not to increase the tax liability of assesseees in the lower brackets of the tax scale notwithstanding the increase in the surcharge. As for the rest, as I intend the surcharge primarily to affect consumption rather than savings I have sought to combine the surcharge with measures designed to increase personal savings in specified financial assets.

79. I propose to extend the operation of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act 1974, by a period of two years. At present, persons over 70 years of age are exempted from the requirement of making deposits. I propose to lower this limit from 70 to 65 years. Those who attain the age of 65 years on 1st April, 1983, would be entitled to withdraw, at their option, the balance of the deposits to their credit, on or after 1st June, 1983.

80. At present no tax on capital gains is charged in cases where the net consideration received on transfer of a capital asset is invested in 7-year National Rural Development Bonds. It has been pointed out to me that this maturity period is rather long. In order to provide investment choices and with a view to ensuring that resources flow into desired directions, I propose to extend the exemption to cover investment of the net consideration in a new Central Government Bond of 3 years' maturity, a special series of units of the Unit Trust of India and debentures of the Housing

and Urban Development Corporation with maturity periods adjusted appropriately for the interest they carry.

81. As I indicated earlier, I have decided to liberalise further the tax incentives in respect of non-resident Indians investing in India. I propose to levy a flat rate of tax of 20 per cent plus surcharge on incomes derived by such persons from their specified investments in India made through foreign exchange remittances. These investments will include shares and debentures of Indian companies, units of the Unit Trust of India and Government securities. Long-term capital gains arising on transfer of such assets will also attract tax at the proposed flat rate. Such incomes will also not be taken into account in computing their other Indian incomes. They would not have to go through the procedures involved in submission of tax returns, provided they have no other income in India and tax at the proposed flat rate has been deducted from their income. These non-residents will also have the option of paying tax at the normal rates applicable to resident taxpayers. Such investments will also be exempt from wealth-tax. Gifts of such assets made by Indian citizens and persons of Indian origin settled abroad to their relatives in India will also be exempt from gift-tax.

82. I shall now deal with my proposal in respect of the corporation tax. Earlier in my speech I had referred to the need to accelerate investment through higher internal generation by companies and curbing conspicuous consumption. I believe that both the Government and the companies can contribute towards this objective.

83. It has been pointed out to me by several committees and representative organisations of industry that given the rising costs of replacement and modernisation, the internal funds available with the corporate sector are inadequate. I find substance in

this argument. Accordingly, I propose to increase the general rate of depreciation in respect of plant and machinery from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. I am also raising the monetary limit for 100 per cent write-off from the present level of Rs. 750 to Rs. 5,000 in respect of small items of plant and machinery. The other related benefits which new investment in plant and machinery now enjoy will continue. The revenue loss on account of liberalisation of provisions relating to depreciation would be Rs. 140 crores in a full year and Rs. 112 crores in 1983-84.

84. Hon'ble Members would recall that last year I had proposed to allow depreciation at 30 per cent of the cost of devices and systems for energy saving and for minimising environmental pollution and for conservation of natural resources. I propose to go farther and allow 100 per cent depreciation on devices and systems for energy saving. In regard to devices and systems for minimising environmental pollution and for conservation of natural resources, I propose to raise the investment allowance from 25 per cent to 35 per cent.

85. To encourage industries to shift from urban areas and as a measure of decongesting our overcrowded cities and reducing pollution, the capital gain arising from transfer of building or lands used for the purposes of business is exempt from tax if it is used for acquiring lands or constructing buildings for the purposes of business at the new place. I propose to extend this exemption from tax to capital gain arising from transfer of machinery and plant also.

86. I had occasion earlier to refer to the lowering of the interest rate structure. As my contribution to the relief being provided by banks and with a view to encouraging production and investment, I propose to reduce the rate of tax charged under the interest-tax Act to half of the prevailing rate. In respect of the chargeable interest arising after 21st

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March, 1983, the rate of interest-tax will be reduced from seven per cent to three and a half per cent. About half of the loss of Rs. 130 crores on account of this measure will be recouped by the additional tax revenue as a consequence of the lower deductible cost of borrowing to business and industry.

87. My other important objective in respect of the corporate tax structure is to provide incentive for higher production and exports. I am, therefore, continuing the two schemes announced last year and making them more liberal.

88. As regards the scheme for excess production, I will come to the details later while discussing my proposals in respect of indirect taxes.

89. In respect of exports the scheme announced by me last year provided some tax relief to exporters whose export turnover for any year exceeded that of the immediately preceding year by more than 10 per cent. The total relief available under last year's scheme was also subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of tax payable. I now propose to simplify and liberalise the scheme and remove both the minimum qualifying amount and limit of relief. Exporters will be entitled to deduct 5 per cent of their incremental turnover in computing their taxable income. Thus, under the new scheme all increments in export turnover will be entitled to relief. Exports of all goods will qualify for this concession excepting a few specified items. As the new provision will take effect from the assessment year 1983-84, the provision made last year is proposed to be deleted.

90. Hon'ble Members must be aware of the phenomenon of companies which are flourishing, but are paying no tax at all, or only a nominal income tax. [Dr. Subramaniam Swami: Mostly in Calcutta.). This is largely due to these companies availing of the tax incentives and concessions available under

the provisions of the Income-tax Act. It has been a matter of concern to us that under our tax system several highly profitable companies are able to reduce their tax liability to zero even though they continue to pay high dividends. It seems reasonable that profitable and prosperous companies should contribute at least a small portion of their profits to the national exchequer at a time when other and less better off sections of society are bearing a burden. I therefore propose to provide that fiscal incentives and concessions shall not absorb more than 70 per cent of the profits. This would secure that companies pay a minimum tax, on at least 30 per cent of their profits.

91. The differential rates of tax in the case of domestic companies depending upon the total income of the company are proposed to be removed.

92. As a measure of simplification, I propose to levy income-tax at a flat rate of 25 per cent on the gross amount of interest received by foreign companies on loans advanced by them in foreign currency.

93. The income-tax payable by companies at present bears a surcharge of 2.5 per cent of such income-tax. I propose to raise the rate of surcharge to 5 per cent. However, in lieu of the additional surcharge payable by them, companies will be offered the option to make deposits with the Industrial Development Bank of India under a scheme to be notified by the Government. I am not taking credit for any revenue gain from this measure in the expectation that the additional surcharge would in fact be deposited by the companies with Industrial Development Bank of India. The amount so deposited should help to provide funds for modernisation and thus flow back to the corporate sector.

94. Our corporate tax structure is riddled with a large number of different kinds of deductions. While each deduction may seem to have a merit, the aggregate effect is to complicate tax administration, provide opportu-

nities for misuse and reduce the growth of revenues. As a step towards rationalisation of this structure, I have reviewed the various deductions.

95. The Income-tax Act at present provides for weighted deduction of express incurred by a company or a co-operative society which uses products of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy or poultry farming as raw material. The expenses in respect of which weighted deduction is allowed do not relate directly to the assessee's business. I propose to provide that such companies or co-operative societies would henceforth be entitled only to the deduction of express and not to the weighted deduction.

96. The Income-tax Act provides deductions for expenditure or contributions made by assesseees for approved programmes of rural development. Ongoing programmes approved by the prescribed authority will continue to enjoy the benefits of the deduction upto the terminal date in respect of time bound programmes and February 28, 1984 in other cases. However, with a view to preventing possibility of misuse, it is proposed not to allow any further deductions on this score. It is not the intention of the Government to deprive genuine rural development programmes of corporate support. The Government would shortly establish fund called the Prime Minister's Fund for Rural Development, contributions to which would enjoy exemption under the Income-tax Act.

97. The special deduction allowed hitherto in respect of profits and gains from business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming and from business of growing mushrooms, is proposed to be withdrawn. I see little justification for continuing this fiscal concession to these business, in view of the room for abuse. However, in order to encourage and strengthen primary co-operatives for oilseeds fruits and vegetables, I propose to provide full exemption from tax for such co-operatives as in the case of dairy co-operatives..

98. The tax concession in relation to horizontal transfer of technology was introduced in 1969. The objective was to discourage repetitive import of foreign technology. I find that the concession has lent itself to be used for tax avoidance. I therefore, propose to withdraw this concession effective from assessment year 1984-85.

99. Hon'ble Members must be aware of lavish and wasteful expenditure by trade and industry, particularly on travelling, advertisement and the like. With a view to inculcating a climate of austerity and providing a disincentive to unproductive, avoidable and ostentatious spending by trade and industry [Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: And five Star Hotels] I propose to provide that 20 per cent of such expenditure will be disallowed in computing the taxable profits. The Income-tax Act provides for the disallowance of entertainment expenses beyond a ceiling and for total disallowance of expenses on maintenance of guest houses. I propose to define the terms "entertainment expenditure" and "guest house" to remove doubts about the correct import of these expressions. The revenue from these measures in a full year will be Rs. 50 crores and in 1983-84 Rs. 40 crores. The effect of these measures, combined with the increase in depreciation allowance, will be to provide a marked preferential tax treatment of investment as against unproductive expenditure.

100. Several cases have come to notice where taxpayers do not discharge their statutory liability such as in respect of excise duty, employer's contribution to provident fund, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, for long period of time. For the purpose of their income-tax assessments, they nonetheless claim the liability as deduction even as they take resort to legal action, thus depriving the Government of its dues while enjoying the benefit of non-payment. To curb such practices I propose to provide that irrespective of the method of accounting followed by the taxpayer, a statutory

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liability will be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable profits only in the year and to the extent it is actually paid. This would result in a revenue gain of Rs. 100 crores in a full year and Rs. 80 crores in 1983-84.

101. It has come to my notice that some persons have been trying to avoid personal wealth-tax liability by forming closely held companies to which they transfer many items of their wealth, particularly, jewellery, bullion and real estate. As companies are not chargeable to wealth-tax, and the value of the shares of such companies does not also reflect the real worth of the assets of the company, those who hold such unproductive assets in closely held companies are able to successfully reduce their wealth-tax liability to a substantial extent. With a view to circumventing tax avoidance by such persons, I propose to revive the levy of wealth-tax in a limited way in the case of closely-held companies. Accordingly, I am proposing the levy of wealth-tax in the case of closely-held companies at the rate of 2 per cent on the net wealth represented by the value of specified assets, such as, jewellery, gold, bullion, buildings and lands owned by such companies. Buildings used by the company as factory, godown, warehouse, hotel or office for the purposes of its business or as residential accommodation for its low-paid employees will be excluded from net wealth.

102. The scum of my proposals in respect of the corporate sector, the Hon'ble Members would appreciate, is to ensure that every profitable company pays some tax in the year in which profits accrue, that loopholes are plugged and the number of deductions is reduced, that more funds are available for modernisation and re-investment, that costs are reduced through lower interest charges and reduction in conspicuous expenses, and that higher production, particularly for exports, receives due encouragement.

103. Many charitable and religious trusts and institutions no doubt do laudable work. Unfortunately, it is also true that many are used as a medium for tax avoidance, accumulation of wealth and means of patronage and I cannot remain a disinterested spectator. It is time some steps were taken to set matters right.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: Whom are you hinting at]

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 had laid down an investment pattern for trust funds, and trusts which failed to comply with this investment pattern from accounting years commencing after 31st March, 1978 were liable to forfeit tax exemption. However, having regard to the practical difficulties involved and to ensure a more orderly change-over, this date was extended in 1977 by three years. As the whole gamut of the provisions relating to charitable and religious trusts was under consideration by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, the date for the new pattern of investment was again extended last year by a further period of one year.

I have since considered the matter carefully, I see no justification for permitting investment of trust funds in business concerns, including shares of companies in the private sector. I accordingly propose to provide that all trust funds should be invested in specified modes, such as, Government securities, units of the Unit Trust of India, deposits with scheduled banks, approved financial corporations, etc. Investment in immovable properties will however, continue to be allowed. I am giving notice to all charitable and religious trusts to divest their share holdings and other investment in business concerns by 30th November, 1983. However, trusts will be allowed to keep shares in companies, which formed part of the original corpus as on June 1, 1973 and bonus shares received up to that date. Some trusts carry on business on commercial lines and derive income therefrom. There is no reason

why such business income should not be brought to tax. I, therefore, propose that business income of all charitable and religious trusts including those which have hitherto been exempted by notification will be brought to tax with effect from assessment year 1984-85. Trusts having business income will also be required to conform to the new investment pattern if they wish to seek tax exemption in respect of their other income.

104. Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that estate duty in respect of agricultural land is a State subject and that the Centre has levied estate duty on agricultural and only by virtue of resolutions passed in this regard by States enabling the Union to do so. Our experience is that the valuation of agricultural land leads to administrative difficulties and litigation. The yield from this levy has also not been significant over the past several years. Moreover, after the abolition of wealth-tax on agricultural land, including plantations, there is little practical justification for continuing the levy of estate duty on agricultural land. I therefore, propose to remove the levy of estate duty on agricultural land. Since the Estate Duty Act can be amended only after the necessary resolutions of State Legislatures, a Bill for giving effect to this proposal will be introduced later.

105. The revenue loss on account of the reduction in interest-tax will be Rs. 104 crores next year. Taking into account the estimated recoupment of part of this loss, my corporation tax proposals will yield Rs. 104 crores next year. My proposals in regard to income-tax will lead to net revenue accrual of Rs. 25.6 crores to the Centre next year and a loss of Rs. 28 crores to the States.

106. I turn now to my proposals in the area of indirect taxation. Mr. Speaker, the House is aware that for some years now our balance of payments has been under strain. Despite this we have sought to maintain an

import regime which provides adequate access to imported inputs such as raw material and capital goods to the priority sectors. At the same time, I would not like that our policies should be taken advantage of by exporters abroad facing difficult market conditions by selling unduly cheap in the Indian market to the detriment of Indian industry. I believe we should use the instrument of customs duties not only to help revenue collection but to support our balance of payments and industrial expansion. In framing my proposals I have also tried to minimise tax avoidance and evasion and taken care to see that the measures would not spur inflation.

107. Taking customs duties first, my principal proposal is to continue the auxiliary duties of customs first imposed from 1973 and since renewed annually. I propose also to raise with certain exceptions the present effective rates by 5 percentage points. The statutory rate of auxiliary duty is proposed to be kept at 50 per cent, and the maximum effective rate at only 35 per cent. The cushion of 15 per cent will help us take care of any need for higher duty levels which may become necessary for reasons such as support for indigenous production. Newsprint and crude petroleum would not be subject to the increase in auxiliary duty. The existing full exemption from auxiliary duties on essential items like fertilizers, kerosene, high speed diesel oil would be continued. The revenue gain as a result of this proposal would be Rs. 254.5 crores in a full year.

108. My next proposal relates to chemicals. This group of commodities is in general subject to a basic rate of customs duty at 60 per cent *ad valorem*. With the significant fall in the international prices of chemicals, I believe it would be appropriate to raise the tariff rate to 100 per cent *ad valorem* and the general effective rate to 70 per cent *ad valorem*. Tariff rates of 40 per cent and 100 per cent applicable to certain groups of chemicals are also

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being raised on the same lines. However, pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs, insecticide, pesticide and fungicide chemicals, fertilizers, tanning substances, etc. have by and large been kept out of the purview of the proposed increase. This measure will yield Rs. 37.5 crores in a full year.

109. I also propose to raise the effective basic import duty on zinc metal from 45 per cent to 55 per cent *ad valorem* and that on lead metal from 40 per cent to 55 per cent *ad valorem*. The existing partial exemption from countervailing duty on lead scrap and waste is also proposed to be withdrawn. These measures will yield additional revenue of Rs. 12.8 crores in a full year, and would also improve the financial viability of indigenous producers.

110. For the benefit of our electronic industry, the existing concessional basic import duty of 45 per cent *ad valorem* is proposed to be extended to four more items of raw materials and components. Besides, the concessional basic import duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of capital goods is proposed to be extended to 14 more items. These steps would cost the exchequer Rs. 1.22 crores in a financial year.

111. Another concession relates to bonafide gifts received from abroad by post or air freight. The existing duty free value limits for such gifts were fixed in 1968. I propose to raise the duty-free limit for bonafide gifts of food articles and medicines imported by post or as air freight, and other items imported by post to Rs. 200. This liberalisation, I am sure, would be welcomed by those who receive genuine gifts from their friends and relatives abroad. The revenue sacrifice would be Rs. 3.71 crores in a full year.

(Dr. Subramaniam Swamy :
A piffling.]

112. I also propose to rationalise and liberalise the provisions relating

to import duties on articles of baggage which are brought by passengers returning to India. The Present duty-free limit for baggage is Rs. 1000 fixed in 1978. I propose to raise this limit to Rs. 1230 for adults with corresponding increase for minor and other categories of passengers. (Dr. Subramaniam Swamy : Why not you add 75 paise also.] Keeping in mind the needs of Indian workers abroad who are generally engaged on contracts of one year and who then return to India, I propose a higher duty-free allowance of Rs. 5000 for them for used household effects with some exceptions. The rate of basic duty on the first dutiable value slab will remain 130 per cent, while on the value in excess of the first dutiable slab it is being reduced from 300 per cent to 200 per cent *ad valorem* except for a few articles. Auxiliary duty will be in addition. The list of articles of baggage in respect of which duty-free entry will not be admissible is being shortened. I am sure these measures would reduce the rigours of customs clearance for incoming passengers. I do not anticipate any fall in revenue because of this liberalisation.

113. A few amendments to the Customs Act, 1962 are also proposed to streamline the working of the department in the field and to enable more efficient revenue collections. The changes relate mainly to the setting up of the Inland Container Depots and provisions relating to warehousing and drawback. A fair amount of customs revenue remain blocked because of inordinately long warehousing of goods and it is therefore proposed to reduce the warehousing time to one year in the case of non-consumable stores and to three months for other goods. As a measure to expedite drawback payments, it is being provided that for claiming draw back it would be sufficient if the goods are entered for export to a place outside India. The minimum amount for which a claim for drawback would be entertained is also being raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.

114. Power is also proposed to be taken under the Customs Act for the Government to fix effective rates of duty on a basis different from the one spelt out in the tariff. Thus, if the tariff rate of duty is on *ad valorem* basis, the Government would have the power to fix effective rates of duty on the basis of weight, volume, etc.

115. Sir, coming now to my proposals in respect of excise duties my objective has been primarily to mop up windfall gains where we believe they exist, and to limit the incidence of additional levies on individual items to relatively small proportions. I have also kept to the fore the important objective of promoting the small scale sector which has been a nursery for entrepreneurship in the country and has also helped to diffuse the concentration of economic power.

116. I propose to continue the levy of special excise duties in 1983-84 at the existing rates.

117. Cement prices, as Hon'ble Members are aware, have been ruling high in the markets. To mop up undue profits, I propose to raise the basic excise duty on cement from Rs. 135 to Rs. 205 per tonne for the commonly used variety of cement. The basic excise duty on cement produced in mini-cement plants will also go up from Rs. 100 to Rs. 170, thus maintaining the existing duty differential of Rs. 35 per metric tonne in favour of the mini plants. The revenue gain would be Rs. 182 crores in a full year by way of Central excise duties and Rs. 6 crores by way of

countervailing duties on imports of cement.

118. Central Excise Tariff Item 68 covers a miscellany of goods not elsewhere specified in the Tariff. The rate of duty has been unchanged at 8 per cent *ad valorem* from 1979. I propose to raise the rate now to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. This measure is likely to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 120 crores by way of Central excise duties and Rs. 60 crores by way of countervailing duties in a full year. The increase would be basically on finished goods since the raw materials and manufactured inputs covered by this Tariff Item will continue to be eligible for duty credit as at present. I have taken care to protect the small scale sector, as I will be mentioning later.

119. I have also proposed a package of measures relating to man-made fibres, blended yarns and fabrics. Hon'ble Members would recall that in my budget last year several duty changes were made to encourage the production of blends with the desirable proportions of polyester. As a further measure in this area, I now propose to give a competitive edge to polyester-cotton blended fabrics vis-a-vis polyester-viscose blended fabrics. The incidence of basic and additional duty on polyester-cotton fabrics containing more than 40 per cent but less than 50 per cent polyester is proposed to be reduced from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 6.5 per cent *ad valorem*. These concessional rates would not, however, apply if polyester filament yarn is used. The overall incidence of duty on cotton yarn containing more than 40 per cent but less than 50 per cent polyester is also being reduced from Rs. 11.25 to Rs. 7.5 per kilogram. The revenue sacrifice entailed in these changes is Rs. 19.40 crores in a full year.

120. The effective duty on viscose staple fibre is being raised from Rs. 4 per kilogram to Rs. 5 per kilogram. Further, to discourage the increasing imports of this fibre, I propose to raise

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the import duty on ordinary viscose staple fibre from 30 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem* and on improved varieties of viscose staple fibre also to 40 per cent *ad valorem*. The revenue gain will be Rs. 5.6 crores.

121. In the case of imported polyester fibre, considering the gap between its landed cost and domestic prices, it is proposed to raise the effective duty on polyester staple fibre by Rs. 9 per kilogram. This would yield Rs. 9 crores in a full year.

122. Polyester filament yarn is used in comparatively higher priced fabrics and I propose to raise the effective excise duty by Rs. 7.50 per kilogram on filament yarns of textile applications. This increase would be equally incident on imported filament yarn by way of higher countervailing duty. The increase would not be applicable to polyester filament yarn of 750 deniers and above which goes into industrial applications. The revenue gain in a full year would be Rs. 22.5 crores by way of excise duties and Rs. 5.6 crores by way of countervailing duties.

123. In step with the above increase, I also propose to raise the effective duty on nylon filament yarn of textile deniers by the same margin. The additional revenue yield will be Rs. 15.5 crores by way of Central excise duties and Rs. 50 lakhs by way of countervailing duties in a full year.

124. As a measure to combat tax avoidance I propose to change the basis of duty from *ad valorem* to *ad valorem-cum-specific* rate or specific rate on a few commodities. In respect of paper, while adopting an *ad valorem-cum-specific* rate; I propose to fix a uniform rate for printing, writing and most of the other varieties of paper and paper board. The effective basic duty for kraft paper will be 10 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 1810 per metric tonne and for most of the other varieties of paper and paper board, 10 per cent *ad valorem*

plus Rs. 1430 per metric tonne. The existing concessional basic rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of white printing paper supplied to Director General, Supplies and Disposals or for education purposes would, however, continue.

125. I have also reviewed the present concessions available to small paper mills. The linking of the concession enjoyed by this sector to the installed capacity of a plant has been posing some practical problems. I therefore, propose to rationalise the concessions to this sector on the basis of quantum of clearances in a financial year. The extent of exemption is also being suitably modified which should encourage the small paper mills to increase their production substantially. Rates of duty for paper manufactured in such paper mills using unconventional raw material will be Rs. 560, Rs. 900 or Rs. 1120 per tonne depending on whether the clearances of paper and paper board from such paper mills in the preceding financial year did not exceed 3000 tonnes, 7500 tonnes or 16500 tonnes respectively.

126. In regard to aerated waters it is proposed to fix specific rates of duty to replace the existing *ad valorem* rates. The effective basic duty for a bottle of 200 millilitres will be, 5 paise for soda and 30 paise for others. The concessions available to small scale manufacturers would continue.

[DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Nit-picking.]

127. The present *ad valorem* rate in respect of motor cars is being converted into *ad-valorem-cum-specific* rate. The effective rates would be based on the engine capacity and would be different for petrol driven and diesel driven cars.

128. In the case of tyres used in two-wheeled vehicles and tractors and tyres of specified sizes for trailers, the present basic tariff rate of 60 per cent is proposed to be reduced to 25 per cent which is the level of the present effective rates of duty,

129. The House may recall that in November last the concessional rates of duty on cigarettes were withdrawn and cigarettes were made liable to pay statutory rates. The revenue realisations had been affected *inter-alia* on account of disputes over the method of arriving at the assessable value. With a view to ending the room for uncertainty once for all I propose to fix specific rates of duty in respect of cigarettes. These rates of duty would be linked to their retail sale prices printed on the cigarette packs. Keeping in view the fact that the consumption of cheaper cigarettes is large, I have also sought to have a graded levy based on retail prices. The duty now proposed will, at the lowest slab, be Rs. 35 per thousand cigarettes. I expect that this measure would help the Government to realise the revenue expected from this item.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee : Pipe tobacco ?)

130. All these anti-avoidance measures would help secure revenue of the order of Rs. 50 crores which otherwise might have been avoided.

131. There have been strong representations from many quarters that the existing scheme of concession in excise duty for the small scale sector hampers continuous growth and should be liberalised. I have reviewed the matter. Under the general scheme applicable to 70 specified groups of commodities at present, manufacturers are eligible to get full duty exemption upto first clearances of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and the concessional rate of 75 per cent of the duty payable on clearances in excess of Rs. 7.5 lakhs but upto Rs. 15 lakhs. I propose to raise the upper limit from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. At the same time, I propose to reduce the limit of full exemption from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. The clearances in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs upto Rs. 25 lakhs would, however, enjoy a concessional rate of duty

of 75 per cent of the normal duty payable.

132. Two commodity groups, namely cosmetics and toilet preparations, and the other, refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery and their parts, bear high rates of excise duty and will be deleted from the general scheme. An alternative exemption scheme has been provided for these items under which small manufacturers with total clearances upto Rs. 2.5 lakhs would be completely exempt from payment of duty and those with turnover upto Rs. 15 lakhs would pay duty at half the normal rate on the entire clearance.

133. As regards the exemption available to the small scale manufacturers of goods falling under Tariff Item 68, I propose to raise the eligibility limit of Rs. 30 lakhs by way of value of clearances in the previous year to Rs. 40 lakhs. This measure would help the small scale units to avail of the benefit of exemption while expanding their turnover. With the increase in the rate of duty from 8 per cent to 10 per cent which I mentioned earlier, the amount of the new concessions can go up to Rs. 3 lakhs against Rs. 2.4 lakhs till now.

134. For both the schemes, I propose to exclude the clearances of exempted goods other than those exempted under small scale exemptions, from the computation of value of clearance for the purpose of determining the eligibility as well as availment of exemption from duty. The net revenue effect of all these concessions for the small scale sector will be a loss of Rs. 5 crores in a full year.

135. As part of the 1982 Budget, I had announced an excise duty relief scheme for encouraging higher production in respect of certain specified commodity groups. I propose not only to continue the scheme but also enhance the relief in duty for excess clearances. Under the existing scheme, there is, for excess clearances, a relief of 20 per cent of duty for items falling

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in certain duty rate groups and 10 per cent for those falling in other such groups. I propose to provide incentive in two slabs instead of the present single slab. I also propose to increase the present incentive of 20 per cent and 10 per cent respectively to 30 per cent and 15 per cent for the first slab of excess clearances and to 40 per cent and 20 per cent for the subsequent slab. I am hopeful that industry would take advantage of this liberalisation and step up production.

136. I have also proposed a few changes which would benefit State Governments. The first is in relation to coated fabrics, both cotton and man-made and flocked fabrics where additional excise duty (in lieu of sales tax) of 5 per cent *ad valorem* is being proposed in addition to the duty on base fabrics. This measure would net an additional revenue of Rs. 3.4 crores in a full year. The other proposal relates to sandalwood oil in respect of which all extant exemptions are being withdrawn. The net gain from this proposal is Rs. 30 lakhs in a year.

137. I now come to changes which do not involve any significant revenue. I propose a few changes in the tariff descriptions relating to iron and steel items which would align the Central Excise Tariff, as far as these items are concerned, with the Indian Customs Tariff. The principles of classification hitherto adopted through executive instructions are being incorporated in the tariff entry itself. The tariff entries relating to iron and steel would be spelt out on a more scientific basis and the problems encountered in the matter of charging countervailing duty would also be reduced considerably. These changes would, however, be brought into effect from a subsequent date after the necessary groundwork. Till then, the present effective rate of duty would continue.

138. Lest this litany of measures give the impression that the Finance

Minister's proposals only relate to raising revenue, let me add that where appropriate I have tried, as I will be announcing now, some concessions in excise duties.

139. Sugar is an important item in the family budget. I propose to reduce the duty on both 'levy' and 'non-levy' sugar. The present *ad valorem* rates are being replaced by specific rates, that is 38 paise per kilogram on 'levy' sugar and 50 paise per kilogram on 'non-levy' sugar. The revenue sacrifice will be of the order of Rs 21.02 crores in a full year. I have, however, taken special care to see that the amount due to the States from additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on sugar is not affected.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: The industry has earned enough already.]

140. Housewives in India, as elsewhere, have been complaining for some time about the rise in their expenses. [Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: Why are you bothered?] As a measure of economising on their fuel bills without affecting the nutritional and, hopefully, the gastronomic value of what they cook, I propose to exempt totally pressure cookers from excise duties. They would now find someone else in their kitchens letting off steam.

141. With the same intention of promoting fuel economy, I propose also to exempt fully from excise duty fuel efficient kerosene stoves.

142. The effective basic rates of excise duty on electric bulbs upto 60 watts and fluorescent tubes are now 10 per cent *ad valorem* and 30 per cent *ad valorem* respectively. As a measure to reduce the prices of these items, and thus help in the effort to shed more light at lesser cost, I propose to exempt fully the former from excise and reduce the basic duty on the latter from 30 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

143. In consideration of the potential of multi-axled vehicles for fuel saving, I propose to reduce the effective basic duty on them from 15 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

144. For the benefit of farmers, who use these fertilizers, I propose to fully exempt ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate from excise duty, as also agricultural grade pyrites used for reclamation of alkaline soils.

(SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: What about Urea?)

145. Aluminium pipes used in sprinkler equipment for irrigation, which at present bear a basic duty of 16 per cent *ad valorem*, will also be fully exempted. Another proposal is for exemption from excise duty of internal combustion engines for agricultural sprayers, and also for powered cycles.

146. One of the factors leading to higher prices of prepared or preserved foods, and food products is the cost of the metal containers used in their packaging. I propose to exempt these items from that part of excise duty as is relatable to the cost of such containers. This should bring about a reduction in the price of these foods to the consumer.

147. Skimmed milk powder sold in packs upto 1 kilogram is also being fully exempted from duty as a measure to reduce its prices to consumers.

148. I also propose to fully exempt from duty several specified items of hospital furniture which should reduce the cost of acquiring them for the hospitals.

[श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप : वहां तो जाना ही है आपको।]

149. These excise duty concessions would cost the exchequer Rs. 35.02 crores in a full year.

150. There are some other proposals in respect of customs and excise duties which are relatively minor. I do not

wish to take the time of the House over them.

151. The proposals I have presented will yield revenue of Rs. 409.00 crores in a full year in Central excise duties and Rs. 397.96 crores in customs duties. The concessions and reliefs amount to Rs 83.58 crores on the Central excise side and Rs. 493 crores on the customs side. The net yield is, therefore, Rs. 325.42 crores from Central excise duties and Rs. 393.03 crores from customs duties. The accrual to the Central Exchequer in a full year will be Rs. 589.71 crores and the share of the States will be Rs. 128.74 crores.

152. Where the changes are to be made by notifications effective from 1st March, 1983, copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

153. In framing the Budget proposals, I have been greatly helped by the observations and recommendations in reports of Parliamentary Committees and also the reports made so far by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. My proposals reflect these recommendations, wherever feasible and appropriate, but I must add that it has not been possible for the Government to take decisions finally on all the recommendations in the reports. A number of them on important matters, such as a Tribunal for valuation of urban properties, will be processed for a Direct Taxes Amendment Bill, the preparation of which will be taken in hand.

154. This year I have not much to say on behalf of my Hon'ble colleague, the Minister of Communications as he has already taken care of himself (Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: Are you protesting?) The postal services are being expanded every year to reach more and more people. Presently there are over 1,41,000 post offices, and an employee strength of about 5.8 lakhs including extra departmental staff. With a view to meeting part of the increasing operating costs it has become necess-

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ary to revise the postal tariff. While I do not propose to touch post cards and letter cards, the tariff in respect of parcels is proposed to be increased to yield Rs. 12 crores in a full year and Rs. 10 crores in 1983-84. A Memorandum showing the proposed tariff is being circulated along with the Budget documents. The changes will take effect from a date to be notified after the Finance Bills is passed by Parliament.

155. I had earlier mentioned that the budgetary deficit at the existing rates of taxation would be Rs. 2250 crores. The proposed tax measures, taken together with the reliefs and concessions, are estimated to yield net additional revenue of Rs. 615.31 crores to the Centre and Rs. 100.74 crores to the States during 1983-84. Besides, I am taking credit for Rs. 135 crores as receipts from the new Bond to be issued in terms of the approved investments to obtain exemption from capital gains tax. After setting off the receipt of Rs. 55 crores from the existing National Rural Development Bonds already included in the Budget, the net yield on this account would be Rs. 80 crores. The budgetary deficit would thus get reduced to Rs. 1553 crores, which Hon'ble Members would agree would not put undue strain on the economy (Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: Already Bankrupt.)

156. Mr. Speaker, there are no easy answers or short-cuts to development problems faced by India. Whether we, as a nation, succeed or fail must ultimately depend on the quality of our economic management and the co-operation of our people. It is true that we have been able to maintain price stability despite a setback in agriculture in the current year, in-

crease our national income by about 5 per cent per annum in the last three years and show some improvement in our balance of payments despite an unfavourable international environment. These achievements, however, must not lull us into false sense of economic well-being. The road ahead is long and arduous. Given the resilience and dedication of our people, we can face the future with hope and confidence.

157. Sir, I now commend the Budget to the House.

18.35 hrs.

FINANCE BILL*, 1983

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHR PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84."

The motion was adopted

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Bill, 1983 has been introduced. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on 1st March, 1983.

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday March 1, 1983/Phalgun 10, 1905 (S).

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.