

Seventh Series. Vol. XLVI, No. 23

**Monday, March 26, 1984
Chaitra 6, 1906 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 23, March 26, 1984/Chaitra 6, 1906 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 407, 408, 410 and 411	... 1—25
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 405, 406, 409, 412 to 421, 423, 424 and 306	... 26—64
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4660 to 4698, 4700 to 4703, 4705 to 4742, 4744 to 4749, 4751 to 4769 4771 to 4787 and 4789 to 4894	... 464—422
Papers laid on the Table	... 423—428
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—Reported deaths from consumption of spurious liquor in various parts of the country, with particular reference to recent deaths in Kanpur and Farrukhabad district of U.P.	429—453
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	... 429—435
Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha	... 435—437
Shri Bheekhabhai	... 437—442
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	... 443—447
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	... 449—452
Shri P.C. Sethi	... —453
Matters under rule 377—	453—461
(i) Need for construction of small dwelling units by HUDCO and other agencies for tribals in Dungerpur-Banswara district of Rajasthan.	
Shri Bheekhabhai	... 453—454
(ii) Need for taking steps for development of utensil-making industry in Mirzapur (U.P.)	
Shri Uma Kant Mishra	... —454

* The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of House by that Member.

(iii)	Tension in Varanasi on Supreme Court's judgment relating to shifting of two graves		
	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	...	455—456
(iv)	Failure of the management of Bharat Carpet, Ltd. to pay four months' salary to their employees and to deposit provident fund amount collected from employees with the Provident Fund Commissioner		
	Shri Rasheed Masood	...	456—457
(v)	Need for steps for lifting lock-out in Samachar Bharati and need for probe into its working		
	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	...	458—459
(vi)	Need for introducing more trains between Diamond Harbour and Sealdah		
	Shri Nirmal Sinha	...	—459
(vii)	Need to introduce one more passenger train between Rayagada and Jharsuguda		
	Shri Rasa Behari Behera		—460
(viii)	Need for providing adequate funds for timely completion of canal water schemes in Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan		
	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain		460—461
	Demands for Grants (General), 1984-85		462—610
	Ministry of Home Affairs		
	Shri Somnath Chatterjee		463—483
	Shri Zainul Basher	...	513—525
	Shrimati Shalini Patil		525—528
	Shri C. T. Dhandapani		528—540
	Shri Arvind Netam		540—547
	Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	...	547—559
	Shri Jamilur Rahman		559—578
	Shri Ram Jethmalani		578—600
	Shri Girdhari Lal Dogra		600—610
	Shri Uttam Rathod	...	—610

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 26, 1984/Chaitra 6,

1906 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at five minutes past
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपसे बड़ी सख्त
हमदर्दी है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम तो हमेशा
तैयार मिलते हैं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The
Lok Sabha won both the matches on Satur-
day and Sunday. You should congratulate
us.... You are the Captain of the Team.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. G.Y. Krishnan-
not here.

Mr. N.E. Horo also absent.

Mr Lakkappa.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : You can
straightaway take up 377.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Council for Forestry Research
and Education

*407. †SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under
the consideration of Government to establish
a Central Council for Forestry Research and
Education in the country;

(b) if so, its aims and objectives and
by when it is likely to be established; and

(c) the extent to which the Council
would help the States in preserving the
forest wealth during the Seventh Plan
period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)
A Council for Forestry Research and Educa-
tion is already in existence. The details are
given in the Resolution dated 29th May
1978 a copy of which is placed on the Table
of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See LT-
8008/84]

(c) The main function of the Council
is coordination and promotion of forest re-
search and education in the country, which
by itself is aimed at preserving as well as
augmenting the country's forest wealth.

SHRI K.K. LAKKAPPA : So far as the
documentation on central research and edu-
cation system regarding forestry in the coun-
try is concerned, I would like to know what
the system is. The entire history of fore-
stry in the country is taking a very ugly
situation because wherever you see, there is
denuding of forests and forestry and forest
wealth is being not only destroyed but also
not being protected in various States in
accordance with the guidelines given by the
Government of India and also the delibera-
tions and conclusions of the Central Coun-
cil of Forest Research. I would like to
know the system by which an evaluation is
made on the basis of your documentation
and research forestry which is in existence
and whether such guidelines have not been
complied with by some States and if so,

how many States have complied with them and how many have not complied and what action is proposed on the basis of the recommendations and also the guidelines given by the Central Council of Forestry Research.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : About research there are no guidelines issued to the State Governments because there are research organisations...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a clear answer.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am giving you a clear answer. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun is also doing research work. Then there are various other Agricultural Universities which are doing research work and there are a number of research organisations under these various institutions at Dehra Dun. There are four Regional Centres also at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Jabalpur and Burnihat which are also doing research work in forestry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I never asked about your constitution of research institute and work in various States and offices functioning. I want to know the guidelines given and the results in such research Institute and also education on the subject reaching the people of this country to improve forestry and the guidelines accepted by the State and also which are the States which have not complied with the guidelines.

Therefore, I would like to know about the overall situation in regard to the development and the result of the establishment of the Councils under the Government of India, specially, in your Ministry. This was my first question. My second supplementary will follow.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you mean to say that you have taken up in your own hands the working of these Councils ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You know that you yourself have made an observation on the floor of the House on how the forestry

in this country has developed and has improved.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The hon. Member's first question was whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to establish a Central Council for Forestry Research and Education in the country and the reply that we have given is that this Council was established in 1978 and the hon. Member does not even know whether it has been existing or not.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : To what extent the guidelines issued by the Government have been complied with by the States ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister is against it because the Council was created by the Janata Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Meetings of the Council were held from time to time. There is also a Central Board of Forestry. More or less, the area of functioning of these two boards overlaps. The forest is a concurrent subject. It is a fact that the forests belong to the State Governments. The Central Government does not own any forests. Therefore, any legislation or any guidelines has to be implemented by the State Governments only. We only help them to try and preserve our forest wealth. The Central Government's responsibility, of course, is mainly with regard to providing the central system of education and, for that, we have one of the best Institutes in Asia, that is, the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun. We have also decided in the last meeting of the Council for Forestry Research and Education that this Institute at Dehra Dun should be turned into a University. We have already approached the Ministry of Education for that purpose because the permission ultimately has to come from the University Grants Commission. We are also considering that there should be a better facility all over the country provided for forestry education and research and, there is a thinking going on at the Government level now that, on the lines of the Indian Council of

Agricultural Research, there should also be a Council for Forestry Research. Therefore, we accept our responsibility for providing facilities for education and in starting more forestry colleges. At present, the education in our Forestry Research Institute which has also the Indian College of Forestry and the Range Colleges is more or less only an in-service training that is provided. But, we have also tried to include other people sponsored by certain companies. We also give facilities to people from outside the country. Our research and education system is extensive. And Government of India is very keen that it should be established on a very firm and sound basis.

MR. SPEAKER : You can add that research is the research. It means a new quest, new knowledge, all the time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My second supplementary is this. No doubt the hon. Minister has conceded that he is going to further improve and establish the Institute like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute in the Forestry also. You are also aware that it is a fact that in various parts of the country, the forest being a State subject, village forestry is going on. The forest is withering away in various parts of the country including Karnataka. No steps are being taken by the State Governments in developing the village forestry even. As a result of that, there is an ecological imbalance in the country which results in a disastrous consequence.

In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider that the forests should be in the Concurrent List and see what steps should be taken by the Government to issue more central guidelines ?

MR. SPEAKER : Research is research. No guidelines. It is a quest for new findings.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to know the results of that research and how far they have reached the people.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, even though my senior colleague has already informed the hon. Member through you

that forest is under the Concurrent List yet he repeatedly asked when will we take it from the State List ? Again I will repeat for the information of the hon. Member that Forest is under the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments against felling of the trees. As regards social forestry in the villages for fuel wood as well as for maintaining ecological balance there are a number of programmes under the Government of India for the promotion of the social forestry. Under the 20-point programme also there is provision for social forestry.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Sir, even though this subject is on the Concurrent List yet there are State Forests Acts for preservation of the area but it is not being preserved. It has led to bad effect in almost every State. Now, the hon. Minister has given a categorical answer that Research Institute had been established in 1978. Let us know what is the impact of preservation of forests so far as this Institute is concerned.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir there is consideration on the part of Government of India to establish a forest and training institute on the pattern of ICAR. So, at the present there is no such council. Forest research institute is very old. It is more than 100 years old.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, in our country there are thousands of Advasis who depend on forest for the livelihood, So, while the Government of India try to preserve forest—which are equally important for human beings Have they taken in to account alternative avenues of earning their livelihood and their right to exploit the forests for their living are not curbed ? How is the Government trying to strike a balance between these two Purposes ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the preservation of forest is very very important for the survival of the tribals also and in the new forest policy which is under preparation—we have already prepared the draft and being brought before the Cabinet we have taken special care of the people living in and in the surrounding areas of forests

particularly tribals. So far as the forest contractors are concerned Government has issued instructions to the State Governments to abolish the contract system so that tribals cannot be exploited.

So for as the privileges of tribals are concerned for collection of minor forest produce, I have already informed the hon. Member that care will be taken in the new forest policy.

Assistance for Rejuvenation of Cash Crops in Kerala

*408, SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) : whether Government of Kerala have sought an assistance of Rs. 603 crores from Central Government Towards rejuvenation of cash crops, and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken on that request and the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Kerala have submitted a memorandum for assistance of Rs. 603 crores which include components besides rejuvenation and also crops other than cash crops. The assistance has been sought to cover a period extending to five years.

(b) : The following steps have been taken by the Government :

1. Advance plan assistance to the extent of Rs. 262 lakhs was given for input subsidies with flexibility and it can be used for plantation crops also.
2. Coconut has been included as an oil-seed crop for the purpose of supply of minikits of seeds and fertilisers to help the coconut growers in Kerala during 1983-84.
3. Assistance at the rate of Rs.50,000/ per block provided by Government of India for fruits and fuel

plantations has been extended to coconut also.

4. An additional amount of Rs 49 lakhs has been provided for development of coconut through the coconut Development Board for removal of root wilt affected palms and supply of coconut seedlings.
5. One scheme of "Loan-cum-subsidy for replantation of Cardamom" has been approved for implementation by the Cardamom Board for Rs. 272.50 lakh towards cash subsidy and Rs. 126.75 lakh towards interest subsidy over a period of 7 years. Government has also approved one scheme of Cardamom-Board for producing Cardamom seedlings in polythene bags involving expenditure of Rs. 780 lakh for 1983-84.
6. The Coffee Board's proposal for modification of "Crop Hypothecation loan scheme" involving an outlay of Rs. 2.60 crore has been approved by the Government in view of drought situation.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Kerala State is mainly producing cash crops. Because of the serious drought of last year, about 50% of the coconut trees have dried up. The yield of the rest of the trees has come down very low. For the replantation of the coconut trees the cost involved is very high But only a meagre amount has been sanctioned by the Government. The request by the State Government was for Rs. 603 crores. This is a request not only for coconut trees but for cardamom, pepper, jinger grass etc. All these plants have dried up because of the seriousness of the drought. But in his reply the Minister has stated :

"Advance plan assistance to the extent of Rs. 262 lakhs was given for input subsidies with flexibility and it can be used for plantation crops also."

I can understand the hon. Minister reply Sir, there is a saying in Kerala : One asks,

what is the price of the jack fruit, The seller replies 'It is very sweet' The Minister also replies, in the same way I can understand it If these plants are planted, I will take 5 to 6 years to get the yield out of them. They are not like wheat or paddy. What assessment was made by Government in regard to the serious drought of last year? How much loss have they suffered?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member has asked for information regarding coconut plantation in Kerala State and the schemes which are sponsored by the Government of India. Sir, there are a number of schemes. There are some Centrally sponsored schemes also. There are Boards like the Coconut Board and Cardamom Board.

There are a number of Centrally sponsored schemes. There is a package programme for coconut and in Sixth Plan there is a plan allocation of Rs. 210 lakhs. So far as Kerala is concerned it is Rs. 98.46 lakhs and for 1983-84 for Kerala Rs. 14.87 lakhs are given. Under Coconut Development Board, there is one project for production of quality coconut seedlings. The Plan allocation for the Sixth Plan for this project is Rs. 77.55 lakhs. For Kerala, it is Rs. 20 lakhs and for the year 1983-84 it is Rs. 6 lakhs. Then, there is a project for financial assistance to Coconut growers for removal of root wilt affected palms. The total plan allocation for the Sixth plan is Rs. 24.75 lakhs for Kerala alone and for 1983-84, the Plan allocation is Rs. 8.25 lakhs.

Then, there is a project for expansion of area under coconut. The total plan allocation is Rs. 109.50 lakhs under this project. For Kerala, the outlay is Rs. 21.25 lakhs and for 1983-84, it is Rs. 4.37 lakhs. There is a project for promotion of primary processing and marketing activities. The total plan allocation is Rs. 74.20 lakhs. For Kerala, it is Rs. 6 lakhs and for 1983-84, it is Rs. 2 lakhs. Then, there is a Centrally sponsored Scheme of package programmes.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : This is for cashewnut.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : These are all schemes regarding coconut

and the Government is very keen to help them. More than Rs. 71 crores have been given for the coconut development programme, that is, Rs. 71.59 crores have been given for the coconut development programme.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : The amount sanctioned, as mentioned by the hon. Minister is for various crops. From the reply given by the hon. Minister, one can understand that the amount sanctioned for the various schemes is very meagre. But I may point out that the price of coconut is Rs. 4 each. Now, for seedling and replanting of coconut trees as well as cardamom, what the Government has sanctioned is a very meagre amount. So, my question is whether the Government is prepared to increase the sanctioned amount as has been requested by the Kerala State Government. It is not a request for some advance sort of amount out of the plan allocations. It is just the assistance which the State Government wants.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : All these measures are according to the Seventh Finance Commission. Coconut is not there. But most of the schemes are there and drought relief is also given under that and Kerala is given the maximum relief so far as the drought relief is concerned. There are a number of States which are affected by drought and the Government has constraint of financial resources.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In view of the fact that coconut is grown in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Assam, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any serious effort is being made to help these States also either fully or 50:50 basis sharing with the State Governments, especially in view of the fact that coconut tree is being affected by root trouble and other pests?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have just given the figures in reply to the question put by the hon. Member. I have given the Sixth Plan allocation and it is not only for Kerala but for West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, etc. All the States are covered under this programme. I have given separate figures for Kerala,

because the question was put by a Member from Kerala... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajda be seems to be very much interested in coconut today.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : We are discussing the question of rejuvenation of coconut. It is a cash crop and we are spending six hundred crores of rupees. Usually, a human being when he goes beyond 55 or 60 years, is advised to take either CHAVAN PARASH, or KOKAS etc. I would like to know what are the ingredients utilised for rejuvenation of this cash crop ?.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, he may ask a question to the hon. Health Minister. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, the research scientists are doing research on finding out the symptoms of the diseases and also for providing curement for the same.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is there something wrong with him ? You better enquire into this, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No asperations.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, the State Government of Kerala made a request for Rs. 603 crores and just about Rs. 3 crores has been given to the State Government. The total amount given is roughly Rs. 10 crores ; Rs. 3 crores to the State Government and Rs. 6 crores to the various Central Boards. I have been demanding in this House that assistance should be given to the Boards so that they can also work along with the State Government. A Committee was constituted by the Central Government to go into and evaluate the needs and damage due to the drought. What did the Central Committee recommend in relation to the damage, and the needs due to the drought ? Secondly, what about the other crops ? They have mentioned here only cardamom, coffee and coconut. I am not going to deal with regard to the functions and, utility of these Boards to

cope with the demands. Nevertheless, I would like to know about the other cash crops. Do we plan to have a crop insurance scheme for the country ? These are the basic issues. Why was only Rs. three crores given to the State Government, when their demand was for Rs. 603 crores ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As a special case, this amount was given to the Government of Kerala. We have received three memoranda from the Kerala Government. One was received in January, 1983 requesting for Rs. 23.56 crores, the second was for Rs. 229.60 crores and the third was for Rs. 603 crores. On various occasions, the Government has sanctioned the amount Rs. 4.10 crores, Rs. 36.77 crores, and Rs. 5.69 crores. This is special assistance.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : That you should have mentioned in the answer.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This answer is regarding the special provision, and I have given the special information about this, But this is regarding the third memorandum submitted ; and the total is Rs. 42.46 crores for 1983-84. For 1982-83 it was Rs. 4.10 crores.

The hon. Member wanted to know the plan allocation and other things regarding the cash crops. I have already given information, in reply to the hon. Member, about coconut. So far as cashewnut is concerned, it is Rs. 544 crores in the 6th Plan ; for Kerala, Rs. 119.35 crores ; and for 1983-84 Rs. 26.93 crores. Then there is the world Bank project, viz. Kerala Agricultural Development Project of Rs. 6 crores, for seven years ; and the multi-State cashew crop project is also there-the total is Rs. 793.39 crores, and for Kerala, Rs. 36.38 crores for five years.

There are other crops like rubber, cardomom and others. I am prepared to lay the information on the Table of the House. This is not related to the question, but for the information of the hon Member and of the entire House, I will place it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Question 409. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is absent. Question 410. Mr. Jagpal Singh is not there ; Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap.

वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत

योजनाओं की मंजूरी

*410. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन संरक्षण अधिनियम के अधिनियमन के पश्चात् पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, सड़क निर्माण योजनाओं, पेयजल विस्तार योजनाओं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की मंजूरी लेना आवश्यक है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रक्रिया में काफी समय लगता है और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उपर्युक्त बहुत से निर्माण कार्य कई वर्षों तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाते;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रक्रिया को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यों को तेजी के साथ और बिना बिलम्ब के कार्यान्वित किया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि ऐसा करने में कोई कठिनाई है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is aimed at checking the rapid pace of dereservation of reserved forests and diversion of forest lands to non-forest purposes because in the past 30 years or so about 4.3 million hectares of forest lands have been lost this way in the country. The Act provides that prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before any reserved

forest can be dereserved or any forest land is diverted to a non-forest purpose by any State Government or local authority. Hence, all works or schemes which involve use of forest lands to non-forest purposes are covered by the aforesaid Act.

(b) to (d) Between 25-10-1980 (when the Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted), and 29-2-84, a total number of 261 proposals relating to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh were received from the State Government by the Ministry of Agriculture. Of these, only 10 proposals are pending at present. All these 10 proposals have been received in the last two months and it is hoped that all these would also be disposed of very soon. The procedure for the processing of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act has been simplified and detailed guidelines have been issued to all the State Governments for the expeditious handling of such cases. The question of dispensing with this procedure does not arise.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जहाँ तक पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के विकास का सम्बन्ध है, वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है इसलिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के विकास को वरीयता दी जाए, लेकिन वन संरक्षण कानून विकास के रास्ते में बाधा उत्पन्न करता है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में सड़कें, पेय जल की व्यवस्था अथवा इस प्रकार के जो अन्य विकास के कार्य हैं उनके रास्ते में वन संरक्षण कानून बाधा उत्पन्न करता है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत विकास कार्यों को एग्जेंशन दिया जाए। क्या सरकार उतना हिस्सा डिलीट कर देगी, या निरस्त कर देगी या एकजैम्प्ट कर देगी जिनसे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास पर प्रभाव पड़ता हो। जैसे 56 सड़कें अलमोड़ा और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए स्वीकृत थी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार चाहती थी कि उनको जल्द से जल्द बनाया जाय, लेकिन आपके इस कानून के मुताबिक उनकी स्वीकृति

में बड़ा समय लगा, यहां तक कि कई योजनाओं को निरस्त करना पड़ा। आप के इस बन-संरक्षण कानून के कारण कितनी योजनाओं को निरस्त करना पड़ा—इसके बारे में भी बतलायें?...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक-एक सवाल पूछिये।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने पहले ही बतलाया है कि हमारे पास 10 प्रपोजल्ल पॅन्डिंग हैं और वे भी अभी हाल में आई हैं, इसलिए यह कहना कि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया के पास लम्बे असें तक प्रपोजल्ल पड़ी रहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह बात मैं यू०पी० के बारे में और खास कर हिली एरियाज के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। पूरे यू०पी० से 299 प्रपोजल्ल आई थीं उनमें हिली एरियाज की 261 प्रपोजल्ल थीं, उनमें से 147 एप्रूब की जा चुकी हैं, 18 अप्पंडर-कन्सीड्रेशन हैं और वे भी अभी हाल में आई हैं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : पर्वतीय विकास की दृष्टि से उनको वरीयता दी जानी चाहिये थी। वहाँ पर आप का यह कानून एक्जैम्पशन नहीं देता है जिससे डिले होती है। बहुत सी चीजें आप की डिस्क्रीशन पर हैं, जैसे 12 मामले निरस्त कर दिये गये। इसलिए पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आप इस कानून से एक्जैम्पशन दें या कानून में इस तरह का संशोधन करें जिस से विकास कार्य में बाधा न पड़े और काम जल्द से जल्द हो।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : फारेस्ट्स ज्यादातर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में हैं। अगर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को इस कानून की जद से निकाल दिया जायगा तो फिर फारेस्ट कहां रहेंगे जिन पर यह कानून लागू किया जायगा। सरकार पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के पूरी तरह हक में है, लेकिन यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि कहीं फारेस्ट एरियाज में सड़क बनाने से ज्यादा

हानि तो नहीं हो रही है। हमें वाइल्ड-लाइफ प्रोजर्वेशन के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ता है, किसी रिजर्व्ड फारेस्ट एरिये में लोगों का आना-जाना बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगा तो उससे कितना नुकसान होगा, आप इसको समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए जरूरी है कि पहले से देखा जाय कि हिली एरियाज में कौन सी स्कीमें जरूरी हैं जिनको मन्जूर किया जाय और कौन सी ऐसी हैं जिनसे फारेस्ट को बचाया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य को परेशानी इस बात से है कि बहुत सी प्रपोजल्ल स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के अपने लेबल पर मुखतलिफ जगहों पर रुकी पड़ी हैं। अब अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट कान्फिडेंट नहीं है कि कौन सी प्रपोजल्ल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के पास भेजी जाय तो इसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का क्या दोष है। मेरा अन्दाजा है ढाई-तीन हजार प्रपोजल्ल नीचे के लेबल पर, डिवीजनल फारेस्ट आफिसर के लेबल पर पड़ी हुई है, इसमें हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन तमाम प्रपोजल्ल के लिए हम कैसे इजाजत दे सकते हैं कि वह जो चाहें करें। अगर इस तरीके से फारेस्ट एरिया को छोड़ दिया जाय, तो जैसा मेरे साथी ने बतलाया है—43 लाख हैक्टेअर से ज्यादा फारेस्ट एरिया पिछले 30 सालों में कम हो गया है, इसके बहुत घातक परिणाम हो सकते हैं। अगर यह कानून पार्लियामेन्ट न बनाती तो अगले 10 वर्षों में फारेस्ट का नामो-निशान भी न रहता। जब इस तरह से फारेस्ट खत्म हो रहे थे तो यह पाबन्दी लगाना लाजमी था और उस पर अमल किया जाना भी जरूरी था। इसलिये सवाल पैदा नहीं होता कि फारेस्ट को इसकी जद से निकाला जाय।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The areas notified under the Forest (Conservation) Act are not only those areas which are mainly forests, but even those areas which

are not forests have been notified under the Act. And, therefore those areas which the Government feels can be developed as forests are notified.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you talking of those concrete jungles that are now being created ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not in Bombay; but near Bombay. Those areas which the Government thinks that the Forest Act can be enforced, they have been brought under the Act. Even in Satara district in Maharashtra six thousand feet above, in a taluk, there are 35 Harijan families which have been trying to come down because they want to live in the plains as the hill itself is so sharply rising that they have to go up in a staircase. Now the Maharashtra Government has decided about this village, Chagwa village, which goes right up to six thousand feet above, where there are 35 families. The Maharashtra Government has written to them saying they want to allot them a plot of land on the plains which cannot conceivably be called a forest. But it has been notified under the Forest (Conservation) Act. I would like to know from the Government whether the Maharashtra Government has consulted them and the Central Government said 'No' to all proposals, whether the Government has any discretion in this, or whether this Act is only to say 'No' or were there any proposals which are considered and where the Government have said 'yes' ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This question is specifically about U.P. and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am talking of part (a) of the question which is general.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This question is particularly regarding U.P. and the hill areas there. But if the hon. Member writes to me we will look into it. But there are de-graded forest areas all over the country and we have to develop the forests there; otherwise there areas also will be used for some other purpose and

the forests will be reduced. According to the Agriculture Commission which was appointed earlier, there are should be 33% forests covered in the country, whereas we have today only 22 per cent forests covered. So, we have to take care of our forests and this Act applies only to the forest land and the areas which are declared as forests and not to the other areas.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात बतलाई है कि पहाड़ी फारेस्ट्स को बचाया जाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ— फारेस्ट्स बचाने के लिए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में गैस की एजेंसियां दिलाये ताकि जंगलात बच सकें। मंत्री जी ने फिगर्स दी हैं कि 200 से ऊपर एप्लीकेशनज आई हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश से कितनी एप्लीकेशनज आई हैं। उनमें कितनी ऐसी हैं जो सड़कें, पाइप बैठाने, बिजली के तार लगाने के बारे में हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको लिखकर भेजना, वे आप को जवाब भेज देंगे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि जंगलों का कायम रहना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी थी, 1984 से 1985 के लिए, उसमें विभिन्न राज्यों में ट्राइबल इलाकों के डेवलपमेन्ट के लिए बांध, सड़कें, बिजली के तार लगाने, नहर निकालने, स्कूल और पंचायत घर बनाने के लिये प्लान किया था। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ट्राइबलस और हरिजनों के लिए जो स्कीमें थीं, कन्जर्वेशन एक्ट आने के बाद 75 प्रतिशत वे प्रभावित हो गई हैं। इस चीज की गंभीरता को देखते हुए कि सर्चा भी दुगुना बढ़ जाएगा और उनका डेवलपमेन्ट नहीं होगा चाहे इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन

हो, चाहे सड़कें हों चाहे अस्पताल हों और चाहे इरिगेशन का मामला हो, क्या मंत्री जी इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह कान्क्रेट लिस्ट में है, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को आदेश देंगे एजम्पशन के लिए और यह कहेंगे कि वह इस काम को शुरू कर दे और जो स्कीमें और प्रोग्राम हरिजनों और ट्राइबल्स के लिए बने हुए हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को प्रोत्साहित देगी।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We cannot give such a blanket permission to the State Governments. We have prescribed a procedure for laying of transmission lines and drinking water supply scheme. This procedure has been simplified and a shorter procedure has been suggested to the State Governments. We sanction as early as possible, but such a blanket permission cannot be provided to any State Government, because already the State Governments, particularly UP and MP, have violated the Act.

Villages connected by All Weather Roads

*411. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH† :**

SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of villages connected by all weather roads till date and the outlays provided to the States in the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are wide disparities among various States in regard to development of various roads; and

(c) the steps proposed to achieve better results in development of roads in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The construction of rural roads is taken up by the State Governments mainly under the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the State sector.

In order to enable the State Governments to take up more rural roads construction works, this Ministry has advised the States to take up these works under the newly introduced Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The State Governments have also been permitted to take up rural road works under the National Rural Employment Programme.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of villages connected by all weather roads as on 31.3.1983	Outlay approved for rural roads under MNP during 1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10682	11.50
2.	Assam	11789	7.50
3.	Bihar	20996	30.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	10577	5.00
5.	Haryana	6583	0.05
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6755	6.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3571	4.00
8.	Karnataka	7857	10.00
9.	Kerala	1268	4.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15148	12.00
11.	Maharashtra	11730	18.50
12.	Manipur	412	2.25
13.	Meghalaya	2305	1.00
14.	Nagaland	628*	0.50
15.	Orissa	1242	5.50
16.	Punjab	12018	—
17.	Rajasthan	5737	7.60
18.	Sikkim	210	3.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	12246	11.34
20.	Tripura	1745	3.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10056	58.00
22.	West Bengal	17250	8.50
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15	0.80
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	207	2.00
25.	Chandigarh	22	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52	—
27.	Delhi	236	0.02
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	403	0.05
29.	Lakshadweep	@	—
30.	Mizoram	100	2.75
31.	Pondicherry	298	0.28
Total :		172138	215.66

*Figure as on 31.3.1982.

@ There are no villages. There are islands.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 31-3-83 तक 20,996 गांवों को सभी मौसम में काम आने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है परन्तु यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कुल कितने ऐसे गांव बिहार राज्य में हैं, जिन्हें जोड़ना है तथा अभी तक कुल गांवों का कितना प्रतिशत ऐसी सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके लिए पहले प्रश्न को देखा जाए कि उसमें क्या कहा गया है :

“the total number of villages connected by all weather roads till date and the outlays provided to the States in the current years, State-wise ;

ये आंकड़े थे, जो मैंने दे दिए हैं। अब कितने प्रतिशत इस तरह की रोड्स हैं, जो आल वेदर रोड्स बनाई गई हैं, वह मैं नहीं बता सकता। इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने जो सूचनाएं यहां पर दी, वह भिन्न-भिन्न राज्य सरकारों से जो सूचना संकलित की गई है, उसके आधार पर दी है। मिनीमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम, जिसका हमने हवाला दिया है, उसके लिए दरअसल प्लानिंग कमीशन जब प्लान आऊटलेज भिन्न-भिन्न सरकारों के लिए निश्चित करता है उसी में रोड्स के लिए कुछ रकम इयर मार्क कर देता है। उन्हीं के आधार पर मैंने उत्तर दिया है। दरअसल, मेरा मंत्रालय तो एक पोस्ट आफिस की तरह काम कर रहा है। मुझे जो सूचना मिली है, उसी के आधार पर मैंने जवाब दिया है, क्योंकि कहा जाता है कि नीडल मिनिस्ट्री हम लोगों की है।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1164 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है

और इस मंत्रालय का सीधा उत्तरदायित्व है लेकिन ग्रामीण सड़क विकास कार्य में बड़ी विषमता है। बिहार के गांवों में सड़कों की बड़ी कमी है परन्तु 1983-84 के लिए केवल 30 करोड़ रुपया आवंटित किया गया है जो बहुत कम है। क्या सरकार अब गांवों के लिए सड़कें बनाने के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध करवाना चाहती है।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उससे मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन को और राज्य सरकार को अवगत करा दूंगा। प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने बताया है कि मेरे मंत्रालय से भी नेशनल रूरल नॉडलेस इम्प्लाइमेंट गारंटी प्रोग्राम के तहत सड़कों की मंजूरी दी जाती है। बिहार के संबंध में मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता। लेकिन जो 600 करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध था उसमें से 400 करोड़ से ज्यादा वितरित किया जा चुका है भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों को। इस 400 करोड़ में से 217.68 करोड़ रुपया इस तरह की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए दिया है। जहां तक एन. आर. ई. पी. प्रोग्राम है, उनमें मैं पक्की सड़क के संबंध में नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन 367627 किलोमीटर सड़क बनाई गई है, कच्ची या पक्की, यह मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल भारत के गांवों की सड़कों से संबंधित है। सड़क एक ऐसा साधन है जिसके बिना विकास नहीं हो सकता। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि भारत गांवों में बसता है। मंत्री महोदय का यह जवाब कि यह मेरा मंत्रालय नहीं है, यह उचित नहीं है। सभी मंत्रालयों की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी होती है। दूसरे मंत्रालय से जानकारी प्राप्त करना मंत्री महोदय का कर्तव्य है। मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बुनियादी सवाल है कि कुल कितने गांव सड़क के बिना हैं और कब तक सरकार उन गांवों में सड़क देगी। क्या सरकार की यह मंशा है ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में केवल यही सूचना देना चाहता हूँ -

All villages with a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with a population of 1,000 to 1,500 are to be linked by all weather roads by 1980. A cluster of villages project has to be adopted in cases of hilly, tribal, desert and coastal areas where villages with population of less than 1,000 can also be taken up.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 50 per cent of the above physical programme is to be achieved.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आंकड़ों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह नीतियों का सवाल है। ऐसे गाँव हैं जहाँ दल दल है और बारिश में वे बिल्कुल कट जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नीति तो यही है कि सारी सड़कें बनाई जाएंगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं आया है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं भी बिहार के रहने वाले हैं।

SHRI A.R. MALLU : Are there any instances, which have come to the notice of the Government of India, where the States have ignored the guidelines of the Government of India in implementing the roads programme, especially from Andhra Pradesh and, if so, what action is proposed to be taken to implement the guidelines of the Central Government in every State ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Financial Assistance to Karnataka Government for provision of Drinking Water

*405. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the financial assistance sought by Government of Karnataka during the drought in the year 1982-83 for providing drinking water in affected villages and problem villages in that State ;

(b) the extent to which the financial assistance was given and the number of problem villages which have been covered for making drinking water available during the recent drought ;

(c) whether Central Government have authorised any agency to check the grant and proper use of Central assistance ; and

(d) whether the allocated amount has been fully utilised and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture which is concerned with the subject of drought relief has indicated the assistance that against the demand of the Govt. of Karnataka for relief-assistance to the extent of Rs. 23.56 crores for drinking water supply in the drought affected areas, the following ceiling of expenditure was sanctioned during 1982-83 and 1983-84 :-

	Crores
(i) Tubewell programmes in rural areas for sinking of 6500 tubewells :	Rs. 11.05
(ii) Urban water supply	Rs. 1.54
(iii) Drinking water transportation :	Rs. 0.50

Rs. 13 09
crores.

As on 1.4.1980, 15,456 villages in Karnataka were identified as problem villages according to the criteria prescribed by this Ministry. Out of these, 13,748 villages have been covered till 31st December, 1983. During 1983-84, 3279 villages were covered upto 31-12-83. The number of problem villages covered out of the funds provided for drought relief is not available with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(c) Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing water supply are formulated, implemented and monitored by the States themselves. So far as coverage of problem villages are concerned the Ministry of Works and Housing obtains quarterly reports from the States/Union Territories both in the financial and physical terms. Periodical discussions are also held with the officers of the States/Union Territories regarding progress achieved in covering the identity problem villages.

(d) The information is not available with this Ministry.

**Financial Assistance to Bihar for
Provision of Drinking Water in
Drought Affected Areas**

*406. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Bihar have approached Central Government for grant of financial assistance to the drought affected areas during the current financial year as well as during 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount sanctioned and utilised so far ;

(c) the number of problem villages which have been covered for making drinking water available during the recent drought ; and

(d) the target at the end of the Sixth Five year plan for drinking water facilities for the problem villages in the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
(a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture, have sanctioned ceiling of expenditure to the Govt. of Bihar for drought relief. This included Rs 138.25 lakhs towards drinking water supply during 1982-83. During 1983-84, an additional expenditure of Rs. 104.50 lakhs was sanctioned for drinking water supply as part of the drought relief assistance. Details of utilisation against the above allocations are not available with this Ministry.

(c) The Govt. of Bihar covered 3015 problem villages during 1982-83 and 1720 problem villages till the 31 December, 1983 during 1983-84. Specific information about the coverage of problem villages separately from funds under drought relief is not available with this Ministry.

(d) Out of 15,194 identified problem villages in Bihar as on 1-4-1980, 10,095 problem villages were covered till December, 1983. The remaining villages are proposed to be covered by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**Development Plan for Agriculture in
Hill Areas of North-Eastern Region**

*409. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development plan for agriculture in hill areas of North-Eastern region has been formulated ;

(b) whether a research centre for this purpose has been set up ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The North-Eastern Region comprises 5 States viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur and 2 Union Territories viz. Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The development plan for agriculture has been formulated for each State/Union Territory, including the hill areas, by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as a

part of the Sixth Five Year Plan and also for individual years. The Annual Plans in terms of physical targets and financial outlays are discussed and finalised every year by the State Government/Union Territory Administration with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An ICAR Research Complex for the North-Eastern Hill Region has been functioning for the development of agriculture since the year 1975. This Complex has its headquarters at Shillong and regional centres at Bassar (Arunachal Pradesh), Jharnapani (Nagaland), Imphal (Manipur) and Kolasib (Mizoram). During the last 8-9 years, significant contributions have been made by the research centres in providing a research base for the agricultural development activities in the North-Eastern Hill States. An appropriate farming system as an alternative to Jhuming has been developed. Wheat and Mustard crops have been introduced. Package of practices for improving the degraded citrus orchards have been developed. Feed and fodder resources indigenous to the Region have been surveyed and cultivation practices for growing better fodder crops have been developed.

Facilities and Benefits to Sportsmen

*412. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities/fellowship and financial benefits given to the sportsmen in the country are less as compared to other foreign countries;

(b) the schemes chalked out after the creation of Ministry of Sports for encouraging Indian games; and

(c) details of the funds allocated for each scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Although no comparative study of the facilities/fellowships and financial benefits given in the foreign countries vis-a-vis those available in

our country has been made, it is quite likely that such facilities on a more liberal scale may be available in some of the foreign countries.

(2) Apart from continuing the schemes already in force at the time of the setting up of a separate Department of Sports, the Department has brought into operation or intensified the following major schemes concerning facilities, fellowships and financial benefits relating to sportsmen and women : —

- i) The National Welfare Fund for sportsmen was started in 1983. The Fund confers many benefits on our outstanding sportsmen and women;
- ii) The Sports Authority of India with wide powers to develop sport and to manage and maintain ASIAD stadia has been set up recently;
- iii) The rates of diet money made available to national probables while in coaching camps have been raised to provide them better nutrition;
- iv) The quantum of central financial assistance for holding rural tournaments at the block, district and state levels has been increased with a view to promoting rural sports;
- v) Central financial assistance for holding women's tournaments at the block, district and state levels have also been stopped up;
- vi) The proposed budget provision of the Department of Sports for 1984-85 for promotion of sports is approximately Rs. 1163 lakhs as against the budget provision of about Rs. 695 lakhs for the current financial year, marking a substantial increase in budgetary allocations.

3. The schemes mentioned above will be financed in 1984-85 from the overall budget provision of the Department for promotion of sports as mentioned above. The present

corpus of the National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen is Rs. 8.45 lakhs. A specific provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made for the Sports Authority of India for 1984-85 which is included in the overall figures of Rs. 1163 lakhs.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative Housing Societies

*413. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of Cooperative housing societies for allotment of land await clearance by Union Government;

(b) what is the basis for such allotment;

(c) whether Government have come across any information of misuse of land by the management of such societies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to check such misuse and mal-practices?

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

(a) Allotment of land to the cooperative housing societies does not require clearance from the Govt.

(b) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) DDA have stated that in regard to any misuse of land noticed by the D.D.A, action under the lease terms is taken. Compiling information about individual cases of any misuse will be time-consuming and not commensurate with the results expected.

Statement

A. Cooperative House Building Societies :

These are categorised in 4 groups :

GROUP I : The House Building Cooperative Societies in whose favour notification

under Section 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, has been issued before the 13th November, 1959.

GROUP II : The House Building Cooperative Societies which had themselves purchased land before the 13th November, 1959 through private negotiations.

GROUP III : The House Building Cooperative Societies which had been dispossessed of their land by acquisition for certain schemes of Min... of Works and Housing, DDA & MCD.

GROUP IV : Cooperative House Building Societies which had asked for allotment of land.

GROUP I : Societies were allotted land to the extent land was notified in their favour before 13.11.1959.

GROUP II : Societies were allotted land equivalent in area to the land they were owning before 13.11.1959 on the basis of membership before 24.12.1966.

The societies in GROUP III : were allotted land equal to area from which they were dispossessed.

GROUP IV : societies had been allotted land on the basis of original demand of the society or the quantum of land worked out on the basis of 10-12 plots per acre which ever is less.

B. Cooperative Group Housing Societies :

The land has been allotted to pre-1979 cooperative group housing societies on the basis of 50 dwelling units per acre with 15% variation. The later cooperative group housing societies, which were registered by the DDA in 1981 have been allotted land on the basis of 60 dwelling units per acre.

Utilisation of Funds for Rural Development

*414. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have under-utilised the sanctioned funds for the purpose of rural development, and have not utilised funds for the welfare schemes or diverted them for other purposes.

(b) whether any Study Group was appointed by Government to review the present position in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No case of diversion of fund meant for the schemes of rural development for other purposes have come to the notice of the Government of India. However, there has been under-utilisation of funds under the major rural development programmes of this Ministry particularly in the following States :

i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) :

Mainly the North-Eastern States, Bihar, Jemmu and Kashmir and West Bengal;

ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Jammu and Kashmir.

iv) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) :

Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Under NREP atleast 25 per cent of allocation is expected to remain in pipeline to ensure continuous operation of the programme. States where carry over funds at the end of the year are around 25 per cent of the available funds, the utilisation is considered adequate.

(b) and (c) An evaluation of all these programmes has been entrusted to the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. The reports are awaited.

राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना

*415. श्री मूल खन्व डागा : क्या खेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना (नेशनल सर्विस वालंटियर स्कीम) का लक्ष्य क्या है तथा इस योजना के अधीन कितने युवक कार्य कर रहे हैं :

(ख) उक्त योजना पर 1982-83 में कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और इस योजना से अब तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश में उन स्थानों के राज्य-वार नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर विशेषकर गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (ग) एक वितरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [अथान्त्य में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल. टी.-8009/84].

Schemes for Training of Rural Workers

*416. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the institutions and schemes of the Government for training of rural workers at the Central and State level.

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of young and enthusiastic workers

spec ially women do not find rural development institutions easily accessible; and

(c) the steps proposed to inspire and attract more persons to undertake training in rural development and devote themselves for the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is presumably enquiring about the training of persons from general public wanting to do work in the rural areas. There is at present no specific Central Scheme related to formal training of such rural workers in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में काम करने वाले मैकेनिकों के वेतन निर्धारित करने में असंगतियां

*417. श्री रीति लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973 के वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मुद्रणालयों में काम करने वाले मैकेनिकों का वेतन निर्धारित करते समय कुछ असंगतियां शेष रह गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार के ऐसे कौन-कौन से मुद्रणालय हैं;

(ग) क्या इन असंगतियों की वजह से भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में कार्यरत मैकेनिकों को भारत सरकार के अन्य मुद्रणालयों में कार्यरत उनके समकक्ष कर्मचारियों की तुलना में अब भी कम वेतन मिल रहा है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार का बिचार इन असंगतियों को दूर करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बट्टा सिंह) : (क) इस प्रकार कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सूखी भूमि पर खेती करने के लिये
उपाय

*418. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1980-81 से 1982-84 तक सूखी भूमि पर खेती करने के लिए किये गये उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने रकबे में शुष्क भूमि में खेती की गयी;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1983-84 में सीमान्त कृषकों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से सूखी भूमि पर खेती करने के लिए प्रारम्भ की गई योजना का व्यौरा और नत्सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त वर्ष में योजना से लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और कितने क्षेत्र को खेती के अन्तर्गत लाया गया तथा कितनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई ?

कृषि मन्त्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) ऐसे क्षेत्रों, जहां वर्षा सिंचित परिस्थितियों में परम्परागत पद्धति से खेती की जाती है, कन्दूर बन्डिंग, भूमि को ममतल करने, बह जाने वाले पानी (रनआफ) का प्रबन्ध, उन्नत फसल उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी बागवानी, चराहगाह विकास वन रोपण आदि जैसे उपायों के माध्यम से उन्नति बाराणी खेती की पद्धतियों को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है। यह नीति तथा परि-योजना के घटक 1980-82 में तैयार किये गए और इसके बाद योजनायें बनायी गयी। विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाया गया क्षेत्र नीचे दिया गया है :

(लाख हेक्टर में)

	1982-83	1983-84
उन्नत वारानी खेती	174.52	176.75
पद्धतियां		
समेकित पनधारा	29.19	33.09
प्रबन्ध		

'वारानी खेती क्षेत्रों के लिए जल संरक्षण संव्ययन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार' सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के तहत 1983-84 में माडल पनधारा विकास के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक अभिज्ञात जिले में 225 हेक्टर क्षेत्र लाये जाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है 'वारानी कृषि के विकास' सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक अभिज्ञात जिले में कृषकों के खेतों पर प्रत्येक 0.5 हेक्टर के 200 प्रदर्शन किये जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। इन योजनाओं से छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों जिनकी भूमि अभिज्ञात पनधाराओं में है सहित सभी कृषकों को लाभ होगा। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना में व्यक्तिगत भूमियों पर भूमि और जल विकास कार्यों आदानों आदि पर 75 प्रतिशत राजसहायता प्रदान की जायेगी तथा सामुदायिक कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में पूरी लागत सरकार द्वारा वहन की जायेगी। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना में प्रदर्शन करने के लिए 400 रुपये के आदानों को निःशुल्क प्रदान किये जाने तथा बीज और उर्वरक ड्रिल को खरीदने के लिए 400 रुपये की राजसहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है। दोनों योजनाओं के लिए जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Stagnation in Production of Rice Pulses and Oilseeds

*479. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a Statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of rice, pulses and oilseeds has been almost stagnant and the per hectare yield continues to remain almost at the same level as in 1960's;

(b) if so, the total production and per hectare yield of rice, pulses and oilseeds in 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71, 1975-76, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84;

(c) whether the Economic Advisory Council has dealt with this problem and made some recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of causes analysed and recommendations made; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Production and productivity of rice have actually recorded substantial increases from 1960-61 up to Production has risen from 34.6 million tonnes in 1960-61 to 53.6 million tonnes in 1980-81 and is expected further to rise to 57 million tonnes in the current year 1983-84. The level of yield of rice has also risen from 1013 kgs. per hectare in 1960-61 to 13.36 kgs. per hectare in 1980-81 and is expected to exceed this level in the current year. As regards oilseeds, production of five major oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castor seed) has risen from 6.98 million tonnes in 1960-61 to a level of 10.99 million tonnes in 1981-82 and is expected to go up further to 11.14 million tonnes in the current year, 1983-84. The levels of per hectare yield of oilseeds have been fluctuating from year to year because a major proportion of oilseeds is being grown under rainfed conditions in semi-arid and arid areas. However the per hectare yield level has increased from 507 kgs in 1960-61 to 654 kgs in 1981-82 and might be at a comparable level in the current year 1983-84; Moreover, significant progress has been made in the cultivation of non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean, sunflower seed and safflower which are expected to contribute about 1.2 million tonnes of production in 1983-84, as compared to less than 0.25 million tonnes in 1970-71.

As regards pulses, during the last four years its production and productivity have also shown a positive advance. Production of pulses has risen from 10.6 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 11.6 million tonnes in 1982-83 and is likely to rise to about 12.5 million tonnes in the current year. In this period,

yield, levels are also rising successively.

(b) The all-India total production and per hectare yields of rice, pulses and 5 major oilseeds for the specified years are given below :

(Production in Million Tonnes)
(Yield per hectare in Kgs.)

Year	Rice		Total Pulses		Oilseeds*	
	production	yield	Production	Yield	Production	Yield
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	34.6	1013	12.7	539	6.98	507
1965-66	30.6	862	9.9	438	6.40	419
1970-71	42.2	1123	11.8	524	9.26	601
1975-76	48.7	1235	13.0	533	9.91	651
1980-81	53.6	1336	10.6	473	8.38	539
1981-82	53.3	1308	11.5	483	10.99	654
1982-83	46.5	1230	11.6	517	9.35	562
1983-84	57.0		12.5		11.14	
(Expected)						

* 5 Major Oilseeds include groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, castor seeds and linseed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Economic Advisory Council have taken note of increases in production and productivity in agriculture particularly in some crops like wheat, cotton and jowar, and also in rice to some degree, they also refer to stagnation in a few crops.

(d) The Economic Advisory Council has made a reference to lower rates of growth of output of rice, due to low yield levels prevailing in Eastern and Central India and almost stationary levels of rice production in the three Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. They have also mentioned low growth rate of pulses and oilseeds.

The Council has suggested that "more rapid growth of rice production is therefore absolutely essential, particularly in the Eastern region" They have also observed that this region has several natural advantages in its favour such as availability of ground water on an extensive scale. Formulation of special programme for this purpose has been recommended. The need for special programmes, inter-alia, for pulses and oilseeds has also been stressed with particular attention to the problem of transmission of known techniques for raising productivity in the semi-arid and dry regions of the country.

(e) The recommendations of the Economic Advisory Council are receiving consideration of the Government and preliminary consultations on formulating a Rice Programme for the Eastern region have been already held.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना
तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार
गारन्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश
में खर्च की गई धनराशि

*420. श्री जॅनल बशर : क्या ग्रामीण
विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1983-84 के दौरान
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना तथा ग्रामीण
भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत
कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा वर्ष 1984
85 में कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने का
प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) पूरे देश में कुल जनसंख्या के अनुपात
में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए रोजगार के
अवसर पैदा किए जाने हैं तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के
लिये कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया
गया है,

(ग) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए
कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी संख्या में लोग गरीबी
की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं, वहां के लिए कोई
विशेष सहायता प्रदान की गई है ; और

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

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) अब तक
प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वर्ष
1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण
रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में
47.08 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का उपयोग
किया गया है। 1984-95 के लिए राष्ट्रीय
ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 39 22
करोड़ रुपये का अनन्तिम केन्द्रीय आबंटन करने
का प्रस्ताव है।

चूकि ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी
कार्यक्रम अभी हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है
इसलिए निधियों के उपयोग की कोई रिपोर्ट
अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है इस कार्यक्रम के अन्त-
र्गत वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए 17.05 करोड़ रुपये
का आबन्टन किया गया है तथा वर्ष 1984-85
के लिए 85.25 करोड़ रुपये का अनन्तिम
आबन्टन किया गया है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम
के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश के लिए 3222.60 लाख
श्रमदिवसों के रोजगार सृजन के लक्ष्य के
मुकाबले में उत्तर प्रदेश में 550.40 लाख
श्रम दिवसों के रोजगार सृजन का लक्ष्य
निर्धारित किया गया है जो कि 17.08 प्रतिशत
बनता है।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार
कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को निधियों
का आबन्टन एक निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार
पर किया जाता है, जिसके अन्तर्गत खेतिहर
मजदूरों तथा सीमान्त कृषकों की संख्या को 75
प्रतिशत तथा गरीबों के प्रभाव को 25 प्रतिशत
बल दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश
सहित सभी राज्यों में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे
बसर कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या को ध्यान में
रखा जाता है।

Irrigation Products Pending Approval

*421. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of irrigation projects
of State Governments sanctioned by the
Central Government since 1980 till date,
State-wise ; and

(b) how many are pending with the
Central Government for sanction (State-wise)
and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation
being a State subject irrigation projects are

planned and sanctioned for implementation by the State Government themselves. However major and medium irrigation projects are referred to the Government of India for acceptance by the Planning Commissions.

104 major and medium irrigation projects referred by various State Governments were accepted by the Planning Commission since April, 1980 for inclusion in the development plans. The State-wise break-up is given in Statement-I.

(b) 49 major and 41 medium irrigation schemes referred by the various States are pending with the Centre. The procedure of examination of the scheme is that after the schemes are received in the Central Water Commission, they are examined in appropriate Directorates and comments sent to the States. If the State's replies to these comments are acceptable, the schemes are recommended for clearance. If the replies are not acceptable, a further reference is required to be made to the State Government. Out of the 50 schemes, 49 schemes have been considered in Technical Advisory Committee and are awaiting acceptance of Planning Commission, while the balance 41 schemes are under various stages of examination.

The Statewise details of the pending schemes are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total during 1980-81 to 1983-84		
		Major	Medium	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2
2.	Assam	1	1	2
3.	Bihar	1	10	11
4.	Gujarat	2	10	12
5.	Haryana	2	—	2
6.	Rajasthan	—	4	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1

8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
9.	Karnataka	—	1	1
10.	Kerala	1	1	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	14	16
12.	Maharashtra	4	29	33
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	1
14.	Manipur	1	1	2
15.	Orissa	—	4	4
16.	Punjab	2	—	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	4	4
18.	Tripura	—	1	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	—	3
Total		20	84	104

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Major	Medium	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	2
2.	Assam	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	9	9	18
4.	Gujarat	3	1	4
5.	Haryana	2	—	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3	3
8.	Karnataka	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	2	1	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9	2	11
11.	Maharashtra	6	13	19
12.	Manipur	1	—	1
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	3	6	9
16.	Punjab	1	—	1
17.	Rajasthan	1	5	6

18 Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
20. Tripura	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	3	—	3
22. West Bengal	6	—	6

UNION TERRITORIES

23. Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1
-----------------------	---	---	---

GRAND TOTAL	49	41	90
--------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Drinking Water Facility to Problem Villages of Gujarat

*423. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of problem villages in Gujarat State at the beginning of Sixth Plan district-wise ;

(b) the target fixed for providing drinking water facility during the Sixth Plan period in Gujarat State ;

(c) the number of villages covered upto 31 December, 1983 ;

(d) the names of the districts which are facing water scarcity ; and

(e) the measures being taken to achieve the target within the time limit ?

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

(a) to (c) The district-wise breakup of problem villages in Gujarat State as on 1-4-1980, the problem villages covered during the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 (till 31 December, 1983) and the problem villages remaining to be covered are given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

No target was fixed during 1980-81 and 1981-82. The targets fixed for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given below :-

1982-83 : 800 problem villages

1983-84 : 1000 problem villages.

(d) Districts having problem villages have been indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House.

(c) Water supply is a State subject and provision for making drinking water available in rural areas is made under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1983-84), an amount of Rs. 4705 lakhs was available to the Govt. of Gujarat under the Minimum Needs Programme as against the outlay of Rs. 6500 lakhs during the entire Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 1444.86 lakhs has been released to the State of Gujarat during 1980-81 to 1983-84 for provision of water supply facilities to the identified problem villages, under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the Central sector (A.R.P.). In addition, under the new Centrally sponsored Incentive scheme based on performance, an amount of Rs. 350 lakhs was released to the State of Gujarat.

S.No.	District	No. of Problem Villages (as on 1-4-80)	No. of Problem villages Covered					1983-84 Upto Dec. 83	Total Problem Villages covered 1980-84 upto Dec. '83 (4+5+6+7)
			1980-81 Partially & Fully	1981-82 Fully & Partially	1982-83 Fully & Partially	5	6			7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Ahmedabad	171	17	31	30	9	87		
2.	Amreli	167	7	10	12	19	48		
3.	Bhanaskantha	315	23	31	36	30	122		
4.	Baroda	406	26	49	80	47	202		
5.	Bharuch	361	46	31	54	53	184		
6.	Bhavnagar	219	9	8	25	32	74		
7.	Bulsar	490	83	122	68	55	328		
8.	Dangs	43	—	—	14	—	14		
9.	Gandhinagar	11	4	3	1	3	11		
10.	Jamnagar	165	21	17	28	10	76		
11.	Junagadh	410	12	21	35	63	131		
12.	Kutch	402	9	10	23	14	56		
13.	Kheda	263	13	45	42	35	135		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Mehsana	191	23	29	39	16	107
15r	Panchmahal	516	97	61	39	114	311
16.	Rajkot	275	15	17	31	36	99
17.	Sabarkantha	376	40	47	71	27	185
18.	Surat	335	63	29	54	53	199
19.	Surendranagar	200	17	18	30	9	74
Total :		5318	525	581	712	625	2443 (46%)

**Inputs used vis-a-vis Agricultural
Production**

*424. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) increase in the agricultural inputs in terms of fertilizers, high yielding variety of seeds, irrigation etc. in the last five years with year-wise break-up ;

(b) expected increase of agricultural production due to that ;

(c) actual increase achieved ;

(d) whether there is difference between the two ; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e)
A statement indicating the supply of

certified/quality seeds of improved varieties, including high yielding varieties and use of fertilisers and pesticides during 1979-80 to 1983-84 as well as the gross area irrigated during 1976-77 to 1980-81, is enclosed in statement I.

2. Agriculture production is the outcome of combined inter-action of number of important factors including inputs like irrigation, high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. Precise contribution by each of these factors cannot be segregated. A statement showing All India production of foodgrains, oilseeds, fibres and sugarcane for the past five years ending 1982-83, is enclosed in Statement II.

3. It may be mentioned here that during the years 1979-80 and 1982-83, the country suffered unprecedented drought which affected the agricultural production.

Statement I

Statement showing consumption of certified/quality seeds of improved varieties including high yielding varieties, fertilisers, pesticides and gross irrigated area (All India).

Input	Unit	Years						
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Target)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
HYV Seeds	Lakh Quintals	14.00	25.01	29.81	42.30	58.85		
Fertilisers	Lakh tonnes	52.55	55.16	60.64	63.88	72.00		
Pesticides	In 000 M.T.	50	45	47	50	72		
Irrigation	Million Hectares	43.56	46.21	48.31	49.18	49.59		
		(1976-77)	(1977-78)	(1978-79)	(1979-80)	(1980-81)		
					(Provisional)	(Provisional)		

Statement II

Statement showing estimates of production of foodgrains, oilseeds, fibres and sugarcane (All India)

Crop (1)	Season (2)	Production (Million tonnes)				
		1978-79 (3)	1979-80 (4)	1980-81 (5)	1981-82 (6)	1982-83 (7)
Rice	Autumn	23.25	18.27	22.77	24.81	22.21
	Winter	26.09	20.21	27.32	24.43	20.48
	Kharif Rice	49.34	38.48	50.09	49.24	42.69
	Summer	4.43	3.85	3.54	4.01	3.79
	Total	53.77	42.33	53.63	53.25	46.48
Jowar	Kharif	7.93	7.72	7.50	8.77	7.62
	Rabi	3.51	3.93	2.93	3.29	3.06
	Total	11.44	11.65	10.43	12.06	10.68
Bajra	...	5.57	3.95	5.34	5.54	5.13
	...	6.20	5.60	6.96	6.90	6.28
	...	3.20	2.72	2.42	2.96	2.61
Maize	...	1.89	1.43	1.58	1.64	1.24
	...	35.51	31.83	36.31	37.45	42.50
Wheat	...	2.14	1.62	2.29	1.99	1.86
	...	30.44	26.97	29.02	31.09	27.80
Barley	...	74.73	59.90	73.89	75.05	65.57
	...	45.59	41.23	45.07	46.74	51.21
Coarse Cereals	Kharif	119.72	101.13	118.96	121.79	116.78
	Rabi	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total		119.72	101.13	118.96	121.79	116.78

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pulses							
Kharif-Tur (Arhar)			1.89	1.76	1.96	2.24	1.92
Other Kharif Pulses			2.06	1.59	1.80	2.09	2.00
Total Kharif Pulses			3.95	3.35	3.76	4.33	3.92
Rabi-Gram			5.74	3.36	4.33	4.64	5.09
Grher Rabi Pulses			2.49	1.86	2.54	2.54	2.56
Total Rabi Pulses			8.23	5.22	6.87	7.18	7.65
Total Pulses			12.18	8.57	10.63	11.51	11.57
Foodgrains			78.08	63.25	77.65	79.38	69.49
Kharif			53.82	46.45	51.94	53.92	58.86
Rabi			131.90	109.70	129.59	133.30	128.35
Total			52.1	47.3	37.2	55.2	38.1
Groundnut			10.0	10.4	12.9	17.0	17.4
Kharif			62.1	57.7	50.1	72.2	55.5
Rabi			2.3	2.3	2.0	3.1	3.5
Total			5.1	3.5	4.5	5.9	5.0
Castorseed			18.6	14.3	23.0	23.8	24.7
Sesamum			5.3	2.7	4.2	4.8	4.8
Rapeseed & Mustard			1.5	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.2
Linseed			2.1	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.7
Nigarseed			0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8
Safflower			0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8
Sunflower			1.0	0.3	0.7	1.6	2.2
Kharif							
Rabi							
Total							

Crop (1)	Section (2)	Production (Million tonnes)				
		1978-79 (3)	1979-80 (4)	1980-81 (5)	1981-82 (6)	1982-83 (7)
@Soyabean		3.0	2.8	4.4	4.7	4.9
Total Nine	Kharif	64.7	57.1	50.0	71.5	54.0
@Oilseeds	Rabi	36.3	30.3	43.7	50.4	51.5
	Total	101.0	87.4	93.7	121.9	105.5
Cotton*		79.6	76.5	70.1	78.8	77.2
Jute & Mesta**		83.3	79.6	81.6	83.7	71.7
@ Sugarcane (Cane)		1516.6	1288.3	1542.5	1863.6	1891.3

* in terms of lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

** in terms of lakh bales of 180 kgs. each.

@ In use of oilseeds and sugarcane, the figures are in lakh tonnes.

Allocation of Rice to States

*306. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the estimated production of rice and its allocation to each State and Union Territory during current year ; and

(b) the criteria of allocation of rice to each State and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):
(a) Final estimates of production of rice for the

year 1983-84 have not yet become available. However, it is currently assessed that the total production might be around 57 million tonnes. Allocations of rice to the various States/Union Territories are made from the stocks in the Central Pool and a statement showing the State-wise allocations during the year 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Allocations of rice from Central Pool to various States/Union Territories are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The allocations from the Central Pool are, however, only supplemental in nature.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of rice from the Central Pool to various States/Union Territories during 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1983	Quantity of Rice allotted 1984 (1st Quarter January to March)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1128.0	240.0
Assam	270.0	60.0
Bihar	215.0	60.0
Gujarat	90.0	22.5
Haryana	23.4	6.6
Himachal Pradesh	30.0	7.5
Jammu & Kashmir	144.0	36.0
Karnataka	180.0	60.0
Kerala	1305.0	330.0
Madhya Pradesh	245.0	60.0
Maharashtra	300.0	75.0
Manipur	36.0	9.0
Meghalaya	76.5	19.5
Nagaland	45.5	1.20

1	2	3
Orissa	190.0	15.0
Punjab	6.0	1.5
Rajasthan	12.0	3.0
Sikkim	42.0	10.5
Tamil Nadu	245.0	110.0
Tripura	88.0	22.5
Uttar Pradesh	305.0	75.0
West Bengal	1330.0	330.0
A & N Island	12.3	3.0
Arunachal Pradesh	35.63	10.7
Chandigarh	2.5	0.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.92	0.3
Delhi	180.0	45.0
Goa, Daman & Diu	36.0	9.0
Pondicherry	20.0	6.0
Mizoram	68.5	15.0
Lakshadweep	5.5	—
Total All States/ 6667.75		1655.35
Union Territories		

**Commercial Projects Functioning in
Delhi/New Delhi**

4660. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of
Commercial Projects such as Rajendra Place,
Nehru Place, etc. functioning in Delhi/New
Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to
establish more trading centres in New Delhi;
and

(c) if so, their number of location and
by when these are likely to be established ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The
details of commercial Projects relating
to D.D.A., M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. may
be seen in the Annexure.

पानी के बिलों पर अनेक कंपनियों के
विकास

4661. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण
और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जल प्रदाय विभाग के पानी के बिलों पर अनेक कम्पनियों के विज्ञापन छपे होते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष विज्ञापनों से कितनी आय अर्जित हुई तथा यह आय किन मदों पर खर्च की गई ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : (क) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल निर्याम संस्थान के अनुसार प्रचार ठेकेदार द्वारा देय रायल्टी की राशि निम्न प्रकार है :-

1978-79	14,400 रुपये
1979-80	16,032 रुपये
1980-81	17,880 रुपये
1981-82	20,088 रुपये
1982-83	26,600 रुपये

इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि रायल्टी की राशि संस्थान के सामान्य खाते में जमा की जाती है ।

**ICAR Cattle Breeding Research Project
Near Guntur**

4062. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ICAR centre for cattle breeding research project is functioning near Guntur, if so, the location, date of start, year-wise funds released by ICAR, receipts accrued, total milk production, number of cows in milk and dry, separately, number of females year-wise from start upto 15 March, 1984, genetic group-wise ;

(b) composition and dates of visits of any evaluation committee since 1975 and

its findings and workshops has since 1975 and action taken by ICAR till 15 March, 1984 on each major recommendation ;

(c) whether cattle project farm lacks water and irrigation, facilities inadequate fodder production and suffers from poor drainage ; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of this centre, if not, the action Government propose to take and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. One unit of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle is functioning at Lam near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh since 1970.

The information on the year-wise funds released by ICAR, receipts accrued & total milk production are given in Statement I. The number of cows in milk and dry, number of females year-wise from start up to 1st December, 1983, genetic group-wise is presented in Statement 2. The information upto 15th March 1984 is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The performance of Cattle Project was reviewed by a Mid-Term Review Committee constituted by the Council vide its letter No. 14-3/80-ASR. II dated the 9th June, 1980. The composition of the Committee was as follows :—

1. Dr. C. Krishna Rao — Chairman
2. Dr. D. Sundaresan — Member
3. Sh. V. N. Amble — Member
4. Dr. P. Bhattacharya — Member
5. Dr. O. B. Tandon — Member
6. Dr. B.G. Katpatal — Member-Secretary

The Committee visited the Lam Unit from 9th November, 1980 to 11th November, 1980 and had pointed out that the performance of the unit needed considerable

improvement especially in terms of infra-structural facilities etc. The Committee had also suggested a number of measures for improving the project in terms of staff, housing and funding for the unit

The performance of the unit was also examined since 1975 at the workshops mentioned below.

1. Third workshop on the Cattle Project held from 9th February, 1976 to 11th February, 1976 at Poona/Urlikanchan.
2. Fourth workshop on the Cattle Project held from 17th to 19th April, 1978 at Guntur.
3. Fifth workshop on the Cattle Project held from 21st to 23rd April, 1980 at IVRI, Izatnagar.
4. Sixth workshop on the Cattle Project held from 28th to 30th

August, 1983 at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.

The recommendations of these workshops were communicated to the units and to the Project Coordinator (AB) for their implementation.

(c) The surveys of 1969-70 and 1979 reveal that the under ground water is brackish of limited in quantity and not suitable for irrigation, thus affecting the fodder production. There was also poor drainage. To resolve these problems the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad is now trying to get water from the Nagarjuna Sagar Canal and Andhra Pradesh Government has accorded permission on a permanent basis to derive one cusec. water from the Vegu river by lift irrigation system.

(d) The ICAR has taken all the possible measures from time to time to improve the functioning of the unit and within the limitations of the infrastructural resources, the work is satisfactory.

Statement I

All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle Statement of Funds Released by ICAR, Receipts Accrued and total Milk Produced.

Unit : A.P.A.U. LAM

Year	Funds released by ICAR (Rs. in lakhs)	Receipt accrued (Rs. in lakhs)	Milk produced (Qtls.)
1970-71	5.58	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72	35.09	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	13.95	1.02	950.00
1973-74	11.29	1.58	1774.00
1974-75	8.44	1.34	1404.35
1975-76	13.32	1.52	1113.00
1976-77	12.87	2.36	1558.15
1977-78	12.22	4.03	3017.96
1978-79	10.96	7.30	4828.32
1979-80	7.13	8.95	6704.56
1980-81	7.65	10.72	5961.90
1981-82	5.33	7.71	4417.94
1982-83	12.89	11.29	5958.65
1983-84	10.58*	Continuing	Continuing

* Upto 15th March, 1984.

NA= Not available-

Statement II

All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle Statement of Cows in Milk, Cows Dry and Total Number of Females as on 31.3. of the Year.

UNIT : A.P.A.U., LAM

Genetic Group/ Category of females	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
LOCAL :													
Cows in Milk	23	189	89	151	141	65	40	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	13	178	451	375	298	156	71	30	10	—	—	—	—
Total females	49	598	632	560	465	228	112	38	10	—	—	—	—
1/2F. 1/20 :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	6	28	97	81	128	92	101	84	137)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	57	45	53	44	60	—)
Total females	—	—	27	93	165	184	201	197	198	157	148	145	137)
1/2B. 1/20 :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	6	18	60	47	65	39	43	2	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	37	27	31	17	7	—
Total females	—	—	11	57	103	107	109	98	98	75	62	9	—
1/2J. 1/20 :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	14	51	41	40	20	10
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	21	42	37	13	—
Total females	—	—	—	5	34	79	105	98	100	92	82	33	10

Genetic Group/ Category of females.	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
1/2F. 1/4B. 1/40 :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	16	19	86)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	24)
Total females.	—	—	—	—	2	9	31	37	65	79	95	98	93)
1/2F. 1/4J. 1/40													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	12	80)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	44	74	90	107	99)
1/2B. 1/4F. 1/40													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	9	16	66)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	7)
Total females	—	—	—	—	2	7	32	26	54	71	78	85	78)
1/2J. 1/4F. 1/40													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	22	22	69)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11	25)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	4	27	41	75	85	93	99	84)
1/2F. 1/4B. 1/40 (1)													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	14	17)

Annexure—II Count.
Q. No. 4662

Genetic Group/ Category of females.	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
1/2B. 1/4F. 1/40 (I)													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	10	16	25)
1/2F. 1/4J. 1/40 (I)													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	14	26)
1/2J. 1/4F. 1/40 (I)													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	18	27	34)
1/2F. 1/20 (I) :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2)
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—)
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	33	54)

Genetic Group/ Category of females	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1/2J, 1/20 (I) :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1/2J, 1/20 (I) :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	18
Others :													
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—

*As on 1.12. 1983.

धान की भूसी से तेल निकालने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एक मिल की स्थापना

4663. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में मीतापुर जिले के पिसवान खण्ड में धान की भूसी से तेल निकालने हेतु एक मिल स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस क्षेत्र की निर्धनता और पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त मिल स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इलैक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) धान की भूसी में बहुत अल्प मात्रा में तेल होता है और इसलिए धान की भूसी में से तेल निकालने के लिए मिल स्थापित करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकारी प्रस्ताव नहीं समझा जाता ।

National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen

4664. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up of a National Welfare Fund for sportsmen; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The Government have already established a National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen with the following objectives :

(i) To provide suitable assistance to sportsmen injured during training for international competitions and also during the competitions, depending upon the nature of injury ;

(ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportsmen who bring glory to the country in the international field and who are disabled as an after-effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance by way of medical treatment or through grant of monthly pension or both, depending on merits of each case;

(iii) to administer and apply the funds of the Welfare Fund to promote welfare of the sportsmen generally in order to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances; and

(iv) to do all other things which are incidental to the above objects.

Boosting use of Inputs used to increase Production of Pulses

4665. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether States have been told to boost the use of input in pulses production;

(b) if so, the assistance, Central Government have rendered by way of supply of improved seeds, phosphate fertilizers, pesticides and rhizobium culture in important pulse producing districts;

(c) whether any studies have been made for promoting pulse production in Eastern States like Orissa ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the measures taken in this behalf in consultation with State Government to popularise the use of inputs and boost the

production of some types of pulses which could be grown in the climate of that State; and

(f) whether Government propose to set up any national level federation to promote production of pulses; if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is rendering assistance by way of supply improved seeds, phosphatic fertilizers, pesticides and rhizobium culture under Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes. The assistance rendered during 1983-84 is detailed below :

(i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses, the assistance provided to the State Governments and Union Territories is as under :—

Component	Quantity	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Improved seed	11681 tonnes	211.02
Plant Protection chemicals	33830 tonnes	169.15
Rhizobium culture	3.94 lakh packets	11.82

(ii) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production, a lump sum provision of Rupees one lakh per block has been made for free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilizers of oilseeds and pulses, land development and cost of staff. The State Governments have been advised that in case funds for land development and staff are not utilised, these could be diverted for distribution of minikits. A total number of 9.65 lakh minikits of pulses comprising of seeds, fertilizers and rhizobium culture have been distributed to small and marginal farmers.

(iii) Under the Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration, 4.58 lakh minikits of seeds have been distributed alongwith rhizobium culture to the farmers free of cost.

(c) A study on 'Mung Cultivation in Orissa' has been taken up by the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Visva Bharti, Santiniketan.

(d) and (e) The study, has not yet been completed, and on completion of the study, action will be initiated in consultation with the State Government to implement the recommendations. Under the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes, assistance is now being provided to the State Government to increase production of pulses.

(f) Increased production of pulses would require adequate marketing support at various levels to protect the interests of farmers. The existing cooperative marketing structure in the States and the National Cooperative Marketing Federation (NEFED) are, at present, dealing with marketing of pulses. Separate National Federation for Pulses will be organised, if necessary, keeping in view the performance of the existing structure to support the increasing production.

Sale of Flats and Space of the Asian Games Village

4666. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) flats and other space so far sold out at the Asian Games Village ;

(b) name of the buyer, date of sale, location, area and value in rupees;

(c) how much foreign exchange has so far been realised against the above sales; and

(d) whether some Public Undertakings are also making purchases of such flats etc. if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Nil.

(c) U.S. Dollars 4,65,00/- have been received as Earnest Money.

(d) Yes. Some Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions have approached for purchase of DDA flats, etc., in the Village. Their cases are being considered.

गरीबों और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों को फ्लैटों का आबंटन करने की योजना

4667. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का गरीब और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों को

इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अब तक आबंटित फ्लैटों के व्योरे इस प्रकार हैं :

सामान्य आवास योजना		नई पद्धति आवास योजना	
मध्यम आय वर्ग	21398	मध्यम आय वर्ग	4764
निम्न आय वर्ग	20741	निम्न आय वर्ग	8369
जनता	15881	जनता	10617
योग :	58,020		23750

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Accommodation Hired for use of Government Offices in Delhi

4668. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of accommodation hired by his Ministry for use of the Central Government offices located in the Capital;

किराया खरीद के आधार पर फ्लैट आबंटित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई जाएगी ?

श्रम विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सामान्य आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी श्रेणियों में आबंटन 50 प्रतिशत नकद भुगतान आधार पर तथा 50 प्रतिशत किराया खरीद आधार पर किया जाता है । परन्तु नई पद्धति योजना, 1979 के मामले में जनता और निम्न आय वर्ग श्रेणियों में नकद भुगतान और किराया खरीद का अनुपात 25 और 75 है और मध्यम आय वर्ग श्रेणी के मामले में 40 प्रतिशत तथा 60 प्रतिशत है ।

(b) the yearly rent paid in this behalf;

(c) the justification for hiring such a high magnitude of accommodation; and

(d) the steps being taken to check the proliferation of Central Government offices in the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Layout Plans Approved of Group Housing Societies by DDA.

4669. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi whose layout plans have been approved by DDA in Patparganj and Rohini residential areas and have been allowed to construct houses during the last two years;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the societies have started construction work in Patparganj and Rohini residential areas soon after submitting their plans to DDA and without waiting their clearance from DDA and the Delhi Urban Arts Commission; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against such Group Housing Societies and the officers of DDA involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA have approved the layout plans for construction of the following Cooperative Group Housing Societies in the Patparganj area during the last two years.

- (1) Prince Cooperative Group Housing Society.
- (2) Delhi Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

(b) and (c) It has come to the notice of the DDA that two Cooperative Group Housing Societies have started construction activity at site without getting their plans cleared from the DDA and the Delhi Urban Art Commission. DDA has served notices on both the Societies.

Unconnected Villages in Gujarat

4670. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in each district of Gujarat State which are not connected by roads upto 31st December, 1983; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to connect all the remaining villages with road in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) District-wise information of this nature is not maintained in the Ministry. However, for Gujarat State as a whole, the number of villages which were not connected as on 3.12.83 is 7698.

(b) The Sixth Plan document envisages that all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% villages having a population between 1000 and 1500 will be connected by all weather roads by 1990 under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and 50% of this target will be achieved during the Sixth Plan period. The funds for the MNP are provided by the State Governments. These funds are earmarked and cannot be diverted. The States can also take up rural road works under the National Rural Employment Programme, expenditure on which is shared by the States and the Centre on a 50 : 50 basis, as also under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which is fully financed by the Central Government.

किसानों को ऋण देने में भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा अनियमितताएं

4671. श्री हेमवती नन्वन दहगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि विकास बैंक, किसानों को ऋण देने के मामले में अनियमितताएं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का कमीशन लेने की प्रया और उनमें विद्यमान अनियमितताओं को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या इन बैंकों के कार्यकरण की कोई जांच की जाएगी :

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) भूमि विकास बैंक अपने उप-नियमों तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए अधिनियमों तथा कानूनों के प्रावधानों के तहत किसानों को ऋण तथा पेशगियां देते हैं जब कभी अनियमितताएं पाई जाएंगी तो इन प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

(ग) से (ङ) भारत सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा गठित विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ समितियों ने भूमि विकास बैंकों के कार्य के संबंध में पहले ही व्यापक अध्ययन किए हैं । कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास के लिए संस्थागत ऋण की व्यवस्था की समीक्षा करने संबंधी समिति ने भी भूमि विकास बैंकों के कार्य की जांच पड़ताल की है ।

Schemes for Rural Development in Himachal Pradesh

4672. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any projects of rural development undertaken for (i) direct execution by the Union Government and execution in collaboration with State Government by sharing the cost;

(b) whether Union Government have directly or jointly executed any such projects in Himachal Pradesh since the inception of the Ministry at the Centre as a separate Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance/allocation for each project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The Central Government do not have any projects of rural development for direct execution by the Union Government. Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme are the major schemes implemented by the Ministry through the State Governments. The expenditure on these schemes is shared with the State Governments on 50 :50 basis. Rural Landless Employment Programme is fully funded by Central Government but it is also implemented through State/UT Governments. A statement showing the funds provided by the Central Government to the Himachal Pradesh to execute the schemes and programmes during the Annual Plan of the Sixth Plan is enclosed.

Statement

Funds Provided (Central Share) for implementing the major rural Development Programmes.

State : Himachal Pradesh

Name of Programme	Funds released (Central Share)				Number of families assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan	
	(Rs. in lakhs)				1980-81 to 1982-83	1983-84 (Upto Jan., 84)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.R.D.P.	167.55	176.10	264.00	182.00	128722	34208
N.R.E.P.	377.95	120.00	120.00	79.475		
R.L.E.G.P.*	—	—	—	60.00		
D.D.P.	50.03	25.00	22.47	50.00		

The major physical achievements of the programme in Himachal Pradesh since its inception have been as under :-

Sector	From 1977-78 to 1982-83
1. Afforestation	
(i) Plantation including pasture development (hect.)	1313
(ii) Shelter belts (R.K.Ms)	—
(iii) Sand dune stabilisation (hect.)	206
2. Irrigation potential created (hect.)	81
3. Agriculture	
Area treated under soil conservation (hect.)	131
4. Employment generated (000 mandays)	596

*Started in 1983-84.

**Achievement made under the IRDP
in Gujarat**

4.73. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the achievement of the Integrated Rural Development programme launched in Gujarat, particularly in its tribal areas, has been made; and

(b) if so, how far it has helped in ameliorating the over-all conditions of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Some studies have been carried out by the State Government.

(b) A study conducted in the Bardoli taluka by the Mahatma Gandhi Department of Rural Studies, South Gujarat University, details of which are available, indicates that the percentage of Scheduled Tribes families assisted works out to 92.3% of the sample. According to the study 32.4% of the sample families assisted in 1980 and 1981 have gone above the poverty line, taking Rs. 3500/- as the poverty line. The average income of the beneficiaries after acquisition of assets increased by 50% if incomes are unadjusted to the cost of living index of agriculture labourers and 12.9% if adjusted to price index.

**Areas under Forest in Dhanbad District
of Bihar**

4674. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas under forest in Dhanbad district of Bihar as on 1 January, 1984 and the location thereof;

(b) the areas where forest is existing as on 1 January, 1984;

(c) the areas where afforestation has been done in the last two years; and

(d) whether there is any time bound programme to complete the revival of forests in the areas marked for forest, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The forest area in Dhanbad district is about 264 Sq. Km. (26,400ha) located in seven Thanas of Chas, Tundi, Govindpur, Jharia, Nirsa, Topchanchi and Chandankyari.

(c) and (d) on the basis of financial and other resources available the annual rate of plantation in the district is about 1400 hectares (ha.) in the last two years, the area covered is given below :-

1982-83	1333 ha.
1983-84	1287 ha.

**Permanent Post of Work-Charged Staff in
C.P.W.D. during 1970-1977**

4675. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of permanent posts of the work-charged staff in C.P.W.D. in different zones/regions as it existed on 1 April, 1970 according to each category;

(b) the number of permanent posts created in each category in each zone/region thereafter on 1 April of every year in 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) the total number of permanent posts in each zone/region for each category as on 1 April, 1977?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

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

बाबा खड़ग सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में पेय जल की सप्लाई

4676. श्री आर. एन. राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाबा खड़ग सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में श्रेणी-(III) के क्वार्टरों को सप्लाई किया जाने वाला पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है;

(ख) यदि, तो क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक ब्लॉक के पेय जल का परीक्षण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) बाबा खड़ग सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में टाइप-(III) क्वार्टरों को सप्लाई किया जा रहा पानी पीने के लिए उपयुक्त है तथा इस विषय में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shops/ Stalls Allotted to SC/ST by DDA.

4677. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of DDA shops/stalls built by DDA till now and allotted to the public and number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes considered therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for allotment of shops and stalls built by the DDA so far;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what is Government's policy in regard to allotment of shops/stalls under the 20-point programme for the economically backward classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) As under :-

Total No. of shops/stalls/ Kiosks/plat-forms constructed.	Total No. allotted.	Allotted to SC/ST.
---	---------------------	--------------------

DDA Main

5143	2822	272
------	------	-----

Slum & JJ, DDA

4365	2703	1015
------	------	------

The remaining 1662 stalls under the slum & JJ Scheme are now being allotted to SC/ST candidates under the Special Component plan.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the Government policy reservations have been made as under.

SC/ST	:12.8%
-------	--------

Persons whose land have been acquired by the Government	: 10%
---	-------

Physically handicapped person	5%
-------------------------------	----

Ex-Servicemen	2%
---------------	----

Freedom fighter	1%
-----------------	----

Fruits Declared Nation Fruits

4678. LHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declared some fruits as the national fruits;

(b) if so, the names of such fruits;

(c) the criteria adopted while selecting such fruits; and

(d) whether Government propose to declare orange etc. as the national fruit ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Area Under Forests

4679. LHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land under forests in India; how much of the area constitutes productive forests and how much is unproductive, scrub and fallow land;

(b) the mean annual increment in the productive forests as compared with the annual increment in Asia and the World; and

(c) whether there is any programme to allow such of those industries which use forest raw materials to raise man made plantation to meet the dual objective of environmental improvement and industrial development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total area of land under forests in India is about

75 million hectares out of which an estimated 61 million hectares is productive forests and 14 million hectares is unproductive forests comprising of scrub, fallow land etc.

(b) Forest inventory has not been carried out in many countries of the world. On the basis of available data, however, the average annual increment of productive forests is estimated to be as follows:

India : 0.32 M3/hectare

Asia : 1.02 M3/hectares

World : 0.74 M3/hectares

(c) At present there is no programme permitting forest based industries to raise industrial plantations.

**Rural Workers Trained by NIRD,
Hyderabad**

4680. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed activities of the National Institute for Rural Development at Hyderabad;

(b) the number of training programmes organised and rural workers trained by the National Institute for Rural Development;

(c) whether evaluation of the work done by the Institute had been made;

(d) whether it is a fact that a common rural worker had not felt the impact of the programmes of this National Institute; and

(e) the measures under consideration of Government to make the role of the Institute more effective ?

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

detailed activities of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) may be seen in the Statement.

(b) During 1980-83, 139 training programmes were organised and 3321 rural functionaries were trained.

(c) to (e) A Committee had been set up in March 1983 to may an indepth review of the work of NIRD and its role as a nodal institution in the context of emerging pattern of rural development. The Committee has submitted its report in March 1984. The report is under examination.

Statement

The activities in detail of N.I.R.D. are :

- (i) Conducting training programmes on various aspects of rural development for the district and above level officials of the State and Union Territory Governments and the Govt. of India, officials of the Banks and Industrial organisations. Universities, research and training institutions, voluntary organisations and non-officials and others.
- (ii) Conducting research studies on developmental and implementational aspects of rural development.
- (iii) Providing vital inputs through its training programmes and research studies as to render the officials and other agencies effective vehicles for implementing different facets of rural transformation and to assist in the thinking of the policy options to the Central and State Govts. in the field of rural development.
- (iv) Undertaking research studies and training programmes sponsored by Ministries and Departments of Govt. of India, State Govts., public sector undertakings, Centre for Integrated Rural Development for

Asia and the Pacific and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

- (v) Dissemination of information through publication.

White Painting on Government Building

4681. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government offices, public buildings under Government control and residential bungalows, quarters in Delhi are now being painted white ; and

(b) if so, the details of this change over in colour scheme and the cost involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) No such general change in colour has been made.

(b) Question does not arise.

Study undertaken by Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission Re-Pochampad Irrigation Project

4682. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that study undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission stated that four years delay would occur in completing the earth excavation and building of structure for the first 113 km. of the projects South Canal;

(b) if so, what are the other points raised by the Evaluation Study during the course of its assessments of Pochampad Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) One of the findings of the Evaluation Report of Pochampad Irrigation Project is that there had been four years delay in the completion of earth excavation and building of structures for the first 113 km. of the South Canal due to shortage of explosives.

(b) Important findings of the Evaluation Report are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The report has been found useful and its findings will be brought to the notice of all Command Area Development Authorities in the Country for their guidance.

Statement

Important Findings of the Evaluation Report of Pochampad Irrigation Project (1980-82)

1. The target of raising the dam to an elevation of 334 metres and the spillway crest to 318.50 metres, as envisaged under the IDA Agreement, had been achieved. The live storage capacity of 9.243 TMC had also been created. But, mainly on account of shortage of explosives, there had been delay in the completion of earth excavation and building of structures for first 113 kms. of South Canal to the extent of 4 years.
2. The lining of the main canal was delayed by 2 years whereas the construction of the branch and distributory canals and minors including gated outlets, was delayed by 6 years. There was also the time over-run in case of construction of internal village/ayacut roads by 6 years.
3. The time over-run in the actual availability of water for irrigating

the farms for one lakh hectare system was to the extent of 7 years.

4. There were slippages particularly in respect of procurement of essential inputs which had resulted in the time and cost over-run of such a magnitude. It is imperative for the Project of this size to apply the modern management techniques in order to plan the most efficient use of resources for achieving the target of utilisation of irrigation potential created within the overall time and cost constraints.
5. It is suggested that, besides energising the extension machinery, land development should be made compulsory through legislation and the work could be entrusted to the Agro-Industries Corporation.
6. There was need for improvement of natural drainage system to prevent water logging and salinity in the low-lying areas. Systematic and regular monitoring of the level of ground water is equally essential.
7. It is suggested that the Engineering Wing of CADA might be assigned the task of maintenance. Expenditure incurred could be realised from the farmers along with the collection of land revenue.
8. It is suggested that the role of village Extension Officer should be that of a catalytic agent in all the activities relating to agricultural land development, training, etc. There was also need for an adequate follow-up of the demonstration activities by the village Extension officer.
9. The availability of irrigation water generally helped the farmers to completely switch over to the irrigated cereal crops. There was an increase in the irrigated as well as total area under pulses and commercial crops at the expense of unirrigated cereal.

AICRP Studies on Foot and Mouth Diseases

4683. **SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by the All India Coordinated Research Project-Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease, set up by Indian Council of Agriculture Research, to devise methods of controlling the Foot and Mouth Disease among animals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Coordinated Research Project on Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease was launched with the objective of collecting baseline data concerning the prevalence of various types of the Foot and Mouth Disease virus in different parts of the country in order to plan an effective strategy for the control of the disease. The data have depicted clearly the epidemiological pattern of the disease in the country, enabling the proper preparation of vaccine(s) against the prevalent virus. Regular vaccination of the valuable livestock and undertaking of measures to control the disease outbreaks have resulted in the containment of the disease to a large extent.

Lease System in Delhi

*4684 **SHRIMATI JAYANTG PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the existing procedure laid down by his Ministry for allotment of land under the existing lease system in Delhi;

(b) whether there is a proposal for the abolition of lease system in Delhi; and

(c) if so, from when such system is proposed to be abolished ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Allotments of land in Delhi are made by the Government after taking into account factors like availability of site, Permissible land use according to the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan, etc. Premium and annual ground rent on such allotments are charged as per the rates in force at the time of allotment.

(b) and (c) The question of abolition or modification of the lease hold system relating to residential leases is being examined in all its aspects,

महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति का लगाना जाना

468 . **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इण्डिया गेट पर महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति लगाने का अपना विचार त्याग दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मूर्ति लगाने में विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) वहां पर महात्मा गांधी का मूर्ति का कब तक अनावरण किए जाने की सम्भावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्लास्टर कास्ट तक महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा बनाने के लिए मूर्तिकार से किए जाने वाले करार को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(घ) मूर्तिकार द्वारा प्रतिमा का प्लास्टर कास्ट पूर्ण होने तक प्रतिमा लगाने का संभावित समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के टाइम कीपरों द्वारा सेलेक्शन ग्रेड की मांग

468. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के टाइम कीपर बहुत दिनों से सेलेक्शन ग्रेड की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो, उन्हें सेलेक्शन ग्रेड न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें सेलेक्शन ग्रेड कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) टाइम कीपर के एक पद को प्रवर्णन ग्रेड में बदलने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है। तथापि, इस प्रकार का कोई पद सृजित नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि इस प्रकार के पद का सृजन करने संबंधी शर्तें पूरी नहीं हैं।

Closure of IFFCO

4687. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) remained closed during 1983 as against the number of days for which it remained closed during 1982, (showing break up of the period) with reasons therefor, and

(b) the extent of loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) IFFCO Plats remained closed during 1983 and 1982 as under :

	1983	1982
	(Jan.—Dec.)	(Jan.—Dec.)
	(Days)	(Days)
Kalol Urea	44	57
Kandla NPK/DAP144		135
Phulpur Urea	124	120

The reasons for the days lost are mechanical breakdown, shortage of raw material/intermediate products/interdependence utilities, power and water shortage, silo space limitation and annual turn around.

(b) There was no loss in production at Kalol Urea Plant, where the actual production during 1983 (Jan-Dec.) was 4 lakh tonnes as compared to 3.99 lakh tonnes during 1982 (Jan-Dec.) against the licenced capacity at 3.96 lakh tonnes. Actual production during 1983 and 1982 at Kandla Plant was 2.54 lakh tonnes and 2.77 lakh tonnes respectively against the licenced capacity of 2.60 lakh tonnes. In the case of Phulpur Urea Plant, which went into commercial production in March, 1981, the capacity utilisation was restricted mainly due to high aromatic contents in Naptha, its actual production was 3.69 lakh tonnes during 1983 and 3.54 lakh tonnes during 1982 as against the licenced capacity of 4.95 lakh tonnes. This loss in production was due to shortage of raw material and intermediate product and mechanical breakdown.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers.

4688. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers in his Ministry and subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Providing of Financial Subsidies to Farmers

4689. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the items on which financial subsidies were provided last year for the benefit of farmers; and

(b) what kind of financial help is proposed to be provided to the farmers by Central Government during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Government of India under various Central/ Centrally sponsored schemes had sanctioned last year subsidies for benefit of farmers on items like seeds minikits, fertiliser, plant protection, agricultural implements, land development, minor irrigation, raising of Community nurseries, reclamation of fish tanks, establishment of orchards, demonstration etc. Such schemes are being continued this year also.

Grant of House Building Advance

4690 SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advances during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed;

(b) how many of them were in occupation of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

House Building Advance to Employees

*4691. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advances during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed.

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Department of Sports has been set up recently. No house building advance has been sanctioned by this Department so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

House Building Advance to Employees of D.P.A.

4692. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advances during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them ; and

(c) details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations on the subject?

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

(a) During the last three years 12 officers were granted House Building Advance. All of them were eligible for allotment of Government accommodation. Nine officials have either completed the construction of the house or took possession of the flats allotted to them ;

(b) Nine officials have been allotted Government accommodation and none has vacated it ; and

(c) There is no such rule to the knowledge of the Department that a Government servant will have to vacate Govt. Accommodation after he acquires a house in Delhi. As such no action has been taken.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Laws

4693. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ. No. 219 on 12 March, 1984 regarding implementation of land ceiling laws and state :

(a) the total percentage (state-wise) of the agricultural labourers and marginal farmers taken together and these two categories taken together with the small farmers as compared to the rural population and total population of the State as a whole respectively ;

(b) the specific state-wise features of the tenancy laws with regard to the rights of the share-croppers and the efforts made to ensure their implementation ; and

(c) the legal rates of interest, state-wise and steps taken to ensure full implementation of the money lending debt-relief and debt-cancellation laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The state wise figures of the total population, the rural population and agricultural labourers, as obtained from the 1981 Census of India are given in the attached statement. The statement also shows the number of small farmers and marginal farmers as obtained from the 1976-77 Agricultural Census of operational holdings. Since the sources of the figures given in the statement are different and the reference times are also different, the proportions have not been worked out as they will not reflect the situation correctly. Therefore, all the figures have been given in absolute numbers in Statement I.

(b) The tenancy laws of all the states in the country provide for the security of tenure for the tenants including share-croppers. The maximum rent has, by and large, been fixed between one-fourth and one-fifth of the gross produce. The conditions for eviction of tenants and share-croppers is restricted only to specified circumstances like misuse of land and failure to pay rent. These laws are being implemented by the state governments. The Government of India has been urging them from time to time to ensure their vigorous implementation.

(c) The subject of debt cancellation, debt relief and money lending is in the State list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution

Implementation of acts on money lending is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture issued guidelines in August, 1975 to all the States and Union Territories for enacting suitable legislation for imposing moratorium on recovery of debt as an interim measure for scaling down debts of small farmers and for total discharge of non-institutional debts of the weaker sections of the society like landless labourers, rural artisans and marginal farmers. States and Union Territories have enacted suitable legislation on the basis of these guidelines and are implementing them. Information received from 22 states indicates

that non-institutional loan of the order of 21,34 crores rupees involving 4.35 lakh beneficiaries have since been liquidated. Provision of relief from indebtedness in an item of the 20-Point Programme. The Ministry of Agriculture has recently written to all the State and Union Territories for tonning up the implementation machinery in order to ensure that maximum relief under the programme flows to the beneficiaries. A statement showing the rates of interest charged by money lenders in 9 states on secured and unsecured loans is given in Statement II.

Statement I

State/Union Territory	Total population (in lakhs)	Rural population (in lakhs)	Agricultural Workers in (000)	Marginal farmers in (000)	Small farmers in (000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	535.9	411.3	8325	2868	252
Assam	—	—	—	1344	510
Bihar	698.21	611.2	7367	7216	1191
Gujarat	339.6	234.0	2488	655	541
Haryana	128.5	100.3	590	307	181
Himachal Pradesh	42.4	39.1	40	340	137
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	64	682	161
Karnataka	370.4	253.3	3655	1774	888
Kerala	254.0	206.3	1917	5069	280
Madhya Pradesh	521.4	415.5	4858	1979	1095
Maharashtra	627.2	407.5	6471	15015	1142
Manipur	14.7	10.4	29	70	49
Meghalaya	13.3	10.9	58	58	51
Nagaland	7.7	6.5	30	10	14
Orissa	262.7	231.7	2397	1675	1044
Punjab	166.7	120.5	1092	637	273
Rajasthan	342.1	269.7	765	1320	799
Sikkim	3.1	2.6	5	10	8
Tamil Nadu	482.9	323.7	6038	3951	1126

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	204.7	182.2	146	145	60
Uttar Pradesh	1109.9	909.1	5177	11774	2781
West Bengal	540.9	400.5	3892	3503	1082
UNION TERRITORIES					
A&N Islands	1.9	1.4	2	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3	5.9	8	6	12
Chandigarh	4.5	0.3	1	1	NA
D&N Haveli	1.0	1.0	5	3	4
Delhi	2.0	44.4	16	15	5
G.D. & Diu	10.8	7.3	32	59	10
Lakshadweep	.4	.2	—	4	NA
Mizoram	4.7	3.9	5	17	20
Pondicherry	6.0	2.9	55	23	5
All India	6581.4	5019.5	55500	44523	14728

Note (1) Figures in cols. 2, 3 and 4 based on Census of India, 1981.

Note (2) Figures in cols. 4, 5 and 6 given in round figures in closest approximation to the actual figures published.

Statement II

Statement showing rate of interest charged by money-lenders in various states on secured loans/unsecured loans.

S. No.	Name of State	Rate of interest charged
1.	Bihar	12% on secured loans and 15% on unsecured loans.
2.	Gujarat	9% on secured loans and 16% on unsecured loans.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6% on secured loans and 12% on unsecured loans.
(4)	Karnataka	8% on secured loans and 12% on unsecured loans.

(5) Kerala	Not exceeding 12% on any loan.
6. Orissa	9% on secured loans and 12% on unsecured loan.
7. Sikkim	Not more than 12% on any loans.
8. Tamil Nadu	9% on secured loan and 12% on unsecured loan.
9. Uttar Pradesh	14% on secured loan and 17% on non-secured loan.

**Proposal received from Orissa under
Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**

4694. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the names of the proposals received
from Government of Orissa under the
Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ;

(b) how many of them have been
rejected, returned and still pending for
clearance and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to
delay in clearing the proposals, the Minimum

needs Programme and 20-Point Programme
were not spread over in the State, particu-
larly in these areas ; and

(d) the priority accorded by his Ministry
while clearing the proposals ?

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

(c) No Sir.

(d) All proposals received are given
due priority and cleared expeditiously.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of District	Area in ha.	Purpose	Remarks
1.	Puri	1.58	Modanalla M.I. Project	Approved
2.	Sambalpur	52.5	Transmission line Rairakhol to Danda.	-do-
3.	Sundargarh	41.26	Tailing Dam by SAIL	-do-
4.	Keonjhar	2.7	Water Supply Scheme	-do-
5.	Balasore	48.16	Use by Defence Ministry	-do-
6.	Cuttack	139.29	Plantation of coconut	-do-
7.	Phulbani	22.40	Irrigation Project.	-do-
8.	Bolangir	115.0	Mineral exploitation by M's BALCO.	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Mayurbhanj	169.88	Resettlement of Villagers outside Tiger Reserve.	Approved
10.	Puri	3.43	Microwave Station.	-do-
11.	Sambalpur	6.6	Transmission line in Rairakhol	-do-
12.	Sambalpur	43.62	Diversion road.	-do-
13.	Puri	1.58	Irrigation Project.	-do-
14.	Sambalpur	52.5	Transmission line in Rairakhol	-do-
15.	Puri	40.00	Cashew plantation	-do-
16.	Balasore	92.00	Instrumentation Centre by Ministry of Defence	-do-
17.	Kalahandi	419.00	Upper Jonk Irrigation Project.	-do-
18.	Kalahandi	1.95	Pendrawan M.I. Project	-do-
19.	Sambalpur	41.46	Transmission line	-do-
20.	Kalahandi	21.78	Reservoir	-do.
21.	Sundergarh	0.15	T.V. Relay Centre	-do-
22.	Koraput	12.00	Transmission line Muniguda-Dangorada	-do.
23.	Koraput	10.609	Mining of Quarz	Rejected.
24.	Koraput	1500	Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project	Returned due to inadequate information and for submitting complete details.
25.	Koraput	23.4	Transmission line from Joypur to Talcher	-do-
26.	Koraput	89.98	Transmission line	-do-
27.	Puri	20	Hotel Project	-do-
28.	Dhenkanal	81.89	Samakoi Irrigation Project	-do-
29.	Puri	50.949	Transmisson line	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Koraput	88.98	Transmission line from Theruballi to Kesinga	-do-
31.	Sambalput	2432	Rengali Dam Rehabilitation Project	Under consideration.
32.	Keonjhar	2,098	Integrated Water Supply Scheme for mine workers	-do-
33.	Koraput	732.03	Mining Project of M/s NALCO	-do-
34.	Phulbani	45.34	Lakhaparbat M.I. Project	-do-
35.	Phulbani	23.2	Parhel M.I. Project	-do-
36.	Phulbani	29.2	Dumkutch M.I. Project	-do-
37.	Puri	87.577	Kumarkhunti M.I. Project	-do-

Quantity of Butter Oil received from Foreign Countries

4695. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1252 on 5 March, 1984 regarding quantity of butter oil received from foreign countries and state :

(a) what quantity standards for butter oil were specified year-wise, from start of EEC gifts upto 1984 in annual agreements signed by Government and how supplies received each lot-wise were tested to ensure that quality with details of report by testing agency lot-wise ;

(b) what standards of quality are specified for butter oil before its use as fit for recombination into liquid milk and what changes were made in this specification over the years ;

(c) what is cost-benefit detail of use of gifted butter oil for recombination in liquid milk vis-a-vis its sale as cooking medium and changes therein year-wise from start of gifts ; and

(d) what sources for gift butter oil other than EEC Government are exploring with present stage of negotiations ?

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 House.

Interest Charged by D.D.A. from Group Housing Societies

4696. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of interest, if any, charged from the Group Housing Societies (Society-wise) on account of late payments by them;

(b) whether there is any provision to give interest on the deposits made by the Societies who have not yet been allotted land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons why D.D.A. charges interest from the Societies for making late payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Cooperative Group Housing Societies are liable to pay interest from three of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies belonging to pre-1979 Group as per details in the statement. The new Cooperative Group Housing Societies which have been allotted land recently

are also liable to pay interest on belated payments.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no provision in the terms and conditions of allotment, for paying interest on the amount deposited by the societies. While making offer of allotment of land a specific period is prescribed for making payments. In case Societies fail to make payment within the specified period they are liable to pay interest at prescribed rates.

Statement

List of cases wherein Interest has been recovered for Late Payment of Premium

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Amount on account of interest recovered
1.	Ghalib Memorial - C.G.H. Society	Rs. 8075-45
2.	T.C.P.O. Officers-C.G.H. Society	Rs. 10433-33
3.	A.I.I.M.S. C.G.H. Society	Rs. 97,948-44

Persons Killed in Avalanches in Jammu and Kashmir and other States

4697. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people killed in avalanches in Jammu and Kashmir and other States during the months of January and February, 1984; and

(b) the amount of relief sanctioned as on 29 February, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has reported 24 deaths due to avalanches. No deaths due to avalanches during the months of January and February, 1984 have been reported by the State Government of Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The reply from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and other concerned States/Union Territories is awaited.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, they have sanctioned Rs. 24880/- in cash. Free medicines, blankets, ration to meet immediate needs of dependents were also given to victims. The State Government has also sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs for relief work for the victims whose houses have been destroyed apart from providing free timber, GI sheets/slates.

Persons Displace on Execution of Subarnarekha Project

4698. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons consisting of how many villages will be displaced on execution of Subarnarekha irrigation Project ;

(b) the number of villages in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal, Statewise, that would be submerged on implementation of the above inter-state irrigation project;

(c) the places where the displaced persons are expected to be rehabilitated; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Subernarekha Multipurpose Project of Bihar provides for construction of a dam across Subernarekha River at Chandil and a dam across Kharkhai River at Ichha barrages at Galudih and Kharkhai and canal systems.

The Kharkhai Dam submerges lands both in Bihar and Orissa, while Chandil Dam submerges only in Bihar. In addition, the Subernarekha Irrigation Project of Orissa has got three storages in the command which also result in submergence. Subernarekha Project does not involve submergence of villages in the barrage and canals in West Bengal.

The details regarding number of villages and persons affected due to submergence in Bihar and Orissa are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) The places where the displaced persons are expected to be rehabilitated are not finalised by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Statement

Population and Villages affected on implementation of Inter-State Subernarekha Irrigation Projects.

Bihar	No. of Villages	No. of Persons
Chandil Dam	32 (fully) 68 (Partially)	36,000
Kharkai Dam (Ichha dam)	8 (fully) 33 (Partially)	17,000
Orissa		
Kharkhai Dam (Ichha dam)	1 (ully) 12 (Partially)	43,000
Commanded area Dams		
Haldia dam	11 (Partially) 5 (fully)	1,258
Jambhira dam	30 (partially)	5,581
Baura dam	9 (fully) 16 (partially)	4,117

राज्यों में नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों का कार्यकरण

4700. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय नेहरू युवक केन्द्र राज्यवार कौन-कौन से जिलों में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त केन्द्र खलाकर लोक-जागरूकता के बारे में वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के झाबूआ जिले में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र का कार्यकरण मंतोषजनक नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

खेल विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) ऐसे जिलों के राज्य-वार नाम, जिनमें इस समय देश में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र चल रहे हैं, सभापटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल0 टी0- 8010/84]

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1983-84) के दौरान प्रत्येक विद्यमान नेहरू युवक केन्द्र को 87,000 - रूपए की राशि आवंटित की गई है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिए प्रति केन्द्र 13,00/- रूपए की दर से अलग से धन राशि दी जाती है।

(ग) नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्यों की समीक्षा सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक दल द्वारा जनवरी, 1978 में की गई थी। समीक्षा दल

कुल 'मिलाकर मूल्यांकन यह था कि नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण युवकों की अच्छाई के लिए उपयोगी है और उनमें प्रचुर अन्तः शक्ति है। समीक्षा दल ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम जारी रहने चाहिए और योजना के स्थापित लक्ष्यों को व्यापक बनाने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यकलापों को तैयार करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

S.T.C. to Import Soyeban Oil and Sunflower Oil

4701. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to import large quantities of soyabean oil and sunflower oil to meet the acute shortage of edible oils in the country and to bring down the prices of other edible oils;

(b) if so, whether the STC has stopped importing palm oil because of its prohibitive prices; and

(c) if so, the total quantities of soya-bean oil to be imported to meet the shortage and whether it will be cheaper than the oil available in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The State Trading Corporation of India imports different edible oils including Soyabean oil and Sunflower oil to meet the gap between availability and demand for indigenous oils.

(b) The STC had stopped, temporarily, importing palm oil because of its non-availability and consequent higher prices in

international market. They are, however, exploring the palm oil market in Malaysia to make further purchases of palm oil at the appropriate moment.

(c) The total quantity of soyabean oil to be imported during the oil year 1983-84 will depend upon the availability and comparative prices of various types of other oils namely Palm oil, Palmolein, Rapeseed oil, etc., demanded by State Governments and other relevant factors. The imported edible oils are cheaper than indigenous oils.

Unremunerative Price to Jute Growers

4702. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that remunerative price is not being given to the jute producer/growers; and

(b) if So, the steps Government propose to take so as to ensure that the jute producers growers get remunerative price of their Produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In order to ensure remunerative prices to the jute growers and safeguarding their interests Government have been fixing every year, statutory minimum support prices of raw jute on the basis of recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) and other relevant factors. The APC while recommending the price for raw jute takes into account, inter-alia, cost of production, demand-subbly situation, market prices, terms of trade, etc. The cost of production considered by the APC includes all paid-out costs for human, animal and machine labour, seeds, fertilisers, manures, pesticides, irrigation charges, land revenue, interest on fixed and working capital, imputed value of family labour and miscellaneous other expenses. The minimum support price fixed by the Govt. covers the cost of production and also provides additional margin to give incentive for investment and adoption of improved technology.

Further, a public sector agency, viz. Jute, Corporation of India, undertakes purchase operations at support prices in jute growing areas.

Giving of Powers to Andhra Pradesh Government to Fix The Price of Khandsari Units

4703. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have asked Central Government to give power to State Government to fix the minimum price of Khandsari units without the prior concurrence of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government agreed to it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The concurrence of the Central Government is considered essential because the khandsari sector in a State cannot be viewed in isolation and an overall view of the economy of the sugar sector has to be taken to ensure that the balance between the availability and prices of the various sweetening agents viz, gur, Khandsari and sugar, does not get disturbed.

Agricultural Projects Financed by I. A. D. Loans

4705. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural projects in Karnataka and other States are being financed by I. D. A. loans ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and amount of I.D.A. loans granted; and

(c) how much employment the projects will generate in addition to meeting fuel-wood needs of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8011-84]

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के लिये धनराशि का आबंटन

4706. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के लिये धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कितनी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य/केन्द्र शासित सरकारों की केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित की जाती है तथा राज्य/केन्द्र शासित सरकारों से किये गये आबंटनों में से राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में निष्पादित करने हेतु विशिष्ट परि-योजनाएँ तैयार करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जिलों को धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है ।

U. S. A. Scientists Associated with Goat Research Scheme of I. C. A. R.

4707. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether USA scientists have shown interest in goat research and are associated with schemes sanctioned by ICAR, if so, the names of schemes sanctioned from 1970 location, duration, amount sanctioned principal investigators of each and their outcome so far;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of all such USA collaborated/supported goat research schemes; and

(c) if not, what corrective punitive action Government propose to take against those involved in supporting continuously inefficiently operating programmes and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. No US Scientist has shown interest in goat research in India or is associated with the implementation of the project sanctioned by the ICAR.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेय जल प्रदान करके संबंधी नीति में छूट प्रदान करना

4708. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोषपुर नामक रेगिस्तानी जिलों में ऐसे अनेक गांव हैं, जो 25 से 300 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में फैले हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह नीति निर्धारित की है कि जिन गावों में 1.6 किलोमीटर की दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है उन्हें समस्याग्रस्त गांव घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति के अनुसार समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेयजल के लिए केवल एक ही स्थल प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस नीति को कब तक उदार बनायेगी तथा राज्य में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के ऐसे गांवों में एक से अधिक पेयजल स्थल कब मुहैया करेगी जहां केवल एक पेयजल स्थल मुहैया करने से गांववासियों को पेयजल लाने हेतु 10 से 20 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) इस विषय में सुस्पष्ट सूचना राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होगी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान तथा नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1.4.1980 को पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 31 मार्च, 1985 तक स्वच्छ पेयजल के कम से कम एक स्रोत सहित लाभान्वित करने का प्रयास है । समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम में पेयजल के अपेक्षाकृत अधिक स्रोत तभी मुहैया किए जा सकते हैं यदि समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम में प्रत्येक 250-300 व्यक्तियों के लिए एक स्रोत की दर पर अपेक्षा हो । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेयजल पूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दर्शक कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मार्च, 1991 तक 100 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को जलपूर्ति सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित करने का है ।

जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल मुहैया करने की योजनाएं स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखकर राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वयं राज्यों द्वारा बनाई एवं कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं । तथापि, केन्द्र पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता देकर राज्यों के संसाधनों को पूरा करता है । जबकि समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में कतिपय न्यूनतम पेयजल सुविधाएं मुहैया करने का आसन्न ध्येय है, राज्यों को जलपूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध करने पड़ेंगे । त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी अनुमोदन 40 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन के मानदण्ड तथा 250-300 व्यक्तियों के लिए जल के एक स्रोत के आधार पर दिया जाता है ।

Provision of Land for Construction of Multistoreyed Houses for Slum Dwellers in Bombay

4709. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has agreed to give 127 acres of land in Bombay to Habitat India to construct multi-storied houses for slum dwellers:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor:

(c) whether it is a fact that due to paucity of funds the Government decided to provide only basic amenities to the slum dwellers instead of providing pucca houses and under the World Bank Programme also a site and services programme has been adopted ; and

(d) if so, on what terms and conditions Government has approved the Habitat

Scheme and whether Banks and financial institutions have been directed to change their Credit policies for this scheme only ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN) : (a) to (d) The information is collected from State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Requirement of Raw Material for Forest Based Industries

4710. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of forest material in tonnes per year as material for the forest based industries in each State;

(b) whether the concerned States are able to meet the requirement of the industries;

(c) if not, what is the short fall and how it is being made up; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are now considering to allot required land to all the forest based industries to grow their own requirements; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total requirement of Industrial wood in the country was 20 million metric tonnes in 1980 and is estimated at 24.02 million metric tonnes by 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The shortfall in 1980 was of the order of 9.2 million metric tonnes and is estimated at 8.26 million metric tonnes by 1985. To make up the shortfall, industrial plantations are being raised under the production forestry programme.

(d) No, Sir.

Multi-Storeyed Building Near I. P. Stadium

4711. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :

SHRI DIGAMBAR STNGH : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-storeyed 350 roomed building adjoining the Indraprastha Stadium built by DDA at a cost of Rs. 4.6 crores is lying vacant and locked up for the last 8 months;

(b) if so, the reasons why DDA is being allowed to lose Rs. 30 lakh per month, when the covered area of 4 lakh square feet can be rented out at Rs. 7.50 per square feet; and

(c) the steps being taken to rent out this building ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) DDA has reported that a multi-storeyed building adjoining Indraprastha Stadium is still under construction.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) DDA propose to utilise the building as soon as it is completed.

Aralam Farm of Kerala

4712. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many acres of land is under Central-State Aralam Farm of Kerala;

(b) how much money is invested and profits, if any, for the last five years;

(c) how many employees and workers are engaged and their wages and salaries per month; and

(d) whether Government plan to expand or improve the scheme and conditions as a model farm; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An area of 3,060 hectares is under possession of Central State Farm, Aralam.

(b) The investment in Aralam Farm as at the end of the Corporation's Financial Year 1982-83 was Rs. 386.08 lakhs. Apart from that, Rs. 18.90 lakhs have been paid to the State Government towards the cost of acquisition of land for the farm. Details of profit/loss made by the farm during the past five years are as follows:

Net profit (+) / loss (—) for the last 5 Years

1978-79	—	Rs.	4.38 lakhs
1979-80	—	Rs.	20.13 lakhs
1980-81	+	Rs.	2.96 lakhs
1981-82	+	Rs.	1.85 lakhs
1982-83	—	Rs.	5.30 lakhs

(c) As on 31.1.1984, the farm had 169 regular employees and 1308 casual workers. The wages and salaries of these employees are approximately Rs. 4.78 lakhs per month.

(d) Yes, Sir. Proposals for setting up an Animal Husbandry Unit, gap filling of

plantation crops in areas where crops are destroyed by wild animals and introducing cultivation of outstanding planting materials of various horticultural crops are under consideration.

Formulation of Indian National Standards by ISI

4713. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the discipline wise Indian National Standards that have been formulated by Indian Standards Institution since its inception;

(b) the discipline wise Standards that have been taken up by the industries under the Indian Certification Marks Act and the annual licence fee received by the I.S.I;

(c) the number of Standards that have been formulated after doing research in the Research Laboratory; and

(d) the number of complaints that have been received for violation of Indian Certification Marks Act and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The details are given in statement I attached.

(d) The details are given in statement II attached.

Statement I

Discipline	No. of Indian Standards in force on 31.12.1983	No. of Indian Standards covered *under IS I Certification Marks on 31-12-1983	No. of Indian Standards based on research in Research Laboratory
Agricultural and Food Products	1197	166	170
Chemicals	1207	134	75
Civil Engineering	1519	150	297
Consumer Products and Medical Instruments	969	53	14
Electrotechnical	919	113	205
Electronics and Telecommunication	732	1	1
Marine, Cargo Movement and Packaging	524	8	—
Mechanical Engineering	1954	115	15
Petroleum, Coal and Related Products	820	69	90
Structural and metals	1133	165	35
Textiles	911	61	23
Others	79	—	—
	<u>11964</u>	<u>1043</u>	<u>925</u>

* The total income of the Indian Standards Institution from licence fees and operation of the Certification Marks Scheme amounted to Rs. 3.35 crores during the year 1982-83

Statement II

1.	No. of complaints received from 1 April 1975 to 30 June 1983	1383
2.	No. of complaints investigated and actions taken as follows:	
	(a) Complaints not relevant	42
	(b) Complaints not established	205
	(c) Complaints settled with consumers	519
	(d) Legal action taken	12
	Total	<u>769</u>
3.	Complaints under investigation.	614

**Progress in Distribution of Wheat at
Subsidised Rate under NREP
& RLEGP**

4714. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise progress and details of the distribution system of supplying wheat at Rs. 1.50 per Kg. to the labourers employed under the National Rural Employment Programme and National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in the remote, rural and hilly areas; and

(b) State-wise number of persons so benefited under the NREP and RLEGP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Instructions for supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates were issued on 19th January, 84. While some of the States have intimated that they are acting upon the instructions, the reports of actual utilisation etc. would start coming in after some time. The foodgrains are to be distributed to the entitled workers through the fair price shops of directly by the implementing agencies.

Construction of Peshashi Project

4715. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the construction of Peshashi Project in North Kerala;

(b) when the project is expected to be completed;

(c) what are constraints that prevent the completion of this project; and

(d) what steps Government are taking for the speedy completion of project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The reference is presumably to the Pazhassi Irrigation Project of Kerala. The project is in an advance stage of construction. As against the estimated cost of the project at Rs. 55 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 43.84 crores is anticipated to be incurred upto March 1984.

(b) The project is likely to be completed by 1986-87.

(d) The major constraint in the delay in the completion of the project has been the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds for the project. The Government of Kerala have recently reported that a major portion of the Ayacut of this Project lies beyond Parassini-Kadavu aqueduct across Valapattanam river crossing, the work on which is likely to take about three years from now which is another reason for the delay in the completion of the canal system.

(d) Irrigation is a State subject and funds and other resources for the construction of irrigation projects are to be provided by the State Government themselves. The various State Governments, including the Government of Kerala have been impressed time and again to complete the on-going projects by providing adequate outlays for these projects. The Centre assists in sorting out difficulties, if any, in the supply of scarce materials like cement etc. and also provides technical advice when sought for.

**IDA Assistance for Agriculture Extension
Programme in Orissa**

4716. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association offered assistance for agricultural extension programme in Orissa State;

(b) how far the objectives of testing Agro economic practices, farming system

and new varieties of agricultural pattern etc. have been fulfilled; and

(c) the areas where such programmes have been carried out and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir, since 1977.

(b) The objectives have been fulfilled as under :

(i) establishing adaptive trial centres at the range level for testing of agro-economic practices to cater to the needs of four agro-ecological zones of the State, namely, the northern plateau, the central table land, the eastern ghat region and the coastal plains;

(ii) establishing linkage of extension with State Agricultural University and Central Rice Research Institute (C.R.R.I.) which has helped in gearing training facilities and generating appropriate and dryland areas;

(iii) exerting extension efforts to persuade farmers to divert marginal paddy lands to oilseeds and pulses cultivation;

(iv) popularising improved varieties like T-9 black gram and pusa baisakhi moong in tribal pockets; and

(v) introducing compact area system of cultivation for various crops through extension.

(c) The programme has covered all the districts of the State of Orissa.

Land Army

4717. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated any action to create a large force of farmers by recruiting young and able men into 'Land Army' ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) whether this proposal will be implemented during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Incomplete Irrigation Projects in States

4718. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of incomplete irrigation projects in the states (Statewise);

(b) the stage at which these schemes stand at present; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the completion of these works at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Statewise details of ongoing major irrigation schemes are given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8012/84]. The number of ongoing medium schemes and those likely to be completed by 1984-85 is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8012/84].

(c) Amongst the important steps being taken by Government for completion of these works are:

(1) Priority for completion of ongoing irrigation projects by allotting maximum possible funds to them.

- (2) Special efforts at the central level to ensure adequate supply of construction material in short supply, as well as, transport of such material to project sites.
- (3) Monitoring of projects at State level and select projects at Central level.

Strike in Jawalgere Central State Farm in Karnataka

4719. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the workers of the Jawalgere Central State Farm in Karnataka are on strike since 31 January, 1984;
- (b) whether they are demanding minimum wages as notified by the Central Government;
- (c) what are their other demands; and
- (d) the reasons for failure of the farm management to settle the demands so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The daily paid workers of the Jawalgere Central State Farm went on strike on 31st January, 1984. The strike was called off on 26th February, 1984.

- (b) The daily paid workers demanded that the daily wages be increased to Rs. 10/- per day in place of the minimum wages fixed by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act.
- (c) The other demands of the workers were :
- (i) regularization of daily-paid workers.
- (ii) creation of posts of regular helper.

- (iii) Transfer of 4 Tractor Drivers back to Central State Farm, Chengam, who were transferred from that farm alongwith the tractors.
- (iv) Payment of bonus to price rated and contract workers.
- (v) Provision of School facilities in Camp-I of the Farm.
- (vi) Withdrawal of criminal cases against the workers.

(d) Question does not arise, as the strike was called off on 26.2.1984 with the agreement to pay daily wages at the rate of Rs. 6.50 per day.

Non Payment of Sugarcane Arrears by Custodian Mills of U.P.

4720. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of custodian mills of U.P. which have fully paid the sugarcane price to the growers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a number of custodian mills of U.P. have not paid to the growers their sugarcane price upto 1982-83; and
- (c) if so, what action Government are taking so that the sugarcane growers of U.P. could get their sugarcane price from the custodian mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Five sugar mills of U. P. are managed by Custodians. A statement showing the cane price arrears in respect of these mills is attached.

(c) The small amounts outstanding for the seasons upto 1982-83 have not been

paid due to disputes or difficulty in identifying the correct claimants. Attempts are

being made to make payments after proper verification.

Statement

(Figures in lakhs/Rupees)

Name of the factory	Arrears outstanding as on 29-2-84 for 1983-84 season.	Arrears for 1982-83 and earlier seasons as on 29.2.84.
1	2	3
Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Raja-Ka-Sahaspur.	70.16	9.09*
Deoria Sugar Mills, Deoria.	16.56	—
R.B.N. Singh Sugar Mills, Lhaksar.	159.17	13.83@
Seksaria Sugar Mills, Babbnan.	29.84	—
Shree Sitarm Sugar Mills, Baitalpur	33.56	—

*This amount relates to arrears for the three seasons, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

@This amount relates to arrears for the season 1978-79.

Recognition of Cattle Race as a Sport

4721. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHVAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the Cattle race club of Palghat, Kerala for recognition of cattle race as sport; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Government are aware of a request having been made by the club to the All Indian Council of Sports.

(b) The club has been apprised of the conditions to be fulfilled by an organisation before it can be considered for recognition as a national federation in any particular sport.

बिहार में गन्ने की खेती में कमी

4722. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री एन० ई० होरी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में गन्ने की कोमत की अदायगी न होने के कारण किसानों ने राज्य में गन्ना न उगाने का फैसला किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस आशय की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि बिहार के किसानों ने उन्हें गन्ने के बकायों का भुगतान न होने के कारण गन्ना न उगाने का फैसला किया है।

(ख) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में पेय जल की समस्या से ग्रस्त गांव

4723. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा कोटा जिले के दक्षिण पूर्व भाग में कितने गांवों को पेयजल की समस्या से ग्रस्त गांव के रूप में घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन गांवों को सरकारी रिकार्ड में समस्याग्रस्त गांव घोषित नहीं किया गया है, वे भी पानी की गम्भीर समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या बदली हुई परिस्थिति में, सरकार का विचार इन गांवों का सर्वेक्षण कराने तथा वहां रहने वाले लोगों को राहत प्रदान करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 4.1.1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में 571 गांवों तथा कोटा जिले में 639 गांवों को निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम चुना गया था।

(ख) और (ग) 1.4.80 को पूर्ण देश में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया तथा पता लगाया गया। पता लगाये गये सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 31 मार्च, 1985 तक स्वच्छ पेय जल के कम से कम एक स्रोत से लाभान्वित करने का प्रयास है। कुछ राज्यों ने इस मंत्रालय को सूचित किया है कि कतिपय अन्य गांवों में कठिनाइयों का सामना किया जा रहा है जिन्हें समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया तथापि, कोई नया सर्वेक्षण करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल पूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक का लक्ष्य 1991 तक शतप्रति-शत जनता को लाभान्वित करने का है।

Schemes from States under the RLEGP

4724. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of schemes which have been received from different States and Union Territories under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) how many have been sanctioned (State-wise) so far; and

(c) how much amounts (State-wise details) have been released during the financial year of 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the State/Union Territory Governments are required to formulate project proposals and to submit the same for approval of a Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP. The submission of projects by the State/Union Territory Governments is a continuous process and some projects, after examination, require reformulation/modification and are, at times, even withdrawn by State Governments. As a result,

the position regarding projects submitted by the State/Union Territory Governments continuously undergoes change.

sanctioned State-wise and the estimated cost approved upto 27.2.84 as well as the amounts released State-wise during 1983-84 are indicated in the Statement.

(b) and (c) The number of projects

Statement

Name of State/UT	No. of Projects approved	Cost of projects approved (Rs. in lakhs)	Allocation 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released for 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	7192.58	990.0	990.0
2. Assam	1	*	216.0	216.0
3. Bihar	9	1757.622	1425.0	1425.0
4. Gujarat	8	705.88**	320.0	320.0
5. Haryana	1	69.605***	84.0	84.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	200.00	60.0	60.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1	70.66	75.0	75.0
8. Karnataka	4	887.007	470.0	470.0
9. Kerala	3	3479.78	470.0	470.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	10	5147.89	780.0	780.0
11. Maharashtra	4	1441.67****	790.0	790.0
12. Manipur	—	—	11.0	11.0
13. Meghalaya	—	—	15.0	15.0
14. Nagaland	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
15. Orissa	5	471.23	450.0	450.0
16. Punjab	4	174.31	135.0	135.0
17. Rajasthan	16	1729.31	240.0	240.0
18. Sikkim	3	8.56	8.0	8.0
19. Tamil Nadu	6	6067.02	890.0	890.0
20. Tripura	2	45.497	33.0	33.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	16	3447.71	1705.0	1705.0
22. West Bengal	7	3397.25	770.0	770.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
UNION TERRITORIES				
23. A. & N. Islands	—	—	8.0	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	8.0	—
25. Chandigarh	1	4.57	2.0	1.75
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	4.0	—
27. Delhi	—	—	4.0	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	64.36	9.0	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	2.0	—
30. Mizoram	1	55.60	8.0	—
31. Pondicherry	1	52.74	8.0	8.00
TOTAL	108	37462.391		

* The components relating to renovation of tanks and irrigation work including bunds were approved in principle on 24.1.1984 out of the composite project for Rs. 130/- lakhs submitted by the Govt. of Assam. No amount has been indicated as some information is being obtained from the State Govt.

** A project for renovation of minor irrigation tanks involving an estimated cost of Rs. 106.78 lakhs was approved in principle on 24.1.84. However, as the revised project submitted by the State Govt. involves a total outlay of Rs. 116.00 lakhs, this is under consideration and hence no amount has been included for this project.

*** Excludes a sum of Rs. 40.53 lakhs to be contributed by the State Government.

**** Besides the project for comprehensive watershed development with an estimated cost of Rs. 288.63 lakhs was approved in principle by the Central Committee on 17.11-83, this amount has not been included as details about the landholding pattern are being collected.

Loans for Self Employment under the NREP

(b) the total amount spent on loans to the above persons during the above years;

4725. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(c) what supervisory machinery has been set up to see that these loans are used for the same purpose and become remunerative to the beneficiary;

(a) the total number of unemployed persons who have been given loans for self-employment under the National Rural Employment Programme during 1981, 1982 and 1983 in the three backward districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh State;

(d) the total amount of repayment of loan instalments recovered by the banks in the above three districts for the last three years; and

(e) the targets fixed under NREP for the above three districts for 1984 with details of beneficiaries and total amount estimated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under National Rural Employment Programme employment is generated by engaging rural unemployed/under-employed by executing works in the rural areas. No loans are granted under this Programme.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) No target of employment generation are fixed for the districts at the Central level. However, for Madhya Pradesh state as a whole the target for employment generation for the year 1983-84 is 252.00 lakh mandays against the total allocated amount of Rs. 29.40 crores;

Expert Committee Recommendation on Felling of Trees in Uttar Pradesh

4726. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have setup experts committee to look into the Policy regarding tree felling in Himalaya region of Uttar Pradesh and if so, when it was set up;

(b) whether it is a fact that this committee has given its recommendation a long time back and the recommendations are lying with his Ministry for final approval;

(c) if so, for how long the report is lying with the Ministry and the reasons for holding back the approval; and

(d) the time by which the report will be approved by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee was set up by Government of Uttar Pradesh in August, 1981.

(b) to (d) The Committee submitted its report to Uttar Pradesh Government in March, 1982, after which it was examined by the State Government and they referred the report with their comments to the Ministry of Agriculture in September, 1982. After consulting all concerned, including the Department of Environment, views of the Government of India were communicated to the State Government in June, 1983. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture again by the State Government in December, 1983. Discussions have recently been held with the State officials to formulate agreed solutions which are under consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, the moratorium on felling of green trees in areas above 100 metres in altitude and on slopes over 45° continues.

Assistance for Coconut Extension Programme

4727. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been providing financial assistance to some States in implementing coconut extension programme;

(b) if so, the names of the States whose such Programme is under implementation at present;

(c) the amount of Central assistance provided to the State of Orissa during the Sixth Plan (Year-wise) for implementing the above programme; and

(d) the details of the coconut extension programme implemented in Orissa during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The financial assistance is being provided to the coconut growing States and Union Territories i.e. Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West

Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Goa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) and (d) The Central assistance is being provided to the State of Orissa for implementation of coconut extension programme.

The year-wise amount is given as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)					Total
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
I. Centrally Sponsored Scheme							
1.	Package Programme (Puri District)	—	0.54	0.60	0.62	0.48	2.24
2.	Production of T x D coconut seedlings (Puri District)	0.72	0.94	0.33	0.36	0.38	2.73
3.	Establishment D x T Farm at Biswanhkani (Cuttack District)	0.85	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.02	4.85
Total :		1.57	2.4	1.93	1.98	1.88	9.82
II. Coconut Development Board Projects							
4.	Planting coconut on Canal embankment	—	—	14.51	23.43	32.30	70.24
5.	Establishment of a Regional Nursery	—	—	4.72	2.48	2.49	9.69
6.	Area expansion by Providing capital Subsidy	—	—	1.25	1.68	1.02	4.55
7.	Financial assistance to Co-operative Marketing and Processing Societies.	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
Total		—	—	21.48	28.59	37.41	87.48
GRAND TOTAL :		1.57	2.46	23.4	30.57	39.29	97.30

कीड़ों से कपास की खेती को नुकसान

4728. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष देश के कई भागों में कीड़ों से कपास की खेती को भारी नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सहायता दी है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी धन-राशि दी है और सहायता देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या गुजरात के कई भागों में ओलावृष्टि से कपास की खेती को भारी नुकसान हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में भी इस प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी, और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कीटों की वजह से पंजाब और हरियाणा में कपास की फसल को भारी क्षति और महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में मामूली सी क्षति पहुंची है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को 10.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि नियुक्त की है जिसमें 6.00 करोड़ रुपये साधनोपाय पेशगी के रूप में और 4.00 करोड़ रुपये अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप में दिये गये हैं । ताकि वे कीटों से कपास की खड़ी फसल को पहुंची क्षति के कारण दिये जाने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय की पूर्ति कर सकें । कीट प्रकोप से उत्पन्न स्थिति से निपटने हेतु अपेक्षित सहायता के मामलों पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है ।

(ग) गुजरात के उत्तरी भाग में ओलावृष्टि और शीत लहर के कारण कपास की फसल को क्षति पहुंची है ।

(घ) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

शीत लहर के कारण फसलों को नुकसान

4729. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत, राजस्थान और गुजरात में अभूतपूर्व शीत लहर के कारण करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य की फसल को नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने फसलों के हुए इस नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है तथा सरकार द्वारा किसानों को क्या सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार किया गया है और तत्संबंधी राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) : से (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ एवं दिल्ली ने शीत लहर से फसलों को क्षति होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है । राजस्थान सरकार ने शीत लहर से फसलों को क्षति होने की सूचना दी है परन्तु क्षति की मात्रा का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है । हरियाणा सरकार ने प्रारम्भिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर भिवानी, नारनोल, जिन्द तथा रोहतास जिलों में अनुमानित 3.05 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र में शीत लहर से फसलों को

क्षति होने की सूचना दी है। फसलों को हुई क्षति की मात्रा सिरसा जिले में 5 से 30 प्रतिशत के बीच तथा हिसार जिले में 25 प्रतिशत के लगभग है। राहत देने के प्रश्न पर क्षति की मात्रा का मूल्यांकन होने के बाद विचार किया जाएगा।

गुजरात राज्य से अभी उत्तर नहीं मिला है और उत्तर प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Additional Free Sugar for Incentive Units

4730. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the factory-wise quantities of additional free sale sugar released to incentive units out of 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons' Production ; and

(b) the total percentage of free sale sugar released to each such factory during these years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Two statements showing the factory-wise quantities of additional free sale sugar released to incentive units out of 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons' production and total percentage of freesale sugar released to each such sugar factory, both expansion projects and newly established sugar factories, out of the production of 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons are separately mentioned as Appendix-I and Appendix-II respectively, Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8013/84]

Failure of Dairy Development Scheme in Haryana

4731. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the failure of Centrally aided Dairy Development Scheme in Haryana and if so, the corrective steps taken (Business Standard dated 29 February, 1984) ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that false insurance claims were allowed in case of dead "milch" cattle and if so, whether Government propose to ask CBI to investigate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKMANA) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the said news item in Business Standard dated the 29th February, 1984. However, this scheme is being implemented by the State Government and is not a Central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Damage to Coconut Trees in Kerala

4732. PROF. P-J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been extensive damage of coconut trees in Kerala due to the root-wilt and leaf-rot diseases; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKMANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the report received from the Government of Kerala, about 2,50,000 hectares of coconut plantation have been damaged by root-wilt and leaf-rot diseases causing an estimated annual loss of 30 crore nuts.

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का समय से पूरा होना

4733. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी बड़ी, मझोली और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण-कार्य समय

पर पूरा हो गया है और उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिसको समय से पूरा नहीं किया जा सका तथा उनके लिये समय बढ़ाया गया; और

(ख) उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनको समत पर पूरा नहीं किया जा सका तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन पर अतिरिक्त धनराशि खर्च हुई और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है, अतः परियोजनाएँ वास्तव में समय पर पूरी की गई या नहीं, बढ़ाई गई समयावधि यदि कोई हो, तथा परियोजनाओं के समय पर पूरा न किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त व्यय के संबंध में विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती।

**Allocation of Edible Oil to States
during 1983-84**

4734. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of imported edible oil allocated to different States during 1983-84;

(b) whether Government propose to make additional allocation of imported edible oil to some States during this Year (1983-84); and

(c) if so, the total metric tonnes of additional imported edible oil proposed to be allocated to Orissa till the end of 1983-84 financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The allocation of imported edible oils to all States is made on a monthly basis. During March, 1983 the edible oils allocated to the States was 28,200 tonnes. From the beginning of the financial year 1983-84, the allocation was raised. It was 35,355 tonnes each in April and May, 1983 and then progressively raised to 75,000 tonnes in February, 1984. It has been maintained at this level during March, 1984. The Government intends to maintain the allocation at the existing level to the States as long as the situation so demands. The existing allocation is considered adequate. The total allocation to Orissa during the financial year 1983-84 (April, 1983 to March 1984) was 24, 660 tonnes.

Statement

(QTY. IN M. TONNE)

S.No.	Name of States/U.T.s.	April 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	August 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	January 1984	February 1984	March 1984
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000	4000	1500	6500	6500	7000	7000	9000	8000	7500	8000	8000
2.	Assam	630	630	800	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	900	900
3.	Bihar	350	350	455	455	755	800	800	800	800	1200	1300	1300
4.	Gujarat	3600	3600	4500	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	5000	4500	5000	5000
5.	Haryana	220	220	260	260	260	330	500	500	500	700	900	1000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	625	625	790	790	790	790	1000	1000	1000	1030	1100	800
7.	J & K	120	120	170	170	270	270	270	270	270	290	300	300
8.	Karnataka	1235	1235	1700	1700	3700	3700	4500	4500	4000	3500	4000	4000
9.	Kerala	1950	1950	2325	2325	3325	4300	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1030	1030	1050	1050	2050	2050	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
11.	Maharashtra	4850	4850	5845	5845	7845	10000	12000	12500	11500	11000	11500	11500
12.	Manipur	265	265	265	265	310	310	400	400	400	450	500	500
13.	Meghalaya	230	230	290	290	440	440	440	440	440	440	500	500
14.	Nagaland	60	60	65	65	100	100	150	200	200	250	300	300
15.	Orissa	770	770	1030	1030	2030	2030	2500	2500	2500	3000	3200	3300
16.	Punjab	1130	1130	1645	1645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2600	2600	2000
17.	Rajasthan	350	350	510	510	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1000	1000	1000
18.	Sikkim	155	155	180	180	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
19.	Tamil Nadu	3530	3530	4500	4500	6500	7500	7500	7500	7000	7000	7500	7500

S.No.	Name of State/UTs.	April 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	August 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	January 1984	February 1984	March 1984
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	50	60	60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2345	2345	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	3000	4000	4200
22.	West Bengal	5950	5950	7045	7045	8545	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	11000	1100
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
25.	Chandigarh	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	50	50
26.	D & Nagar Haveli	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
27.	Delhi	1430	1430	1820	1820	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	295	295	350	350	350	350	350	35	3500	350	400	400
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	15	15	15	20	20
30.	Mizoram	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200
31.	Pondicherry	130	130	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	200	200
		35355	35355	43370	61020	61048	66220	73110	75325	66775	69980	75000	75000

Device to Assess Fruit Potential of Hybrid Plants

4735. SHRI A NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR Scientists have development a device to assess fruit potential, specially of hybrid plants like coconut and if so, full details thereof (Patriot-3 February, 1984) ;

(b) whether our Research and Development laboratories possess similar spectrum-fluorimeter and if so, to what use these are being put to at present ;

(c) whether our Scientists would use this new technique and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Indian Scientists have finally established the cause of coconut wilt disease for which electron microscope has been acquired and if so, the full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Council is only aware of the News item published in the paper Patriot of 3 February, 1984. At present, no details of the reported device are available.

(b) The equipment/device appears to be a new invention and it is not yet available with the ICAR Institutes.

(c) The I.C.A.R. is not in a position to express any opinion at the moment as to the possibilities of its use under Indian conditions.

(d) The Electron microscope is being put to use for large scale examination of samples from root "wilt" affected and healthy coconut tissues. Examinations of the tissues of the insect STEPHANITIS TYPICUS under Electron microscope revealed the presence of Mycoplasma like organisms (MLO'S) in the brain tissues.

Further studies in this line together with transmission tests to confirm the role of M.L.O.'s as causative agents of the root "Wilt" disease of coconut are in progress.

Expansion of CWC'S Activities vis-a-vis Performance of FCI

4736. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation as on date ;

(b) whether Government seriously consider to curb further expansion of FCI, as it became a lethargic giant and assign more role to CWE, taking into account its good performance for more than a decade ;

(c) if so, the steps taken thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTORNICIS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The covered storage capacity, owned and hired taken together, of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation was 171.7 lakh tonnes and 45.4 lakh tonnes respectively as on 31.12.1983. The storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India includes a capacity of 16.7 lakh tonnes taken on hire from the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(b) to (d) The roles assigned to the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation are distinct and separate. Therefore, the question of curbing the expansion of the Food Corporation of India and enlarging the Central Warehousing Corporation's role does not arise.

Payment to Suppliers by Super Bazar

4737. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3113 on 12 December, 1983 regarding payment to suppliers by Super Bazar and lay a statement showing :

(a) the date of supplies made by the suppliers and the date of payments made to them and details of discrepancies made known to the suppliers i.e. date of pointing out and date of receipt of reply etc. during the last 12 months ; and

(b) reasons for introducing new items without considering the feasibility of their saleability and availability of space and have all the items introduced so far been placed on the racks of all the branches without exception ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement showing the cases where delayed payments were made by the Super Bazar, New Delhi to the Suppliers due to certain discrepancies, incorporating the names of the suppliers, due date for payment and the date of actual payment, together with reasons for late payment, during the period January, 1983 to December, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8014/84].

(b) New items are introduced by Super Bazar, after considering their reasonable demand by a Purchase Sub-Committee of Super Bazar and availability of space in the branches. New items to be introduced are sent to the branches after assessing the prospects of the sale in the particular branch and the availability of space in that branch.

जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान में
रिसाव के मामले

4738. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के रिसाव संसूचन सैल द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पता लगाए गए और ठीक किए गए

रिसाव के मामलों में वृद्धि और कमी का वर्ष-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान से यथा प्राप्त सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

वर्ष	पता लगाये गये रिसाव की संख्या
1980-81	265
1981-82	285
1982-83	898

संस्थान ने पुष्टि की है कि सभी रिसावों को बन्द करा दिया गया है।

(ख) संस्थान के अनुसार निम्नलिखित राशि खर्च की गई :-

1980-81	3.62 लाख रुपये
1981-82	4.00 लाख रुपये
1982-83	4.27 लाख रुपये

Training to Farmers

4739. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to train the farmers including the small farmers of remote rural areas, with fertiliser producers and marketing organisations to set up farm service centres as part of their promotional activities ;

(b) if so, the number of such Centres that have been set up, Statewise in the country ; and

(c) the details regarding the training being imparted to the farmers for the proper use of fertilisers and other inputs such as quality seeds, pesticides and fungicides ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Grants from EEC for Rural Development

4740. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is expecting to receive some grants from the European Economic Community for rural development ;

(b) if so, the amount expected ;

(c) which are the development projects likely to be launched ; and

(d) whether any such projects will be undertaken in the backward districts of Orissa like Koraput ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) It has been indicated by our Mission in Brussels that the EEC has decided to extend a grant for financing two projects namely (i) State Centres for Research & Training in Rural Development (6.5 million ECU) and (ii) Modernisation of Tank Irrigation System in Tamil Nadu (2.5.0 million ECU), as part of the 1983 aid programme. (1 ECU=1.1 US\$).

It has also been indicated that India is likely to receive a grant of ECU 33.5 million for the import of fertilizer. The counterpart funds generated from the sale of import of fertilizer are proposed to be subscribed to three projects. Two of the projects to be financed out of the counterpart funds are irrigation projects, namely :

(i) The Saline Land Reclamation Project in Maharashtra (20 million ECU), and (ii) Minor Irrigation Tank Project Phase-I, Gujarat (7.5 million ECU).

Supply of Edible Oil to Orissa

4741. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oils and foodgrains asked for by the Government of Orissa for supply in that State through public distribution system during the year 1984-85 and the quantity proposed to be made available by the Centre from its pool ; and

(b) the reasons for not meeting the State Government's demand in full ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The allocations of foodgrains as well as imported edible oils to the State Governments for supply through Public Distribution System are made on a month to month basis after a realistic assessment of the demand made by the State Governments, market availability in the State and other related factors. For the month of April, 1984 which is the beginning of the year 1984-85 an allocation of 5,000 tonnes of rice and 18,000 tonnes of wheat has been made to the Government of Orissa against the demand of State Government of 15,000 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat. It is proposed to allocate around 3,300 Mts. of imported edible oils to Orissa for April, 1984 against the State's average monthly demand of 8,000 tonnes per month for the oil year 1983-84 (November, 1983 to October, 1984).

(b) The allocation of foodgrains to State Governments from the Central Pool and allocation of imported edible oils are of supplementary nature only. These are not intended to meet the total demand of any State Government.

Fishing Harbours in Orissa

4742. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the fishing harbours proposed to be located in Orissa ;

(b) the development plans chalked out in this behalf and the Central help likely to be made available ;

(c) the Industrial Houses and Companies which are at present engaged in the fishing trade and operating from the Orissa coast ; and

(d) the payment which they make to the fishermen to their catch and how far it compares to the huge profits pocketed by these companies thus exploiting the poor fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) State Government of Orissa have proposed small landing centres at Kansbas, Kasafal, Pathara and Satpada.

(b) The proposals when sanctioned would be eligible for equal sharing of approved cost between the Centre and the State, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

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

Insurance Scheme for Fishermen

4744. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of fishermen lost their lives every year in the sea while fishing or due to accidents ;

(b) whether some State Governments have introduced insurance scheme for the fishermen ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to suggest to all the States, particularly the Coastal States, to take steps for the introduction of such scheme for fishermen in their States ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the number varies from year to year. During the year 1982-83 the loss of life was reported as 36 in Tamil Nadu, 20 in Kerala, 20 in Andhra Pradesh, 12 in Gujarat, 6 in Maharashtra and 5 in Pondicherry. The remaining States did not report any loss of life.

(b) and (c) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa and Union Territory of Pondicherry have implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Subsidy to Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen. The States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have modified their Insurance Schemes to avail the financial assistance from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(d) and (e) The above scheme has been communicated to all the States and Union Territories. So far all the Coastal States and Union Territory of Pondicherry only have implemented the scheme.

Enforcement of Land Ceiling Laws

4745. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the land ceiling limit in different States ;

(b) the procedure being followed by different States for enforcing land ceiling laws ; and

(c) the details of the directions issued to the State Governments under the Prime

Minister's revised 20-Point Programme to accelerate the pace of implementation for quicker distribution of surplus land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) The laws in all the concerned states, by and large, provide for the filling of returns by land holders who have been assessed, prima facie, to hold surplus land. They are required to give the details of their land holdings, their classification, the size and composition of their families etc. so that the appropriate ceiling can be determined. There are also provisions for the appropriate authority to obtain data suo moto for the preparation of returns for land holders who have failed to submit

their returns. These returns are scrutinised according to the procedure prescribed in the laws and the surplus area is determined. The laws also provide for appeal and revision against the orders of the prescribed authority.

(c) The progress of distribution of ceiling surplus land under the 20-Point Programme is reviewed monthly, the deficiencies are identified and remedial measures suggested to states. Besides the monitoring done by the officials, the Minister for Rural Development writes to the Chief Ministers of the States from time to time drawing their attention to the weaknesses in the programmes for implementation and suggesting corrective measures. For example, the states have been asked to set-up special cells in those districts where cases involving big areas are still pending.

Statement

Land Ceiling Limits

Name of the State	Irrigated	Non-irrigated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10 to 27 acres	35 to 54 acres
Assam	50 bighas (16. 2/3 acres)	50 bighas (16. 2/3 acres)
Bihar	15 to 25 acres	30 to 45 acres
Gujarat	10 to 27 acres	20 to 54 acres
Haryana	7.25 hectares to 10.9 hectares	21.8 hectares
Himachal Pradesh	10 to 15 acres	30 to 70 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	8-13/14 to 12.5 acres	14-12/17 to 22-8/11 acres
Karnataka	10 to 30 acres	54 acres
Kerala	12 to 15 acres	12 to 15 acres
Madhya Pradesh	18 to 27 acres	54 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 36 acres	54 acres
Manipur	5 hectares	6 hectares
Meghalaya	—	—
Orissa	10 to 15 acres	30 to 45 acres

1	2	3
Punjab	7 to 11 hectares	20.5 hectares
Rajasthan	18 to 27 acres	58 to 175 acres
Sikkim	12.5 to 50 acres	12.5 to 50 acres
Tamil Nadhu	12 acres	60 acres
Tripura	4 to 12 hectars	4 to 12 hectares
Uttar Pradesh	7.30 hectares	10.95 to 18.25 hectares
West Bengal	5 hectares	7 hectares

Sale of Land by DDA to Group Housing Societies

4746. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. had sold land to various group housing societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of societies to whom the land was allotted;

(c) whether the full cost of land has since been recovered from all such societies and if so, the total amount thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the DDA had sold the land to these societies before getting the structural plan for the group housing scheme approved by the Delhi Urban Art Commission;

(e) whether this has caused delay in sanctioning layout plans of cooperative societies by the Urban Art Commission; and

(f) if so, the action taken against the officers of DDA responsible for this lapse ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) 424 Cooperative Group Housing Societies were allotted land by DDA under the current scheme of allotment.

(c) Yes. The total land premium paid by the Societies is Rs. 47. 25 crores.

(d) Yes.

(e) There was some delay in sanctioning the layout plans.

(f) DDA is being advised to ensure that such lapses do not recur.

Provision of Man Holes Covers in Government Colonies

4747. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that manhole covers are not there on most of the manholes in Government colonies, particularly in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the C.P.W.D. maintenance staff, posted there, do not take care for providing man-hole covers as a result of which the drains frequently choke and foul smell spreads in the area from open manholes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the overhead taks have not been cleaned in Sector 'D' D.I.Z. area even once after the cemented taks were provided there despite repeated requests by the residents to C.P.W.D. enquiry office; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to get the matter investigated through some senior officers and instruct the C.P. W.D. staff to get the works done urgently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) No.

(b) whenever man-hole covers are found missing due to theft or otherwise, new reinforced covers are provided by the CPWD.

(c) Water in storage tanks in Sector 'D' DIZ Area, is used for flushing purposes only. Tanks are cleaned by the CPWD on receipt of individual requests. CPWD have reported that no request for cleaning of such tanks is pending.

(d) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन अनुसंधान
केन्द्र के लिए स्थान

4748. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन अनुसंधान
केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए किस स्थल का चयन
किया गया है तथा इस संबंध में की गई
अन्य कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और .

(ख) इस योजना को रूप-रेखा का प्रारूप
क्या है तथा उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु यह
केन्द्र कब तक काम करना शुरू कर देगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र
मकवाना) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय
सोयाबीन अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए
एक स्थान के चयन हेतु भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान
परिषद ने एक विशेषज्ञ दल गठित किया था।
दल ने अभी हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत
की है तथा उपयुक्त स्थान के चयन के लिए
शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

(ख) ऐसी आशा है कि केन्द्र मध्य प्रदेश
तथा देश के अन्य भागों में विभिन्न कृषि
परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत खेती के लिए

उपयुक्त सोयाबीन की अधिक उपज देने वाली
रोग और सूखारोधी किस्मों के विकास हेतु
जर्मप्लाज्म का संग्रह, संरक्षण और उपयोग पर
अनुसंधान कार्य हाथ में लेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त
केन्द्र से यह भी आशा की जाती है कि वह
फसल के लिए विभिन्न पहलुओं की खेती
तथा उसे कीटों तथा रोगों से बचाने के लिए
मूल अनुसंधान चलायेगा। इस पर भी ध्यान
दिया जायेगा कि जैव-उर्वरीकरण के विभिन्न
पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान हो क्योंकि सोयाबीन
की फसल की सफलता के लिए उचित किस्म
के राइलॉबियल कल्चर के सहयोग की
आवश्यक होती है।

ऐसी आशा है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय
योजना के दौरान केन्द्र कार्य करना शुरू कर
देगा।

Provision of Safe Drinking Water to
Problem Villages

4749. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any concrete plan for providing safe drinking water to every problem village in the country by the end of the World Drinking Water and sanitation Decade in 1990 :

(b) if so, whether target and allocations have been fixed to ensure the coverage of all problem villages and households in all such villages by the said date;

(c) if so, whether the progress in this regard has been satisfactory in each State/ Union Territory;

(d) if so, the details of such progress as on 31 December 1983 ; and

(e) if not, the names of such States and Union Territories indicating the shortage in achievements of target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF):

(a) The objective of the Government is to cover all villages identified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980, according to the criteria prescribed by the Ministry of Works and Housing, with at least one source of safe drinking water by the end of the Sixth Plan i.e. 31st March, 1985. Under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme, the endeavour is to cover the entire population, including the rural population, in the country with drinking water supply facilities by March, 1991.

(b) and (d) Water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated, implemented and monitored by the States themselves out of the funds provided in the State plans under their Minimum Needs Programme. The Centre, however, supplements these resources by providing grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories for covering the identified problem villages under the Centrally exigrated Rural Water supply programme. The approved out lay under the Minimum Needs programme in the State sector in respect of each State/Union Territory during the Sixth Plan period is given in the statement I. The grants released to the States/UTs. under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Years 1980-81 to 1983-84 are given in the statement II. In addition, grants were released to the States based on performance, as per details given in Statement III.

No targets for coverage of problem villages were fixed during 1980-81 and 1981-82. During 1982-83, 42342 problem villages were targeted to be covered against which 45,844 villages were covered. During 1983-84 the targeted fixed for coverage is 48,846 villages against which 30,305 villages have been covered till 31st December, 1983. Out of 2,30,784 problem villages as on 1.4.1980, 1,3,1964, villages have been covered till 31st December, 1983, as per details given in Statement IV.

(c) and (e) The physical achievements are by and large commensurate with the funds provided and the actual expenditure

incurred by various States/Union Territories. Some of the States/U.Ts. have however, indicated that all the identified problem villages may not be covered by March, 1985.

Statement I

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)-Agreed Outlays Water Supply Sector (M.N.P.)

(Rs. in Crores)

Andhra Pradesh	95.00
Assam	30.00
Bihar	75.00
Gujarat	65.00
Haryana	80.00
Himachal Pradesh	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	45.00
Karnataka	19.00
Kerala	45.00
Madhya Pradesh	60.00
Maharashtra	230.00
Manipur	17.50
Meghalaya	19.50
Nagaland	11.75
Orissa	34.00
Punjab	68.00
Rajasthan	106.29
Sikkim	6.00
Tamil Nadu	50.00
Tripura	12.00
Uttar Pradesh	220.00
West Bengal	48.00
A&N Islands	4.05
Arunachal Pradesh	12.77
Chandigarh	—
D & N Haveli	0.60
Delhi	7.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	1.70
Lakshadweep	0.13
Mizoram	8.00
Pondicherry	0.82

Total 1407.11

Statement II

Amount Rs. in Lakhs

Sl.	State/U.T	ARP Releases (80-84)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1829.72
2.	Assam	2032.57
3.	Bihar	2991.16
2.	Gujarat	1444.86
5.	Haryana	1263.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1450.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3239.51
8.	Karnataka	2390.54
9.	Kerala	2666.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4365.45
11.	Maharashtra	2647.55
12.	Manipur	557.67
13.	Meghalaya	1121.68
14.	Nagaland	712.96
15.	Orissa	2549.32
16.	Punjab	676.12
17.	Rajasthan	7656.62
18.	Sikkim	370.71
19.	Tamil Nadu	2677.52
20.	Tripura	391.07
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7239.23
22.	West Bengal	3454.58
23.	A & N Islands	44.14
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	167.00
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Delhi	23.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	97.72
29.	Lakshadweep	35.25
30.	Pondicherry	48.50
T O T A L		54144.40

Statement III

(Figures in lakhs of Rs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00
2.	Assam	420.00
3.	Bihar	277.00
4.	Gujarat	350.00
5.	Haryana	450.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karataka	72.00
9.	Kerala	406.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00
11.	Maharashtra	93.00
12.	Manipur	135.00
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	115.00
15.	Orissa	450.00
16.	Punjab	150.00
17.	Rajasthan	750.00
18.	Sikkim	125.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	500.00
20.	Tripura	70.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	750.00
22.	West Bengal	300.00
23.	A&N Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Delhi	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	—
T O T A L		6611.00

Statement IV

S.No.	State/U.T.	Problem villages on 1.4.80	Problem villages Covered up to December 1983	Balance vil-lages remain-ing to be covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	5900	2306
2.	Assam	15743	5461	10282
3.	Bihar	15194	10095	5099
4.	Gujarat	5318	2443	2875
5.	Haryana	3440	1169	2271
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4117	3698
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4698	1138	3560
8.	Karnataka	15456	13748	1708
9.	Kerala	1158	3398	760
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	22191	2753
11.	Maharashtra	12935	8554	4381
12.	Manipur	1212	527	685
13.	Meghalaya	2927	361	2566
14.	Nagaland	649	294	355
15.	Orissa	23616	13283	10333
16.	Punjab	1767	311	1456
17.	Rajasthan	29803	12249	7554
18.	Sikkim	296	158	138
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	5364	1285
20.	Tripura	2800	1714	1086
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2850	13007	14898
22.	West Bengal	25243	7582	1761
23.	A&N Islands	173	92	81
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	930	810
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	89	10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	44	22
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	57	157
31.	Pondicherry	118	88	30
		230784	131964	98820

*Figures for these States include partially covered villages and figures for the quarter ending December, 1983 are provisional.

**Misuse of Powers of Detention of
Farmers Suspected of 'Shikar' by
Forest Officers**

4751. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of misuse of the powers of detention of farmers suspected of 'Shikar' by forest officers have been reported to the Government during the last three years including the current financial year from any State or Union Territory ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the officers concerned and the steps taken by the Government to prevent this misuse in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proposal to Construct new Quarters
for C.P.W.D.**

4752. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(e) whether it is a fact that there are C.P.W.D. staff quarters in the Eastern Zone of C.P.W.D. ;

(b) if so, the places where there are such quarters and the number of quarters according to each type in each city/airport ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to construct new quarters and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

**Proposal to Construct new Quarters
for C.P.W.D.**

4753. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE) : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are C.P.W.D. staff quarters in the Western Zone of C.P.W.D. ,

(b) if so, the places where there are such quarters and the number of quarters according to each type in each city/airport ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to construct new quarters and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Proposal to Construct New Quarters
for C.P.W.D.**

4754. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are C.P.W.D. staff quarters in the Southern Zone of C.P.W.D. ;

(b) if so, the places where there are such quarters and the number of quarters according to each type in each city/airport ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to construct new quarters and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

**Proposal to Construct New Quarters
for C.P.W.D.**

4755. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are C.P.W.D. staff quarters outside Delhi in the Food Zone of C.P.W.D. ;

(b) if so, the places where there are such quarters and the number of quarters according to each type in each city/airport ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to construct new quarters and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

**Allocation of Permanent Post of Work
Charged Staff of C.P.W.D. to Department
Zones**

4756. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the permanent posts of work charged staff of C.P.W.D. were allocated to different Zones/regions in 1970;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that certain posts were kept reserved in the central office of the Department of that time ;

(c) if so, the number of posts according to each category which were distributed to different Zones/regions and the number which was kept reserved in the central office ;

(d) whether the posts which were kept reserved have now been distributed to different zones/regions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Absorption of Surplus Staff of C.P.W.D

4757. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some work charged staff employed in the M.R.M. Circle No. 1 of C.P.W.D. have been rendered surplus on reduction of work in Mahendra Raj Marg Project, Nepal ;

(b) if so, the number of such staff category-wise ;

(c) whether the staff have been absorbed in India ; and

(d) if so, the number of staff absorbed and the divisions in which they have been absorbed category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :
(a) Yes.

(b) 441

Category	No. of staff
Senior Operator (Special class)	7
Foreman	1
Senior Mechanic/Sr. Operator	15
Work Assistant	30
Operator/Motor Lorry Driver/ Road Roller Driver/Carpenter/ Fitter/Mechanic/Mason/Painter/ Turner/Wireman/Welder/Lineman/ Blacksmith	225

Asstt. Operator/Asstt. Mechanic	37	(c) 143 workers have been absorbed in India. The rest who have not accepted the offer of appointment in India have been paid retrenchment compensation.
Asstt. Painter/Asstt. Fitter/ Asstt. Plumber/Asstt. Wireman	126	
Chowkidar/Dak Runner/Sweeper/ Mate/Khallasi/Beldar	441	

(d) 143. Details as per Statement.

Statement

Category	Division	No.
Chowkidar	P.W.D. Division XXVII (Delhi Adman)	7
	P.W.D. Division XI (Delhi Admn)	1
	P.W.D. Dn. XXVII (Delhi Admn)	2
	P.W.D. Dn. XXIII (Delhi Admn)	3
	P.W.D. Dn. XX (Delhi Adman)	2
	P.W.D. Elect. Circle (Delhi Admn)	3
	P.W.D. Dn. XXVI (Delhi Admn)	1
	Air conditioning Division, I.N. Delhi	1
	S.E., Delhi Admn. P.W.D.	1
	P.W.D. Dn. IV (Delhi Adman) New Delhi	1
	Kanpur Central Division	1
	P.W.D. XII, Delhi Admn	1
	Central Stores Division I	1
	Allahabad Central Division	1
	Delhi Central Circle II	1
	P.W.D. Dn. XXV (Delhi Admn)	1
	P.W.D. Dn. III (Delhi Admn)	1
	G. Division	1
	Madhopur Central Division	1
Sweeper appointed as Chowkidar.	P.W.D. Dn. XXVIII (Delhi Admn)	1
	F. Division	1
		2

Category	Division	No.
Senior Mechanic	Mechanical workshope Division	3
	Dr. Ram Manoar Lohia Elect, Dn.	1
	Kanpur Elect, Division	1
		5
Mechanic M.L. Drivers	Mechanical Wor7sthop Division	3
	Madras Central Division. I	2
	Airconditioning Division, No. Delhi	1
	Central Design Organisation	1
	G.T.B.H.C. Division	1
	Mechanical Workshop Division	1
	Bombay Central Elect, Division	1
	P.W.D. Circle. I (Delhi Admn)	1
	G. Division, New Delhi	1
	9	
appointed as Chowkidar.	P.W.D. Elect. Dn. VII (Delhi Admn)	1
	Allahabd Central Division	1
	Parliament Divison I	1
	Safdrajung Hospital Division	1
	Allahabad Central Circle. I	1
	5	
Asstt. Mechanic	Mechanical Workshop Division, Delhi	2
	Aireconditioning Division IV	1
	Elect. VIII Delhi	1
	4	
Flttr	Aireconditioning Dn. IV New Delhi	1
	Indore Central Division	1
	2	

Category	Division	No.
Senior Operator	Mechanical Workshop Dn, Delhi	2
		2
Khallasis	Bombay Central Elect. Dn, II	4
	Bomay Central Elect. Dn, IV	5
	Hindon Cent. Elect., Ghaziabad	10
		19
Operator	Nagpur Central Elect. Division	3
	Hyderabad Central Elect. Division	3
	Delhi Central Elect. Circle IV	1
	Hindon Central Elect. Division	5
	Delhi Central Circle. V	1
		13
R.R.D.	Mech. Workshop Division. Delhi	3
		3
Wireman	Central Elect. Division, Delhi	1
	Central Elect. Division XI, Delhi	3
	Indore Central Elect. Division	2
		6
Asstt. Fitter	Mechanical Workshop Dn. Delhi	1
		1
Blacksmith,	President Estate Division,	1
		1
Asstt. Operator	Elect. Division. VI Delhi	2
	Hyderabad Central Elect. Division	6
		8

Category	Division	No.
Beldar	Madras Central Division III	7
	Coimbatore Central Division	3
		<hr/> 10 <hr/>
Mason	Madras Central Division, III	1
		<hr/> 1 <hr/>
Asstt. Painter	Madras Central Division. III	1
		<hr/> 1 <hr/>
Lineman	Dehradun Elect. Division	1
	Kanpur Central Elect. Division	1
		<hr/> 2 <hr/>
Work Asstt.	Madras Central Division, III	2
	Madras Central Circle	1
	Calcutta Central Division, IV	1
	Nagpur Central Division	1
	Pune Central Division. I	1
	Ahmedabad Central Division	1
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	
Mate appointed as Beldar	Madras Central Division III	3
	Coimbatore Central Division	1
	Ranchi Central Division	2
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	
Mate appointed as Chowkidar	P.W.D. Circle V	1
		<hr/> 1 <hr/>
Painter	Dehradun Central Division	1
		<hr/> 1 <hr/>

Coordination Work in C.P.W.D.

4758, SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new region 'D' for handling coordination work of all categories of staff has been created in C.P.W.D. with effect from 10 October, 1983;

(b) if so, whether the orders are applicable on the work-charged staff of the Department;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to make it applicable on the work-charged staff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :
(a) and (b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Payment of Arrears to C.P.W.D.
Staff of Mahendra Raj Marg Project,
Nepal

4759. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry and the C.P.W.D. had an agreement with the representatives of the work-charged staff of Mahendra Raj Marg Project, Nepal to pay to the staff the arrears of revised scale of pay for the period from 1 January, 1976 to 31 March, 1979;

(b) if so, whether all the staff who were rendered surplus in Nepal and have now been absorbed in India, have been paid the arrears; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :
(a) Yes.

(b) Orders for payment of arrears were issued in October, 1983.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के पेय
जल समस्या वाले गांव

4760. श्री जंजुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि 1972 में तैयार की गई सूची में शामिल गांवों के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के कितने गांव इस समय पेय जल की कमी का नामना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इन गांवों में भी पेय जल सुविधा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) और (ख) 1.4.1980 को इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का सर्वेक्षण किया था। राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना-नुसार, 1.4.1980 को गाजीपुर में 1037 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल की सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जानी थीं। इसकी तुलना में इस जिले की समावेशन नीचे दिया गया है :-

वर्ष	समावेशित समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम
1980-81	73
1981-82	62
1982-83	44
1983-84	64
(31.12.83 तक)	243

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की मदद संख्या 8 के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1985 तक पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराए जाने का प्रयास है। 1983-84 के दौरान, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को 3335.10 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, 750 लाख रुपये निष्पादन पर आधारित नवीन केन्द्रीय प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए गए थे। यह राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 के लिए 3500 लाख रुपये के अनुमोदन परिव्यय सहित है। यह आशा है कि इन परिव्ययों तथा 1984-85 के दौगान दिए जाने वाले अतिरिक्त अनुदान से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार 31 मार्च, 1985 तक सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने की स्थिति में होगी।

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित धनराशि

4761. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1983-84 और 1984-85 के लिए जिला-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) जिला-वार वास्तविक व्यय की तुलना में 29 फरवरी, 1984 तक वास्तव में कितनी धनराशि रिलीज की गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष

1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 34.50 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षा की गई है कि वे अपने बराबर के अंशदान के रूप में इतनी ही धनराशि जुटाएँ। 28 फरवरी, 1984 तक 31.04 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता बंटित की गई है। वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को अनन्तिम रूप से 39.22 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गयी है।

वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को 17.05 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। यह कुल धनराशि बंटित कर दी गयी है। ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1984-85 के लिए अनन्तिम तौर पर 85.25 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गयी है। चूंकि ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम अभी हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है, इसलिए धनराशि के उपयोग की कोई रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

केन्द्रीय स्तर पर जिला-वार आवंटन नहीं किये जाते हैं।

Agricultural Universities

4762. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agriculture universities functioning in India at present and their location;

(b) the number of students studying in these universities;

(c) whether there was any proposal for establishing an agriculture university in each State which was recommended by the Education Commission; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 22 Agricultural Universities are functioning in 16 major States of the country. In Rajasthan, the Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur has the faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Home Sciences and Agricultural Engineering. The names and locations of these Universities are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) These universities have an admission capacity of approximately 8505 Under-graduates and 3873 Post-graduate students. The estimated number of students studying

in all the classes in these universities would be approximately 42,000.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Education Commission (1964-66) had recommended that there should be at least one Agricultural University in each State.

(d) The Government have been taking suitable steps to fulfill the above objective. So far 32 Agricultural Universities have been established in 16 major States in the country. In the State of Rajasthan, a separate Agricultural University is yet to be established. However, the Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur has faculties of Agriculture Veterinary Science, Home Science and Agricultural Engineering. The question of establishing a separate agricultural university in this State also is being pursued. A proposal for the establishment of a Central Agricultural University to serve the needs of the various States/Union Territories of the North Eastern region is also being developed.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Agricultural University	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.	Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)
2.	Assam Agricultural University	Jorhat (Assam)
3.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Haringhatta, District Nadia (West Bengal)
4.	Birsa Agricultural University	Ranchi (Bihar)
5.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural & Technology	Kanpur (U.P.)
6.	Gujarat Agricultural University	Dantiwada (Gujarat)
7.	G.B. Pant University of Agri: culture & Technology	Pantnagar (UP)
8.	Haryana Agricultural University	Hissar (Haryana)
9.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Palampur (H.P.)
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Jabalpur (MP)

S. No.	Name of Agricultural University	Location
11.	Kerala Agricultural University	Mannuthy, Trichur (Kerala)
12.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	Dapoli (M.S.)
13.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	Rahuri (M.S.)
14.	Narendra Dev University of Agricultural & Technology	Faizabad (U.P.)
15.	Marathwada Agricultural University	Parbhani (M.S.)
16.	Orissa University of Agri. & Technology	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
17.	Punjab Agricultural University	Ludhiana (Punjab)
18.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth	Akola (M.S.)
19.	Rajendra Agricultural University	Pusa, District Samastipur (Bihar)
20.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
21.	University of Agricultural Sciences	Bangalore (Karnataka)
22.	Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology	Srinagar (J & K)
23.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia University	Udaipur (Rajasthan)

Establishment of More Playgrounds and Coaching Centres for Promoting Sports.

4763. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out a regular plan for promotion of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the number of playgrounds that are existing at present along with the Coaching Centres ;

(d) what are the details of the sports events being coached;

(e) what incentives are being offered for promoting sports;

(f) whether there is any programme to establish more playgrounds and coaching centres in the country in near future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) The schemes of the Central Government in operation for promotion of sports in the country INTER ALIA aim at supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in providing infrastructural facilities like playgrounds for sports, spotting of talent and training and coaching of sportsmen. These schemes are operated within the framework

of the normal planning process and in particular the Sixth Five Year Plan. While no conses of playgrounds that exist in the country has been taken, according to the information furnished by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, 116 district level stadia exist in the country having sports facilities including playgrounds Under the regional coaching scheme of the Central Government, 25 regional coaching centres are functioning in the different parts of the country. Coaching is imparted in all the sports disciplines popular in the country.

2. The incentives provided for promotion of sports include sports scholarships to promising students, diet money for participation in coaching camps, payment of passage cost to members of the national teams for participation in international events abroad, relief under the National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen, special preference to sportsmen in recruitment to group 'C' and group 'D' posts in the Central Government, railway concessions for participation in sports events etc.

श्री सनातन धर्म सोसायटी दिल्ली को भूमि का आवंटन

4764. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चमी दिल्ली की श्री सनातन धर्म सोसायटी (पंजीकृत) तिहाड़ टेनामेन्ट्स नई दिल्ली-18 द्वारा धार्मिक प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि के आवंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को किस तारीख को आवेदन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सोसायटी से मांगी गई तमाम जानकारी फार्म प्रमाण पत्र आदि काफी समय पहले ही बी. डी. ए. को भेजे जा चुके हैं और यदि हाँ, तो सोसायटी को अब तक भूमि आवंटित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सोसायटी को धार्मिक प्रयोजनों के लिए कब तक भूमि का आवंटन कर दिया जायेगा ;

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) श्री सनातन धर्म समिति ने दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल को भूमि के आवंटन हेतु आवेदन किया था तथा उनका आवेदन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में 26.4.1983 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) तथा (ग) :- दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि समिति ने 30.11.83 को मूलभूत औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर दी थी। समिति के बारे में उपयुक्त, दिल्ली से मांगी गई रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जब सभी औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर दी जाएंगी, आवंटन पर विचार किया जाएगा

National Agricultural Extension Project

4765. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently decided to launch the National Agricultural Extension Project to take the fruits of research to the farm more effectively during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the guidelines, if any issued to the States in this regard alongwith the details of extension cadre management;

(c) whether any working group was set up by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Guidelines have been issued to the States both for preparation of State sub-projects and special sub-projects. No guidelines have, however, been issued regarding extension cadre management.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Maharashtra Proposal for Cultivation of Brackish Water Fish and Prawn Culture

4766. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal from Maharashtra State regarding cultivation of brackish water fish and Prawn culture is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Proposals from the Government of Maharashtra on brackishwater farming have been received.

(b) The Scheme envisages development of 47 hectare of brackishwater area into fish farms in Asangoan at a cost of Rs. 24.78 lakhs. It will be supported by the construction of prawn hatcheries likely to cost Rs. 23.10 lakhs at Bada Pokharan. This hatchery is planned to produce about 25 million prawn seed. The Government of India's share of expenditure will be limited to 50% of the total cost mentioned above as per the approved pattern of assistance.

Proposal for Setting-up National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and Institute of Animal Genetics

4767. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up

a National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and Institute of Animal Genetics; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision and location in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been cleared for implementation except in respect of new posts. The scheme is located at the Southern Regional Station, Bangalore of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

डॉ. डी.ए. के पलटों के आवंटन हेतु जाली आय प्रमाणपत्र पेश करना

4768. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मयूर बिहार में पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन 450 लोगों को मकान दिए जाएंगे उनमें आधे से अधिक व्यक्तियों ने अपनी आमदनी के जाली प्रमाण पत्र पेश किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन मामलों में एक उच्चस्तरी जांच बिठायेगी ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है ऐसा कोई मामला उनके ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Projects Received from Rajasthan under RLEGP

4769. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes for employment facilities for landless labourers and programme to create permanent assets in the villages of Rajasthan as approved by the Centre;

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan had forwarded various projects for the approval of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c) The Government of Rajasthan have forwarded various projects under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the approval of the Central Sanctioning Committee on NREP/RLEGP. After receipt of the project these are discussed by the Central Sanctioning Committee with the representatives of the States. As a result of these discussions some projects are modified or even withdrawn or pruned keeping in view the allocation for the State. The details of the Project as finally approved by the Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP are given in the Statement.

Statement

Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned by the Central Committee
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Roads Projects in Rajasthan,	608.00
2. Soil and Water Conservation works Khadnees & Anicuts	66.27
3. Re-afforestation of barren lands in Rajasthan,	} 562.00
4. Plantation on community lands in Rajasthan	
5. Construction of anicuts and lift irrigation schemes and tanks including repair of existing tanks in Chittosgarh district.	21.06

6. Construction of link roads and approach roads in 9 districts viz , Banswara,Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali.	300.06
7. Renovation of tanks in Pali district	30,20
8. Repair and renovation of tanks in Banswara district.	18,30
9. Minor irrigation works in Kota district.	} 12.00
10. Project for renovation of tanks; construction of anicuts and spurs in the district of Sirohi.	
11. Minor irrigation works in Bhilwara diatt.	
12. Minor irrigation works and construction of anicuts in Jalore district.	
13. Construction of anicuts and renovation in Udaipur district.	
14. Construction of Pucca talabs in district Bikaner.	
15. Minor irrigation works in Ajmer District.	
16. Minor irrigation works, soil conservation works, and school building in Jaipur district.	

Funds from NCDC for sugar Factories in Orissa

4771. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new sugar factories that have been given licence in different parts of the country and their locations;

(b) how many of them are in Orissa; and

(c) the steps that have been taken to provide funds from National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) to new sugar mills in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) 52 Letters of Intent/Licences have been granted during the Sixth Five Year Plan for establishment of new sugar factories in different parts of the country, out of which 2 are in Orissa. A statement giving the details is enclosed.

(c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has recently decided, in Principal, to provide supplemental assistance to the Government of Orissa towards share capital participation in the Cooperative sugar factories proposed to be established at Nayagarh, Distt. Puri and Banamba, Disst. Cuttack. The sanction of assistance will be considered on merits of each case after the concerned Cooperative have fulfilled the eligibility conditions prescribed endru the scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	Full name of the factory with location & District,	Date of LI/IL	Daily cane crushing capacity (tonnes)	J.S./Coop./ P.S.
1	2	3	4	5
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	M/s. Vighnabar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. C/o. Shirolu B.K. Krishak Sewa Sahakari Sanstha (M). 68, Bhagat Peth, Junnar, Distt. Poona (Location Teh. Junnar, Distt. Poona).	26.3.81	1250	Coop.
2.	M/s. Vasantrao Dada Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Vithewadi, Lohaner. Tal. Kalwan, Baglan, Distt. Nasik.	26.3.81	1250	Coop.
3.	Atpadi Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Atpadi, Distt. Sangli.	30.6.81	1250	Coop.
4.	Mahankali Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Post Kavathe Mahankal, Distt. Sangli.	6.7.81	1250	Coop.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Ajinkyatara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., (Location Village Shendre, Tehsil & Distt. Satara).	6.7.81	1250	Coop.
6.	Niyozit Sanjay S.S.K. Ltd., Vijaynagar, Post Nawalnagar, Distt. Dhule (Location Biladi, Teh. & Distt. Dhule).	9.7.81	1250	Coop.
7.	Yashwant Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Khanapur, Distt. Sangli, (Location Ambegaon on Vita Karad Road, Tal. Khanapur, Distt. Sangli.	31.12.81	1250	Coop.
8.	Samarth Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Ambad, (Location Tirthpuri, Taluka Ambad Distt. Jalna).	31.12.81	1250	Coop.
9.	Shirpur Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., At & Post Shirpur, Distt. Dhule.	15.3.82	1250	Coop.
10.	M/s. Parner Taluka Sahakari Karkhana Post & Tal. Parner, Distt. Ahmed Nagar.	22.3.82	1250	Coop.
11.	M/s. Jalna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shahabazar, Distt. Aurangabad, (Location-Tehsil & Distt. Jalna).	1.12.83	1250	Coop.
12.	M/s. Manjara Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., C/o Adv. B.V. Kale, Mitrnagar, Latur-413512 (Location Taluka-Chincholirao Distt. Latur),	29.11.83	1250	Coop.
13.	M/s. Shriram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., C/o. Maharashtra State Coop. Land Development Bank, 29 Farmland, Ramdaspath, Nagpur, (Village Babdev) (Tah. Mauda, Distt. Nagpur).	6.12.83	1250	Coop.
14.	M/s. Tulja Bhavani Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Naldurg, Taluka Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad.	6.12.83	1250	Coop.
15.	M/s. Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Dhamangaon, Taluka Chandur-Rly. Distt. Amravati,	6.12.83	1250	Coop.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	M/s. Shankar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Phule Nagar, Nanded (Teh. Bhokar, Distt. Nanded).	6.12.83	1250	Coop.
17.	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Nolegaon, Taluka Amedpur Distt. Osmanabad.	22.6.82	1250	Coop.
18.	M/s. Gajanan Coop. Sugar Factory Navaphool, Subhash Road, Beed-431122 at Taluka & Distt. Beed.	16.6.82	1250	Coop.
19.	Hutatma Kisan Ahir Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Walva, Distt. Sangli.	26.3.81 28.1.84	1250	Coop.
20.	Mahatma Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Thakare Market, Main Road, Wardha (Tehsil Seloo, Distt. Wardha).	19.12.83	1250	Coop.
HARYANA				
21.	M/s. The Jind Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Tehsil & Distt. Jind.	7.7.81 31.12.83	1250	Coop.
22.	The Palwal Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Tehsil & Distt. Faridabad.	7.7.81	1250	Coop.
23.	Shahbad Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd. Sahabad Markhanda, Distt. Kurukshetra (Location Village Shahbad, Tehsil Thanesvar Distt. Kurukshetra).	14.7.81 31.12.83	1250	Coop.
PUNJAB				
24.	M/s. The Patiala Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Distt. Patiala (Location Village Dhablan, Tehsil & Distt. Patiala).	14.7.81 26.11.83	1250	Coop.
25.	M/s. Fazilka Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Fazilka, Distt. Ferozepur.	12.7.82	1250	Coop.
26.	M/s. Punjab State Industrial Deve. Corporation Ltd., S.C.O. 54-56, Sector-17-A, Chandigarh (Tehsil Mansa, Distt. Bhatinda).	16.7.82	1250	P.S.
27.	M/s. Majha Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Sieron, Tehsil Taran Taran, Distt. Amritsar.	23.6.83	1250	Coop.

1	2	3	4	5
28.	M/s. The Deraha Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Doraha, Tehsil-Samrala, Distt. Ludhina.	24.6.83	1250	Coop.
29.	The Satluj Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Nakodar, P.O. Nakodar, Teh. Nakodar, Distt. Jullundur.	19.10.83	1250	Coop.
MANIPUR				
30.	M/s. Manipur Sugar Mills & Distillery Plant Kabowakching, Nambol Central District, Minipur, (Location Tehsil Bishenpur, Distt. Central).	4.6.81	1250	P.S.
MADHYA PRADESH				
31.	M/s. Naval Singh Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Burhanpur, Distt. Khandwa (Tehsil Burhanpur, Distt. East Nimar Khandwa).	10.6.83	1250	Coop.
32.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corpn., Maheshwar Bhavan, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (Location Teh. & Distt. Narsinghpur).	15.3.82	1250	P.S.
ORISSA				
33.	The Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd., (Location Tehsil Nayagarh, Distt. Puri.	31.12.83	1250	Coop.
34.	The Badamba Coop. Sugar Industries Ltd., Badamba (Location Teh. Banki, Distt. Cuttack.	9.1.84	1250	Coop.
TAMIL NADU				
35.	Tiruttani Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., 47, Anna Salai, Madras, (Location Teh. Tiruttani, Distt. Chinglepet.	15.3.82 28.1.83	1250	Coop.
36.	M/s. Ponni Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., First Floor, 109. Nungaubakkam Road, (At Pallipalayam, Tq. Tiruchengode, Distt. Salem, Madras-600034.	3.6.82 3.1.4	1250	Public

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Shri S. Periyannan 6-18 Western Extension, IV Cross Road, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirapalli (Tehsil Manamadurai, Distt. Remnad)	30.6.83	1250	J.S.
38.	Shri K.S. Thirumaliswamy, 47, Mettur Road, Distt. Periyar, Bhavani, Periyar Distt. M/s. Bannariamman Sugars Ltd., (Village-Malayadipudur, Teh. Sathyamargalam, Distt. Periyar)	19.10.83	1250	J.S.
GUJARAT				
39.	Shri Ukai Vibhag Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd, At. & Post Paniari, Distt, Surat.	24.6.82 3.12.83	1250	Coop.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI				
40.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Panchayat Building, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Silvassa, Teh. Silvassa).	12.7.82	1259	Coop.
UTTAR PRADESH				
41.	M/s. Ghosi Sugar Factory, Tehsil Ghosi, Distt. Azamgarh,	31.12.80	1250	Coop.
42.	U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow (Location Tehsil Sitarganj, Distt. Nainital).	16.9.81	1250	Coop.
43.	M/s. U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow (Location Tehsil Jansathi, Distt. Muzaffarnagar).	31.12.80	1250	Coop.
44.	M/s. Nanpura Sugar Factory, Distt. Bahraich (Tehsil Nanpara) Distt. Bahraich.	23.3.81	1250	Coop.
45.	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Semi-Khera, Tehsil & Distt. Bareilly).	28.3.81	1250	Coop.
46.	M/s. U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow (Location Sampurnanagar, Tehsil Nigharon, Distt. Lakhimpur Kheri.	9.3.82	1250	Coop.

1	2	3	4	5
47.	M/s. U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow (Location Teh. Pooranpur, Distt. Pilibhit).	9.3.82	1250	Coop.
48.	M/s. Chhata Sugar Co. Ltd. P.O. Chhata, (Tehsil-Ghatampur Distt. Kanpur).	10.6.83	1250	P.S.
49.	M/s. The Bazpur Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., P.O. Bazpur, (Gadarpur, Distt. Nainital).	10.6.83	1250	Coop.
KARNATAKA				
50.	M/s. Sahakari Sakkare Karkhana Niyamit Tehsil Aland, Distt. Gulbarga.	6.12.83	1250	Coop.
51.	Shri Halasidhanath Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Nipani Distt. Belgaum, (Teh. Chikodi).	9.7.82	1250	Coop.
ANDHRA PRADESH				
52.	Shri P. Chengal Reddy, No. 1, Shesh Villas, 3-6-293, Hyderguda, Hyderabad (Teh. Punganur. Distt. Chittoor).	19.10.83	1250	J.S.

J.S = Joint Stock (Private) Sector

P.S. = Public Sector.

S.T.C. given Permission to Import Edible Oils

4772. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation of India has been given 'blanket' permission to import edible oils without any quantitative limit to ease the present prices of indigenous oils;

(b) if so, the details regarding the present policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) the assessment of Government regarding quantity of edible oils needed to meet the domestic demands annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been a gap between the demand for and availability of indigenous edible oils in the country for the last few years. The gap is partly being met by

imports. The quantum of edible oils to be imported each year is decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration the demand for and production of indigenous oils in the country, foreign exchange availability and price of edible oils in the national and international markets. The present estimated demand for edible oils is about 45 lakh MT and the anticipated production of indigenous oils during the current oil year is about 33 lakh MT.

**Allocation for Drought Relief to
State Governments**

4773. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount released by Central Government to State Governments for drought relief measures during the current financial year;

(b) whether Central Government have received any request from the State Government for release of more funds to meet the drought problem in those States; and

(c) if so, the action Central Government have taken thereon and the criteria to provide drought relief measures to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement showing amounts provided to State for drought relief in the current financial year is given vide Statement;

(b) and (c) The release of funds is governed by the ceilings of expenditure approved by the Government of India and the expenditure statements furnished by State based on these ceilings. As and when the final statements of expenditure are received, the amounts are released to the States.

On receipt of Memorandum from the drought affected States seeking Central assistance, it is studied in detail and a Central Team, consisting of representatives from concerned Ministries and Planning Commission is constituted and deputed to the State for an on the spot assessment of the situation. The report of the Central Team is placed before the High Level Committee on Relief; The Committee considers the item-wise assistance demanded by the State Government and as assessed by the Central Team. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Government of India sanctions the necessary assistance in the form of ceiling of expenditure for each item.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

State	Ceilings approved	Approximate entitlement on the basis of information available so far	Amounts released so far
1. Andhra Pradesh	28.26	26.18	25.00
2. Assam	Nil	N.A.	—
3. Bihar	8.98	To be met out of margin money.	
4. Gujarat	9.18	—	—
5. Haryana	—	—	2.56 @@
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	5.00	5.00

7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	14.00	10.79	10.66*
9. Kerala	42.46	39.57	34.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	22.29	21.51	21.00
11. Maharashtra	11.63	9.13	5.00
12. Manipur	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	24.65	15.03	13.00
16. Punjab	Centra Team is yet to visit		4.00**
17. Rajasthan	39.85	30.57	30.00£
18. Sikkim	0.13	0.12	—
19. Tamil Nadu	59.15	49.27	49.27@
20. Tripura	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	1.57	Met out of margin money	
22. West Bengal	30.59	10.99	15.00

@@ This represents arrear for 1982-83.

* Includes Rs. 6.66 crores released in 1982-83 in advance, for relief in 1983-84. Besides, Rs. 1.21 crores released as non-plan grant for floods 1982-83, has to be converted as Advance Plan assistance for drought relief in the current year against the State's entitlement for 1983-84.

** This relates to assistance for cotton crops damaged by pests. In addition, an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores has been released as ways and means advance.

£ Includes Rs. 11 crores released in 1982-83 in advance for drought relief in 1983-84.

@ Includes Rs. 6.42 crores released in advance in 1982-83 for drought relief 1983-84.

Impact of Cooperative Movement on Social and Economic Life of People

4774. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the impact of co-operative movement on the social and economic life of the people;

(b) whether the co-operative movement is weak and limping in some States;

(c) if so, the names of those State;

(d) the steps taken by Government to make the co-operative movement a great success throughout the country; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A co-operative is an economic organisation with the primary social objective of helping the

weaker sections. The cooperative principle has been adopted for a wide range of economic activities to benefit the farmer, the working, the artisan and the consumer. Sectoral reviews of the working of cooperatives in various fields like agricultural credit, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, small scale industries, cooperatives for tribals and urban credit have been made from time to time by the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India and the National Cooperative Development Corporation with a view to strengthening the Cooperative structure in the respective sectors for achieving their objectives.

(b) and (c) All the States & Union Territories in the Eastern and North-Eastern region of the country, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan as also the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, have been identified as cooperatively under-developed.

(d) and (e) Development of cooperative movement has been assigned an important place in the Five Year Plans. Besides specific outlays for "Cooperation" in the State Plans, the Central Government have also evolved Central and Centrally sponsored schemes which are being implemented for strengthening the cooperative activities and also for reducing the regional disparities in development of cooperatives. Cooperative training programmes for senior and intermediate grade personnel of cooperative movement are entirely financed by the Central Government. The endeavour is to build an autonomous and self-reliant cooperative movement which would specially benefit the weaker sections.

Exploration of Underground Water Resources

4.75. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to explore underground water resources especially in dry-farming areas and utilize the water so available for irrigation purposes;

(b) the Volume of such underground water resources utilized so far for irrigation ; and

(c) details of facilities like pump sets provided to medium and small scale farmers to utilise underground water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Ground Water Board has been undertaking Hydrogeological Survey and exploratory drilling to explore the ground water resources of the country. Under the Hydrogeological Surveys Programme, the Board had covered an area of 17.99 lakhs sq. km. in the country upto March, 1983. Out of this, in an area of about 5 lakhs sq. km., exploratory drilling has been undertaken. Priority for these works is being given to dry farming areas.

(b) The replenishable ground water resource potential of the country has been estimated as 42.286 million hectare metres per annum. Out of this, about 10.008 million hectare metres is at present being utilised for irrigation and other usesages;

(c) It is estimated that about 81.76 lakhs electric and diesel pump sets had been installed in the country upto March, 1983 on ground water and surface water minor irrigation schemes. The information regarding the number of pump sets provided to medium and small farmers is not available.

Audit Objections for ICAR Functioning

4776. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined serious audit objections made for ICAR functioning in 1981-82 and in 1982-83 period; if so, the institutions, periods involved as also amount, audit objection-wise for each of these two years, separately vis-a-vis action Government have taken upto 1 March, 1984 objection-wise;

(b) the action Government have taken against concerned ICAR headquarter financial and technical managerial officers for such misuse of Public funds; if action has not been taken so far, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reorganise ICAR financial and technical monitoring system to prevent misuses and improve input-output efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The ICAR is an autonomous Society, registered under the Societies Act, 1860. It is fully funded by the Government of India and the account of the ICAR as well as its Institutes are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. In accordance with the Rules and Bye-laws of the Society, the Governing Body of the Society which includes three Members of Parliament apart from a number of official and non-official members, is required to deal with the Audit objections raised by the Auditors and to take such action thereon as may be deemed appropriate. The Rules of the Society further provide that the audited accounts of the Society along with the Auditor's Report thereon shall be placed before the Society at its Annual General meeting and also on the table of both the House of Parliament.

The audit reports for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 have accordingly been examined in detail in the Governing Body and in the General Body meetings during the years 1983 and 1984 respectively. The Audit Report for the year 1981-82 has also already been placed on the table of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1983 and 10th May, 1983 respectively. The Audit Report for the year 1982-83 which has just been examined by the Governing Body and General Body in their meetings held during March, 1984 will also be placed on the tables of both the Houses of the Parliament in due course.

It will be clear from the foregoing paras that there is adequate provision in the Rules of the ICAR to deal effectively with the observations of the Audit on the Accounts of the ICAR. Each observation is examined

by the ICAR and, wherever it is found that there has been negligence on the part of some individual or institution appropriate action is taken besides taking corrective measures to avoid procedural irregularities.

(b) Action is taken on each audit para as per the decision thereon by the Governing Body/General Body of the Council in its meeting held to discuss such paras.

(c) As the existing rules quoted above pertaining to the examination of and decision on audit paras enable effective examination & final settlement of such paras it is not proposed to reorganize the ICAR financial and technical monitoring system.

भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किसानों को राहत

4777. श्री जग पाल सिंह :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बरोजगार हो रहे किसानों को राहत देने और अर्जित भूमि के लिए मुआवजे का भूमि पर कब्जे की तारीख से भुगतान करने का उपबन्ध करने के लिए भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1895 का संशोधन करने का विचार है; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां पर भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम; 1895 लागू है और उसमें संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ निश्र) : (क) भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 में संशोधन हेतु एक विधेयक (1982 का विधेयक संख्या 67) 30 अप्रैल, 1982 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। कुछ और संशोधनों हेतु प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 नागालैण्ड तथा जम्मू व कश्मीर को छोड़कर

सभी राज्यों में लागू है। चूंकि भूमि अर्जन संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की समवर्ती सूची में एक विषय है अतः स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार राज्य विधान मंडलों द्वारा समय-समय पर संशोधन किए जाते हैं।

Pole Vaults

4778. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Pole Vaulters have to practise with bamboos and steel pipes whereas other countries are practising with fibre glass poles;

(b) whether national Institute of Sports, Patiala received requests from a pole vault and javelin coach of Vaish High School, Bhiwani in this regard;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Pole Vaulters who are found good enough to be included in the national coaching camps are provided fibre glass vaulting poles for practice at such camps.

(b) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala have stated that they are not aware of any such request.

(c) and (b) Do not arise.

Cauvery Water Dispute

4779. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by Central Government to resolve the Cauvery Water dispute;

(b) at what stage the matter stands; and

(c) the time by which this matter dispute is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has been persistently endeavouring to settle the Cauvery river water dispute, since 1970, by involving the party-States in negotiation at official as well as Ministers' level. In the last meeting of the Chief Minister convened by the Centre on 5th April, 1983, Chief Minister Karnataka wanted to have bilateral discussions with Chief Minister Tamilnadu to sort out the pending differences. Both the Chief Ministers met at Bangalore on 5th January, 1984, to discuss the Cauvery issue and talks are likely to continue shortly. They have been requested to conclude the talks early so that next meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers of the basin-States could be convened.

(c) It may not be possible to indicate a definite time-frame within which the dispute, could be settled.

लक्ष द्वीप समूह में मछली उद्योग का विकास

4780. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लक्ष द्वीप समूह में मछली उद्योग के विकास के उपायों पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां; तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए किन अर्थोपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लक्षद्वीप में सक्रीय मछुआरों के लिए निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं चालू की हैं :-

1. सक्रिय मछुआरों के लिए दुर्घटना बीमा की योजना पर राजसहायता ।

2. मछुआ समुदाय का तकनीकी-सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण ।

3. मिनीकाय और अगाती नामक दो लघु पत्तनों पर मत्स्य नौकाओं को घाट पर लगाने और अवतरित संबंधी सुविधाएं ।

4. द्वीप के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान समुद्री जीविका साधनों का सर्वेक्षण ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, छोटी योजना के दौरान लक्षद्वीप प्रशासन मात्स्यकी विकास की अनेक योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है । इनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1. मछली पकड़ने वाली यंत्रिकृत नौकाओं के विनिर्माण और मछुआरों को आबंटन के लिए राज सहायता ।

2. मछुआरों को "इन बोर्ड और आऊट बोर्ड" इजनों की सप्लाई ।

3. समन्वेषी और प्रदर्शन मत्स्यन ।

4. मछुआरों को राज सहायता पर लम्बी लाइन वाले गिअर उपलब्ध कराना और मछली पकड़ने के लिए जरूरी साज सामान का पूरी कीमतों पर वितरण ।

5. कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण ।

6. यंत्रिकृत नौकाओं का रख रखाव और मरम्मत ।

बिहार में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सिकल कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

4781. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कितने डिविजन कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित है ;

(ख) वर्तमान सिकल कार्यालय कहाँ पर स्थित है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिकल कार्यालय के राज्य के बाहर स्थित होने के कारण परि योजना संबंधी निर्माण कार्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का सिकल कार्यालय को बिहार राज्य में स्थानान्तरित करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) निम्न-लिखित 4 मण्डल :-

(i) पटना में एक सिविल तथा एक विद्युत मण्डल,

(ii) रांची में एक सिविल मण्डल,

(iii) धनबाद में एक सिविल मण्डल ।

(ख) परिमण्डल कार्यालय कलकता में है ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है अथवा इस विभाग के ध्यान में आई है ।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Study of Personnel Problems of Extension Staff.

4782. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to undertake a State-wise in-depth study of the various personnel problems concerning the extension staff ;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to the State for the purpose ;

(c) whether any working Group was set up by Government to make a study in relation to the National Agriculture Extension Project ;

(d) if so, whether any shortcomings in personnel management for agricultural extension in the States have come to the notice of Government ; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the suggestions to improve the morale of extension service 'without which modern farm technology cannot be successfully transferred to the farming community' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The subject pertains to the State Governments and the Central Government is not directly involved. However, problems of agriculture extension are broadly reviewed in the National level meetings as and when convened by the Central Government, and the State Governments have been advised for taking appropriate measures for making the extension system more effective.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

नगर भूमि अंतर्गत अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहीत की जाने वाली भूमि

4783. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे, जिसमें नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार अभी कब्जे में ली जाने वाली भूमि तथा जिनके कब्जे में ऐसी भूमि इस समय है, उनका विवरण दर्शाया गया हो ?

शैल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : अधिक्य रिक्त भूमि का अनुमान, राज्य सरकार के पास अर्जित एवं निहित रिक्त भूमि की सीमा तथा नगरभूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 के तहत अभी भी अर्जित की जाने वाली रिक्त भूमि की सीमा का राज्यवार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है :-

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अधिक्य रिक्त भूमि का अनुमान	अर्जित तथा निहित अधिक्य रिक्त भूमि की सीमा	अभी भी अर्जित की जाने वाली अधिक्य रिक्त भूमि की सीमा (कालम 2-3)
1	2	3	4
			— हैकटेयरो में
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6120.67	1059.33	5060.94
असम	—	—	—
बिहार	3204.62	24.34	3180.28
गुजरात	49035.00	186.00	48849.00
कर्नाटक	29889.17	729.32	29159.85

1	2	3	4
महाराष्ट्र	53522.00	1832.00	51690.00
मध्य प्रदेश	21760.12	1512.72	20247.40
उड़ीसा	28.24	9.31	19.03
पंजाब	775.82	68.06	707.76
राजस्थान	6865.86	316.00	6549.86
उत्तर प्रदेश	169153.31	1283.36	167869.95
पश्चिमी बंगाल	5007.00	96.49	4910.51
चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन	0.86	—	0.86
दिल्ली	232.05	25.12	206.93
पाण्डिचेरी	0.07	—	0.07
छावनी क्षेत्र	752.74	—	752.74
योग :	346347.23	7142.05	339205.18

अभी भी अर्जित की जाने वाली अधिग्रहण रिक्त भूमि में से एक पर्याप्त भाग अधिनियम की धारा 19 तथा 20 के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली छूट तथा धारा 21 के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली अनुमति के कारण वास्तविक अर्जन के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होगा।

नहर कानून

4784. श्री मूल खन्ड डाया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1873 में अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाया गया नहर कानून अब भी अपने मूल रूप में लागू है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समय बदलने के साथ सरकार का विचार इस कानून में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये परिवर्तन कब से लागू किए जाएंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में

कब तक किसानों को हो रही कठिनाइयों को सरकार का कैसे दूर करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य द्वारा संभवतः "उत्तरी भारत नहर और जल-निकास अधिनियम, 1873" का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस अधिनियम को कई बार अंशतः संशोधित अथवा निरसित किया गया है अथवा इसमें परिवर्धन/परिवर्तन किया गया है।

सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और परिवर्तन पर्यावरण तथा सामाजिक स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विद्यमान सिंचाई अधिनियम में परिवर्तन अथवा परिवर्धन करने

के लिए कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है।

इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी महायत्ना करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा एक माडल सिचाई विधेयक तैयार किया गया था और राज्यों को परिचालित किया गया था। सितम्बर, 1976 में हुए राज्यों के सिचाई मंत्रियों के दूसरे सम्मेलन में इस विधेयक पर विचार किया गया था। सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की थी कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस विधेयक पर ऐसे आणोषनों के साथ, जो स्थानीय स्थितियों को देखते हुए आवश्यक समझे जाएं, अपनाने के लिए विचार किया जाए।

Serva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society

4785. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court ordered about four months back that the Registrar, Co-operative Societies should check whether the allotment made by the Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society to its members was in conformity with the consent order of the Delhi High Court given in the matter ;

(b) if so, how is it that the Registrar, Co-operative Societies has not yet been able to give his verdict during four months, especially when it entailed scrutiny of cases of about 280 members only of the Society ; and

(c) how much further time is likely to be taken by the Register, Co-operative Societies to give his clearance the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Supreme Court

of India passed an order on 6th September, 1983 directing the Registrar Cooperative Societies Delhi to review the allotment of plots already made and those yet to be made by the Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society and to bring them in conformity with the consent order earlier passed by the Delhi High Court on 20th July, 1983.

(b) The Registrar Cooperative Societies has pursued the case but since it involved conflicting claims and counter claims and these were recruited to be examined in detail a view could only be taken by the end of February, 1984. A proforma was also involved and Society was asked to submit details of all its members. The Society furnished the requisite details on 6th March, 1984.

(c) The Registrar Cooperative Societies after examining the list, is likely to publish soon the final list showing the size of plot as per consent order of the High Court.

Setting up of a Fair Price Shops in the Country

4786. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up 3,50,000 fair price shops in the country which would cover the country's population by the terminal year of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government have also taken a decision that distribution system envisages a target of one price shop for every 2,000 people;

(c) if so, the total number of fair price shops at present operating in the country and how many people are covered under one fair price shop;

(d) whether the scheme of opening of fair price shops has helped the people;

(e) if so, whether during the Seventh Plan fair price shops will be opened; and

(f) if so, how many shops will be opened during Seventh Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (f) The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for the organization and administration of the public distribution system within their respective areas. They have been advised to open more fair price shops so that the target of 3.50 lakhs fair price shops can be achieved. All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to achieve a norm of one fair price shop for every 2000 persons which could, however, be relaxed far-flung areas which are sparsely populated.

The total number of fair price shops in the country as on 1.10.1983 is about 2.97 lakhs but the number of people covered by a fair price shop varies between the States/Union Territories and also within each State/Union Territory. The opening of fair price shops has helped the common man, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society in getting the essential commodities at reasonable prices. The Government of States/Union Territories have been advised to strengthen the public distribution system suitably, considering the needs of the respective areas. No targets for opening of fair price shops for the Seventh Plan period have yet been fixed.

**Houses Taken on Rent for Officials of
Modern Food Industries**

4787. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has acquired on rent private residential accommodation for officers and staff on company lease;

(b) if so, how many private houses and D.D.A. houses were taken on rent respectively during the last five years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the company has no authority to acquire private houses on rent;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the company has not vacated a number of such houses whose lease agreement expired long back;

(e) whether Government have received legal notices from the owners for eviction of the aforesaid houses; and

(f) if so, what action Government have taken to vacate these houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has hired on lease basis private residential accommodation for officers of the Company.

(b) The Company has not taken on rent any house from Delhi Development Authority. The number of houses hired by the Company in Delhi during the last 5 years is as under :—

Year	Number of houses hired
1979-80	1
1980-81	1
1981-82	2
1982-83	Nil
1983-84	5

(c) The Company has the authority to take private houses on rent.

(d) Out of the 7 hired houses in Delhi currently with the Company, the lease of 2 houses has expired and further extension is being negotiated.

(e) The Company has received one legal notice for vacation of a rented house whose lease has expired.

(f) The Company is considering the matter.

Progress of Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

4789. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of irrigation projects of West Bengal have not made much progress during the current Five Year Plan because of non-availability of Central Government funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and specific reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject and such irrigation projects are funded from the State Plan. Central assistance to the States is provided in the form of block loans & block grants and is not tied to any individual project or sector of development.

Rural Development Programmes Launched by Industrial Houses

4790. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the Industrial Houses which have got their factories and plants located in Orissa have launched any rural development programmes in any of the backward areas in that State;

(b) if so, the names of those houses and the investment made by them in each of the programmes;

(c) the achievement of each programme; and

(d) if not, whether he had, at any stage, approached these Industrial Houses through the Ministry of Industry to launch such development programme and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The Industrial Houses wishing to launch any rural development programme are competent to do so without consulting the Ministry of Rural Development. As such, this Ministry do not have any information to furnish.

(d) No, Sir.

सम्पर्क सड़कों का निर्माण

4791. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1978 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी बिछाकर सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए योजना बनाई गई थी तथा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन सड़कों पर पानी की निकासी के लिए पुलिया बनाने की भी कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान आरम्भ की गई थी, परन्तु इसे वर्ष 1978-79 में बंद कर दिया गया था क्योंकि यह महसूस किया गया था कि ग्रामीण सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु अतिरिक्त निधियां 1978-79 की राज्य योजनाओं में सीधे उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती हैं ।

(ख) व (ग) इन सड़कों पर पुलियों के निर्माण का कार्य न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में सामान्य ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम और/अथवा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया जा सकता है।

Distribution of Plots to Landless Poor in Gujarat

4792. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers and landless poor in rural areas who have been benefited by the scheme regarding distribution of house sites during the last two years; and

(b) the number of plots distributed district-wise, in Gujarat under this, 20-Point Programme Scheme so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The number of landless poor benefitted under the scheme of distribution of house sites in the country is as under :

1981-82 — 10,76,146 families

1982-83 — 10,07,466 families

(b) The details about the plots distributed district wise in Gujarat under the 20 Point Programme are not readily available.

Review of Urban Sanitation Programme

4793. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Working Group was set up by Government to review the progress so far made for urban sanitation programme during last two years ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress so far made for ensuring better urban sanitation under the Central Government projects in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No Working Group has been set up by the Government to review the progress made in Urban sanitation programmes in States during the last two years. With a view to improving sanitation in urban areas and to promote low cost sanitation methods for disposal of human waste, under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the States are eligible for additional grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs for low cost sanitation over and above the ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs per town admissible under the scheme.

Implementation of Dryland Farming in Sixth Plan

4794. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been poor implementation or dryland farming programme and policies as laid down in Sixth Plan leading to scarcity of food-grains and imports costing about Rs. 2000 crores annually (Economic Times, dated 23 Feb., 1984) ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture made in 1976 also remain unattended largely and if so, whether Government will fix responsibility in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir, The policies laid down for implementation of the improved Dryland Farming programme in the Sixth Plan are being vigorously pursued.

(b) No, Sir. Government have been taking keen interest in the implementation of the recommendations made by National Commission on Agriculture. Action has already been taken to implement over 80% of the total recommendations made by the Commission.

Adequate Resources in Seventh Plan for Construction of Field Channels in Command Area

4795. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre have urged States to set apart adequate resources in the Seventh Plan for the construction of field channels in the command areas of various major and medium projects ;

(b) if so, whether this would help in reducing the large gap in the utilisation of irrigation potential ;

(b) whether the gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilisation is at present estimated at four million hectares ;

(d) whether Union Irrigation Ministry has written to States to concentrate in the next plan on the completion of on going schemes, without locking up investment on too many incomplete projects ;

(e) if so, what are the other points that have been written to State Governments in regard to the completion of irrigation plan ; and

(f) how many States have so far completed the irrigation plans that were set up in Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Planning Commission has set up Working Group to formulate the Seventh Plan proposals for major and medium irrigation and Command Area Development programme in the country which includes Construction of

field channels. The Working Groups are yet to submit their recommendations.

(b) Acceleration of construction of field channels would help in reducing the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Government have impressed upon the State Governments to accord priority for completion of all ongoing projects especially those started during the first three plans by providing maximum outlays to such projects.

(e) The other points brought to the notice of the State Governments in regard to completion of irrigation projects are :-

(i) Completion of as many major and medium projects as possible during the Sixth Plan itself and closing of their accounts.

(2) Completion of all ongoing projects taken up to Fourth Plan during the Seventh Plan by providing full spill-over cost.

(3) Completion of all medium projects taken up so far, during the Seventh Plan.

(f) Eleven States have completed some irrigation projects during the VI Plan so far.

States Urged to Accord Priority to on-Growing Irrigation Projects

4796. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre have asked State Governments to accord priority to the completion of on-going irrigation projects ;

(b) whether all irrigation schemes nearing completion have been identified and

it has also been recommended that requisite funds should be provided for them so that they could be completed by the end of the current plan ;

(c) if so, whether Centre's views were conveyed to the States during the recent annual plan discussions ;

(d) if so, how many States are lagging behind in implementation of the irrigation projects ; and

(e) how many States have implemented the Centre's directive in regard to the irrigation projects and what is the latest progress obtained from the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e) The

States have been advised to accord priority for completion of all the ongoing schemes. They have also been advised that they should accord higher priority for completion of the schemes which were started upto the IIIrd Five year plan, in the Current Plan itself, by providing adequate outlays. These instructions have been reiterated in the official level discussions including those at the time of annual plan discussions. Statewise number of ongoing projects in the States in the Sixth Plan and the number which they expect to complete during the Sixth Plan is given in the Statement. Irrigation is a State subject and the projects are planned and implemented by the States. The States make every effort to provide adequate allocation to the project depending on the resources available, the progress of the projects and consideration of the all-round development of the various regions/areas.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	No. of Major Schemes	No. of Major Schemes likely to be completed	No. of Medium Schemes	No. of Medium Schemes likely to be completed
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	2	30	19
2.	Assam	1	Nil	11	3
3.	Bihar	15	1	46	16
4.	Gujarat	12	3	49	10
5.	Haryana	9	8	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Nil	2	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Nil	14	6
8.	Karnataka	13	2	19	4
9.	Kerala	9	4	2	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	3	66	35
11.	Maharashtra	29	4	106	18
12.	Manipur	3	Nil	3	1
13.	Meghalaya	—	Nil	—	Nil
14.	Nagaland	—	Nil	—	Nil
15.	Orissa	7	1	31	13

	1	2	3	4	5
16. Punjab	6	7	—	Nil	—
17. Rajasthan	4	6	10	Nil	—
18. Sikkim	—	Nil	—	Nil	—
19. Tamil Nadu	5	2	16	12	—
20. Tripura	—	Nil	1	Nil	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	28	9	22	9	—
22. West Bengal	1	Nil	16	Nil	—
Union Territories	1	Nil	—	Nil	—
Total	176	52	447	154	

Increasing Rabi and Kharif Output

4797. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be of pleased to state :

(a) whether kharif foodgrains production has been estimated at 84 million tonnes as per the reports available from State Government ;

(b) if so, whether this will be a million tonnes higher than the target of 83 million tonnes for kharif season ;

(c) the latest position of the kharif output so far ;

(d) to what extent Government are confident that with the meeting of the target of kharif output, the food problem would be solved ;

(e) the other steps being taken by Government to raise rabi crop output also ; and

(f) the assistance and help that has been provided to State Governments in increasing the kharif and rabi crops in 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) On the basis of preliminary reports received from

various State Governments and other information available, it is estimated that kharif foodgrain production in the current year would be about 84 million tonnes. At this level kharif foodgrains output would be about one million tonnes higher than the target of 83 million tonnes of foodgrains set for the kharif season of 1983-84. The current year's foodgrains production would be about 14-16 million tonnes higher than last year and about 10-11 million tonnes higher than the previous record production of 133.3 million tonnes achieved in 1981-82. This increase would produce a very salubrious effect on the supply and price situation of foodgrains in the country.

(e) The Government have taken a number of steps to increase the rabi foodgrains production. These include :—

- (i) Expansion of area under irrigation;
- (ii) Expansion of area under High-Yielding Varieties ;
- (iii) Increased distribution of quality seeds ;
- (iv) Larger and efficient use of fertilizers ;
- (v) Adequate plant protection measures on expanded area ;
- (vi) Adequate availability of diesel and electricity for pumsets ;

- (vii) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation and improved dry land farming practices ;
- (viii) Transfer of technology through reorganised extension system-training and visits ;
- (ix) Training of farmers and extension workers ;
- (x) Intensification of research ;
- (xi) Adoption of appropriate pricing policies ;
- (xii) Easy availability of credit.

In addition, a National Inputs Fortnight for increasing rabi production was observed from 26th September to 10th October, 1983.

(f) For increasing the production of kharif and rabi crops State Governments are assisted through a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programme items like free distribution of minikits of improved seeds, increased availability of quality seeds, extension of the net work of distribution of inputs, provision of subsidies for various inputs, crop demonstrations etc. In addition a scheme for small and marginal farmers, with an outlay of Rs. 250 crores has been launched. The expenditure is to be shared equally by the State and the Central Governments. Amounts totalling Rs. 19.99 crores have been given by the Central Government to State Governments for contribution to the Credit Stabilisation Fund maintained by the cooperative institutions, for converting short-term loans into medium-term loans in the event of natural calamities.

Monthly Allocation of Edible Oil to States

4798. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 11.5 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported during 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the monthly allocation of the edible oil was raised from March to November, 1983 ;

(c) if so, to what extent the quota will be raised during 1984 ;

(d) whether edible oil prices are rising and the imported edible oil is not sufficient to meet the demands and also to reduce the prices ;

(e) the total demands made by the State Governments of the edible oils ; and

(f) to what extent Union Government have met their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir ; during the oil year 1982-83 (November, 82 to October 1983).

(b) Yes, Sir. From April, 1983 the allocation was progressively raised.

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments for Public Distribution System is made on a monthly basis. The allocation from the beginning of the year 1984 has been maintained at substantially high level. It was 69,980 M.Ts. during January, 1984 which was raised to 75,000 M.Ts. during February, 1984 and kept at that level during March, 1984. It is proposed to maintain the allocation to this level so long as the situation so demands.

(d) There was some rise in the price of edible oils during the oil year 1982-83 mainly due to the drought in the oilseed producing States and consequent fall in production of oilseeds. The supply line was maintained by increasing the allocation of imported edible oils for Public Distribution System which had a moderating effect on the prices in the open market.

(e) The total demand made by the State Governments of edible oil is around 14.58 lakh tonnes for the oil year 1983-84 (November, 1983 to October, 1984).

(f) The allocation of imported oil to the States is supplementary in nature and not intended to meet the total demands of the State Governments. The allocation for Public Distribution System to the States is made on a monthly basis, taking into account their demands, the local availability, the stocks with the STC, pace of listing, etc. The allocation already made to the States from November 1983 till March 1984 is about 3.65 lakh M. Ts.

Financial Assistance for Construction Work Under the NREP

4799. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are giving financial assistance for construction of school buildings, community halls, roads and small tanks for irrigation purposes under the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) if so, the details of projects started so far under the said programme during the last two years, in different States ; and

(c) the projects proposed to be started under this Scheme which are still pending for approval of the Central Government, particularly in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under National Rural Employment Programme which is being implemented on 50 to 50 sharing basis, all types of community works in the rural areas including construction of school buildings, community halls, roads and small tanks for irrigation can be undertaken.

(b) A statement indicating different types of assets created under the programme during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is annexed.

(c) Projects under the programme are prepared and approved by the District Rural Development Agencies and are not required to be approved at the Central or State level. As such, there is no question of any project in respect of any state including Orissa pending for approval of the Central Government.

Statement

S. No.	Nature of assets	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Area covered under afforestation and social forestry work on Govt. land	(Hect.)	54,567	1,03,319	1,00,984	32,901
2.	Trees planted	(Nos. lakhs)	—	—	—	1604.95
3.	Drinking water wells community irrigation wells constructed group housing and land development for SCs/STs.	(Nos.)	—	90.423	1,58,971	40,478
4.	Construction of village tanks.	(Nos.)	—	13.709	15,996	5,378

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)
5.	Area benefitted through Minor Irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels and land levelling in the command area of irrigation projects.	(Hects)	3,85,144	1,05,640	1,66,408	14,716
6.	Area benefitted through Soil and water conservation and land reclamation.	(Hects)	2,28,130	1,36,971	37,823	48828
7.	Rural roads constructed/ improved	(Kms)	1,66,463	73,010	1,04,498	23,656
8.	School and Balwadi buildings Panchayat ghars, community centres, drinking water sources for wild animals, cattle ponds, pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery houses bathing and washing platforms etc.	(Nos.)	16,001	21,302	75,402	19,286
9.	Other works	(Nos.)	1,41,539	7,276	15,683	4,751

*based on the information received so far.

Farmers Agro Service Centres

4800. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned some amount for Centrally sponsored schemes for establishment of

farmers agro service centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount sanctioned alongwith the details of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The scheme consists of three
integrated components :-

- (i) Establishment of 1200 Farmers' Agro Service Centres at the rate of 2 centres per block in 600 blocks. They will be primarily custom hiring centres for hiring of improved animal drawn implements, hand tools and a limited number of small machines such as pump-sets, power sprayers and multi-crop thresher.
- (ii) Intensive demonstration of improved animal drawn implements in 600 blocks in approximately 100 districts in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh).
- (iii) Subsidy for sale of improved animal drawn implements and hand tools at the rate of 33-1/3% for marginal farmers, 25% for small farmers and 50% for tribal farmers. While the first two components of the programme will be implemented in 600 blocks in 9 States, this component will also be implemented in additional 300 blocks in the remaining States. The details of the amounts sanctioned to various State Governments are in the Statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned (Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.42
2.	Assam	2.26
3.	Bihar	4.77

4.	Gujarat	0.61
5.	Haryana	0.075
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.146
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.146
8.	Karnataka	0.422
9.	Kerala	3.36
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.07
11.	Maharashtra	6.88
12.	Manipur	0.066
13.	Meghalaya	0.052
14.	Nagaland	0.038
15.	Orissa	5.76
16.	Punjab	0.079
17.	Rajasthan	0.554
18.	Sikkim	0.025
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.053
20.	Tripura	4.58
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6.29
22.	West Bengal	0.918

TOTAL : 50.574

Enforcement of Anti-Usury Laws

4801. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is proposed to strictly enforce the anti-usury laws throughout the country, particularly in Centrally administered States and Union Territories,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The subject of money lending and enforcement of anti-usury laws fall under the jurisdiction of the State Government (vide Entry 30 in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution). The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested from time to time to enforce strictly the anti-usury laws and laws relating to money lending.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा
3(3) का क्रियान्वयन

4802. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या प्राचीन विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मदों को देश के "क", "ख" और "ग", तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए, द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय तथा "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्र के राज्यों में स्थित उसके विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में वर्ष 1981-82 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राजभाषा, अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी 14 मदों संबंधी कार्य को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

प्राचीन विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (31.12.83) तक के वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के अधिन द्विभाषी रूप में जारी किये गये दस्तावेजों की क्षेत्रवार प्रतिशतता को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्राधीन कोई अधीनस्थ कार्यालय अथवा उपक्रम नहीं है ।

(ग) व (घ) मंत्रालय (मुख्य) द्वारा राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के प्रावधानों की पूरी तरह से अनुपालना की जा रही है । जहां तक सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों का संबंध है, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) से संबंधित काम-काज को शत-प्रतिशत करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयां पर्याप्त हिन्दी स्टाफ की उपलब्धता, हिन्दी में कार्य करने हेतु प्रशिक्षण आदि से संबंधित है । तथापि, मंत्रालयों के सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी स्वरूप के कार्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के प्रावधानों की अनुपालना करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

क्रम सं०	कार्यालय	क्षेत्र	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के अधीन द्विभागी रूप में जारी किये गये दस्तावेजों की प्रतिशतता		
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (31.12.83 तक)
1.	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	“क”	99.9 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत
2.	सम्बद्ध कार्यालय	“क”	81.2 प्रतिशत	71.5 प्रतिशत	95.5 प्रतिशत
		“ख”	5.6 प्रतिशत	3.7 प्रतिशत	22.2 प्रतिशत (30.9.83 तक)
		“ग”*	—	—	—

*“ग” क्षेत्र में कोई सम्बद्ध कार्यालय नहीं है।

Resettlement of Bombay Slum Dwellers

4803. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Habitat India has offered to share the task of resettling of Bombay slum dwellers;

(b) if so, what is 'Habitat India' and what has been its past experience in the field of constructing cheap houses;

(c) what would be the cost of housing programme 'Habitaway' for about eight lakh families;

(d) has the scheme been approved by the Finance Minister;

(e) if so, has he directed Reserve Bank, L.I.C. and Maharashtra Housing Development Corporations to give loans to the scheme; and

(f) if so, what are the terms and conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Delay in Completion of MGD Shahdara Water Treatment Plant

4804 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item published in 'India Express' dated 17 February, 1984 regarding the delay in completion of 100 MGD Shahdara Water treatment plant;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that subcontractors of National Building Construction Corporation have been deliberately going slow with the supply of material because of non-payment by the NBCC; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in the matter to ensure early completion of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The full details are shown in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) There has been no deliberate delay by the NBCC in payment. But the NBCC has been facing financial stringency. In order to ensure early completion of the project, the Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to NBCC.

Statement

The National Building Construction Corporation who are the contractors for executing the 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Shahdara, Delhi have reported that they have not delayed payment to the sub-contractors M/s Candy Filters (India) Ltd. As regards the other sub-contractors M/s Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Ltd. it has been stated that the equipment supplied by them has developed some defects on account of which it has become necessary to replace some parts. The NBCC has further reported that due to the tight financial position of the Corporation some minor bills of some agencies could not be cleared by them. But this is not affecting the progress of the work.

There had been some initial slippages in the construction of the project due to (i) shortage of cement (ii) land not being available due to encroachments (iii) delay in procuring the equipment and (iv) tight ways and means position of NBCC.

The project was awarded by MCD to NBCC with the date of start as 15.9.80 and

date of completion as 14.3.83. The 25 MGD unit has already been commissioned in February 1984. Another 50 MGD unit is practically ready except for minor items of work. According to the NBCC, the entire project is likely to be completed during 1984-85.

Implementation of RLEGP

4805. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all State Government are implementing the 'Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme' announced by the Prime Minister on 15 August, 1983;

(b) if so, give details in respect of total number of persons employed, total number of days, expenditure booked and quantity of foodgrains distributed in each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government are not implementing this scheme with a fear that the State Government scheme of Rs. 2 per kg. rice may become unpopular as beneficiary under this scheme gets one Kg. of rice for Rs. 1.85;

(d) if so, whether any State Government can deprive the people from the benefits of the Central schemes; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto and how central Government are going to implement their schemes to reach the people in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the state/Union Territory Governments are required to prepare specific projects for approval and sanction by the Central Sanctioning Committee on National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Up to date some projects in respect of all the States

excluding Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Lakshadweep have been approved by the Central Committee on NREP/RLRGP.

(b) Information regarding the total number of persons employed, total number of days, expenditure booked and quantity of foodgrains distributed in each State has not been received as the programme has recently commenced.

(c) to (e) The Andhra Pradesh Government had submitted 2 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 7833.78 lakhs for sanction under this Programme. These have been sanctioned by the Central Committee on RLEGP in its meeting dated 24th January, 1984. An amount of Rs. 990.0 lakhs has also been released to the State Government on 3rd February, 1984. In addition, 6000 metric tons of rice have been released to the State Government on 14th February, 1984. The progress report regarding implementation will be received after March, 1984.

Outstanding Rent Dues Against Ex-Ministers/Ex-MPs.

4806. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of rent outstanding as on 1 March, 1984 against the ex-Ministers/ex-M.Ps. for occupying Government accommodation in the capital even after they ceased to be Ministers or Members;

(b) which of the ex-Ministers and Members are in occupation of the Government accommodation even now and the particulars of the accommodation held by them; and

(c) in which cases the bungalows occupied by these persons have been taken over either by the State Governments in which they hold offices such as Governor in the Central Government Public Undertakings and the rent charged from these Governments or Public Undertaking for each of the bungalows etc. and the period of lease and other terms and conditions regulating the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Strike in Aralam Farm in Kerala

4807. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of Aralam Farm in Kerala had gone on token strike on 6 August, 1983;

(b) what are the demands raised by the workers;

(c) the steps Government have taken to redress their grievances and the demands conceded by Government; and

(d) if none of the demands have been conceded the reasons for not taking any steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands raised by the Workers are as follows :-

1. Educational Facilities to the Children, of the workers.
2. Appointment of daily paid workers to various posts in relaxation of educational qualifications and experience.
3. Increase of wages.
4. Regularisation of daily paid workers.
4. Payment of bonus at the rate of 15%.
6. Accommodation to workers.

(c) and (d) The Aralam Farm in Kerala is managed by the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. The Corporation

has agreed to (i) provide educational facilities to the children of workers, (ii) relax qualifications for appointment to various posts in the Corporation in deserving cases, (iii) pay Rs. 1/- over and above the wages, being fixed by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act, and Aralam Farm and (iv) regularise the daily paid workers, depending upon the availability of work throughout the year. The Corporation is paying Bonus to its workers according to the provisions contained in Payment of Bonus Act and efforts are also made to provide accommodation to workers, as far as possible.

Central Assistance for Development of Forests in Orissa

4808. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given for the development of forests in Orissa State during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the amount utilised in the State during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of funds the progress of development of forests is hampered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Central assistance released and amount utilised by Orissa State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount released	Amount utilised
1982-83	56.88	54.42
1983-84	56.65	60.00

(anticipated)

- (c) No. Sir.
(d) Does not arise.

Grants to Orissa for Development Project

4809. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grant-in-aid released to State Government of Orissa by Central Government in shape of block loans for various development projects during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) whether it is a fact that grants allotted for different irrigation and flood control projects have not been utilised fully ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof and what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM
NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The details of central
assistance released to the State Government
of Orissa during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as
under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1982-83

1. Central Assistance for State Plan

	Loan	Grant	Total
(a) Normal Plan	9133.152	3914.208	13047.360
(b) Externally aided Projects.	1041.98	446.57	1488.55
2. (i) Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities	1405.27	805.27	2210.54
(ii) Non-Plan grant	—	12158.15	12158.15

1986-84

(a) Normal Plan	9707.845	4160.505	13868.350
(b) Advance Plan assistance/for natural calamities.	910.00	390.00	1300.00
(c) Non-Plan grant	—	1500.00	1500.00

In addition to the above, Central Loan Assistance to the following schemes has been provided by the Ministry of Irrigation :-

	(Rs. Lakhs)	
	1982-83	1983-84
Flood Control component of Rengali Project	385	300
Eight Flood Control Schemes	—	20

Further, the Ministry of Rehabilitation have released as grant-in-aid to the Government of Orissa towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by them on Potteru Irrigation Project Rs. 7 crores each for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(b) and (c) Where the Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and block grants it is not tied to any individual scheme or sector of development. The State Government fund the projects/Schemes in accordance with their own priorities for development. The loan assistance to Flood Control Component of Rengali Project and to other flood control schemes is released only after ascertaining the progress and also the possibility of full utilisation by the State Government. The payments made to the Government of Orissa as grant-in-aid for Potteru Irrigation Project are in the shape of reimbursement of expenditure already incurred by them.

**Financial Assistance to Orissa for
Implementation of Land Reforms
Schemes**

4810. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to Orissa during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 so far for implementing the land reform scheme in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Under the scheme for financial assistance to the allottees of ceiling surplus land Rs. 11,33,879 and Rs. 9,21,021 were given to Orissa for 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto February, 1984) respectively.

Production and Export of Basmati Rice

4811. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of Basmati rice were exported to USSR and Middle East ;

(b) if so, what was the total production of this variety of rice during the period 1981-82 ; and

(c) whether Government have been giving incentives to farmers to produce this variety of rice and neglecting popular cheap variety for consumption of countrymen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No separate figures for Basmati rice production are collected by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) No, Sir.

**Provision of House Sites Cum-Construction
Assistance to the Rural Poor**

4812. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given greater emphasis for providing house sites and construction assistance to the rural poor and improving the environment of slums ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in the current plan period so far ; and

(c) the details of the financial allocation proposed to be made for the above purpose in 1984-85 Financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sixth Plan envisages to provide house-sites to 68 lakh families and construction assistance to 36 lakh families in the rural areas. The sixth Five Year Plan also envisages to cover 100 lakh slum dwellers.

(c) Both the schemes are in the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme and the Central Government provides block loans and block grants to States/ Union Territories.

Irrigation Schemes of Rajasthan pending Approval

4813. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major and medium schemes separately of Rajasthan district that are pending with Central Water Commission ; and

(b) the time by which the clearance is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan have submitted project reports of 8 major and 12 medium irrigation schemes to Central Water Commission for technical examination and obtaining acceptance of the Planning Commission.

The districtwise break-down of these schemes are as under :-

	Major	Medium
1) Bundi	1	1
2) Sirohi	—	1
3) Jhalawar	1	3
4) Kota	—	5
5) Sawai Madhopur	1	1
6) Bhilwara	1	—
7) Ganganagar	1	—
8) Jaloxe	—	1
9) Chittorgarh	1	—
10) Benefitting Kota Bundi and Sawai Madhopur	1	—
11) Benefitting tonk Bundi, Sawai Madhopur	1	—
	8	12

Final acceptance depends on the speed with which the State complies to the comments of Central Water Commission/Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and intimates the concurrence of State Finance Department for funding of the projects in the Plans.

FCI Godown at Dungarpur

4814. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been received by FCI in regard to providing godown at tribal district of Dungarpur ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which this case stands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has taken steps to construct a storage godown with a capacity of 1,800 tonnes initially, at Dungarpur which is considered sufficient to meet the requirement. The Food Corporation of India therefore does not consider it necessary to construct any storage capacity there.

Allotment of Flats/Houses to SC/ST Members

4815. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses/flats allotted by D.D.A. to members of SC/ST during last five years in Delhi, year-wise and category-wise ;

(b) the reservation of flats to SC/ST members, separately, in D.D.A. Registration; and

(c) the shortfall in each category of SC/ST during the last five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The allotment made to the members of SC/ST during the last five years is as under :

General Housing Scheme :

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
MIG	49	25	14	37	7
LIG	99	19	130	122	18
JANTA	249	403	272	359	106

New Pattern Scheme—1979 (Hudco)

MIG	—	—	216	130	834
LIG	—	—	246	899	944
JANTA	—	—	822	1166	681

Self Financing Scheme

	31	22	29	71	191
--	----	----	----	----	-----

No category-wise record is maintained in S.F.S.

(b) There is no reservation for SC/ST at the time of registration. 25% flats are reserved for them at the time of allotment/allocation.

(c) There is no shortfall. All the members of SC/ST who got themselves registered with DDA and applied as and when applications were invited, were allotted flats provided they had been successful in the draw of lot.

Progress of Narmada Project

4816, SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction work of Narmada Project was started ;

(h) what is the target fixed for the completion of the Project ;

(c) whether it is a fact that progress of construction of Narmada Project is very slow ;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons therefor ; and

(e) what steps are being taken for completing the Project within the prescribed time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The reference is presumably to the Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat. The works on the construction of this project were taken up in 1980.

(b) The Sardar Sarovar Project including its Canal System is programmed to be completed in a period of 17 years with 1981-82 as the base year i.e. by 1998-99.

(c) to (e) The progress of works on the project has so far been satisfactory, keeping in view the funds the Government of Gujarat could provide for the execution of this new major project.

The Sardar Sarovar Project has been posed for World Bank assistance. The Project has since been appraised by the teams of the Bank and is in an advanced stage of final negotiation. In order to expedite the construction of the project, the State has created a separate department called Narmada Development Department.

Tubewells Installed in Gujarat

4817, SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells installed in each district of Gujarat State for irrigation purposes during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the number of tube wells installed in Adivasi Area which is most backward in regard to irrigation facility ; and

(c) what is the Government's policy for providing irrigation facilities such as the wells, river uplift project etc. during the

year 1984-85 in Gujarat State and the assistance given by the Centre for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :
(a) and (b) Tubewells for Irrigation purposes are installed by the State Government of Gujarat under their Minor Irrigation Programme and also by the private farmers. According to the available information, the number of Government tubewells installed in the State in the last three years is as under :-

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
259	225	(likely) 350

Districtwise information as well as Tubewells installed specifically in Adivasi area is not available. However, total number of tubewells installed both Government and private for Irrigation upto 1982 is 8862 Nos. Districtwise information is given in the Statement.

(c) The proposed Programme of State Government for 1984-85 envisages completion of on-going tubewells and construction of new tubewells. The details are given as under :-

Item	Amount proposed in the annual Plan 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)
On going Programme	
1. Completion of 100 Nos. on-going tubewells New Programme	30.0

2. 150 Nos. new tubewells (NABARD Scheme)	102.0
3. Backward area and Khakharia Tappa special tubewells 40 Nos.	80.0
4. Redrilling of tubewells Mehsana district and other than Mehsana district (20 TWs)	34.0

Under the Constitution 'Water' is a state subject. As such installation of tubewells and river lift projects wherever feasible is taken up by the State Government of Gujarat under their Minor Irrigation Programme. The State Government encourages taking up of Cooperative Lift Irrigation schemes through societies for which financial assistance to the tune of 45% of the total project cost is given as subsidy. In the case of tribal farmers this subsidy is 75%. Central Government gives block loans and grants to the State Governments which are not related to any specific project or sector of development. However, to assist the small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production in the county, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned during 1983-84. This will be shared equally between the Centre and States. Under this scheme out of an average outlay of Rs. 5.0 lakhs per block, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be spent on subsidy to small and marginal farmers on IRD pattern for taking up Minor Irrigation works like construction of dugwells, shallow tubewells or filter points, boring and deepening of wells, purchase of pumpsets etc. including Community Schemes.

Statement

Total No. of tubewells till 1982

District	Total No. of private Tubewells	Total No. of Govt. Tubewells	Total No. of GWRD* Tubewells	of Grand Total
Ahmedabad	553	169	162	894
Banaskantha	376	106	755	1237
Baroda	104	58	343	505
Bulsar	11	—	—	11
Broach	61	45	375	481
Kaira	211	113	618	942
Mehsana	3199	413	277	3409
Panchmahal	—	1	—	1
Sabarkantha	159	31	54	244
Surat	15	—	—	15
Amreli	—	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	12	—	—	12
Jamnagar	—	—	—	—
Junagarh	4	—	—	4
Kutch	100	65	190	355
Rajkot	6	—	—	6
Sondranagar	18	2	100	120
Gandhinagar	54	72	—	126
Dang	—	—	—	—
	4883	1105	2874	8862

* = Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd.

Molasses Feeding at ICAR Institute, Bareilly

4818. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether molasses feeding at ICAR institute in Bareilly lead to malpractices in procurement, storage and its transportation etc Vis-a-vis its excess feeding to costly crossbred cattle between 1980 to 1982 but

responsibility has not yet been fixed on those accountable;

(b) the year-wise quantity of molasses procured, its value and cost with mode of transporting, schedule of use, monthly consumption rate vis-a-vis corresponding milk produced and animals milked;

(c) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was instituted; if so, the particulars of

enquiry officer, period of enquiry, findings and action taken, if not the reason thereof and what punitive steps have been taken against alleged institute and ICAR head-quarter officials; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a judicial committee to probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The supplies of molasses at the Institute were obtained against the permits issued by the Excise Commissioner UP Government and the same was transported in tankers from the Sugar Factory at Bareilly to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute Campus, Izatnagar. A pseudonymous complaint was received in March 1981 making allegations of mal-practices in procurement, storage and its transportation during 1978-79/1979-80. That complaint, however, did not contain any allegation with regard to the excessive feeding of molasses to costly cross-bred cattle between 1980-82.

(b) (1) The year-wise, 1980-82, quantity of molasses procured, its value and cost with mode of transport is given in Statement I for the period from 1980-82.

(2) The monthly consumption of molasses, milk produced and number of animals in milo/day is given in Statement II.

The feeding of molasses to animals was ad-libitum.

(c) The Audit Party from toe office of AGUP, Allahabad while auditing the accounts of this institute for the year 2979-80 examined the relevant records regarding procurement of molasses in between the period February-March, 1980, which were made available to them by the Officer Incharge, LPR (C&B). After having seen those records and the replies to their Audit Note furnished by the Officer Incharge, LPR, the Audit Party did not consider the mater worth for including in their final Audit Report for the year 1979-80 and therefore dropped the matter. In the absence of any direct or collectoral evidence to substantiate the allegations, it was therefore not considered necessary to hold an enquiry.

Statement I

Year	Balance (qtls.)	Purchased (qtls.)	Consumed (qtls.)	Rate/** (qtls.) (Rs.)	Rate of tranport/ (qtls.) (Rs.)	Mode of transport/ charges of	Cost of molasses exclusive of transport (Rs.)
1980	311.00	2432.50	2583.50	7.32	3.50 1 & 2 3.75 Drum (From.HR. Sugar Factory, Bareilly)	Truck-tanker	17802.25
1981	160.00	9.00*	169.00	—	—	—	—
1982	NIL	5842.20	5806.15	9.15	7.25	Truck-tanker (From Tilhar)	53124.90

* Transferred from Feed Technology Unit.

** Inclusive of all taxes.

1. for 2000 qtls.

2. for 1000qtls.

Statement II

Monthly Consumption of Molasses, Total Milk Produced and Average Number of Cows in Milk

Month	Molasses consumed (qtls.)	1980 Cows in milk produced (kg.)	Molasses consumed (qtls.)	1981 Milk produced (kg.)	Cows in milk	Molasses consumed (qtls.)	1982 Milk produced (kg.)	Cows in milk
January	287.00	67449.0	159.00	71826.1	371	—	77793.0	353
February	400.00	63066.6	7.00	64557.5	379	—	69869.7	356
March	475.00	69568.4	—	68048.8	388	—	76270.7	358
April	232.00	66885.4	3.00	63690.0	383	475.15	68837.7	371
May	492.00	71984.6	—	65240.0	377	1291.00	74507.0	385
June	76.00	60981.6	—	59528.5	376	1286.00	64889.0	385
July	8.00	56032.2	—	54657.7	326	1182.00	63760.8	383
August	—	51406.0	—	51761.0	315	577.00	60334.3	379
September	96.50	47987.8	—	51815.8	327	385.00	56673.3	378
October	235.00	46855.7	—	55720.8	335	314.00	59276.1	366
November	88.00	52521.2	—	59151.3	334	160.00	53803.1	378
December	193.50	59072.7	—	66542.9	338	154.00	59386.9	381

**Water Management Scheme in Palghat,
Kerala**

4819. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to
start a water management scheme and set
up a sub-station of National Agricultural
Research Project in Palghat, Kerala under
the ICAR:

(b) if so, the reason why these have not
been set up so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to set them up
without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.
The proposal was duly considered and
already sanctioned by the ICAR with effect
from 28th February, 1983 with an outlay of
Rs.21.72 lakhs for implementation by the
Kerala Agricultural University. The project,
as sanctioned, envisaged the establishment
of a new sub-station at Eruthampathi in
palghat district in addition to taking up
water management work at the existing
Chalakydy, Thumbermuzhi and Alathur
stations.

(b) and (c) Adequate land facilities had
to be acquired by the Kerala Agricultural
University at Eruthampathi, the station to
be newly established in Palghat district.
Efforts to acquire the same are underway.
This component of the project would be
implemented as soon as land becomes avail-
able to the Kerala Agricultural University.

**ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
परिवारों को ऋण**

4820. श्री राम-लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण
विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन-
यापन करने वाले परिवारों को ग्रामीण विकास
कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का
कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों की राज्य-
वार संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें अब तक ऋण
दिये गये हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी
घनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में
दिये गये ऋण संबंधी स्थिति क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) भारत सरकार
समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम नामक एक
कार्यक्रम पहले से ही कार्यान्वित कर रही है
जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से नीचे
बसर कर रहे लक्षित वर्ग के परिवारों को
उपदान तथा ऋण दिए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ग) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के
अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में दिए
गए ऋण निम्नलिखित हैं :-

वर्ष	वितरित किए गए आवधिक ऋण (लाख रुपये में)
1981-82	225.00
1982-83	412.00
1983-84	313.46

(फरवरी, 1984 तक)

विबरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	सहायता प्राप्त लाभभोगियों की संख्या	वितरित किया गया आवधिक ऋण (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	690112	13788.72
2.	असम	82044	1290.66
3.	बिहार	891153	12118.82
4.	गुजरात	395382	6062.56
5.	हरियाणा	285831	2574.03
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	128722	1294.81
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	72481	1100.12
8.	कर्नाटक	330222	6842.83
9.	केरल	304718	6286.46
10-	मध्य प्रदेश	779731	16421.71
11.	महाराष्ट्र	472191	11009.40
12.	मणिपुर	14753	3.59
13.	मेघालय	18769	—
14.	नागालैण्ड	29286	—
15.	उड़ीसा	491569	7198.31
16.	पंजाब	248663	4039.68
17.	राजस्थान	387661	7539.93
18.	सिक्किम	3449	14.24
19.	तामिलनाडु	885111	13989.83
20.	त्रिपुरा	30274	579.03
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2094126	32528.53

1	2	3	4
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	200360	1773.95
23.	अदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	73	—
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22342	—
25.	चंडीगढ़	405	—
26.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	249	4.48
27.	दिल्ली	9628	221.75
28.	गोआ, दमन और दीव	16992	314.34
29.	लक्षद्वीप	312	—
30.	मिजोरम	4169	—
31.	पांडिचेरी	4834	4.40
		88,95,612	1470,62.18

सीतापुर के किसानों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

4821 : श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर भारत के सीतापुर और हरदोई जिलों में मूंग-फली की अधिकतम उपज को देखते हुए वहां के किसानों को रियायती दरों पर फास्फेटिक उर्वरक और जिप्सम देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सप्लाई कितने समय में कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना की विशेष परियोजनाओं के तहत लाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रों में

किसानों को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली फास्फेटिक उर्वरक तथा जिप्सम पर राज सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। मूंगफली संबंधी विशेष परियोजना के अंतर्गत आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, उड़ीसा, तामिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र के राज्य लिए गए हैं। फिर भी, उत्तर प्रदेश में मूंग-फली विकास कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना के सघन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। सघन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम में फास्फेटिक उर्वरक तथा जिप्सम पर राज सहायता की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथापि, 1984-85 में बीज तथा उर्वरकों के मिनीकिटों को सघन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत मुहैया करने का प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सीतापुर और हरदोई जिले मूंगफली उत्पादन के लिए सक्षम हैं। इन जिलों को 1984-85 के दौरान सघन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Achievement in DPAP

3822. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy
shortfall has been noticed in achieving the
physical targets of the Drought Prone
Area Programme during 1979-80, 1980-81;

(b) whether Government are satisfied
with performance during 1981-82, 1982-83;
and

(c) if so, the steps Government have
decided to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b)
Shortfalls in the achievements of targets
have been mainly noticed in certain sectors
such as crop husbandry, irrigation, cattle
and dairy development during 1979-80 to
1982-83. The shortfalls were mainly due to
the unprecedented drought conditions pre-
vailing in some of these areas, non-availa-
bility of adequate credit facilities and con-
struction material, delay in the acquisition
of land for construction of irrigation works,
pre-occupation of the executing agencies
with implementation of beneficiary oriented
schemes etc.

(c) The performance of this pro-
gramme is by and large, satisfactory having
regard to the order of investment made so
far. Its implementation is constantly being
reviewed with the concerned State Govern-
ments. The State Governments are advised
to take corrective steps, whenever neces-
sary.

**Encouragement to Sportsmen in Rural
Areas**

4823. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the
Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sportsmen
of rural areas are deprived of taking part in

various sports events and as such India is
deprived of good sportsmen ;

(b) what are the incentives or encourage-
ments being given to attract sportsmen in
rural areas ; and

(c) the details regarding the various
sports events in which sportsmen are paid
for taking part therein and what is the
position of different Indian sportsmen in
this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI
ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Government gives
financial assistance to the State Govern-
ments for organising competitions at Block
District and State levels under the All,
India Rural Sports Programme. Under
the Sports Talent Search Scholarships
Scheme, students who are talented in sports
including students from rural areas, are
eligible for award of scholarships. The
Central Govt. also renders financial
assistance under the Scheme of Grants to
State Sports Councils for establishment of
Rural Sports Centres.

(c) Government does not pay any
amount to sportsmen for taking part in
any sports event.

**समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम से लाभान्वित
व्यक्तियों की आय में वृद्धि**

4824. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(ख) क्या समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य-
क्रम से लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की आय में कोई
वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में झाबुआ
जिले के लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की आय में वृद्धि
की दर क्या है;

(ग) यदि कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कारणों को सुनिश्चित करने के कोई प्रभावशाली तरीके अपनाये हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस कार्यक्रम में पाई गई, कमियों को दूर करने के लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये कुछेक अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभभोगियों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में किये गये किसी विशिष्ट अध्ययन के बारे में भारत सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) से (च) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिवारों को दिया गया लाभ

4825. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे विकास खण्डों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें समन्वित

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 600 परिवारों को लाभ दिया गया है;

(ख) उन राज्यों तथा जिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिकतम लाभ दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में 600 परिवारों को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभ पहुंचाया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष 600 परिवारों को सहायता दी जाती है, मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों के सभी खंडों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सहाय्यित परिवारों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। मध्य प्रदेश में लक्ष्य के मुकाबले में सहायता प्राप्त परिवारों की प्रतिशतता लगभग 94.6 प्रतिशत बनती है। खण्ड-वार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों पर बल दिया गया है कि वे पूरे लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करें।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	खण्डों की संख्या	प्रति वर्ष प्रति खण्ड 600 परिवारों की दर से लक्ष्य	सहायता प्राप्त परिवारों की संख्या
1.	1980-81	458	274800	234000
2.	1981-82	458	274800	231861
3.	1982-83	458	274800	313870
		1374	824400	79731 (946 प्रतिशत)

Decision to Set up Stadia at District and Block Levels

4826. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of **SPORTS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or Sports Authority of India have decided to set up stadia at District and Block levels in the country with or without any contributions from the States/Sports or Rural Welfare/Development Associations ;

(b) if so, the pattern of financing such projects ;

(c) whether any such stadia have since been constructed/sanctioned under the new Scheme ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, whether any such projects would be taken up during the year 1984-85 and if so, the allocations, State-wise, for this purpose ?

• **THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT)** : (a) to (e) While no decision to set up stadia exclusively at the district and block levels has been taken or

a new scheme for the purpose launched, the Central Government already has a scheme of grants to State Sports Councils under which it supplements efforts of the State Governments by extending financial assistance for construction of stadia. Sports being State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to construct stadia within their jurisdiction. However, Central assistance is admissible for construction of stadia on sharing basis upto Rs. lakh. In hilly areas, Central assistance is admissible on the basis of 75 per cent of estimated expenditure limited to Rs. 2.5 lakhs. No State-wise allocation of funds exists under the scheme. As per information available, sports stadia already exist in 116 districts of the country.

Progress of Operation Flood-II in Madhya Pradesh

4827. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved by the National Dairy Development Board under Operation Flood-II Milk Scheme in Madhya Pradesh State till 1983 ;

(b) the targets fixed and areas identified for development during 1984 and 1985 ;

(c) how many (i) Pasturising chilling plants (ii) Dairy Corporation (iii) milk collecting centres have been started in district Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) how many veterinary centres have been established district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Progress achieved till December, 1983 is as under :-

- (i) Dairy Cooperative Societies : 1202 Organised
- (ii) Number of farmer members : 68,000
- (iii) Quantity of milk procured : 2,48,000 Kgs. per day

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha are not covered under the Operation Flood-II Programme.

(d) In view of reply given to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Cases of Breach under Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act 1956

4828. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of breach of Section 3 of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1956 were reported or detected by the authorities concerned in all States (including Union Territories) to Government till December, 1979;

(b) the nature of breach and the action taken against the defaulters;

(c) how many of these were detected by Ministries or other concerned departments

and police Department and reported by the public or individuals; and

(d) in how many of those cases was the breach committed in regard to National Flag, National Emblem and Pictorial Representation or names of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, President of India, Prime Minister of India, Parliament House, Ashoka Chakra or Dharma Chakra, State Legislature Houses, Supreme Court and High Court of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Launch Operation Flood II in All States

4829. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch operation Flood-II programme in all the States and Union Territories;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the States and Union Territories have not been covered under the above Programme so far;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing Operation Flood-II Programme in those States and Union Territories which have not been covered under the programme so far;

(d) the names of the States and Union Territories where such programme has been started; and

(e) the details of the coverage made under the above programme in the States and Union Territories where it has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) It is proposed to cover 22 States and 4

Union Territories under Operation Flood II programme, the details of which are as follows :

Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu, Andaman Nicobar, Pondicherry and Mizoram.

(c) The Operation Flood II will cover about 155 milkshed districts identified by

the National Commission on Agriculture on the basis of their potential for milk for a modern dairy industry.

(d) Till December, 1983, the field programme has been initiated in all the States and Union Territories covered under Operation Flood II except Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

(e) A statement indicating the physical progress of some of the important components of the programme achieved upto December, 1983 is attached.

Statement showing achievement of physical progress under Operation Flood II upto 31.12.83.

Statement

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement upto December, 1983
1.	Societies organised (,000)	23.32
2.	Coverage of milksheds	92
3.	Farmer members (Lakhs)	25.23
4.	Rural dairy processing capacities (LLPD)	55.74
5.	Milk procurement (Average LKPD)	49.10 (December, '83)
6.	Cattle feed compounding (Capacity MT/day)	2455
7.	No. of societies under A.I.	5058
8.	No. of A.I. done (Annual in 000's)	487.35 (April '83-Dec. '83)
9.	No. of female calves born ('000)	68.42 (April '83-Dec. '83)
10.	Milk marketed in Class I cities & smaller towns (LLPD) Average.	11.35 (December, 1983)
11.	Milk marketed by metro dairies (1 LPD) Average.	37.69
12.	Metro dairy capacity (LLPD)	35

Note : All figures are cumulative except when mentioned otherwise.

LLPD : Lakh litres per day.

LKPD : Lakh kilograms per day.

**Low Productivity due to Acidity of
Soil in Orissa**

4830. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
that large areas of high land in the State
Orissa suffer from low productivity due to
the high acidity of soil;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the
Centre to save those lands from high acidity
and to increase productivity; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Soils in
large areas of high land in the State of
Orissa suffer from high acidity.

(b) and (c) A Centrally Sponsored
Scheme on Reclamation of Acid Soils in
compact areas was in operation in the State
of Orissa from 1976-77 to 1978-79. This
scheme was transferred to State sector from
1979-80 as per recommendations of National
Development Council. Central assistance
of Rs. 16.37 lakh was provided during these
three years. Further, the Government of
India provided a special relief grant of Rs.
75 lakh for reclamation work in the last
four financial years beginning from
1980-81.

वन अधिनियम के अधीन पाटली बगड-गण-नाथ
मोटर मार्ग के निर्माण के लिए अनुमति

4831. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वन अधिनियम के अधीन पाटली
बगड-गणनाथ मोटर मार्ग के निर्माण के लिये
उनके मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने संबंधी
प्रस्ताव पहली बार किस तारीख को प्राप्त हुआ
था ;

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव को आवश्यक स्वीकृति
देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति
दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र
मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से दो
प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे पहला प्रस्ताव 16.8.1982
को प्राप्त हुआ था और केन्द्रीय सरकार
की मंजूरी 23.4.1983 को राज्य सरकार को
भेजी गयी थी। दूसरा प्रस्ताव 10.11.1983
को प्राप्त हुआ, जो बिलकुल अछूरा था इसलिए
उस पर अपेक्षित जानकारी प्रस्तुत करने के
लिए राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है।
इस मामले पर निर्णय तभी लिया जा सकता है
है जब राज्य सरकार पूरा विवरण भेज दे

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि उत्पादन मंडियां

4832. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण
विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय कृषि
उत्पादन मंडियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा
कितनी मंडियों के निर्माण का कार्य चल रहा
है;

(ख) इन मंडी स्थलों के निर्माण के लिए
इस वर्ष कितनी विदेशी सहायता मिलने की
संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इन मंडी स्थलों पर निर्माण
कार्य की प्रगति संतोषजनक है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो निर्माण कार्य की
गति तेज करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा
राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली आवश्यक
सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख
दी जाएगी।

प्रत्येक जिले में स्टेडियम का निर्माण

4833. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी योजना अवधि के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक स्टेडियम का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) देश के कुल कितने जिलों में खेलों के लिए स्टेडियम हैं तथा साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ स्टेडियमों की व्यवस्था की गयी है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ भविष्य में स्टेडियमों का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और इस कार्य पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने की स्थिति अभी नहीं आयी है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पहले ही, राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान की एक योजना चला रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत ये स्टेडियमों के निर्माण, जो अन्य स्थानों के साथ-साथ, जिलों में भी हो सकता है, के लिए सहायता प्रदान करके, राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

(ख) गत वर्ष राज्यों से एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार देश के 116 जिलों में खेल स्टेडियम विद्यमान हैं जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 11 जिले, अर्थात् लखनऊ, वाराणसी, मेरठ, झांसी, बरेली, आगरा इलाहाबाद, बिजनौर, गोरखपुर, गाजीपुर और पिथौरागढ़ भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से, उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी जिले में स्टेडियम निर्माण हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने संबंधी कोई भी प्रस्ताव, राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान देने की योजना

के अन्तर्गत, 1983-84 के दौरान, प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

राजस्थान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

4834. प्रो० निर्मला शक्तावत : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के दक्षिण पूर्वी भाग में मुख्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कार्य चल रहा है;

(ख) चित्तौड़गढ़ और कोटा जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर निकट भविष्य में मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) संभवतः राजस्थान के दक्षिण-पूर्वी भाग में चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा कोटा जिलों का जिक्र किया गया है। इन दोनों जिलों को लाभ देने वाली छठी योजना की निर्माणाधीन और नई स्कीमों का व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :-

क्रम सं. परियोजना का नाम लाभान्वित जिला

क्रं छठी योजना की निर्माणाधीन स्कीमें

बृहद

1. चम्बल मध्यम	कोटा
2. बागोन अपवर्तन	चित्तौड़गढ़
3. बस्सी	चित्तौड़गढ़
4. गोसुन्डा	चित्तौड़गढ़

ख.	छठी योजना की नई स्कीमें बृहद	
1.	चम्बल लिफ्ट स्कीम	कोटा
6.	कोटा बराज को ऊँचा करना	कोटा
7.	जवाहर सागर	कोटा
क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लाभान्वित जिला मध्यम
8.	बिनास कोटा	कोटा
५.	मावन भादों	कोटा

(क) और (ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने इन दोनों जिलों को लाभ देने वाली एक नई बृहद तथा 5 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें ~~द्वि~~न्द्रीय जल आयोग को तकनीकी जांच करने तथा योजना आयोग को अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तुत की हैं। ये नई स्कीमें निम्नलिखित हैं :

क्र. सं.	स्कीम का नाम	लाभान्वित जिला
क.	बृहद स्कीमें	
1.	गंभीर नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण	चित्तौड़गढ़
ख.	मध्यम स्कीमें	
1.	बरनी सिंचाई	कोटा
2.	लहासी सिंचाउ	कोटा
3.	बेधाली सिंचाई	कोटा
4.	चाकेन सिंचाई	कोटा
5.	अलनिया सिंचाई का आधुनिकीकरण	कोटा

सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है। राज्य के किसी भाग को लाभ देने के लिए नई स्कीमों

से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण, अन्वेषण तथा परियोजना रिपोर्टों को तैयार करना और क्रियान्वित करना पूर्ण रूप से राज्य सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है। केन्द्र को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि राजस्थान सरकार उपर्युक्त दोनों जिलों को लाभ देने वाली कोई अन्य स्कीमें तैयार कर रही है या नहीं।

**Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh
for Drought Relief Measures**

4835. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released by Central Government to Andhra Pradesh Government for drought relief measures during the current financial year;

(b) whether Government have recently request for more funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Against a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 28.26 crores sanctioned for drought relief for the year 1983-84, Rs. 25 crores have been released so far to the State Government in the current financial year.

(b) and (c) The amount that remains to be released, on the basis of information available, is Rs. 1.18 crores. This amount can be released, when the State Government furnishes certain information sought for by Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

**Scarcity of Quality Seeds of Oil-
Seeds, Pulses and Vegetables**

4836. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of scarcity of quality seeds of oilseeds, pulses and vegetable in the country.

(b) if so, the seeds output at present and the expected increase in 1983-84 ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian seeds are in great demand in several countries of the world; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been some shortages of quality seeds of some varieties of oilseeds, pulses and vegetables in the country.

(b) The quality seeds production of oilseeds, pulses and vegetables during 1982-83 and 1983-84 and expected increase is indicated below :

Crops	1982-83 (In Qtls.)	1983-84 (Anticipated in Qtls.)	Expected increase over 1982-83
Oilseeds	164,899	598,688	263.06 (%)
Pulses	207,373	257,265	24.06
Vegetables*	8,664	22,000	153.92

Note : * Seed Production by NSC only.

(c) Yes, Sir. There have been demands of cereals pulses and vegetables from countries indicated below :

Crop	Country
Wheat	Bangladesh, Yemen(PDR), Yemen(AR) Indonesia, USSR, Oman, Bhutan and Afghanistan.
Paddy	Nepal, Oman and Afghanistan.
Bajra	Zambia and Oman.
Sorghum	U.K. and Maldives.
Maize	Afghanistan, Syria, Mildives, Iraq and East Germany.
Pulses	Barbados, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.
Vegetables	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Kenya, Sudan Guyana and Maldives.

**रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत विकसित
किए गये प्लाट**

4837. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोहिणी आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत श्रेणी वार कितने प्लाटों को विकसित किया जा रहा है तथा 31 जनवरी, 1984 तक विकसित किये गये प्लाटों की संख्या क्या है ? और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि योजना के अधीन सभी श्रेणियों के प्लाटों के लिए आवेदकों की संख्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उपलब्ध प्लाटों की संख्या से कम है और यदि हाँ, तो बकाया प्लाटों की बिक्री किस प्रकार से की जायेगी;

स्वेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 16,150 मध्यम आय वर्ग, 45,000 निम्न आय वर्ग तथा 51,000 आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग/जनता प्लाटों को विकसित किया जाना है। 31 जनवरी, 1984 तक विकसित प्लाटों के ब्रगवार ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित है :-

मध्यम आय वर्ग	3806
निम्न आय वर्ग	8789
जनता	7794

(ख) योजना में व्यवस्थित प्लाटों की संख्या निम्न आय वर्ग तथा जनता श्रेणी के आवेदकों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। मध्यम आय वर्ग श्रेणी में प्लाटों की संख्या आवेदकों की संख्या से कम है।

निम्न आय वर्ग तथा जनता श्रेणी के शेष प्लाटों को बेचने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

दिल्ली में गंगा जल की सप्लाई

4838. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के लोगों को गंगा जल सप्लाई करने के संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) दिल्ली में गंगा जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए चरणबद्ध योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

स्वेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल ब्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि शाहदरा जल शोधन संयंत्र (भागीरथी) के कुछ भाग पहले ही चालू कर दिए गए हैं तथा यमुनापार क्षेत्र तथा दक्षिण दिल्ली के भागों को पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है।

(ख) संस्थान के अनुसार, उदत संयंत्र से मार्च, 1984 के अन्त तक 25 एम. जी. डी. पाबो सप्लाई करना निर्धारित किया है और शेष मात्रा (75 एम. जी. डी.) 1985 तक उस्तरोत्तर सप्लाई की जाएगी।

**दक्षिण दिल्ली के शहरी गांवों में नागरिक
मुविषाएं उपलब्ध कराना**

4839. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण दिल्ली के दश शहरी गांवों जैसे चिराग दिल्ली, जमरुदपुर, कोटला मुबारकपुर आदि को गन्दी बस्ती घोषित करने के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) इन 10 शहरी गांवों को गन्दी बस्तियां घोषित करने के बाद दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा उनमें दी गई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है, और इन गांवों के विकास के लिए प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) इन गांवों में नागरिक सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी ?

सोल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण के अनुसार 10 शहरी गांवों तथा कोटला मुबारकपुर को मलिनबस्ती क्षेत्र घोषित करने का कारण इन क्षेत्रों में मूल-भूत सुविधाओं का अभाव है जिनके कारण इन क्षेत्रों में रह रहे समुदाय की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता तथा आदर्श के लिए यह क्षेत्र हानिकारक है।

(ख) विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि निधियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इन सभी गांवों में सभी जनसुविधाएं मुहैया कराये जाने की सम्भावना है।

विवरण

गांव का नाम तथा कार्य	व्यय (रुपये)
1. घरमपुर बाग मोची	
पहुच मार्ग	95,773.23
फुटपाथ	88,811.65
चीपाल	34,403.59
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना	60,785.00
	2,78,773.47
2. हरि नगर आश्रम	
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना	33,193.60
3. किलोकरी तथा सिद्धार्थ बस्ती	
बहार दिवारी तथा ग्रिल	2,04,847.35
शौचालय ब्लाक	1,29,781.27
समतल करना तथा दरेसी करना	7,895.25
चीपाल	1,35,884.16
मल निर्यास लाइन	49,364.60
गली में सीमेन्ट कन्क्रीट बिछाना	3,72,428.80
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना	45,012.65
	9,45,214.17

गांव का नाम तथा कार्य	व्यय (रुपये)
4. सराय काले खां तथा गांव नांगली	
समतल तथा दरेली करना	1,38,135.20
चीपाल	44,059.73
चहार दीवारी	1,57,669.28
नाला	1,30,391.10
सार्वजनिक नल	7,345.94
पटरी बिछाना	2,59,899.77
पहुच मार्ग	1,34,938.77
स्ट्रीट लाइट	64,212.45
	<u>9,36,652.22</u>
5. चिराग बिल्सी	
जल की मुख्य नालियां	9,22,478.11
वाटर बाण्ड मेकेडम रोड (जलबद्धरोड)	1,13,021.03
शीबालय ब्लाक	1,01,337.46
पठरी बिछाना	3,41,833.74
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना	93,736.45
	<u>15,72,406.79</u>
6. गद्दी फड़ीया मड़िया	
लाल पत्थर बिछाना	1,84,178.91
चहार दिवारी	28,490.90
पूर्व मिश्रित	2,72,634.23
मल निर्यास लाइन	57,541.54
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना	92,285.37
	<u>6,35,132.95</u>

गांव का नाम तथा कार्य	व्यय (रुपये)
7. बसमत गांव	
पम्प हाऊस	28,654.01
लाल पत्थर बिछाना	2,00,013.18
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना तथा जल पूर्ति के लिए बिद्युत पम्प मुहैया करना	3,02,700.72
	5,31,367.91
8. कोटला मुबारकपुर	
शौचालय ब्लाक	55,013.72
नालियां तथा मल निर्यास	63,403.72
लाल पत्थर बिछाना	45,780.54
चौपाल	19,645.16
पटरी बिछाना	6,85,672.11
स्ट्रीट लाइट मुहैया करना	94,883.75
	9,63,099.00
9. मदनगीरी	
स्ट्रीट लाइट का प्रावधान	30,761.22
10. खिड़की	
स्ट्रीट लाइट का प्रावधान	15,098.12
11. जमरुदपुर	
स्ट्रीट लाइट का प्रावधान	34,244.73

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फ्लैटों, दुकानों
और स्टालों का आबंटन

4840. श्री निहालसिंह : क्या निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 1
जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जनवरी, 1984 के

दौरान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और बिकलांग व्यक्तियों
की कितने मध्यम आयु वर्ग के फ्लैट और
कितने जनता फ्लैट और कितनी दुकानें और
स्टाल आबंटित किए गए और उनके लिए
कितने प्रतिशत कोटा आरक्षित है ; और

(ख) उक्त आरक्षित कोटे में से इलाका-
वार कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फ्लैट, दुकानें

और स्टाल आबंटित किए गए और इनमें से कितनों ने कब्जा ले लिया है और जिन व्यक्तियों ने अभी कब्जा नहीं लिया है, उनके सम्बन्ध में पदों सहित सम्पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) प्लेट

1-10-80 से 31-1-84 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्यम आय वर्ग एवं जनता श्रेणीयों के अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और विकलांग व्यक्तियों को आबंटित नियमित फ्लैटों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

योजना	मध्यम आय वर्ग	जनता
सामान्य आवास योजना	107	50
नवीन पद्धति आवास योजना	121	166

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और विकलांग व्यक्तियों, प्रत्येक के लिए आरक्षित काटे की प्रतिशतता आबंटित कुल फ्लैटों का एक प्रतिशत है।

दुकानें

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने वनी बनाई दुकानों/स्टालों/कियोस्कों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को 2 प्रतिशत और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण रखा है।

(ख) फ्लैट

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को आबंटित फ्लैटों की श्रेणीवार कुल संख्या विवरण 'क' में दी गई है।

(ii) जिन आबंटियों ने कब्जा नहीं लिया है, उनकी कुल संख्या विवरण 'ख' में दी गई है।

(iii) सामान्य आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1982 के दौरान क्रम संख्या 10 से 17 तक (मध्यम आय वर्ग) और 1983 में क्रम संख्या 1 से 6 तक जो आबंटन/नियतन किया गया था, मध्यम आय वर्ग की श्रेणी के तहत पीतमपुरा, कालकाजी और जनकपुरी में तथा जनता श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत बोडेला में विशेष फ्लैटों के लिए लाटरी निकाली गई थी। इन मामलों में मांग पत्र अभी भी जारी किए जाने हैं और मांग पत्रों को जारी करने के पश्चात् और भुगतान प्राप्त होने पर, कब्जा सौंपे जाने के पत्रों का प्रश्न उठेगा।

दुकानें

1-1-80 से 31-1-84 तक की अवधि के दौरान, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को 9 दुकानें एवं विकलांग व्यक्तियों को 175 दुकानें आबंटित की गई हैं। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को आबंटित दुकानों के बारे में विवरण 'ग' में दिए गए हैं

विवरण 'क'

मध्यम आय वर्ग

क्रम संख्या	योजना	भूतपूर्व सैनिक
1980		
1.	राजौरी गार्डन	—
2.	मयूर विहार	—
3.	मस्जिद मोठ	1
		1
1981		
1.	शालीमार बाग	9
2.	राजौरी गार्डन	3
3.	दिलशाद गार्डन	2
4.	अशोक बिहार	1
5.	लारेन्स रोड	1
6.	मयूर बिहार	1
		17

क्रम संख्या	योजना	भूतपूर्व संनिक
1982		
1.	मयूर विहार	1
2.	शालीमार बाग	2
3.	राजौरी गार्डन	1
4.	पश्चिमपुरी	13
5.	लारेन्स रोड	2
6.	कालकाजी	7
7.	दिलशाद गार्डन	3
8.	मयूर विहार	5
9.	शेख सराय	2
10.	पीतमपुरा	2
11.	पश्चिमपुरी	2
12.	कालकाजी	16
13.	जनकपुरी	3
14.	गुलाबी बाग	1
15.	दिलशाद गार्डन	2
16.	अशोक विहार	3
17.	शालीमार बाग	3
		<u>68</u>
1983		
1.	मयूर विहार	1
2.	सिद्धार्थ विस्तार	7
3.	शालीमार बाग	14
4.	राजौरी गार्डन	5
5.	जनकपुरी	3
6.	बोडेला	5
		<u>35</u>

जनता श्रेणी	
1980	
1.	वसन्त गाँव 1
2.	पश्चिमपुरी —
3.	शालीमार बाग —
4.	दिलशाद गार्डन 1
	<u>2</u>
1981	
1.	पश्चिमपुरी —
2.	पीतमपुरा 5
3.	शेखसराय 1
4.	कालकाजी 2
5.	अवन्तिका —
	<u>8</u>
1982	
1.	दक्षिणपुरी 1
2.	शालीमार बाग 1
3.	दिलशाद गार्डन 1
4.	पीतमपुरा 1
5.	पश्चिमपुरी 3
6.	नन्द नगरी —
	<u>7</u>
1983	
1.	पश्चिमपुरी 2
2.	बोडेला 2
	<u>4</u>

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण नवीन पद्धति योजना 1979

1-1-80 से 31-1-84 तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फ्लैटों का आबंटन एवं नियतन

श्रेणी	स्थान	आबंटियों की संख्या	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्होंने फ्लैटों का कब्जा ले लिया है।
मध्या आय. वर्ग	दियशाद गार्डन	19	2
	विकासपुरी	32	6
	रामपुरा	1	1
	त्रिलोकपुरी	10	शून्य
जनता	शालीमार बाग	6	6
	राजीरी गार्डन	3	2
	नन्द नगरी	11	9
	आबन्तिका	13	2
	पीतमपुरा	3	2
	विकासपुरी	7	5
	दिलशाद गार्डन	6	शून्य

विवरण स

उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या, नाम तथा पदनाम जिन्होंने आबंटित फ्लैटों का कब्जा नहीं लिया है :

शेखसराय (मध्यम आय वर्ग) सामान्य

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिक

क्रम संख्या	नाम तथा पदनाम	कब्जा पत्र जारी किया गया अथवा नहीं	कारण
1.	श्री जी० एस० ग्रेवाल लेफ्टीनेन्ट कर्नल	पत्र जारी नहीं किया गया	कतिपय कागजातों की आवश्यकता है।
2.	श्री वी०सी० चतुर्वेदी, मुख्य प्रतियोगिता अधिकारी (संयुक्त जफर व्यूरो) रक्षा मन्त्रालय	— वही —	— वही —

कालकाजी

- (क) भूतपूर्वक सैनिक पत्र जारी नहीं कनिपय कागजातों
 1. श्रीमती सुभाषन मुदगिल, किया गया। की आवश्यकता है।
 विधवा स्वर्गीय श्री सुभाषन शर्मा,
 एल०टी०ओ०

नवीन पद्धति (हुडको) योजना 1979

क्र०स०	श्रेणी	आबंटी का नाम तथा पदनाम	क्षेत्रफल जिसमें फ्लैट आबंटित किया गया	फ्लैट क. कबजा न • सौंपने के कारण
1	2	3	4	5

संबंधी

सप्ताह आय वर्ग

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. | ओमप्रकाश, सारजेन्ट | बोडेला - | फ्लैट अपूर्ण है। उनके अनुरोध पर आबंटन रद्द किया गया। |
| 2. | एम०एस० छिब्बर, एस० आई | —वही— | —वही— |
| 3. | आई.एम. महगल, सारजेन्ट | दिलशाद गार्डन | फ्लैट अपूर्ण हैं। अनेक अनुरोध पर आबंटन रद्द किया है। |
| 4. | आर.एस.भाटिया, सारजेन्ट | —वही— | फ्लैट अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुए हैं। |
| 5. | ओ.पी. बबबर, सारजेन्ट | —वही— | वहीं— |
| 6. | एच.आर. बस्सी, मास्टर चीफ ई.आर.ए. | वही — | —वही— |
| 7. | टी.टी. वाघवानी, लेफ्टीनेन्ट | —वही— | —वही— |
| 8. | कीड़ सिंह, नायक | —वही— | —वही— |
| 9. | सुन्दरलाल, कारपोरल | —वही— | —वही— |
| 10. | जी.आर. मूर्ति, कैप्टन | —वही— | —वही— |
| 11. | एस.पी. नागिया, सारजेन्ट | —वही— | —वही— |
| 12. | ए.आर. परमार, सूबेदार | —वही— | —वही— |
| 13. | ओमप्रकाश, एस./मैन | —वही— | —वही— |
| 14. | डी.पी. शर्मा, एयरमैन | —वही— | —वही— |

1	2	3	4	5
	सर्वश्री			
15.	आर.एन. शर्मा हवलदार	दिलशाद गाडन		फ्लैट अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुए हैं।
16.	आर. रामबदरन, युद्ध अधिकारी	—वही—		वही—
17.	मलकीतसिंह, माननीय कप्तान	—वही—		वही—
18.	जे.पी. दत्ता, कैप्टन	—वही—		वही—
19.	एस.के. चौपड़ा, यू.डी.सी.	—वही—		वही—
20.	डी.सी. खुलबी, कैप्टन	बोडेला		वही—
21.	गुर दयालसिंह, लेफटीनेन्ट	—वही—		वही—
22.	श्रीमती जेनेवा चौधरी, एम'डब्ल्यू. आफिसर	—वही—		वही—
23.	हरचरणसिंह, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	—वही—		वही—
24.	सहदेव भट्ट, वारेन्ट अधिकारी	—वही—		वही—
25.	एम.एल. सिंगल' एयरमैन	—वही—		वही—
26.	जी.एस.सौधी, एन./सब	वही—		वही—
27.	एन.नटराजन, हवलदार	—वही—		वही—
28.	जी.एस. सारजेन्ट	—वही—		वही—
29.	आर.एस. दहिया, नौसेना से सेवानिवृत्त	—वही—		वही—
30.	एस.पी. पुरी, रेडियो फिटर	—वही—		वही—
31.	एस.पी. बहल, फ्लाईंग लेफटीनेन्ट	—वही—		वही—
32.	एम.के. शर्मा, एल./एस.	—वही—		वही—
33.	लक्ष्मणदास एन./सब	बोडेला		वही—
34.	जगदीशचन्द्र, एस./मैन	—वही—		वही—
35.	एस.डी. हवलदार	—वही—		वही—
36.	सी.वी. पुंजापन, सूबेदार	—वही—		वही—
37.	जे.एस. जोशन, लेफटीनेन्ट टेली.	—वही—		वही—
38.	डी.एस. बरुशी, हवलदार लिपिक	—वही—		वही—
39.	सुरेन्द्रकुमार, सूबेदार	—वही—		वही—
40.	वी. दत्ता फ्लाईंग आफिसर	—वही—		वही—
41.	एम.एल. जुनेजा, सारजेन्ट	—वही—		वही—
42.	एस.एस.एस. चड्ढा, सूबेदार	—वही—		वही—

1	2	3	4	5
सर्वश्री				
43.	कवलजीतसिंह, नव. सेर	— त्रिलोकपुरी		फ्लैट अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुए।
44.	श्रीमती सन्तोष गम्भीर,	— वही —		— वही —
45.	डी.सी. कौशल, रेडियो फिटर	— वही —		वही -
46.	जी.एल. गम्भीर कारपोरेल	— वही —		— वही -
47.	के.के. चड्ढा, कॅप्टन	— वही -		- वही
48.	एच.एस. रावत, लिपिक	— वही —		— वही -
49.	एल.एस. लोहमोरह कारपोरल	— वही		— वही —
50.	अमरसिंह, सहायक	— वही —		— वही -
51.	गगनसिंह, सपाही क्लर्क	वही -		- वही
52.	एम.वी. देवासन, हवलदार क्लर्क	— वही —		वही
53.	अशोक कुमार, क्लर्क	बोडेला		- वही

क्र० सं०	श्रेणी	आबंटी का नाम तथा पदनाम	क्षेत्र जिसमें फ्लैट आबंटित किया गया	फ्लैट का कब्जा न देने का कारण
1	2	3	4	5
	जनता			
	सर्वश्री			
1.	हरिबन्ध, लेक्स नायक	राजोरी गार्डन		उसके अपने अनुरोध पर रद्द किया गया ।
2.	भगवत स्वरूप, सिपाही	नन्द नयरी		---वही ---
3.	राजेन्द्रनाथ भसीन (आबंटी द्वारा डिसचार्ज सर्टीफिकेट नहीं दिए गए)	---वही ---		क्योंकि आबंटी ने डिसचार्ज सर्टीफिकेट नहीं दिया है अतः कब्जा पत्र जारी नहीं किया गया है ।
4.	हरपालसिंह	आबन्तिका		वह भूतपूर्व सैनिक नहीं था । उसकी सेवाएं पुलिस विभाग से समाप्त की गई थी । अतः आरक्षित कोटे में उसका अस्थायी आबंटन रद्द कर दिया गया है ।
5.	हरगोबिन्दसिंह, सूबेदार	पीतमपुरा		जनता श्रेणियों में आबिक्य आय होने के कारण पंजीकरण तथा आबंटन रद्द कर दिया गया था ।
6.	इन्द्रसिंह, हवलदार	विकासपुरी		दोहरे आबंटन के विवादग्रस्त मामले के कारण कब्जा नहीं दिया गया था ।
7.	ज्ञान चन्द झाईवर	---वही---		आबंटी मर गया, आबंटन रद्द कर दिया गया ।

1	2	3	4	5
8.	मुन्दकुमार मलिक, सूबेदार		दिलशाद गार्डन	फ्लैट पूर्ण नहीं है।
9.	माखनलाल, हवलदार		वही—	वही—
10.	राम मेहता, कारपोरल		वही—	वही—
11.	कृष्ण मुरारी, फ्योड मेफटी आपरेसन-11		वही—	वही—
12.	इण्डुमारी (श्रीमती) उसका पति		वही—	वही—
	सी.आर.पी.एफ. सेन्टर रुड़की में			
	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक था।			
13.	श्रीमती राजरानी (उसका पति सेना में		वही—	वही—
	नायक स्टोर में था।			

विबरण (ग)

क्र० संख्या	दुकान नं०	योजना का नाम	नीलामी से खरीदने वाले का नाम
1.	7	एस.सी. ब्लाक बी, जनकपुरी शिवनगर	श्री बलवन्तसिंह बहिया
2.	8	—वही—	श्री कृष्ण लाल
3.	5	सी.एम.सी. पाकेट 'जे' पूर्वी पीतमपुरा	भूतपूर्व सूबेदार श्री चुन्नीलाल दुआ ।
4.	18	एल.एस.सी. सारस्वती विहार (पीतमपुरा)	मैसर्स कोलोनलसरनास इन्टरप्राइजेज
5.	19	—वही—	श्री कस्तूरी लाल मिनोचा
6.	बी.-9	सी.सी. नारायणा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, प्लाट नं० 7 तथा 8	श्री सेवा राम भानन्द
7.	33	एल.एस.सी./सी.एस.सी. ईस्ट आफ कैलाश, सूरज प्रभात ब्लाक सी	मैसर्स कोलोनल सरनास इन्टरप्राइजेज
8.	294	डिफेन्स कालोनी, फ्लाई ओवर	श्री प्रेमसिंह
9.	295	—वही—	श्री प्रेमकुमार

Setting up of Modern Oil Complexes

4841. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up modern oil complexes throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of such modern oil complexes proposed to set up in 1984-85 in different States and Union Territories;

(c) the amount earmarked for the establishment of those oil complexes; and

(d) the details of the sites selected and progress made in setting up oil complexes in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Presently, a modern oil complex is being set up at Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar, Punjab which is a nationalised Government undertaking. The possibility of setting up more oil Complexes will be considered as part of the 7th Plan.

(c) The estimated cost of Amritsar project is Rs. 3.82 crores.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal to set up a complex in Orissa.

Proposals for Sanction of Fishing Harbour Projects

4842. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States from which formal proposals have been received for the sanction of Fishing Harbour Projects up to 31 December, 1983;

(b) the number of those proposals which have been cleared so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During 1983, proposals for Fishing Harbour Projects were received from the States of Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(b) and (c) Out of these, three proposals for Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 71.16 lakhs and two proposals for Lakshadweep at an estimated cost of Rs 18.95 lakhs have been sanctioned.

Levy Prices of Sugar

4843. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the basis and details of zone-wise calculation of levy prices of sugar for the season 1983-84 which was notified on 11 January, 1984;

(b) the peak period sugar recovery for the various regions taken into account for various zones for this purpose;

(c) the zone-wise duration and recovery taken for calculation of the above mentioned prices ;

(d) the amount that has been allowed as a return in the levy price;

(e) the amount that has been allowed as purchase tax/cane cess/society's commission in each zone;

(f) the cane cost including drriage for each zone; and

(g) the conversion cost for each zone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The levy prices for the various zones for the Sugar Year 1983-84 have been calculated on the basis of the parameters recommended by the High Level Committee. The validity of the recommendations made by the High Level Committee have been extended to cover the Sugar Year 1983-84 by the Central Government.

(b) to (g) Zone-wise peak period recovery is not worked out. Taking into account the various parameters recommended by the High Level Committee which have been in force for the last 3 years and are well-known, levy prices for the various Zones for the Sugar Year 1983-84 have been calculated. These prices can be seen in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Zone	Rs. per quintal of sugar
		Ex-factory price as notified.
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	336.11
2.	Haryana	342.22

1	2	3
3.	Rajasthan	372.92
4.	West U.P.	300.81
5.	Central U.P.	319.68
6.	East U.P.	332.07
7.	North Bihar	337.44
8.	South Bihar	403.90
9.	Gujarat	296.24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	362.90
11.	Maharashtra	297.66
12.	Karnataka	300.04
13.	Andhra Pradesh	322.12
14.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	329.36
15.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland	343.67
16.	Kerala & Goa	347.81

Note :- In the case of weaker units included in schedule VI of the Price Notification an additional Rs. 26 per quintal has been allowed in the price.

Progress of Works on Sunei and Bankabal Irrigation Projects

4844. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sunei and Bankabal irrigation projects in Mayurbhanj district, Orissa are under execution with World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, when was the construction works in the above irrigation projects started;

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in the completion of the construction work;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the expected time of the completion of the above two irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Under Orissa Irrigation II Projects (Cr. 740

IN) the Sunei Irrigation Project was taken up during 1977-78 while the Bankabal Irrigation Project was later added in 1981-82,

(c) and (d) There has been some delay in the completion of the Sunei Irrigation Project owing to changes in design of spillway, delay in land acquisition and change of contractors.

The construction of Bankabal Irrigation Project is behind schedule owing to necessary re-designing of the Head Regulator.

(e) Sunei Irrigation Project is expected to be completed by March, 1986 and the Bankabal Irrigation Project by March, 1987.

Difference in Price of Controlled Cloth and Similar type of Cloth available in Market

4845. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the difference in price in percentage between the controlled cloth distributed

through Public Distribution System and similar such cloth available in the market against the difference of price in percentage of other essential commodities like sugar, wheat, rice and oil sold through Public Distribution System and through open market;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to the very narrow difference in price between the controlled cloth and similar type of cloth available in the open market, demand for controlled cloth is adversely affected;

(c) if so, whether the off-take of controlled cloth distributed through public Distribution System remain very low; and

(d) if so, measures to be taken to make controlled cloth available at substantially lower price, compared to market price to fulfil the long felt need to assist the vulnerable section of society.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The controlled cloth specifications are different from the specifications of decontrolled cloth. It is, therefore, difficult to establish exact price difference in percentages. However, because of the subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2/- per sq.mt. for Dhooties & Sarees and Rs. 1.50 per sq.mt. for long cloth, paid by Government on controlled cloth, the ultimate price of controlled cloth becomes lower. Further, on controlled cloth, the distribution margin of NCCF is 1% as against 25-35% in the case of decontrolled cloth in the open market. The Central Government arranges to supply certain essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils at fixed and reasonable prices which are generally lower than the market prices. The open market retail prices of these commodities fluctuate from place to place and time to time depending on the market forces of demand and supply and their quality. It is therefore, difficult to establish exact price difference in percentages for these commodities.

(b) The price difference between the controlled cloth and decontrolled cloth is not narrow.

(c) The average monthly off-take of controlled cloth for the last six months is 294.91 lakh square metres as against the average production of 241.66 lakh sq. metres. The off-take is normal.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

नर्मदा सागर परियोजना पर गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा लूट की गई धनराशि

4846. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने सरदार सरोवर परियोजना पर, उसमें अंतर्गत कुल परिव्यय की तुलना में अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है और उसकी मौजूदा प्रगति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसके कितने वर्षों में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नर्मदा सागर परियोजना पर, इसके अंतर्गत कुल परिव्यय की तुलना में, अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और उसकी मौजूदा प्रगति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इस संबंध में अत्यन्त धीमी गति से कार्य कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रगति की रफ्तार को तेज करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई किए जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) इन दोनों परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा कितनी महाप्रता दी गई है तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं और इन शर्तों को किस तरह पूरा किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) सरदार सरोवर परियोजना पर मार्च 1984 तक 268.24 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने की प्रत्याशा है - जबकि परियोजना

की अनुमानित लागत 4240 करोड़ रुपये है। बांध को 10 वर्षों में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और नहर प्रणाली को 1981-82 के मूल वर्ष के आधार पर 17 वर्षों की अवधि में अर्थात् 1998-99 तक पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है।

(ब) नर्मदा सागर परियोजना पर मार्च, 1984 तक 7.37 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने की प्रत्याशा है जबकि परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 1303 करोड़ रुपये है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1983-84 के मूल वर्ष के आधार पर बांध को 10 वर्षों में पूरा करने की योजना बनाई है।

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा नर्मदा सागर परियोजना अभी अनुमोदित की जानी है और निर्माण-कार्य क्रियान्वयन को बिल्कुल प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है। वित्त-पोषण की सुविधा में सुधार लाने के लिए इस परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

(घ) विश्व बैंक के शिष्टमंडल ने सरदार सरोवर परियोजना का मूल्यांकन पूरा कर लिया है। नर्मदा सागर परियोजना का मूल्यांकन विश्व बैंक द्वारा अभी किया जाना है। दोनों परियोजनाएं विश्व बैंक द्वारा क्रेडिट/ऋण की स्वीकृति मिलने की स्थिति में पहुंची हैं।

गुजरात में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

4847. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में चीनी मिलों को स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र लंबित पड़े हैं;

(ख) यह आवेदन पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कब से लंबित पड़े हैं

(ग) प्रत्येक आवेदक द्वारा चीनी मिल के स्थान और क्षमता के लिए गए मुस्ताव सहित उनका ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) प्रत्येक आवेदन की प्राप्ति की तारीख क्या है और प्रत्येक परियोजना की स्थापना पर क्या लागत आएगी ;

(ङ) राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों के बावजूद प्रत्येक मामले में मंजूरी न दिए जाने के विशेष कारण क्या हैं और

(च) प्रत्येक मामले में अंतिम निर्णय कब लिया जायेगा।

इलेक्ट्रिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ) 1250 मीटरी टन दैनिक गन्ना फेरने की क्षमता की चीनी मिल कोंध वतारिया, ताल्लुक: वलिया, जिला भाखुच, गुजरात में स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करने हेतु केवल एक आवेदन पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यह आवेदन पत्र औद्योगिक विकास विभाग (उद्योग मंत्रालय) में 21. 2.83 को प्राप्त हुआ था। 1250 मीटरी टन की दैनिक गन्ना फेरने की क्षमता की फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने पर इस समय सामान्यतया 9 करोड़ के आस पास लागत आती है।

(ङ) इस प्रस्ताव पर इस मंत्रालय की जांच समिति द्वारा 2 सितम्बर, 1983 को हुई अपनी बैठक में विचार किया गया था जिसमें स्थल पर ही निरीक्षण कर इस परियोजना की तकनीकी आर्थिक क्षमता के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए एक उप-समिति का गठन करने का निर्णय किया गया था और यह भी निर्णय किया गया था कि

उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट और सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा। उप-समिति प्रस्तावित चीनी फैक्ट्री के क्षेत्र में फरवरी, 1984 में गई थी। जांच समिति उसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार करेगी।

(ब) इस संबंध में ठीक-ठीक समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि निर्णय कब तक उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

**Water Sheds Identified in Orissa
for Development in 1984-85**

4848. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of water sheds identified in Orissa for development in 1984-85;

(b) the estimated cost for implementing the development programme;

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be provided to the State of Orissa for the above purposee ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)
As per information received from Govern-
ment of Orissa, 138 watersheds have been
identified for development in 1984-85 at a
cost of Rs. 2760 lakhs.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Watersheds (under progress + new) wherein programme proposed for 1984.85	Tentative allocation/funds proposed to be provided during 84-85 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in Hirakud, Machkund and Rongali Mandira catchment of River Valley Projects.	25	140.00	100% Central assistance comprising 50% grant and 50% loan
2.	Central Sector Scheme of Pilot Project for Propagation of Water Conservation/harvesting technology for dryland farming.	7	*	* Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 25.00 lakhs and during 1983-84, Rs. 3.157 lakh has been released. 100% Central assistance comprising 75% grant and 25% loan.
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers in increasing agricultural Production.	314 Blocks	**	** During 1983-84; Rs. 433.32 lakhs has been released. 25% subsidy for Small Farmers, 33-1/3% subsidy for Marginal Farmers and 50% subsidy for Scheduled Tribes.

**वर्ष 1977 और इस समय आवश्यक
वस्तुओं की कीमतें**

4849 : श्री अर. एन. राकेश : क्या
लाघ और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं
अर्थात् गेहूँ, चावल, वनस्पति, प्रति कप चाय,
दूध, अण्डे (प्रति दर्जन), दाल, अरहर तथा
दास उड़द; पूर्ण आकार की डबल रोटी, दिया-
सड़ाई, (एक दर्जन), साबुन, समाचारपत्र, डाक
लिफाफा, पेट्रोल, सीमेन्ट, नमक प्याज, सरसों
का तेल, चीनी, उर्बरक की कीमतें इस समय
की कीमतों की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1977 में क्या थी ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त वस्तुओं की बाजार
कीमतें स्थिर है ;

(ग) यदि यां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या
है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण
क्या हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा लाघ और
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम.
एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) सम्बन्धित जानकारी
विवरण 1, 2 और 3 में दी गई है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में
उल्लिखित वस्तुओं के मूल्य 1977 की तुलना
में अब अधिक हैं। 1977-1984 की अवधि
के दौरान विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि
का मुख्य कारण इन बातों को कहा जा सकता
है: 1979 और 1982 का भारी मूखा, कुछ
कृषि पदार्थों के समर्थन/बसुली, निर्गम मूल्यों
में वृद्धि, निवेशों की लागत में वृद्धि और
आयातित कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि ।

विवरण I

चुनी वस्तुओं के मास अन्त के सुदरा मूल्य

(रु. प्रति मि. घा)

वस्तु केन्द्र	मास के अन्त के सुदरा मूल्य	
	फरवरी, 1977	फरवरी, 1984
गेहूँ (साल)		
बम्बई	1.38 (उ.द.दु.)	2.05 (उ.द.दु.)
मद्रास	1.50 (उ.द.दु.)	3.00
कलकत्ता	1.40 (उ.द.दु.)	1.96 (उ.द.दु.)
दिल्ली	1.50	2.20
चावल (मोटा)		
बम्बई	1.64 (उ.द.दु.)	2.75
मद्रास	1.90 (उ.द.दु.)	3.60
कलकत्ता	1.84	2.40
दिल्ली	2.20 (9.6.78)	4.00

वस्तु/केन्द्र	मास के अन्त के खुदरा मूल्य	
	फरवरी, 1977	फरवरी, 1984
बनस्पति		
बम्बई	10.60	16.50
मद्रास	12.78	17.00
कलकत्ता	10.20	19.00
दिल्ली	10.42	14.20
बुरा		
बम्बई	1.80	6.00
मद्रास	2.50	4.00(10.2.84)
कलकत्ता	1.80	5.50
दिल्ली	2.40	4.00
अरहर की दाल		
बम्बई	3.80	7.50
मद्रास	3.60	9.20 (10.2.84)
कलकत्ता	3.60	7.50
दिल्ली	3.00	6.50
उड़द की दाल		
बम्बई	4.20	7.50
मद्रास	3.70	7.20 (10.2.84)
कलकत्ता	3.25	6.50
दिल्ली	4.00	6.75
दियासलाई		
बम्बई	1.25 (प्रति दर्जन)	0.25 (प्रति बाक्स)
मद्रास	0.12 (प्रति दर्जन)	2.25 (प्रति दर्जन)
कलकत्ता	0.12 (प्रति दर्जन)	2.50 (प्रति दर्जन)
दिल्ली	0.13 (प्रति दर्जन)	0.25 (प्रति दर्जन)
प्याज		
बम्बई	1.24	1.50
मद्रास	1.10	1.40 (10.2.84)
कलकत्ता	1.40	2.00
दिल्ली	1.20	1.25
सरसों का तेल		
कलकत्ता	11.00	19.00
दिल्ली	11.00	17.00

वस्तु/केन्द्र	माल के अन्त के खुदरा मूल्य	
	फरवरी, 1977	फरवरी, 1984
नमक (कामन)		
बम्बई	0.50 (16.6.78)	0.60
मद्रास	0.20	0.35 (10.2.84)
दिल्ली	0.50 (6.1.78)	0.50
चीनी		
बम्बई	3.50 (28.4.78)	5.00
मद्रास	4.30	4.90 (10.2.84)
कलकत्ता	4.10 (6.1.78)	5.30
दिल्ली	4.10 (6.1.78)	5.25
साबुन (साइफ बाय)-प्रति टिकिया		
दिल्ली	1.15	2.45
बम्बई	1.25 (11.3.78)	2.50
मद्रास	1.19 (6.1.78)	2.40
कलकत्ता	1.25 (6.1.78)	2.30
अण्डे (प्रति दर्जन)		
बम्बई	4.20 (5.5.78)	7.80
मद्रास	4.56 (5.5.78)	5.80 (10.2.84)
कलकत्ता	6.60 (4.1.80)	7.20
दिल्ली	4.80	6.25
उबल रोटी (400 ग्राम)		
बम्बई	0.90 (8.9.78)	1.90
मद्रास	1.10	1.75 (10.2.84)
दिल्ली	0.95	1.50
चाय (प्रति कप) तैयार शुद्धा		
दिल्ली	0.35	0.60

उ०द०दु० उचित दर की दुकान

टिप्पणी ऊपर दिये गये मूल्य फरवरी, 1977 तथा फरवरी, 1984 के हैं यदि अन्यथा विनिर्दिष्ट न हों।

बिबरण—II

डाक लिफाफे का मूल्य

मार्च, 1977		मार्च, 1984	
1. 15 ग्राम तक	0.25 रु०	1. 10 ग्राम तक	50 पैसे
2. अतिरिक्त 15 ग्राम	0.15 रु०	2. उसके बाद प्रति 10 ग्राम	20 पैसे
		(क) प्रति उत्कीर्ण लिफाफे पर	
		1.3.1983 से 5 पैसे का लेखन	
		सामग्री प्रभार लगाया जाता है।	

उर्वरक का मूल्य

उत्पाद	मार्च, 1977	(रु० प्रति मी० टन) मार्च, 1984
यूरिया (46% एन)	1650	2150
डी.ए.पी. (18 : 46 : 0)	2210	3350
एम.ओ.पी (60% के ₂ ओ)	805	1200
एस.ओ.पी. 50% के ₂ ओ)	1200	1950
एमोनिया सल्फेट (21% एन)	935	(मूल्यों पर 8 जून, 1980 से नियंत्रण
सी. ए.एल. (26% एन)	1060	हटा लिया गया)
15 : 15 : 15	1520	1950

सीमेन्ट का मूल्य

- i. प्रति मी० टन सीमेन्ट का मूल्य जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल है परन्तु राज्य बिक्री कर तथा अन्य स्थानीय कर आदि शामिल नहीं हैं।

अवधि

मूल्य

मार्च, 1977

337.60 रु० प्रति मी० टन

फरवरी, 1984

* 796.73 रु० प्रति मी० टन आडिनेरी पोर्टलैंड सीमेन्ट

* 781.73 रु० प्रति मी० टन-पोर्टलैंड पोजोलाना सीमेन्ट

* लेवी सीमेन्ट का मूल्य

(ii) गैर लेवी सीमेन्ट का मूल्य :

(खुदरा मूल्य/बोरी)

करों तथा स्थानीय करों सहित

फरवरी, 1984

बम्बई	65.00 रु०
मद्रास	66.00 रु०
कलकत्ता	62.50 रु०
दिल्ली	62.50 से 63.50 रु० तक

पेट्रोल का मूल्य

(रु० प्रति लीटर)

	1.3.1977	1.3.1984
बम्बई	3.39	6.32
मद्रास	3.29	6.27
दिल्ली	3.39	6.09
कलकत्ता	3.38	6.24

विवरण— III

प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों के नाम तथा उनके मूल्य

(पैसे में)

	1977	1984
1. टाइम्स आफ इन्डिया (अंग्रेजी) बम्बई	40	70
2. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स (मराठी) बम्बई	30	55
3. लोक सत्ता (मराठी) बम्बई	30	60
4. हिन्दू (अंग्रेजी) मद्रास	45	70
5. दोनामनी (तमिल) मद्रूरे	30	50
6. आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका (बंगाली) कलकत्ता	30	70
7. स्टेट्समैन (अंग्रेजी) कलकत्ता	40	70
8. अमृत बाजार पत्रिका (अंग्रेजी) कलकत्ता	34	55
9. नव भारत टाइम्स (हिन्दी) दिल्ली	30	55
10. हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स (अंग्रेजी) दिल्ली	35	70
11. हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स (हिन्दी) दिल्ली	30	55
12. इंडियन एक्सप्रेस (अंग्रेजी) दिल्ली	35	70

Amendments to Fruits Products Order

4850. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government
are considering to amend the Fruits Products
Order; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS,
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI
RAO) : (a) and (b) A proposal to revise the
Fruit Products Order, 1955 is under process.

Offices in Rented Buildings

4851. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) since when the various offices of
his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented
buildings in Delhi;

(b) name of each office and the monthly
rent of each building occupied by these
offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each
building since the day of hiring of each
building to 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Govern-
ment are not interested to shift its offices
from rented buildings to the Government
buildings; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons why Government
have not taken effective steps so far to

shift its offices from rented buildings to
lessen the burden on exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)
Only one office, namely, the Fertilizer
Accounts Wing, under the Ministry of
Agriculture, has been in occupation of a
portion of the main Super Bazar Building in
Connaught Circus, New Delhi, since 2nd
January, 1973. An amount of Rs. 22,460.50
per month is being paid presently as service
charges for the rented premises.

(c) Total service charges paid to the
Super Bazar Co-operative Stores Ltd. from
2nd January, 1973 to 29th February, 1984
are Rs. 24,92,850.80.

(d) and (e) Government is interested in
accommodating its offices in Government
buildings. However, it has not been possible
to do so in respect of the above mentioned
office because of the inadequate availability
of such Government accommodation.

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश
को दी गई सहायता

4852. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि 1977-78 से 1983-84 की अवधि के
दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को
प्रत्येक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
प्रति वर्ष कितनी सहायता प्रदान की गई?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

बिबरण

(लाख रुपए में)

कार्यक्रम	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	बंटा नहीं की गई	607.05	388.93	708.94	1374.00	1814.00	1358.00
2. काम के बदले अनाज/ राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	125.00	1655.00	3212.60	3542.60	1320.00	1704.50	1470.00
3. सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	300.00	283.74	78.75	194.00	148.17	278.45	162.37
4. ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम (1983.84 में शुरू)	—	—	—	—	—	—	780.00

* 20 मार्च, 1984 तक

**Failure of Research and Development
for Increasing Productivity of
Oilseeds**

4853. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been total failure of Research and Development for increasing productivity of oilseeds, coconut etc. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an import of the value of over Rs. 1200 crores is being made during this year (Statesman dated 16 February, 1984) ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that according to World Bank estimates, by 1990 India will need to import Rs. 3000-4000 crores worth of vegetable oil?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Decision about import of edible oils is taken by the Government of India having regard to the factors like indigenous production of oils, domestic and international prices, availability of foreign exchange etc. Agency like World Bank is not involved in this process.

Hybrid Plantation Seed Farms in Coastal States

4854. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are at present no Hybrid Plantation Seed Farms, particularly in the coastal States, in the country;

(b) whether with a view to increase production of plantation crops, Government propose to set up a chain of seed farms in the country for production of quality seeds and seedlings of hybrid variety; and

(c) if so, whether any such farm will be located in West Bengal particularly in the Sunderbans Area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) At present, three Schemes, namely (i) production and distribution of TxD hybrid coconut seedlings,

(ii) establishment of elite seed farm in Karnataka for production of TxT seednuts, and (iii) establishment of elite seed farm for production of D×T hybrids, are under implementation in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, for production of coconut hybrids.

(c) There is no proposal to set-up such a farm in West Bengal particularly in Sunderbans for the present.

Agency for Supply of Jute Seeds to Farmers in West Bengal

4855. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at present there being no agency in the jute growing areas in West Bengal for making available to the farmers good variety jute-seeds, especially certified ones, the jute growers are facing considerable problems;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of supplying quality-seeds to the growers through any of their agencies like the National Seeds Corporation or Jute Corporation of India entering into the seeds business as its manpower is idle for quite some time during the lean periods; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto and if not, whether early action will be taken to set up an agency for distribution of quality jute seeds to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) In West Bengal Jute seeds are distributed by State institutional agencies like West Bengal Agro Industries Corporation, private seed dealers etc. Most of the certified seeds of jute are produced outside of the State. National seeds Corporation, Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation etc. are the major jute seeds supplier in the State. All efforts have been made to meet the demand of jute seed of West Bengal.

The agro-climatic conditions in the State is not ideally suitable for optimum production of jute seeds. Jute seeds are produced mostly in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. During last two years, the adverse weather conditions affected the production in these States. This resulted in inadequate availability of jute seeds in West Bengal. Efforts are being made to increase the jute seed production in West Bengal as well as in other States.

तिलक नगर, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति कालोनी को नियमित करना

4856. श्री आर. एन. राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिलक नगर, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति कालोनी कब बनी थी और वहाँ अनुसूचित जाति के कितने परिवार रह रहे हैं;

(ख) इस कालोनी को नियमित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ सामने आ रही हैं और क्या इस कालोनी को नियमित करने का प्रस्ताव दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/दिल्ली नगर निगम के विचाराधीन है;

(ग) 30 जून, 1977 से पहले बनी कितनी कालोनियों को अब तक नियमित किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों को आवास प्रदान करने अथवा उनको फिर से बसाने के लिए वचनबद्ध है और यदि हाँ, तो तिलक नगर में अनुसूचित कालोनी को नियमित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि 30 जून, 1977 से पहले बनने वाली कालोनियों को नियमित कर दिया गया है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस भूमि पर वह अनुसूचित जाति कालोनी बनाई गई है, मूलतः वह भूमि अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित है ?

शेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा छत्तरीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि पुनर्बाँस मन्त्रालय द्वारा पुनर्बाँस के लिए पता लगाए गए 280 परिवारों में से, इस कालोनी में सन् 1964 में 22 हरिजन परिवारों को 80 वर्ग गज के रिहायशी प्लाटों का आबंटन किया

गया था। यह भी बताया गया है कि 1983 में किए गए कालोनी के ससर्बेक्षणुगार, वहाँ 450 परिवार रह रहे हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि तिलक नगर को अनधिकृत कालोनियों जिन पर नियमितीकरण के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है, की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि पुनर्बाँस मन्त्रालय में मलिन बस्ती उन्मूलन एवं पर्यावरणीय सुधार के अन्तर्गत सन्दर्भाधीन भूमि शहरी नवीकरण के लिए अन्तरित की थी बशर्ते कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए पुनर्बाँस मन्त्रालय द्वारा पता लगाए गए 280 हरिजन परिवारों को बसाया जाए। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि कालोनी के नियमितीकरण के प्रश्न पर नीति मार्गनिर्देशनों के अन्तर्गत एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) 529 कालोनियों को नियमित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (ख) में है।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि पुनर्बाँस मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्लम विभाग को भूमि अन्तरित की गई थी।

Construction of Additional Floors by Allottees of DDA Flats .

4857. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy regarding construction of additional floors by owners of MIG flats in various DDA colonies;

(b) what is the limit for construction of such additional floors; and

(c) whether the super structures of these flats are strong enough to withstand the stresses and strains of such additional constructions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA does not allow the construction of additional floors on the flats under Group Housing Scheme constructed by DDA. Only additions/alterations are allowed on merits of the case. Permission for construction of additional floor is given in cases of single storeyed houses where regulations permit.

(b) Construction of additional floor, where permitted, is to be made according to standard plan available with DDA on payment and plan got approved from the Building Department of the Authority by the individual allottees. This construction is not to exceed the permissible limit or as provided on the ground floor.

(c) The structural stability of the building is examined by the structural engineers in DDA or the engineering wing which executed the construction of houses before permission is granted.

National Research Centres in Agriculture

4058. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1178 on 5 March 1984 regarding National Research Centres in Agriculture and state :

(a) the date of establishment, location, area of cultivable land and year-wise anticipated expenditure during Sixth Plan under vis-a-vis that proposed year-wise for Seventh Plan under National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources;

(b) the basis for choosing the present location therefor vis-a-vis locations of each similar National Animal Genetic Resource Bureaus in other countries operating with duration of operation of each, and their mandates bureau-wise;

(c) how Government justify creating species-wise new institutes for research under Indian Council of Agricultural Research yet not entrust the work proposed for such a

bureau to these species-wise Institutes/centres and create multi species organisation of small size; and

(d) whether Government propose setting up a high power committee to probe into the entire affair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources is being established at the Campus of Southern Regional Station (SRS) of the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Bangalore in Karnataka. The date of appointment of the Officer on Special Duty was 5th November, 1983. The Budget Estimates for the year 1984-85 is Rupees 15 lakhs. Since the Bureau will be a Coordinating agency on cultivable land will be required. The 7th Plan proposals are yet to be formulated, for the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had constituted a Task Force for recommending a suitable location for the Bureau. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force and in view of the fact that in addition to the two important stations of the National Institutes of ICAR on Animal Sciences viz. the National Dairy Research Institute and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, and the University of Agricultural Sciences and Indian Institute of Science are located in Bangalore, it was decided to set up the Bureau at the campus of SRS of NDRI at Bangalore.

(c) The existing species wise Institutes have been assigned specific functions for undertaking research on various aspects of improvement of these species and there is no element of overlapping with the functions of the Bureau, as the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources has the responsibility for identification, description, evaluation and for determining the need as well as of conservation of important indigenous breeds of livestock and poultry of potential economic value.

(d) In view of the replies furnished above, the question does not arise.

ICAR Plans under Sixth Plan

4859. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1373 on 5 March 1984 regarding ICAR Plans for Sixth Plan and state:

(a) the particulars of former CSWRI Director visiting and choosing/approving ICAR sheep research project sites in Sikkim, year of start of sheep research at each, number alive on 1st April and 1st October from start upto 15 March, 1984, age-wise, and genetic group-wise with present programme performance;

(b) the year-wise budget plan sanction, funds released by ICAR and corresponding receipts accrued from start upto 15 March, 1984 at Sikkim sheep research centre vis-a-vis anticipations; and

(c) the details as under (a) and (b) above for Tal centre in Himachal Pradesh inclusive of dates of visit by former CSWRI Director and his recommendations?

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 House later on.

AICRP in Uttar Pradesh

4860. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR's AICRP functions in Uttar Pradesh, if so, since when, year-wise total milk production; number of cows in milk cows dry, total number of females from start upto 15 March 1984, genetic groupwise ;

(b) whether performance was reviewed since 1980 by any committee and workshops, if so, what were the findings, composition and visit dates of Committee vis-a-vis of each workshop and action ICAR has taken till 15 March, 1984 recommendation-wise.

(c) whether DG and DDG (AS) had visited it since 1980 and reported on unit's

performance upto March 1984, if so, details of each visit report by them; and

(d) whether ICAR Governing Body members also visited IVRI centre in 1984, if so, their names, dates of visit and findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. One unit of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle is functioning at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar in Uttar Pradesh since the third five year plan.

The information on the year-wise number of cows in milk, cows dry, total number of females from start up to 15th March, 1984, genetic groupwise is presented in Statement I. The year-wise total milk production is given in Statement II.

(b) Yes, Sir. The performance of the Cattle Project was reviewed by a Mid-Term Review Committee constituted by the Council VIDE its letter No. 14-3/80-ASR. II dated the 9th June, 1980. The composition of the Committee was as follows :-

1. Dr. C. Krishna Rao	Chairman
2. Dr. D. Sundarasan	Member
3. Sh. V.N. Amble	Member
4. Dr. P. Bhattacharya	Member
2. Dr. O.B. Tanden	Member
6. Dr. B.G. Katpatal	Member-Secretary

The Committee visited the IVRI unit from 28th July, 1981 to 30th July, 1981. The performance of the unit was found to be satisfactory. The Committee suggested a number of measures for further improvement of the working of the project unit in terms of staff, housing and funding for the unit etc.

The performance of the unit was again examined at the Sixth Workshop on the All Indian Coordinated Research Project on

Cattle held at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar between 28th to 30th August, 1983 and was found to be satisfactory.

The ICAR has requested the units and the project coordinator (AB) to initiate action for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Mid-Term Review Committee and by the Sixth Workshop on Cattle Project.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Director General ICAR and Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) had visited the IVRI unit of All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle on 6th January, 1983, 21st May, 1983 and 15th March, 1984. During these visits it was emphasised that considerable

improvement is required in respect of fodder production and the condition of the animals.

On 15th March, 1984, the Union Minister of Agriculture, DG & DDG(AS) visited the unit and expressed their satisfaction about the overall performance and health of the animals.

(d) Yes, Sir. Shri Mohammed Asrar Ahmad, M.P. and a member of the Governing Body of ICAR, visited this unit on 14.3.1984 and also expressed satisfaction about the performance of the unit and health of the animals.

Statement I

Genetic group/ Category of females	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
	HARYANA															
Cows in milk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	37	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148	163	122	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total females	395	393	412	381	388	317	171	200	139	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
1/2F.1/2H:																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	10	27	37	49	61	78	101	88	98	112	98	65
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	20	24	24	47	61	29	33	48
Total females	—	—	27	43	68	86	104	131	178	198	203	196	184	145	132	136
1/2F.1/2H:																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	4	20	26	40	56	69	83	64	63	44	33	28
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	12	25	28	42	25	16	24	19
Total females	—	—	20	33	46	71	117	127	157	126	123	116	95	63	59	53
1/2J.1/2H :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	7	27	25	44	71	63	68	70	63	40	31	18
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	14	30	28	20	9	7	5	9
Total females	—	—	19	32	37	80	94	106	108	105	101	93	72	47	36	27
1/2F.1/4B.1/4H :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	14	29	40	50	63
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	4	14	17	22
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	25	42	62	99	125	120	113	89	132

Genetic group/ Category of females	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
1/2F.1/4J.1/4H :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	13	40	51	78	66
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	3	13	14	23
Total females	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	23	54	74	105	134	128	119	105	174
1/2B.1/4F.1/4H :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	3	13	13	21	30
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	5	8	6
Total females	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	20	34	39	52	59	68	65	55	70
1/2J. 1/4F. 1/4H :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	8	10	16	17	49	40
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	9	5	16
Total females	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	15	18	25	43	67	90	89	81	92
1/2F.1/4R.1/4H (I) :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NA	—	1	3	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NA	—	—	2	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23**	22	36	47	—
1/2F.1/4J.1/4H (I) :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Total females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	47	74	—

Genetic group/ Category of females.	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
1/2B. 1/4F.1/4H (1) :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	20	—
1/2J.1/4F.1/4H (1) :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	21	—
Other crosses :																
Cows in milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cows dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total females	—	—	—	—	4	19	24	31	12	4	4	4	—	1	6	—

* As on 15.3.1984 and includes females of the corresponding interae group.

** Total number of females in all the four interae groups of 2nd generation crosses.

Statement II

Total Milk Production (Qtls)
Q. No. 4860
Unit I.V.I.I. Izatnagar

Year	Milk Production (Qtls)
1970-71	NA
1971-72	NA
1972-73	NA
1973-74	NA
1974-75	1342.56
1975-76	2516.67
1976-77	4109.21
1977-78	4837.26
1978-79	4467.29
1979-80	5827.38
1980-81	6184.27
1981-82	6386.95
1982-83	6808.46
1983-84	7637.11*

* Upto 15th March 1984.

गेहूँ की खरीद

4861. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष गेहूँ का कुल कितना उत्पादन होने की आशा है;

(ख) क्या गेहूँ और चावल की आवश्यक कम होने की आशा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) गेहूँ के उत्पादन के अन्तिम

अनुमान राज्यों से अभी देय नहीं हुए हैं। तथापि, वर्तमान मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है। कि यदि मौसम के शेष भाग के दौरान मौसम की परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल रहें तो इस वर्ष गेहूँ का उत्पादन गत वर्ष के 425 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड उत्पादन से अधिक हो सकता है।

(ख) चावल उत्पादन करने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों की चुनीदा मंडियों में अक्टूबर, 1983 से फरवरी, 1984 तक के दौरान चावल की आवक पहले के दोनों वर्षों की तदनुसूची अवधियों की तुलना में अधिक हुई है। जहाँ तक गेहूँ का संबंध है देश के अधिकांश भागों में अभी फसल की कटाई की जानी है। तथापि इस वर्ष अधिक अच्छी फसल की संभावना से गेहूँ का आवक भी मंडी में अधिक होने की आशा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

हुडको योजना के अन्तर्गत फ्लैटों का आबंटन

4862. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'हुडको' 79, योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति पंजीकृत हैं जिन्हें अभी तक फ्लैटों का आबंटन नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) 'हुडको' फ्लैटों के निर्माण सम्बन्धी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा प्रति वर्ष कितने फ्लैटों का निर्माण करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एम.आई. जी., एल.आई.जी. फ्लैटों के लिए निकट भविष्य में पंजीकरण पुनः खोलने का है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार 'रोहिणी' के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों के लिए पंजीकरण पुनः खोलने का है ?

क्षेत्र विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) निम्नलिखित बर्गवार व्योरे के अनुसार 1,40,931 व्यक्ति :

मध्यम आय वर्ग	36167
निम्न आय वर्ग	59132
जनता	45632

	140931

(ख) हुडको योजना के अन्तर्गत 1982-83 तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 18,988 मकानों का निर्माण किया बताया गया है। इसके अलावा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न वर्गों के लगभग 29,000 मकान निर्माणाधीन हैं और विभिन्न वर्गों के लगभग 22,000 मकानों की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

(ग) मध्यम आय वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत प्रतीक्षा कर रहे पंजीकृतों को देखते हुए इन वर्गों के लिए भविष्य में पंजीकरण पुनः आरम्भ करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) राहणी आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों के लिए नया पंजीकरण पुनः आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Stock Position of Foodgrains

4863. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) latest stocks of foodgrains with Food Corporation of India with item-wise break-up;

(b) safe stock to run smoothly the public distribution system in the country;

(c) demand of Bihar and West Bengal per month in the year 1983-84 and the supply given;

(d) whether it is a fact that despite good crop the procurement machinery has failed to create stocks to meet the demands of the States; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as estimated on 1.3.1984 were as under :

	(In million tonnes)
Rice	4 870
Wheat	7.725
Coarse grains	0.003

Total	12.598

(b) As per policy of the Government, the required level of stock of foodgrains to be maintained by the public agencies should be 10 million tonnes of buffer stocks over and above the operational stocks for current needs ranging between the lowest figure of 6.5 million tonnes on 1st April and the highest figure of 11.4 million tonnes on 1st July of the year.

(c) A statement indicating the monthly demand, allotment and off-take of foodgrains to Bihar and West Bengal for the year 1983-84 is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e) Despite the severe drought conditions in the country, a record level of 15.49 million tonnes of cereals was procured out of 1982-83 crop. In 1983-84 also, the procurement of kharif cereals which started in October, 1983 is quite encouraging with a quantity of 6.65 million tonnes having been procured as on 21st March, 1984, against 6.17 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year.

Statement

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	DEMAND				ALLOTMENT				OFFTAKE* (UPTO 29.2.1984)			
	Rice	Wheat PD	Wheat Flour Mills	Total	Rice	Wheat PD	Wheat Flour Mills	Total	Rice	Wheat PD	Wheat Flour Mills	Total
1983	I. B I H A R											
April	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	15.0	60.0	15.77	90.77	15.0	37.5	16.5	69.0
May	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	15.0	60.0	15.77	90.77	15.0	43.1	3.4	61.5
June	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	15.77	95.77	21.3	43.1	15.5	79.9
July	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	15.77	95.77	18.0	56.9	13.0	87.9
Aug.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	15.77	95.77	19.4	47.5	14.6	81.5
Sept.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	15.77	95.77	14.0	45.9	16.1	76.0
Oct.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	16.77	96.77	11.2	43.5	13.3	68.0
Nov.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	15.77	95.77	11.8	38.9	10.8	61.5
Dec.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	60.0	15.77	95.77	14.5	38.9	12.8	66.2
1984												
Jan.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	72.0	20.77	112.77	14.1	43.2	17.4	74.7
Feb.	50.0	100.0	33.0	183.0	20.0	72.0	20.77	112.77	14.4	53.6	15.9	83.9
March	50.0	100.0	43.0	183.0	20.0	72.0	20.77	112.77	---NOT AVAILABLE---			
Total	600.0	1200.0	396.0	2196.0	230.0	756.0	205.24	1191.24	168.7	492.1	149.3	810.1

* Provisional, subject to revision

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	DEMAND				ALLOTMENT				OFFTAKE *(UPTO 29 2 1984)			
	Rice	Wheat PD	Wheat Flour Mills	Total	Rice	Wheat PD	Wheat Flour Mills	Total	Rice	Wheat PD	Wheat Flour Mills	Total
	1983											
April	200.0	146.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	128.0	82.6	33.3	244.5
May	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	125.9	77.1	27.2	230.2
June	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	115.8	68.8	34.2	218.8
July	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	128.9	83.1	35.9	247.9
Aug.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	127.7	101.2	36.6	265.5
Sept.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	116.8	98.4	38.5	253.7
Oct.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	40.0	255.0	112.5	94.5	35.8	242.8
Nov.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	85.5	78.8	34.4	198.7
Dec.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	105.0	35.0	250.0	84.0	73.2	34.0	191.2
1984												
Jan.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	126.0	40.5	276.5	89.1	89.0	32.8	210.9
Feb.	200.0	145.0	55.0	400.0	110.0	126.0	40.5	276.5	89.1	89.0	32.8	210.9
March	200.0	145.0	35.0	400.0	110.0	126.0	40.5	276.5	---Not available---			
Total	2400.0	1740.0	660.0	4800.0	1320.0	1323.0	441.5	3084.5	1203.9	935.7	375.5	2515.1

II. WEST BENGAL

* Provisional, subject to revision.

Allocation of Funds Under NREP

4864. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been shortfalls in the allocations made for National Rural Employment Programme during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to make up those shortfalls in allocation for NREP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन धन का उपयोग

4865. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन परियोजनाओं के शैल्बस के अधीन कार्यों पर डी.आर.डी.ए. की स्वीकृति का बिना खर्च किये जा रहे धन के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन परियोजनाओं के शैल्बस का पता लगाने के लिए विकास खंडों से भी परामर्श किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय इस कार्यक्रम में लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों का भी सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कुछ कदम उठाने की सलाह देगा ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, जिला स्तर पर गठित जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों जिनमें सांसदों एवं विधायकों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है, को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयोजना तथा निर्माण कार्यों के निष्पादन का कार्य सौंपा जाता है । स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा महसूस की गयी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर उन्हें "शेल्फ ऑफ प्रोजेक्ट्स" तैयार करनी होती है तथा उस आधार पर वार्षिक कार्रवाई योजना बनानी होती है । निर्माण कार्यों के चयन तथा शेल्फ ऑफ परियोजना तैयार करने के कार्य में खंडों को भी शामिल किया जाता है ।

ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों को मुआवजा

4866. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों को आबंटित भूमि से "शापिंग सेन्टर्स" के निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नीलाम की जाने वाली भूमि के लिये इन सोसाइटीज के कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) शापिंग सेन्टर्स के निर्माण के लिए अधिगृहीत भूमि का ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज को मुआवजे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि

सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों को आवंटित भूमि में से कोई विपणन केन्द्र का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shifting to NDDB from Anand to Karnal

4867. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have taken a decision to shift National Dairy Development Board from Anand to Karnal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : There is no proposal to shift the National Dairy Development Board from Anand to Karnal.

Increase in Acreage Under Oilseeds and Pulses

4868. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of oilseeds and pulses have gone up in recent months :

(b) whether there is a great need for raising the acreage under oilseeds and pulses to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils ; and

(c) if so, the total acreage under oilseeds and pulses out of the total cultivable land and the measures taken to raise the acreage under oilseeds and pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In recent months, particularly since January, index numbers of wholesale prices of oilseeds and pulses have registered a declining trend.

(b) To achieve increases in the pulses and oilseeds production, Government is following a two-pronged approach in increasing the productivity per hectare as well as extending the acreage under cultivation.

(c) The total acreage under oilseeds and pulses in India during 1982-83 was as follows :

(million hectares)

Year	Pulses	Oilseeds
1982-83	22.39	19.10

The measures being taken to increase acreage under pulses and oilseeds and their productivity include introduction of pulse crops in irrigated areas, bringing additional areas under short-duration varieties of moong and urad in summer season and in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season, inter-cropping of arhar with soyabean, bajra, cotton and other crops, multiplication and use of improved seeds of pulses, use of phosphoric fertilizers and rhizobium culture and adoption of plant protection measures, improved post-harvest technology and price support. Similarly, for increasing the production of oilseeds a number of programmes have been taken up, including launching of special projects in potential areas (e.g. groundnut in Saurashtra, soyabean in Madhya Pradesh), emphasis on development of non-traditional oilseeds like sunflower and soyabean, increase in area under irrigated oilseed crops, adoption of improved package of practices including seeds, phosphatic fertilisers and plant protection measures, organisation of composite demonstrations, distribution of mini-kits and price support operations.

Provision of Drinking Water to Problem Villages in Gujarat

4869. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drinking water problem villages in Gujarat as on April 1, 1983 ;

(b) the number of problem villages provided with safe sources of water as on April 1, 1983 ;

(c) the number of problem villages which remain to be provided with drinking water facility as on April 1, 1983 ; and

(d) the planning and outlay proposed to be made to cover, these remaining problem villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) Out of 5,318 villages identified as problem villages on 1.4.80 in Gujarat, according to the criteria prescribed by this Ministry, 1,818 villages were covered as on 1.4. 1983 with at least one source of safe drinking water leaving a balance of 3,500 problem villages.

(d) 1,000 problem villages were targeted to be covered during 1983-84 by the Government of Gujarat. Out of these, 625 villages were covered till 31st December, 1983. During 1983-84, the Govt. of Gujarat was given grants amounting to Rs. 413.61 lakhs under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme in the Central sector. In addition, Rs. 350 lakhs were released as grant-in-aid to the State Govt. during 1983-84 under the new Central Incentive Scheme based on performance. In the Minimum Needs Programme of State Sector, an approved outlay of Rs. 1600 lakhs for 83-84 is also available for the State of Gujarat.

सिंचाई के लिए राजस्थान को दी गई धनराशि

4870. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान सिंचाई साधनों पर खर्च करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान के लिए कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी जिलावार व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों एवं ब्लाक अनुदानों के रूप में देती है और यह किसी स्कीम, सेक्टर अथवा विकास शीर्ष से

जुड़ी नहीं होती है। बहरहाल, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना पर अतिरिक्त योजना परिव्यय के लिए 1983-14 के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार को 15 करोड़ रुपये अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप में देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार सहमत हो गई है।

राजस्थान नहर में टूट-फूट

4871. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान नहर में इसके निर्माण के केवल कुछ ही महीनों के बाद इधर-उधर से टूट-फूट रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण नहर में बहुत सा पानी बेकार जा रहा है और इसकी मरम्मत लागत भी अधिक होती जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस टूट-फूट के कारणों का पता लगाया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान मुख्य नहर में ऐसी कोई दरार नहीं आई है। तथापि, नव-निर्मित कच्ची जल आपूर्ति चैनल में इसके प्रारम्भिक प्रवाह के दौरान दो स्थानों पर दरार आ गई थी जहां पानी बड़े जोरों से भर रहा था। मरम्मत का कार्य तत्काल आरम्भ कर दिया गया था और यह अब पूरा हो गया है।

राजस्थान में गांवों के लिए पेयजल की व्यवस्था

4872. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राजस्थान में कितने गांवों के लिए पेय जल की व्यवस्था की गई थी और वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने गांवों में व्यवस्था किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान में समयाग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या, 1982-83 के दौरान लाभान्वित समयाग्रस्त ग्राम तथा 1983-84 के दौरान लाभान्वित किये जान वाले समयाग्रस्त ग्रामों के लक्ष्य को जिलेवार सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में लाभान्वित समयाग्रस्त ग्रामों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	जिला	1-4-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार पता लगाए गए गांवों की संख्या	1982-83 के दौरान लाभान्वित	1983-84 के लिए लक्ष्य
1	2	3	4	5
1.	बजमेर	737	126	125
2.	बलसर	1278	166	163
3.	बांसवाड़ा	1087	286	220
4.	बाड़मेर	592	85	123
5.	भरतपुर	886	131	50
6.	धीलपुर	233	49	95
7.	भीलवाड़ा	988	407	34
8.	बीकानेर	300	80	100
9.	बूंदी	361	75	92
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	571	256	50
11.	चुरू	517	50	45
12.	डूंगरपुर	346	92	36
13.	गंगा नगर	1625	243	110
14.	जयपुर	1917	388	293
15.	जैसलमेर	309	32	35
16.	जालौर	262	74	45
17.	फालावाड़	528	76	145
18.	झुनझुनू	522	43	89

1	2	3	4	5
19.	जोधपुर	425	56	93
20.	कोटा	639	81	120
21.	नागौर	825	102	102
22.	पाली	416	81	93
23.	सवाई माधोपुर	927	192	214
24.	सीकर	444	96	81
25.	सिरोही	228	65	20
26.	टोंक	495	93	92
27.	उदयपुर	2 45	375	535
	योग	19803	3800	3200

सुकाली जैलबाड़ा और बन्दी सांघरा
सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए
धन की व्यवस्था

4873. श्री विरवा राम कुलबार्निया : क्या
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में
सुकाली जैलबाड़ा (सिरोही) और बन्दी सांघरा
(जल्लोर) मध्य सिंचाई परियोजनाएं मंजूर
कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि धन के
अभाव के कारण महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई परियोजनाएं
आरम्भ नहीं की जा रही हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा धन कब
तक उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा और योजनाएं
आरम्भ होंगी ; और

(घ) यदि धन उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा
रहा है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम
निवास मिर्धा) : संभवतः राजस्थान की सुकली

मैलबारा (सिरोही) तथा बन्दी सांघरा
(जालोर) मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का
जिक्र किया गया है। योजना आयोग की
सलाहकार समिति ने 1.12.1981 को हुई
अपनी बैठक में सुकली सिंचाई परियोजना की
स्वीकृत प्रदान कर दी थी बशर्ते राजस्थान की
वित्त विभाग की सहमति इस पर प्राप्त हो
जाए। राजस्थान सरकार (सिंचाई विभाग) ने
सूचित किया है कि परियोजना उनके वित्त
विभाग को 18-2-84 को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई
थी।

बन्दी सांघरा परियोजना की आशोधित
परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में
मार्च, 1983 में प्राप्त हुई थी। आयोग की
टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को उनके स्पष्टीकरण
अनुपालना के लिए जून, 1983 में भेज दी
गई थी। राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल
आयोग की टिप्पणियों पर उत्तर अभी नहीं
भेजे हैं।

(ख) से (घ) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित
किया है कि क्योंकि ये परियोजनाएं अभी तक
स्वीकृत नहीं की गई हैं अतः इनके लिए

निधियां उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा सकती/तथापि, स्वीकृति लम्बित रहने तक, योजना आयोग के कार्यकारी दल ने इन दो परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए दस-दस लाख रुपए का परिव्यय अनुमोदित कर दिया है बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हों।

Irrigation Projects Undertaken to Cover More Land During Sixth Plan

4874. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) major and medium irrigation projects undertaken to cover more land in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total hectares of land irrigated by the projects, so far ; and

(c) steps being taken to provide more irrigation facilities to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In order to provide irrigation to more lands in the country during the VI Five Year Plan, work was initiated on 381 New Projects (115 major and 266 medium). In addition work on 617 projects (176 major and 441 medium) started earlier was also continued.

(b) It is anticipated that by the end of June, 1983, a total irrigation potential of about 63.3 million hectares was created through major, medium and minor schemes, of which 58.5 m. ha. is the utilisation.

(c) Irrigation has been given the prime position in 20-Point Programme and efforts are being made to provide adequate outlays for projects which would start yielding potential early. Some of the major projects are also being monitored at the Central level, bottlenecks identified and remedial measures suggested to ensure their completion. A Command Area Development Programme has been undertaken as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in selected major and medium irrigation projects.

Rising Land Prices in Delhi

4875. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether land prices are again rising in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, measures being taken to keep them down ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

4876. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised construction is continuing in Delhi unabated with the connivance of officials ;

(b) whether some cases have been referred to CBI for investigation ; and

(c) if so, the details of the cases and action taken against the offenders and erring officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The local bodies have denied official connivance in unauthorised construction.

(b) and (c) The matter is to be investigated by the Vigilance/Anti-Corruption Department of the Delhi Administration and only specific instances of corruption are to be referred to C.B.I.

Draw of Lots for Plots in Industrial Estate at Okhla

4877. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No : 4209 on 19 December, 1983 regarding draw of lots for plots in Industrial Estate at Okhla, and state :

(a) the reason why decision has not been taken regarding the allotment of remaining plots among those in the waiting list ;

(b) whether the 25 persons in the waiting list will be allotted plots out of 51 remaining plots ; and

(c) if so, by what time the plots will be allotted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Delhi Administration have intimated that out of 227 plots only 176 plots could be included for the draw of lots on account of reservation for specific categories. The remaining plots had to be left out, which are still to be developed. The Delhi Administration have decided to offer these un-developed plots for allotment only after their development.

Persons in the waiting lists will be considered for allotment only when any plot of the relevant category is surrendered of the allotment cancelled.

Setting up of Laboratories to Ensure Quality Control of Fertilizers

4878. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established laboratories to check the quality of fertilizers before it is sold to farmers ;

(b) if so, the number of such laboratories functioning in India and the number of samples tested during the year-1983 ;

(c) what arrangement has been made for testing imported fertilizers before it is being sold ;

(d) whether any substandard fertilizers has been found during testing indigenous or imported ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Fertilizer Inspectors appointed by the State/Central Government under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 draw samples from various sources and have them analysed at these laboratories.

(b) There are 41 Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratories in various States. In addition there is a Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad. As per the information received so far from various States 23062 samples have been tested in the State Laboratories and 2816 samples at Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute during the year 1983.

(c) The quality of imported fertilisers is tested before they are shipped to India, by the Inspection Agencies appointed in various countries by MMTTC on behalf of the Government of India. Random checking of the material is again done on arrival in India by the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute, Faridabad. This ensures double check on the quality of imported fertilisers.

(d) 2469 samples of fertilisers were found sub-standard.

(e) In 143 cases prosecutions have been launched, in 37 cases conviction was given and in remaining cases action under Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and administrative action has been taken.

Losses in FCI

4879. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss incurred by Food Corporation of India by way of storage, losses pilferage and payment of demurrage charges during the financial years 1981-82 1982-83 and 1983-84 (till date) ;

(b) the action taken to minimise the storage losses, to prevent pilferage and to avoid demurrage charges ; and

(c) how many officials of FCI have been reprimanded so far on account of pilferages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEVI RAO) : The storage loss of foodgrains including loss due to pilferage of foodgrains while in storage, and demurrage charges paid during the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as under :

Year	Storage loss including pilferage during storage.	Demurrage charges paid. (Rs. in crores)
	(Quantity in lakh tonnes)	
1981-82	2.42	6.19
1982-83	2.26	6.32

The accounts for the year 1983-84 have not yet been compiled.

(b) Some storage loss is usual in view of the nature and magnitude of operations and due to driage, etc. The Food Corporation of India has however, taken a number of steps to reduce losses and to prevent pilferage, such as adoption of strict quality control at purchase points, effective supervision at the loading and unloading points, insistence on weighment and counting of bags at the time of purchase, transportation and receipt, tightening up of security arrangements, augmenting scientific storage capacity,

reduction in open storage, machine stitching, award of appropriate punishment to the officials found guilty of negligence or misconduct etc.

In order to minimise the accrual of dumarrage, the arrangements for handling at rail heads have been strengthened. Where the Handling and Transport Contractors are responsible, recoveries are made. Where Food Corporation of India is not responsible for accrual of these charges, the Railways are approached for refund/waiver.

(c) Appropriate disciplinary action is taken against the Food Corporation of India officials who are found guilty of negligence or misconduct. Such action is taken at every level such as District, Regional and Zonal levels, as and when warranted. However, no separate information exclusively for cases where F.C.I. officials have been reprimanded on account of pilferage has been maintained.

Water-Sheds to be Set Up for Dryland Farming

4880. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 4,000 water-sheds are to be set up throught the country under Seventh Plan to popularies dryland farming ; and

(b) if so, how many water-sheds would be set up in Tamil Nadu and the names of centres selected for such water-sheds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Watershed development is the key approach for improved Dryland Farming. Last year 4246 watersheds were identified in the country, of which 212 are in Tamil Nadu. The programme will be continued in the Seventh Plan, but details about the number and location have not yet been finalised.

National Sports Policy

4881. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have adapted a National Sports Policy ;

(b) if so, the programmes for developing the sports activities in different States ; and

(c) details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Sports being a State subject, the State Governments themselves are responsible for developing sports in the States. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and other assistance in the creation of infrastructure, training and coaching of sportsmen and women, and in spotting talent at a young age.

Exemption of Fireworks from the Purview of the Packaged Commodities Act

4882. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fireworks industry approached his Ministry for exempting the fireworks from the purview of the packaged Commodities Act;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt the fireworks especially when it is no longer a seasonal item and is used round the year on one occasion or the other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. No representation has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Drinking Water in R. K. Puram Delhi

4883. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi, particularly in Sector I where the taps go dry in the morning at 8 A.M. ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to make sure that the people get water in summer when this is the state of affairs in winter; and

(c) whether the plan to provide Ganga water to South Delhi has failed miserably, if not, the reasons for the delay in the supply of Ganga water ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the Central Public Works Department and the New Delhi Municipal Committee who supply water to the R.K. Puram area have informed that there is no shortage of drinking water in that area. According to the CPWD no complaint of shortage of water supply has been made by the Residents Welfare Association of Sector I, R.K. Puram New Delhi in the last couple of years.

(c) According to the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the first phase of the Shahdara Water Treatment Plant has been commissioned during February, 1984, and the feeder mains to South Delhi are under flushing and disinfection and additional water to South Delhi will become available shortly.

Amendment of the Packaged Commodities Act

4884. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision to mention the expiry date

on the biscuits being sold in packed form so as to check the selling of long outdated biscuits; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to take any action to amend the Packaged Commodities Act to incorporate this clause ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977 issued under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976 has no provision for the indication of expiry date on the packages of biscuits or of other commodities as it is outside the purview and scope of the Act.

Provision of Rice to Persons Working Under the NREP and RLEGP

4885. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently announced that rice would be made available at Rs 1.85 p. Kg throughout the country to persons working in the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Scheme ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the variety of rice and wheat also if it has also favoured any concession; and

(c) the details regarding the quantity of additional grain and rice allocated to Orissa in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) According to the decision taken by the Central Government recently, one Kg of foodgrains per person per day will be provided at subsidised rates to workers engaged under the programme of National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme as part of their wages. Wheat will be Provided

to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per Kg. In case of rice, common rice is to be distributed at Rs. 1.85 per Kg. If rice of common variety is not available and fine or super-fine varieties are to be supplied, the price to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per Kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per Kg for super-fine variety.

(c) In addition to a quantity of 25200 MTs of foodgrains allocated to Orissa under NREP, another quantity of 5571 MTs. of foodgrains has been allocated to the State under RLEGP.

Talks with Nepal About Multi Purpose Dams

4886. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred question No. 268 on 12-12-1983 and state :

(a) whether any talk with H. M. of Nepal at political level has since been held or even attempted;

(b) if so, details thereabout and result thereof ;

(c) whether in such talks multi purpose dams over river Karnali, Kosi, Kamala, Bagmati and Pancheshwar are taken into account for agreement to ensure earliest construction;

(d) if so, details thereabout ;

(e) whether all necessary steps for completion of the revised time schedule for Western Kosi Canal is being adhered to; if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) Whether unnatural curve in alignment of Western Kosi canal west of river Kamala is being objected to by the people, if so, whether bow like curve is corrected to bring more areas under irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) Bihar Government is taking steps to implement the work of the Canal. In order to ensure timely completion of Western Kosi Canal as per revised time schedule, the project is being monitored at State as well as at the Central level and suitable measures, whenever necessary, are taken to overcome the problems, encountered to the extent possible.

The re-constituted Kosi Control Board under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister Bihar is also seized of the matters of expeditious construction of the Project. This is also one of the priority projects identified by the State for speedy completion.

(f) Such specific local details regarding finalisation of the alignment of the canal are decided by the State Government of Bihar. However, the State Government has been advised to consider shifting the alignment as far north as the topography permits.

Proposals from Govt. of Bihar under the RLEGP

4887. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1865 on 5 December, 1983 regarding construction of link roads in Bihar and state :

(a) whether proposals under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have since been received from Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, details thereof particularly with regard to the district of Madhubani and Darbhanga;

(c) whether any member of Parliament has also suggested some projects;

(d) if so, whether all the above projects have been cleared for immediate implementation and completion before the rains; and

(e) if not, causes for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some project proposals for construction of link roads in Bihar relating to several districts including Madhubani were received from the State Govt. under letters dated 21.1.84 and 17.2.84. The details of the projects received are indicated in the Statements I and II.

(c) The Hon'ble Member in his letter dated 2.2.84 had proposed inclusion of 6 roads in the project proposal for Madhubani district.

(d) and (e) These projects were considered by the Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP in its meeting held on 27.2.84. The State Govt. have been requested to re-examine the specification of roads included in these projects in consultation with the Director General of Roads, Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The revised road projects on the basis of the new specifications are still awaited from the State Government.

Statement I

Name of the projects		Total estimated project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Construction and improvement of roads in Saran District	137.41
2.	Construction of roads in Samastipur district	70.16
3.	Construction of roads in Purnea district	200.96

1	2	3
4.	Construction of roads in Madhepura district	32.72
5.	Construction of roads in Siwan district	132.00
6.	Construction of roads in Khagaria district	58.32
7.	Construction of roads in Madhubani district	92.39
8.	Construction of gravel roads in Rohtas district	90.00
9.	Construction of gravel roads in Godha and sahabganj districts	90.88
10.	Construction of rural roads in Nalanda district	59.40
11.	Construction of roads Hazaribagh district	104.55
12.	Construction of Hand surpace roads in Monghyr district	81.73
13.	Construction of roads in Patna district	66.85
14.	Construction of rural roads in Muzaffarpur district	72.552
15.	Construction of rural roads in Gopalganj district	46.20
16.	Construction of rural roads in Begusarai district	62.66
17.	Construction/improvement of rural roads in Katihar and Bhagalpur districts	115.84
18.	Construction of rural roads in Saharsa district	124.20
19.	Construction of rural roads in Sitamahri district	93.49
20.	Construction of roads in West Champaran district	105.42
		1837.842

Statement II

List of projects for construction of rural roads under RLEGP from Government of Bihar which have already been approved

1.	Construction of gravel roads in districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohar aga and Singhbhum	368.79
2.	Construction of rural roads in the district of Giridh	68.04

सामाजिक वानिकी का विकास

4888. श्री मूल चन्द्र डाया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से आज तक सामाजिक वानिकी के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन राज्यों में सामाजिक वानिकी के अन्तर्गत कितना भू-क्षेत्र है और कहां-कहां पेड़, पौधे और वन लगाए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई

गई है और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सहायता दी गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : ग्रामीण जलावन की लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना सभी राज्यों तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश दिल्ली, मिजोरम और गोवा, दमन तथा दीव के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जलावन की लकड़ी की कमी वाले चुने गए 157 जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) व्योरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्मुक्त की गई रकम (लाख रुपए)	लगाए गए जलावन के वृक्षारोपण (हैक्टर में)	वितरित की गई पौद (लाख में)
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	147.24	9859	301.27
2. असम	44.83	4174	102.63
3. बिहार	127.19	7335	106.00
4. गुजरात	87.47	4391	314.00
5. हरियाणा	98.46	6669	113.00
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	47.02	5698	44.00
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	14.22	—	—
8. कर्नाटक	127.38	6472	377.67
9. केरल	74.23	2451	127.97
10. मध्य प्रदेश	334.93	13968	497.17
11. महाराष्ट्र	50.21	1020	44.10
12. मणिपुर	10.15	520	9.00

1	2	3	4
13. मेघालय	24.95	1260	13.39
14. नागालैंड	36.61	2419	27.55
15. उड़ीसा	94.50	10250	67.10
16. पंजाब	74.92	5000	150.34
17. राजस्थान	152.10	7900	120.50
18. सिक्किम	7.18	210	5.36
19. तमिलनाडु	91.15	13785	47.60
20. त्रिपुरा	7.18	1080	3.70
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	86.82	4925	—
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	43.21	2435	100.00
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	18.05	705	1.37
24. दिल्ली	—	—	—
25. गोआ, दमन तथा दीव	—	—	—
26. मिजोरम	83.44	6100	6.20
योग	1886.44	118626	2579.62

Unauthorised Construction on Public Land

4889. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any critical analysis to know how far the existing law for checking the unauthorised building construction and encroachment on public land has been effective in checking the growth of unauthorised colonies in the Capital posing civic and law and order problems ;

(b) if so, detail thereof stating to what extent the Official connivance has been responsible for unauthorised building boom ; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957 the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) with a view to :-

- i) declaring unauthorised constructions and encroachments on public land cognizable offences ;
- ii) making provisions for sealing the premises under unauthorised construction and seizing the building

materials and other aids being used for the purpose ; and

- iii) Setting up tribunals to the exclusion of jurisdiction of civil courts for dealing with such cases etc.

The amending Bills have already been introduced in the Lok Sabha. Local bodies have denied official connivance in unauthorised constructions.

Improvement in Quality of Life, Environment, Law and Order in the Capital

4890. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government regarding the population of Delhi Metropolitan area which is required to be restricted if the quality of life and environment, law and orders and livelihood of the Capital is to be ensured ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its findings and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN) : (a) and (b) One of the issues being studied in the context of the National Capital Region Plan is the restriction of population in the Delhi Metropolitan area. However, the details are not yet available as the report has not been finalised so far.

Improvement in Quality of Urea Fertilizer

4891. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether is any proposal for coating urea with neem cake to improve the quality of fertiliser to conserve appreciably the energy of the fertiliser industry and releasing the by-product of neem oil for the manufacture of soap ?

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

Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers have reported that there is no proposal in hand for coating urea with neem-cake. However, the research findings of Indian Council of Agricultural Research have shown that the application of urea mixed with neem-cake improves its efficiency. The farmers are accordingly advised to promote the use of urea mixed with neem-cake for increasing its efficiency.

Expert Committee Report on Government Buildings

4892. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Expert Committee of Architects and Engineers was appointed to look into Government buildings that violate the environment and landscape of the area to suggest ways to avoid this in future ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its findings and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes A Group of Experts was constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Architect, CPWD to formulate norms/guidelines and standards for design for construction of public buildings in the country so as to avoid violence to the land scape and the environment.

(b) The Group of Experts have not submitted its report so far,

Environmental Hazards due to Deforestation

4893. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that deforestation is going on an ever increasing scale throughout the country ;

(b) whether such deforestations creat enviornmental hazards ;

(c) the area of land covered by forest in the years 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 ;

(d) the area of the land which has been brought under afforestation programme in last decade ; and

(e) the steps (including penal) Government have taken to curb illegal deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government are aware that deforestation causes environmental hazards. However,

the rate of deforestation has been effectively checked after the Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980.

(c) The forest area for these years is given below :

1950-51	70.80 million ha.
1960-61	68.96 million ha.
1970-71	74.93 million ha.
1980-81	75.06 million ha.

(d) The area covered by afforestation programmes since 1968-70 is given below :

	Social Forestry	Production Forestry	Total
Fourth Plan 1969-74	1,98,280 ha.	5,23,990 ha.	7,14,270 ha.
Fifth Plan 1974-79	5,67,335 ha.	6,53,861 ha.	12,21,196 ha.
Annual Plan 1979-80	1,21,057 ha.	1,01,301 ha.	2,22,358 ha.
Sixth Plan (target)	15,23,870 ha.	6,24,042 ha.	21,47,912 ha.

(e) The Government of India have enacted the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Some States have adopted specific legislation to check deforestation and provide better protection to the forests as well as strengthened the protection and enforcement machinery. Steps have also been taken to promote social and farm forestry programmes with a view to divert the pressures on the forest resources. A massive programme of afforestation has been launched for this purpose under the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme. Revision of the National Forest Policy and the Indian Forest Act is also under the active consideration of the Government.

Apex Single Passenger Transport Authority for Metropolitan Cities

4894. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an apex single passenger transport authority for Metropolitan Cities ;

(b) if so, the objectives, terms, conditions and the personnel of the working group appointed to achieve the above ;

(c) whether such apex authority will be concerned with transport planning, co-ordination of different agencies, fare structure, management and location of traffic ; and

(d) the time limit given to the working group to submit its report in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The Government has accepted the recommendations of

the National Transport Policy Committee that a Single Transport Authority may be set up in all metropolitan cities provided that suburban rail services which run on sections common to the trunk railway operations remain under the management of the Railways. A Working Group has been set up in the Ministry of

Works and Housing to decide the modalities to be recommended for setting up such authorities by the State Governments. Details are in the Statement.

(d) The Working Group is to submit its report by 26.4.1984.

Statement

The Composition of the Working Group is as follows :-

Chairman : (i) Joint Secretary (Urban Development), Ministry of Works and Housing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

Members : (ii) Adviser (Transport), Planning Commission, New Delhi.

(iii) Director (MTP) Railway Board, Ministry of Railways.

(iv) A representative from the Min. of Shipping & Transport, New Delhi

(v) The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A., New Delhi.

(vi) Secretary, Deptt. of Environment, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.

(vii) Secy., Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

(viii) Secretary, D/Transport, Government of Tamil Nadu.

(ix) Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Delhi Police.

(x) Commissioner D/O Transport, Govt. of Karnataka.

(xi) Chief Executive Officer, Jaipur Development Authority.

(xii) Secy, Housing and Urban Development Deptt., Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

(xiii) Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

(xiv) Director, Urban Development Deptt., Ministry of Works and Housing, New Delhi.

The terms of reference of the Working Group are the following :

(a) Review of the present arrangements for transport planning & inter model coordination in different metropolitan and large cities as well as matters connected with transport such as fare structure, traffic management, location of activities etc.

(b) Institutional and legal steps necessary for setting up a single passenger transport authority at the metropolitan level and its relationship with the metropolitan planning authority.

(c) The responsibilities and powers to be assigned to the Single Transport Authority, its financial resources, relationship with other city level agencies,

operational responsibilities for actual running of different systems of transport relationship with the Railways and other Central bodies etc.

(d) Institutional mechanism specifically for the operation and management of metro railway systems in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and other cities where works are in progress or are proposed to be undertaken in the near future.

(e) short term arrangements in each metropolitan city for coordination in the field of transport planning, traffic management, and related matters, pending the establishment of the Authority.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The State of West Bengal is being discriminated.....

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Is it the way the country is to be run ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is an important question. On Friday I gave you an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER : I disallowed it. It is not a matter for adjournment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We were waiting for the report from the Government of West Bengal. Now we have got all the papers. It is a discriminatory policy.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It will not have any effect on me.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE : Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of adjournment motion. Not allowed. I am not allowing anybody.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to raise a procedural point, which may be taken as a point of order. The recommendations of the Finance Commission are pending. While they are pending, the Finance Minister has the temerity to tell the Chief Minister of West Bengal to clear the overdraft. This is highly and AD HOC policy. Sir, you have to make your observations.

MR. SPEAKER : My observation is that it is not a matter for an adjournment motion. There can be no question of adjournment on this subject. If you give me some other motion. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any ground for it, I will consider it. No question of adjournment on this subject.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I say it is a question for clarification.

ज्यादा जोर से बोलने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। मंत्री जी इतनी जोर से बोलते हैं कि मुझे भी डर लगता है।

श्री सुनील मंत्री (कलकत्ता उत्तर पूर्व) : हम कभी जोर से नहीं बोलते। (ब्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके लिए लाउड स्पीकर भी ला दूँ तब भी कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपका विचार है।

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं डिसकशन एलाउ नहीं करूँगा या गौर नहीं करूँगा। यह मैंने नहीं कहा है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, it is not a question of discussion. It is a protest.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Sir, when on an important matter an adjournment motion is given, it should be admitted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we want to censure the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of it. I don't agree.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You can have a discussion. A discussion is all right, but there is no question of holding it through an Adjournment Motion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, I quite appreciate that you cannot admit it through an Adjournment Motion but, Sir, it should not be discriminatory. When the Central Government enforces certain rules with regard to overdrafts, all the States should be treated equally.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why Satish Ji, we can have a discussion on this if you like.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : We have given a notice, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Will you permit a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why have you to repeat it often ? I have not precluded any discussion on the subject. This is an open question and we can discuss it. What is there ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : So, allow a discussion on the subject. Now, we want to ensure the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : You might be thinking. There is no question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : After you hear us, you will be convinced.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, do I take it that you are going to allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said, You give me any other motion and we will see.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is not allowed. I have not allowed anybody. Nothing goes on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody. I have allowed only Shri Saifuddin Chowdhari. If he is not reading the Calling Attention, I shall call the next Member.

*(Interruptions).***

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, are you assuring that there will be a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can only consider it. I have kept my options always open for you and there is nothing barring you from having a discussion. What is wrong about having a discussion ? You can give me a notice under Calling attention or under Rule 193 or 184.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement Explaining Reasons for not Laying Annual Report of N.E. Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation for 1982-83 within Stipulated period

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation for the year 1982-83 within the Stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7995/84]

Notification under Income tax Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

- (1) S.O. 791 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Madhya Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (2) S.O. 792 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'The C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (3) S.O. 793 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Indo-German Social Service Society, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (4) S.O. 794 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'National Council for Co-operative Training' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (5) S.O. 795 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'J.N. Tata Endowment, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.

- (6) S.O. 796 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (7) S.O. 797 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Ecumenical Christian Centre, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1978-79 to 1984-85.
- (8) S.O. 798 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'St. Joseph's Education and Medical Relief Society' under section 10 (23C) of Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (9) S.O. 799 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Society, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (10) S.O. 800 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (11) S.O. 804 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'The Social Work and Research Centre, Ajmer (Rajasthan)' under section 10 (23C) of the income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.
- (12) S.O. 805 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (13) S.O. 806 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Standards Institution' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (14) S.O. 807 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Cochin Dock Labour Board' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (15) S.O. 808 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Oil Coordination Committee on Pool Accounts' under section 10 (23C) of the Act, Income-tax 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1988-89.
- (16) S.O. 809 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Federation of Indian Export Organisations' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (17) S.O. 810 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Bengal Social Service League, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(18) S.O. 811 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Akhil Bharatiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Incometax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(19) S.O. 812 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Society of the Helpers of Mary, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1984-85.

(20) S.O. 813 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Wild Life Association of South India, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7996/84]

Annual Report of and Review on National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation Ltd. Bombay for 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF [AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Land Development Banks Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Co-operative Land Development Banks Federation

Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7997/84]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, 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-7998/84]

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, this paper speaks about DDA's betrayal of housing societies. It is a scandalous matter. The Works and Housing Minister must say something about it. Sir, money has been taken. They have deposited Rs. 50/- crores. They are paying interest on it. And the people.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. Not allowed. You give me a Calling Attention or something and will discuss.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Thank you, Sir.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बता दीजिए । आपकी जायज बात है तो मान लेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, 'समाचार भारती' और 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार'...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात नहीं है, देख लेंगे । आज भी वह आ रहा है नियम 377 में ।

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported deaths from consumption of spurious liquor in various parts of the country with particular reference to recent deaths in Kanpur and Farrukhabad districts of UP.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : 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 :-

“Reported deaths due to consumption of spurious liquor in various parts of the country with particular reference to recent deaths in Kanpur and Farrukhabad districts of Uttar Pradesh and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, Government are greatly concerned about the incidence of death due to consumption of spurious liquor in the country and share the strong feelings of the Hon'ble Members of this august House in this regard.

2. According to the information furnished by the State Government, in village Tikhwa, Police Station Kannauj of District Farrukhabad on March 18, 1984 some persons died and some others were taken ill as a result of consumption of illicit liquor which had been bought from a shop on Kanpur-Kannauj highway (G T. Road). In all 9 persons died and 26 were admitted for treatment in the hospitals at Kannauj and Kanpur. In addition 32 more persons were treated in the village itself by the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre A case under Sections 328/304 of the Indian Penal Code and under Sections 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act has been registered against Ram Khelwan and Pappu who had sold the illicit liquor. The accused are absconding and efforts are

being made to arrest them. The District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police visited the spot. The Excise Commissioner has also visited the site of the occurrence. The concerned Excise Inspector and the Supply Inspector have been placed under suspension. In addition, one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, one Head Constable and 10 Constables have also been suspended. A Magisterial Inquiry into the incident has been ordered.

3. According to the State Government no such incident has taken place in Kanpur district.
4. Excise regulations are enforced by the State Governments. State Governments have been advised to evolve short term and long term measures to tackle the problem of illicit liquor. The National Police Commission has made some recommendations for a more effective curb on offences connected with trafficking in liquor. These have been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.
5. Liquor addiction is a social evil and Government are educating the people about it through mass media. I make a fervent appeal to all voluntary and social welfare organisations to mobilise public opinion against this social evil.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Calling Attention motion is on such a matter about which we all feel ashamed and this is a very serious matter also. But the answer given by the Minister is not satisfactory. It has not touched indeed the real causes of the problem. It was said that 'State Governments have been advised to evolve short-term and long-term measures to tackle the problem of illicit liquor. The National Police Commission has made some recommendations for a

more effective curb on offences connected with trafficking in liquor. These have been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.'

The first part of it was advice given to the State Governments. But that has not been mentioned clearly. The point at issue, on what we are discussing now is, the trade of illicit liquor and that is not a very uncommon phenomenon in our country. It is on the increase day by day. We see people are dying by taking spurious liquor and a very casual statement has been made on this issue. Now we, in this House, want to know what concrete steps have been taken by the Government to check this type of occurrence.

I may draw your attention to an article that was published in the FREE PRESS JOURNAL of 9th May, 1982. It gives a vivid detail of how this type of incidents have been taking place in our country. It mentioned that in 1981 more than 400 deaths in various parts of the country including Bangalore and Delhi are believed to be caused by hooch. In Bangalore no fewer than 323 men and women young and old, lost their lives after consuming the poisonous liquor. In Delhi a series of deaths in 1981 from liquor, poisoning alarmed the authorities. In December 1980 Haryana hooch tragedy took 80 lives. In 1979 there were many hooch tragedies. Major ones were in Hyderabad where more than 275 persons lost their lives, another in Lucknow where 30 persons died.

Every year a large number of people lose their lives in this tragedy. We also sometimes call the attention of the Government. The Government comes out with a casual statement which does not deal with the real issue. There are many instances in this regard. We are ashamed to say that no curb has been put on it. Government has not been able to prevent the growth of of this type of liquor. That is a major concern of all of us. Because of this many deaths have been taking place.

I do not want to cite all those incidents that have taken place earlier. But our concern is that it that it is not decreasing; it on the increase. What is the effect of the action taken by the Government? Why are

the steps taken by the Government failing? We have to go deep into this problem.

I am not advocating for prohibition. Prohibition is not the solution of the problem. Many countries tried to impose prohibition. Here also in many States efforts have been made to impose prohibition.

But we had seen that it was futile and it did not yield any result. On the other hand, it increased illegal activities and illicit distillation. Now, the Government may say that they have the accepted policy of total prohibition but the question is whether the policy of directions on prohibition only will solve the problem or not. We think, it will not.

Our point, is those who are dying in all these incidents are the poor people of this country—the industrial labourers and agricultural labourers. They are forced to take illicit liquor. Keeping aside the question of total prohibition, I would like to know whether in this country a large number of people would be allowed to die by taking this spurious liquor. We do not want to join issue on whether he should have the right to take liquor or not. That is another question. My point is, are we going to allow them to die by this illicit liquor or they are to be provided with the unadulterated liquor. We should not confuse these issues. We have seen that during our freedom struggle days, how our national sentiment had been connected with pickets and other kinds of programmes in front of the liquor shops and the poor people joined in large number to protest against the sale of liquor. Those were the days. Now, what do we see? No real educative or effective movement is there to teach the people about the harm of drinking. Now, there may be no prohibition. We do not like that the working class, the agricultural labours and the poor people should go and take liquor. We do not like that. But we cannot force them not to take. Only effective educational measures can do that. They should be made conscious of these things and they should be educated against the evil of drinking. There may be bottles of liquor in front of them but they should not be tempted to go.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Good liquor is costlier than spurious liquor. That is why they do not go there. Spurious liquor is available at less cost than the good liquor. Therefore, you must ask the Government to reduce the price of good liquor.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Living itself is costlier so it is better to commit suicide !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the price of good liquor be brought down. Then the spurious liquor will have no market.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : We have seen in certain factories) where there has been no Consciousness among the workers about their rights and all that, they used to go to liquors. Obviously, all these liquor shops are surrounding the factory area. Now, they used to go there. They have no option but to go there. While we have the experience that the workers join to fight for their rights, they may also give up the habit of taking liquor. This must be through consciousness. We do not want to impose certain things.

But, what is happening is just the opposite. In Dhanbad area, the Supreme Court has to intervene to tell the Bihar Government, "You do not give licences to coal Mafias to establish liquor shops in Dhanbad area". Now, I have never heard that the Bihar Government is trying to establish schools in the Dhanbad area or the coal-mine area.

What are the directions of the Central Government in this regard ? I want a study or a survey to be made by the Government as to, where factories are situated, how many schools are there; how many adult education centres are there and how many liquor shops are there. Only by prohibition and by taking all that type of measures you cannot effectively tackle the problem. There are so many shameful news items about hooch deaths which have appeared in various newspapers. I do not want to go into all that. How is it that such incidents are increasing ? How are you going to tackle this problem ?

There has been a recent incident at Farrukhabad where some people died during Holy celebrations. Which is the shop from where they took the liquor ? Was it a licensed shop ? If it was not a licensed shop how were they selling liquor ? What were the policemen doing ? We are told that some policemen have been suspended. That is a welcome thing. But something more concrete has to be done. In 1972, the Baweja Inquiry Committee also held responsible the police personnel and the officials of the Excise Department, They collude with the people who are in this illicit liquor trade. Later on, the Desai Committee also in 1981 indicted the police. Whenever there have been these incidents of liquor deaths we always hear that the policemen who are in charge of checking all these things are connected with them. There are allegations like that. There is a general feeling that the policemen who are to check all these things are not doing their duty properly.

Why is this degeneration is there in the police force also ? Where are the ethical values or cultural or social values ? Something has to be done about it. There are many things which can be quoted from the Constitution. There are the Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution. There is article 39 which says that the State has to take proper care for the nourishment of the people, for the health of the people. This is not being followed up.

I want to know, since 1980, when this Government has come to manage the affairs of the country, whether this type of incidents are increasing or decreasing and How many people have died in all these incidents. I also want to know whether the liquor shops which were connected, with all these tragedies were licensed or unlicensed. We are told that some policemen have been suspended and all that. But we want to know in how many cases, in concrete terms, what punishment has been given to the culprits. I want the hon. Home Minister to give us all this information.

I am not going to say much about making available good cheap liquor to the people in the absence of which they go in for spurious liquors. Nobody dies of taking

foreign liquor. It is only the poor people who die of taking spurious liquor. I want to know whether the Government is thinking in terms of appointing inspectors to carry out checks, or they should direct the State Government. They will check so that bad and spurious liquor is not sold. Other educational and cultural measures are also very important. You have also to take such other measures like suspension. You should not let them go scot free.

All those measures which you have mentioned in your report like the educational campaign and rousing the consciousness of the people on the dangers of spurious liquor drinking are worthy to be undertaken by the Government.

But I would like to know what concrete measures you are adopting to stop hooch tragedies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Several points have been raised by the Hon. Member regarding the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The responsibility for fulfilling the Constitutional obligations rests with the Governments as prohibition of consumption of intoxicating alcoholic beverages is a Directive Principle of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution.

For the sake of uniformity; the Government of India in 1975 announced a 12 point programme for enforcement of prohibition and a Central Prohibition Committee comprising of the Ministers in charge of Prohibition in all the State Governments and in the Union Territories and non-official Members is set up by the Social Welfare Ministry from time to time to undertake periodical review of prohibition policy and progress of prohibition in different States.

As regards educating the people against the evils of drinking, the Government has taken many steps. There have been research

studies also to educate the people for not taking illicit liquor.

With regard to educating the people on prohibition policy of the Government, "NAYA SAVERA" sponsored programme has also been started to educate the masses about the ill-effects of drinking and drug abuses.

The hon. Member knows it very well that the actual implementation of policies/programmes for enforcement of prohibition rests with the State Governments. Therefore, the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been requested a number of times to ask educational authorities to take preventive measures to contain the consumption of drinks and drugs in the educational institutions and hostels and discourage students as well as others from using drugs and liquor.

The Hon. Member said that the number of deaths due to taking of illicit liquor is increasing throughout the country.

Especially with regard to the incidents that took place on 18th March, 1984 I may just inform the hon. Member that the number of deaths due to poisonous liquor in Delhi in 1981 was 23. But, in 1982 and in 1983 till today, there has not been any death due to illicit liquor in Delhi.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : As has already been mentioned in the Calling Attention, I can very well say that preliminary enquiry shows that the poisonous liquor was sold by Ram Khelawan and Pappu to the villagers of Tikhwa, Lilapurwa and Sakari on the evening of 17th March, 1984. After taking this liquor, the villagers began getting sick and unconscious. Poisonous liquor was sold from a shop on Kanpur-Kannauj on GT Road which is 10 KM from Kannauj by Ram Khelawan with the help of his brother Pappu alias Ram Lakhan. Ram Khelawan holds no licence to sell liquor. He is also selling diesel oil,

kerosene oil, petrol and cement unauthorisedly, without obtaining any licence. Investigations revealed that Ram Khelawan was apprehended by Excise Department on 16th March 1981 for being found in possession of illicit liquor. On 14th March, 1983 he was released by the Court of JM 7, Fategarh on the condition of maintaining good conduct for one year and on a personal bond of Rs. 1000/-. Unlicensed selling of diesel, petrol, etc. is punishable under Motor spirit, diesel, alcohol taxation act. It is also punishable under the Essential Commodities Act. As a result 9 persons died—should I give the names, Sir ? ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not necessary.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The POST-MORTEM of the dead persons has been made and the viscera has been preserved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Soz-not present.

Shri Hannan Mollah - also not here.

Shri Bheekhabhai.

श्री भोला भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को वहीं बताया है कि इस देश के अन्दर नाजायज तौर पर जो शराब बन रही है, उसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं हैं ? दूसरा जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा है यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, मैं भी इसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से मामले हैं, जिनको केन्द्र सरकार को भी ध्यान देना पड़ता है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने पहले प्रोहिबिशन को माना था और अब प्रोहिबिशन को खत्म कर दिया ? ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं, जो प्रोहिबिशन को मानते हैं, फिर भी वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की शराब बिकती है ? इस प्रकार की शराब से गरीब आदमियों और मजदूरों की मृत्यु होती है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

राजस्थान के अन्दर पहले प्रोहिबिशन था, लेकिन अब स्क्रेप कर दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक गाइड लाइन निकली है, जिसमें सिखा हुआ है कि आदिवासी लोन पीने के लिए शराब बना सकते हैं और पी सकते हैं। हमारे सघ्न प्रदेश से आने वाले मूह मंत्री जी जानते हैं थान्दल झाबूआ और मेघनगर इत्यादि जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में हैं और इससे सगे क्षेत्र जैसे कौशलगढ़, बांसवाड़ा और डुंगरपुर आदि जो राजस्थान के मध्य प्रदेश से लगे क्षेत्र हैं। इनमें एक जगह वह कानून लागू हैं और दूसरी जगह पर वह कानून लागू नहीं है। जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि पुलिस वाले और एक्साइज वाले इस काम को कर रहे हैं। आप पीने वाले को नहीं रोक सकते हैं, मृत्यु को नहीं रोक सकते हैं, लेकिन इसकी रोकथाम आप कर सकते हैं। जैसा कि आपने कहा कि इसको एजुकेशन के प्रोग्राम के तहत रोक दिया जाएगा, लेकिन मैं इसको वहीं मानता हूँ। एजुकेटेड लोग जो शराब पीते हैं, वे फॉरन मेड शराब फारेन लिकर इण्डियन मेड होती है और बढ़िया से बढ़िया शराब पीते हैं, लेकिन बेचारे गरीब मजदूर और किसान आदिवासी जो ऊँचे रेट पर शराब नहीं खरीद सकते हैं, वे इस प्रकार की शराब को पीते हैं और सौत के शिकार बन जाते हैं। बागड़ी जी ने ठीक कहा है कि जिनके द्वारा स्फूरियस शराब बनाई जाती है, उनकी रोकथाम के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ? मेरे से पूर्ववक्ता ने भी ठीक ही कहा है कि इसकी जांच की जानी चाहिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, केवल प्रोहिबिशन से ही काम नहीं चलेगा ? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर लीकर की कंजम्पशन बढ़ी है या नहीं है ? यदि बढ़ी है, तो उसके कारण कितनी मृत्यु हुई है ? इस वजह से कितने अधिकारियों को आपने निलम्बित किया है ? पुलिस वालों और एक्साइज वालों की मिली भगत से ही हर गाँव के अन्दर ठेके बने

हुए हैं। पुलिस को जानकारी होते हुए भी वह इसको रोकती नहीं है। चुनाव आते हैं, एक आर्डर निकलता है कि शराब बन्दी कर दी जाएगी। लेकिन शराब स्टॉक करके रख ली जाती है और बाद में वितरित होती है। यह दिल्ली में जो रोजमर्रा की घटना है। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। इसका सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए कि प्रोहिबिशन के बावजूद भी कितने लोग शराब पीने लग गए हैं? मैं इस बात को दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की शराब से केवल गरीब आदमी, आदिवासी, हरिजन और इन्डस्ट्रियल और एग्रीकल्चर वर्कर ही लोग मरते हैं। नजायज तरीके से जो शराब बनाई जाती है वह बिना परमिट के बनाई जाती है। जिसमें सि लीग स्प्रीट आदि मिलाते हैं। इस ओर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करके ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो आपने शराब पीने की छूट दे दी है, लेकिन राजस्थान को क्यों नहीं दी है?

बाखिर में, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शराबखोरी कितनी प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और एजूकेटेड पिपल में कितनी बढ़ी है और गरीब लोगों में कितनी प्रतिशत बढ़ी है? कौन-कौन सी स्टेट में प्रोहिबिशन होने के बावजूद भी पिछले पांच सालों के अन्दर कितने लोग मरे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय यदि सख्ती के माथ कोशिश करें, तो सारे आंकड़े प्राप्त हो सकते हैं? मन्त्री महोदय ने दिल्ली के बारे में बताया है लेकिन नजायज शराब और स्फूरियस शराब दोनों में भेद करके आंकड़े जानना चाहता हूँ? जो स्टेटमेंट माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने पेश किया है। वह अचूरा है, उस स्टेटमेंट को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और फिर एक बार इस मामले को सदन में लाना चाहिए।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उनका मैं मन्त्री महोदय से उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय, जहां तक राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि राजस्थान में आदिवासियों के लिए दुकान खोलने की मनाही है परन्तु वे अपने लिए शराब बना सकते हैं।

प्रोहिबिशन पालिसी इन ट्राइबल एरियाज का जहां तक सवाल है; मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहती हूँ :

The prohibition policy followed in relation to tribal areas has the following main features :

1. In the tribal areas where prohibition is in force no precipitate action need be taken;
2. The contract system of liquor, vending in tribal areas should be given up.
3. Where prohibition is not in force the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their beverages for individual and social purposes but not for commercial purposes.
4. Take steps for discontinuance of vending of country liquor in the tribal areas wherever they still remain w.e.f. 1.4.1979.
5. Intensify education efforts amongst tribals against the evil effect of drinking.
6. Encourage social workers and voluntary organisations in the task of education work for prohibition.

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि लीकर से मरने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और इसके लिए उन्होंने 5 वर्ष का हिसाब हम ने मांगा है, तो मैं उन को बताना चाहती हूँ कि जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, 1979 में 3 मृत्यु हुई हैं और 1978 और 1980 में कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। मैं उन को यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 1979 में 1 की मृत्यु हुई, बिहार में 1978 में 248, 1979 में 10 और 1980 में 8 की मृत्यु हुई, हरियाणा में 1980 में 70 की मृत्यु हुई, गुजरात में एक भी डेथ नहीं हुई है, महाराष्ट्र में 1978 में 26 की मृत्यु हुई, 1979 में 31 और 1980 में 62 की मृत्यु हुई, राजस्थान में 1978 में 29 की मृत्यु हुई और 1979 में 1 की मृत्यु हुई।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में मैंने बतलाया था कि 1978 में 26, 1979 में 2 और 1980 में 14 की मृत्यु हुई और अन्य जो राज्य हैं और यूनिन टेरीटरीज हैं, उन में 1978 से 1980 तक कोई इस तरह की डेथ की सूचना नहीं है।

जहां तक स्टेप्स लेने का सवाल है, 315 के सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि ये आम तौर से राज्यों ने निम्न स्टेप्स लिये हैं :

In pursuance of the letter dated 28th April, 1981 :

1. Liquor shops are inspected and samples of liquor are collected at random to check the purity of liquor.
2. Special squads have been formed to conduct surprise checks at places which are prone to manufacture etc. of illicit liquor.
3. Strict vigilance over the distribution of methyl alcohol in the form of de-natured spirit is kept so that it does not find way to illicit distillers.

4. Some States have taken steps to exercise greater Control over Checking of inter-State trade of illicit liquor in cooperation with neighbouring States.
5. Instructions have been issued to the field staff of both Excise and Police Departments to be vigilant.
6. Some States have Constituted prohibition councils.
7. Publicity of dangers due to Consumption of illicit liquor is carried on through mass-media.

मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक वक्तव्य में बतलाया है कि यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है अब जहां तक डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स का सवाल है और जहां तक पालिसी और प्रोग्राम्स का सवाल है, हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखते रहते हैं कि उन्हें इन पर अमल करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि खाली सरकारी कानूनों से और हमारी जोर जवदस्ती से यह सब कुछ खत्म नहीं हो सकता। जब तक भारत के सामाजिक संस्थान और बालन्डी आर्गनाइजेशनस और खास कर इस पक्ष और उस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य इस में हमारा सहयोग नहीं करते हैं, तब तक तेजी से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री भीष्माभाई : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया है कि उन्होंने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए ये निर्देश दिये हैं कि आदिवासी स्वयं पीने के लिए झर्राब बना सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस की सूचना राजस्थान सरकार को दी है। राज्य सरकार को यह सूचना अगर दी गई है, तो उसने जिला प्रशासन के अधिकारियों को इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं दी है, ऐसी हमारी जानकारी है।

श्रीमती राहुलारी सिन्हा : इन्होंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसके संबंध में मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस

संदर्भ में ट्राइबल एरियाज के बारे में पहले ही निवेदन कर चुकी हूँ।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है और सरकार इसको लगातार हल्के ढंग से ले रही है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह स्टेट का मामला है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब संविधान में नीति निर्देशक तत्वों में दिया हुआ है और हमारे सामने पंडित जी बैठे हुए हैं सबसे बयोवृद्ध जिन्होंने कानून बनाया था कि कांग्रेस का वही सदस्य होगा जो कम से कम शराब नहीं पिएगा। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि एक दिन भी हमको राज्य करने का मौका मिला तो मैं पहला काम करूंगा कि शराब को बंद करूंगा/शराब की ठेकेदारी को बंद करूंगा। यह बात उस गांधी ने कही थी और दूसरी गांधी क्या कर रही हैं।

मंत्री जी ने आंकड़े नहीं दिए हैं। न ही वे देंगे। मैं आंकड़े देता हूँ। मंत्री जी अगर इसको रेक्टिफाई कर दें तो मैं उनका आभारी होऊंगा।

1947 में हमारी आबादी थी 35 करोड़ और वार्षिक आय थी 50 करोड़। अब जनसंख्या बढ़कर हो गई है 68 करोड़ और राजस्व है 1200 करोड़। शराब के ठेकों में वृद्धि हुई है 12 गुना और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है दोगुना। अगर यह बात गलत है तो मंत्री जी बताएं।

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है। क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि ये बड़ी बड़ी कंपनियाँ और बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार किनके बल बूते पर चल रहे हैं। उनका पैसा इलेक्शन में किसके लिए जाता है। उनसे पैसा लेकर इलेक्शन करवाया जाता है। उनको लोग पोलिटीशियंस के यहाँ, आफिसर्स के यहाँ घूमते हैं। उनकी बहुत बड़ी लाबी है। उनसे टकराना

बहुत मुश्किल है। अगर मंत्री महोदय उनसे निपटने की कोशिश करें तो उल्टा इनसे ही निपटा जाएगा। इनको हटाना पड़ेगा। इतनी बड़ी लाबी है।

मैं संविधान की धारा 47 के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। नीति निर्देशक तत्व है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "राज्य अपने लोगों के पोषाहार और जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा करने और लोक-स्वास्थ्य के सुधार को प्राथमिक कर्तव्य मानेगी और मादक पदार्थ और स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक औषधियों के प्रयोग को निषिद्ध करने का प्रयास करेगी।" यह निषेध हो रहा है। अभी हमारे साथी भीसाभाई ने बताया कि जो राज्य बंद कर चुके थे, उनमें भी आपने फिर से शुरू कर दिया। जनता पार्टी का लक्ष्य था कि 1982 तक पूर्णतः शराब पर पाबंदी लगा दी जाएगी। सारे आर्डर रद्द कर दिए गए। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है। राजस्थान में कानून लागू हो गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी शराब बंदी हो गई थी। लेकिन इन सब प्रतिबंधों को उठा लिया गया।

सब जगह साइन-बोर्ड पर लिखा रहता है कि सिगरेट स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ रेडियो या टी. वी. आदि पर प्रचार किया जाता जाता है कि बिल्स की इतनी करामात है कि एक घूसे से सी आदमी मर सकते हैं। उसी तरीके से शराब का भी प्रचार हो रहा है। आदमी, नशा नहीं खाता बल्कि नशा ही आदमी को खा लेता है। एक तरफ तो प्रचार करते हैं कि नशा नहीं करना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ राजस्व में वृद्धि करते जा रहे हैं। मैं, 28-29 तारीख को हजारीबाग गया हुआ था। ... (व्यवधान) उसकी जानकारी आपको देता है और चाहता हूँ कि आप उसकी इक्वायरी कीजिए। वहाँ इतनी टेंशन थी, लगता था कि गोली चल जायेगी।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : तारीख
बताइए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : 28-29
जनवरी की बात है एक तरफ चर्च,
मन्दिर, विद्यालय और घर तथा बीच में
सरकार द्वारा शराब का कारखाना बताया जा
रहा है। पुलिस के मांठ गांठ से घर-घर में
प्राइवेट भट्टियां अलग से चल रही है। एक
रुपया राजस्व की आमदनी होती है लेकिन
गरीब के पाकेट से पांच गुना पैसा निकल जाता
है। मैं आपका आभार मानूंगा यदि आप बता
सकें कि मंत्रिमण्डल में कितने लोग हैं जो शराब
नहीं पीते हैं ?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : कोई नहीं
पीता। आप आगे बोलिए।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, she
says nobody drinks. She is on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us
not make any personal remark.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
Sir, the hon. Member should be requested
to be in order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give
you protection.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may
not reply to all those points which you
consider not relevant-

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur) : It is not "which you
consider not relevant" but she may reply,
to all those points which are relevant."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan,
you can give a separate notice on those
points. We can consider that. But now please
come to the subject matter.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You
please tell me what question I should ask ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have
already told you that.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पहले
शराब पीना निदनीय माना जाता था। अब
प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बन गया है।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : कालिग
अटेंशनका सबजेक्ट क्या था ? लेकिन इसमें तो
सारी दुनिया की बातें यहां आ रही हैं। —
(व्यवधान)।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मुझे ऐसा
लगता है कि मंत्रियों का नाम लेने से आपको
बुरा लगता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है
कि आज शराब प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बन गया है।
हम लोगों ने 1977 में कहा था कि जो फरिन
डेलीग्रेटस यहां आते हैं, उनको फाइव स्टार
होटलों में शराब नहीं मिलेगी। मुझे मालूम
नहीं कि अब यह चालू है या नहीं। मैंने कई
बार कहा है कि इस देश में नेता की कमी
नहीं ***.

13.00 hrs.

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : एक दूठो
हजार मिलते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : नीति की भी
कमी नहीं है। सब से बड़ी कमी नीयत की है।
सरकार को चाहिये कि वह अपना मन इधर
या उधर एक बार बना ले। या तो वह सीधे
कह दे कि हम इंटरफीयर नहीं करेंगे या कहे
कि हम शराब बन्दी लागू करेंगे। या तो
कह दे कि राज्य सरकार जिस तरह से चाहे
पैसा उपजायें, जिस किसी काम को करके पैसा
मिल सकता हो, ले या कहे कि वह इफैक्टिव
कदम इस दिशा में उठाएंगी। आपकी कुछ भी
जिम्मेवारी है तो कम से कम लोगों को
मारने का काम तो आप न करें। आपके पास

ज्यादा इंटेलिजेंस के लोग हैं, आई. बी. है, सी. बी. आई. है, सी.आई.डी. है और आपको ज्यादा मालूम है कि शराब वाले, शराब के ठेकेदार कितने पावरफुल होते हैं और कैसे उनसे निपटा जा सकता है। कम से कम सरकार यह घोषणा तो कर दे कि शराब के जो ठेके है या लाइसेंस हैं, आज की जनसंख्या में वे जितने हैं इससे आगे वे नहीं बढ़ेंगे बल्कि उनकी संख्या को वह कम करती चली जाएगी। आपको चाहिए कि संविधान की धारा 47 का आप आदर करें और आदर करते हुए आजादी के 36 साल के बाद ही सही लेकिन यह घोषणा करें कि सरकार शराबबन्दी के लिए कटिबद्ध है और नए लाइसेंस आगे से नहीं दिए जाएंगे। जहां आपका राज है वहां सबसे ज्यादा इस तरह की सराबियां चलती है। आप हमें फिगर बताएं कि आजादी के समय हमारे देश में कितनी शराब की दुकानें थीं या कितनी दूकानों के लाइसेंस दिए गए थे और आज उनकी संख्या कितनी है।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य विषय से हटकर बातें करते रहे हैं। जहां तक पापुलेशन की बाढ़ का सवाल है, हम उस पर बराबर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं और हमने जरा रोक लगाई तो आप लोग कतरा गए और आप लोगों ने क्या क्या कहा, इसको आप जानें। यहां उसको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

जहां तक आय बढ़ाने का सवाल है यह सही है कि राज्य सरकारें अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंसों की संख्या बढ़ाती है और बढ़ा रही है और उसी अनुपात में उनकी आय भी बढ़ रही है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : हम उन्हें लिख चुके हैं कि उनको आय का जो

इससे घाटा होगा, उसका पचास प्रतिशत भुगतान करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : हम और आप सब तय कर लें तो यह सब खरम हो सकता है। आप भी छिप कर और इधर भी छिप कर करें तो यह नहीं चल सकता है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The whole point is that the seriousness of any discussion in the House is spoiled because of Shri Mani Ram Bagri. I am so sorry. He must behave better in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The seriousness discussion is being lost because of his acting against the rules. I am so sorry. You must put an end to that. That is my humble appeal. You are a very senior leader. I will have to tell the leader of your party also.

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा : मैं एक पद्य कहना चाहती हूँ :

हर एक यहां हैं अडिग अनल अपने पथ पर,
फिर तू ही क्यों भटका फिरता है, इधर उधर।

मत बदल-बदल कर राह सफर तय कर अपना,

हर पथ मंजिल की दूरी नहीं घटाता है।
हर देहरी पर मत अपनी भक्ति चढ़ा पागल,

हर मन्दिर का भगवान न पूजा जाता है।
हर घट से प्यास बुझा मत औ प्यासे,

प्यासा बदले तो मधु ही विष बन जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जनता पार्टी

के समय में शराब के ऊपर में पाबन्दी लगाई गई थी, उसको आपने फिर जारी किया है? क्या यह सही है कि कुछ राज्यों ने पहले शराब बन्दी की थी जिसको बाद में शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : 1978 में जनता पार्टी के वक्त में जो गाइड लाइन्स इशू की गई थीं उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं की है, बल्कि 1982 में आमतौर से जन्ही गाइडलाइन्स को फिर से दोबारा राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया है। यह बात सही है कि महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास तथा कुछ अन्य राज्यों में पहले प्रोहिबिशन था, अब उसको उन्होंने रिलैक्स किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Prof. Soz. As a special case, I am allowing you. You must be present in the House when your turn come. Now, you must only put questions-not make a speech. I have called you on this understanding

प्रो० सेफउद्दीन सोज (बारामूला) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अभी मंत्री जी ने जो शायरी की है वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आयी उन्होंने खुद ही बोली और खुद ही समझी, मुझे हिन्दी अच्छी तरह नहीं आती है। चूँकि वक्त कम है इसलिए दो पोटेंस ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

फर्रुखाबाद में या कानपुर में नाजायज तरीके से जो शराब बनायी गई या बनाई जा रही है, उससे मरने वालों की बात ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि हमारे मुल्क में जो शराब है यह आम हो रही है, और मेरी इत्तला यह है कि दिल्ली और बड़े बड़े शहरों में, क्लबों में, और होटलों में औरतों में भी शाना-त-शाना शराब चलती है। इंग्लिस्तान में यह मामला बहुत ही; घिनौना बन गया है और उन्होंने रिसर्च की

है, मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता, वहाँ की ताजा रिसर्च में बताया गया है, कि अगर औरतें पीना ही चाहेंगी, तो कब पियें। चूँकि यह जिम्मेदारी किसी भी हुकूमत की होती है कि वह लोगों की सेहत की हिफाजत करे, इसलिए इंग्लैंड में यह फैसला किया गया कि ऐल्को-हाल तो खराब चीज है, लेकिन औरतें अगर पीयेंगी तो किस वक्त पीयेंगी। क्योंकि यह नेशन की जिम्मेदारी है और खसूरान वहाँ पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई कि प्रेगनेंसी में शराब नहीं पीनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे होने वाले बच्चे पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं तो नहीं कहूँगा कि आप बुलेटिन शायी करें, मगर एक दस्तावेज कलूंगा क्या आप हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को बताएँगे कि वह मुल्क में सर्वे करे कि औरतों का कौन सा परसेन्टेज इस गलत बात से व्यबस्ता हो गया है।

दूसरी बात शराब की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत सारी नारकोटिक्स दिल्ली में और बड़े शहरों में मिल रही हैं। इनमें ही रोडन बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है। मेरी जानकारी है कि पहाड़गंज में, प्रेम नगर में, लाजपतनगर और जामामस्जिद एरिया में यह खुले आम बिक रही हैं, सिर्फ आपको टैक्नीकल वर्ड बताता है। इस चीज के लिए दिल्ली की एक प्राइवेट संस्था ने सर्वे का काम शुरू किया है, मैं नहीं कहूँगा कि आप उसको एड दीजिए जिससे वह काम करे, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा सरकारी शीतों में थस्पतालों में इस आवारागर्दी में मुब्तला लोगों को वापस लायें। मुझे पता है दिल्ली में डेढ़ लाख ड्रग ऐडिक्ट हो चुके हैं और उनको जिन्दगी की तरफ जाना चाहिए। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है।

जहाँ तक गरीबों की बात है, उस पर मुझे जवाहरलाल जी की बात याद आ रही है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक दिल्ली के हॉटलों का ताल्लुक है, जितने भी सरकारी हॉटल हैं, उनमें अभी भी पब्लिकली शराब पेश नहीं की जाती है, लेकिन जो फारेनर या कुछ लोग अपने कमरे में मंगाकर पीना चाहते हैं, उनको वहां पर पीने की इजाजत है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बैठकर इस बात का सर्वे किया जाए कि इस मुल्क में कितनी परसेन्टज उन महिलाओं की है, जिनकी यह आदत है, मैं जरूर हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के साथ दरखास्त करूंगा कि न केवल इसका सर्वे किया जाये बल्कि सारे लोगों की आम हालत को उठाने के लिए मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयास किया जाए कि लोग पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर आयें।

13.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for construction of small dwelling units by HUDCO and other agencies for tribals in Dungarpur-Banswara district of Rajasthan.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) : It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has in view the housing problems in rural areas, particularly for the down-troddens and the weakest of the society. Recently some reports have come to the greatest satisfaction of all that the HUDCO in conjunction with other similar organisations and the State Government of Rajasthan have gone in for construction of such dwelling units in Alwar district.

Sir, my constituency of Dungarpur-Banswara in Rajasthan is prominently inhabited by the tribals who are economically very backward. Their social set ups

also do not allow them to move from their own areas and therefore construction of houses in these areas has to be undertaken immediately.

I would therefore urge the Union Government to immediately take up construction of small dwelling units in these tribal belts first and instruct the HUDCO and other concerned agencies in this regard. Immediate attention along these lines could be given under 20-point programme also.

- (ii) Need for taking steps for development of utensil-making industry in Mirzapur (U P.)

श्री उमाकांत मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन में निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—

उत्तरप्रदेश के मिर्जापुर शहर का बर्तन उद्योग वहां का एक पुराना गृह-उद्योग है। इस उद्योग से कई हजार लोगों की जीविका चलती है, किन्तु इधर इस उद्योग में अनेक कारणों से गिरावट आयी है। यहां के इस बर्तन उद्योग को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है। इस उद्योग में लगे हुए लोग करें तथा जाँचों से परेशान हैं। उद्योग को बचाने तथा बढ़ाने का एक ही उपाय है कि मिर्जापुर में निर्मित बर्तनों को मुरादाबाद के बर्तनों की तरह निर्यात की वस्तुओं में रखा जावे और इसे कर से मुक्त किया जाये। इसके साथ ही मिर्जापुर में बर्तन निर्माण की क्वालिटी के सुधार के लिए एक प्रावैधिक (टेक्नीकल) सलाहकार केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये। आशा है केन्द्रीय वाणिज्य मंत्री इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma-not present. Shri Krishan Pratap Singh-not present I do not know why the hon. members remain absent after giving their names for 377 ? The chance for any other member from their own party as also being lost.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : No. They are again given a chance. Don't say like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is left to you. You decide about it in the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I say is, suppose, the Members are not present when their statement under Rule 377 is there and they are called, their party will lose the chance. If they are absent, their party will lose the chance. So, nobody should be absent. I would only suggest...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Do not say like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only telling that nobody should be absent when the names are listed. Because this chance is lost to their Party if they do not come here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These copies should be given to such of those Members as are present, and if they are not here to receive them, their names should not be listed here.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a very good suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

You work out a procedure. No procedure is final. Now, Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

(iii) Tension in Varanasi on Supreme Court's Judgement relating to shifting of two graves.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिमर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मौहल्ला दोषीपुरा जिला वाराणसी

शहर के अन्तर्गत कब्रगाह के मामले को लेकर शिया और सुन्नी. मुसलमानों में तनाव व्याप्त है। कई बटालियन पी.ए.सी. वहां पर अभी भी झगड़ा होने के आदेशों से तैनात हैं। यह परिस्थिति सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस फैसले से उत्पन्न हुई है, जिसमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यह कहा गया है कि दस हफ्ते के अन्दर दो मजारों को खोद कर दूसरी जगह रख दिया जाए मुसलमानों का सुन्नी तबका कब्रों का खोदने का सख्त विरोध कर रहा है। उनका कहना है कि जमीन शिया की है, मगर मजार हमारी है। उनका कहना है कि सरकार मजार को खुदबाए नहीं, तब कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे, जिससे हम लोग परम्परागत रूप से कब्र पर चढ़र तथा इबादत वगैरह करते रहे। मगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार 12 अप्रैल 1984 के पूर्व ही उसको हटा कर दूसरी जगह रखना लाजिमी है। शिया और सुन्नी साम्प्रदाय के लोग आपसी झगड़ा नहीं चाहते।

अधिकारियों का कहना है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का फैसला हमें मानना ही पड़ेगा। यह मामला लगभग 134 वर्ष पुराना है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को चाहिए कि वह राष्ट्रपति से निवेदन करे कि वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सभी माननीय न्यायाधीशों की एक बेंच को इस कब्रगाह के मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए कहे, जिससे इस लोक महत्व के तात्कालिन महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर पूरा विचार हो सके और भविष्य में होने वाला दंगा-फसाद रुक जाये।

(iv) Failure of the management of Bharat Carpet Ltd. to pay four month's salary to their employees and to deposit provident fund amount collected from employees with the Provident Fund Commissioner.

श्री रवींद्र मसूब (सहारनपुर) : मौहतरम, भारत कार्पेट लिमिटेड के मुलाजमीन, जिनकी

तादाह तकरीबन 400 के करीब हैं, पिछले कई महीने से अपनी जायज मांगों के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। इन मुलाजमीन को पिछले चार पाँच महीने से तनख्वाह नहीं दी गई है। यही नहीं, बल्कि मिल-मालिक प्राविडेंट फंड के मामले में भी बहुत गैर-कानूनी हरकत कर रहे हैं। इन मुलाजमीन से प्राविडेंट फंड वाकायदा तौर पर वसूल किया जाता है जो इनकी तनख्वाह में से हर महीने कट जाता है। लेकिन मिल मालिकों का जो हिस्सा प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा होना चाहिए, मिल-मालिक उसको जमा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जुलाई, 1980 से लेकर आज तक प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के यहां एक पैसा जमा नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि मामला मजदूर की रोजी रोटी और प्राविडेंट फंड का है, इसलिए मेरी सरकार से दरख्वास्त है कि वह भारत कापेट लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद को फौरन हिदायत करे कि वह मजदूरों की शिकायत को दूर करके उनके प्राविडेंट फंड का रुपया फौरन प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के यहां जमा कर दें और चार महीने की तनख्वाह मजदूरों को फौरन दें।

شری رشید مسعود (سپر ریٹائر) مسترح: سماعت کار میٹ
 بلٹیڈ (Bharat Carpets Ltd) کے ملدزمین میں کسی تیسرا
 تقریباً 400 کے قریب تھے جو کچھ ملے ہیں اسے اپنی جائیداد مانگتے
 کہتے تھے مگر ان کے پاس ان ملدزمین کو کچھ نہ تھا۔ یہ
 تھا کہ ان میں سے کسی کی بھی - یہی نہیں تھے بلکہ ملدزمین
 کے پاس سے بھی یہ ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے
 یہ اور ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 میں سے یہ ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 میں سے یہ ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 1978 سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔
 ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔ ان کے پاس سے ملے تھے۔

(v) Need for steps for lifting lock-out in Samachar Bharti and need for probe in to its working.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हार्जापुर) : हिन्दी संवाद समिति 'समाचार भारती' की दयनीय स्थिति की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। स्वर्गीय प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के परामर्श से गठित इस संस्था के अध्यक्ष पद पर स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी श्री प्रकाश और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे ध्यक्ति रह चुके हैं।

केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से भरपूर आर्थिक सहायता के बावजूद खराब प्रबन्ध के कारण यह संस्था सही ढंग से नहीं चल सकी। 1978 में समाचार संवाद समिति के विघटन के बाद एक बार फिर केन्द्र सरकार ने इसे भारी अनुदान दिया और हर साल लाखों रुपए विभिन्न मदों में देती रही। इसके बावजूद आज स्थिति यह है कि इसके शाखा कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों का एक वर्ष से वेतन नहीं मिला है। दिल्ली में तीन माह का वेतन बकाया हो गया है। डाक तार विभाग और भविष्य निधि की लाखों रुपए की देनदारी है। भविष्य निधि के नाम पर काटा गया कर्मचारियों का पैसा जमा नहीं कराया गया है। अनेक कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि के पैसे काटे गए लेकिन उनका खाता तक नहीं खोला गया। अनेक शिकायतों के बावजूद सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है।

प्रबन्धकों ने करीब आधा दर्जन सरकारी बैंकों से ओवर ड्राफ्ट ले रखा है जिसके लिए डाक तार विभाग से किराये पर लिए गए टेलीप्रिन्टों को गिरवी रखा गया है जो पूरी तरह गैरकानूनी है। प्रबन्धकों ने कम्पनी कानून का भी उल्लंघन किया है। पिछले पाँच साल से हिसाब आडिट नहीं कराया गया

है और साधारण सभा की बैठक नहीं बुलाई गयी है।

कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने बेतन और बोनस से भुगतान की जायज मांग करने पर प्रबन्धकों ने गैरकानूनी तालाबन्दी कर दी है जिससे संस्था के अस्तित्व को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि इस संस्था में धन के दुरुपयोग और कुप्रबन्ध के आरोपों की निष्पक्ष जाँच करायी जाये साथ ही इसकी तालाबन्दी खत्म कराने और कर्मचारियों को न्याय दिलाने की कार्रवाई की जाय।

(vi) Need for introducing more trains between Diamond Harbour and Sealdah.

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur) : Thousands of daily commuters mostly office-goers, students and business men suffer tremendous troubles from the congestion caused due to small number of uptrains in the morning from Diamond Harbour, specially commuters from Dhamua, Hotor, etc. can hardly get their bodies within the safe position of the compartment, and have to travel daily with risk. Women and children cannot avail the up-trains in the morning. It is a problem of the villagers of Diamond Harbour-Baruipur line to have a consultation with a physician at Baruipur, the nearby rural to town, if they become sick. It is almost impossible to take a patient to nearby hospital as there is no parallel metalled road. To mitigate the tremendous trouble and inconvenience. I urge upon the Railway Minister to increase the number of up-trains in the morning from Diamond Harbour and down trains from Sealdah in the evening. I also suggest to afford one new Magrahat Local, that will start from Magrahat within 6.30 to 7.30 and convert SB 70 and SB 80 Baruipur Local as Magrahat Local and again for return please provide at least one down train from Sealdah between 1715 to 1745.

(vii) Need to introduce one more passenger train between Rayagada and Jharsuguda

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi) : There is only one up and one down passenger train running between Rayagada and Jharsuguda in S.E. Railway since last 20 years. Many new industrial centres have come up at Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Titilagarh, Bolangir and Kalahandi areas in the State of Orissa. Sambalpur district is called the granary of Orissa due to the irrigation net work of Hirakud dam, but it is regrettable that this section is totally neglected. People working in various industrial organisations and farms are finding it very difficult to go from one place to another in the absence of adequate train facilities as express trains do not stop at the small stations.

In view of this, I request the Minister of Railway to introduce one more passenger train between Rayagada and Jharsuguda with immediate effect.

(viii) Need for providing adequate funds for timely completion of Canal water schemes in Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ :

राजस्थान प्रान्त के रेगिस्तानी बाड़मेर एवं बंगलौर जिलों में सिंचाई के लिए नर्मदा जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने अपने एवार्ड के द्वारा नर्मदा जल का 0.50 मिलियन एकड़ फुट आवंटित किया है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने उन जिलों में जल से भूमि के 99035 हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है परन्तु परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार पर प्रभाव

डाले कि परियोजना रिपोर्ट तुरन्त तैयार कर प्रस्तुत करे।

वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार राजस्थान सीमा तक गुजरात में मुख्य नहर के सन् 1995-96 तक पुरी हो जाने की संभावना है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इसे जून 1991 तक पूरा किये जाने के वास्ते जोर डाला है।

मेरा उक्त क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि रेगिस्तानी एवं सीमावर्ती वाडमेर एवं जालौर जिले जो पीने के पानी के लिए भी तरस रहे हैं वहां सन् 1991 तक नर्मदा का पानी पहुंचाया जावे ताकि हजारों वर्षों से प्यासी जमीन में सिंचाई की जा सके।

उक्त बड़ी योजना के लिए उक्त पिछड़े सीमावर्ती रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार भी राज्य सरकार को विशेष सहायता दे और राज्य सरकार भी सन् 84-85 की वार्षिक योजना एवं सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्याप्त प्रावधान करे ताकि युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य किया जाकर सन् 1991 तक वाडमेर एवं जालौर जिलों में सिंचाई के लिए पानी पहुंच सके।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85—CONTD.

Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 50 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 12 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India TO COMPLETE the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

Demands, for Grants, 1984-85, in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted by the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
8	2	3	4		
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
5.0	Ministry of Home Affairs	93,99,000	—	1,69,92,000	—
5.1	Cabinet	1,19,53,00	—	5,97,63,000	—
5.2	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,19,28,00	—	10,96,43,00	—
5.3	Police	76,88,11,000	4,28,16,000	384,43,57,000	21,40,77,000
5.4	Other Administrative and General Services	29,30,48,000	5,89,07,000	146,52,40,000	29,45,32,000
5.5	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs,	63,96,43,000	31,92,89,000	298,37,76,000	133,49,12,000
5.6	Delhi	50,70,76,000	42,02,82,000	283,53,81,000	210,14,10,000
5.7	Chandigarh	9,65,99,000	4,12,18,000	48,30,00,000	20,60,92,000
5.8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,96,96,000	5,24,09,000	44,84,79,000	26,20,47,000
5.9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96,06,000	98,19,000	4,80,31,000	4,90,94,000
6.0	Lakshadweep	2,35,50,000	53,93,000	11,77,48,000	2,69,66,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee may initiate the discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the year under review, so far as the Home Ministry is concerned, is marked by either inaction or motivated action. The integrity of the country is under greatest strain with Punjab burning and the Assam issue still unresolved. The Government of India seems to be a silent and callous spectator and is unable to control the frankenstein which it has created and nurtured. The weaker sections of the people, namely, the Harijans, the adivasis, the minorities and the women have been subjected to greater

and greater exploitation and torture. The attitude of the Government to the most important, urgent and strident issue of Centre-State relations is not only ambivalent but is positively destructive of national unity and synthesis. Partisanship and discrimination are the hallmarks of the Government's functioning and, as a result, even the concept of national integration, is being sacrificed. The Constitutional offices like that of Governor, as in the past, are still being utilised for party purposes in an unabashed manner. Para-military forces of the Central Government are being used for the purposes which are alien to the proclaimed objectives of these forces and they are being used against bonafede exercise of legitimate rights by trade union also.

Coming to the important issue of Centre-State relations, of course the silver lining is the greater awareness amongst the people of the importance of the issue and their keener desire for proper distribution of the powers and resources between the Centre and the States. On the plea of a strong Centre, we have been witnessing that the Central Government is arrogating more and more powers to itself reducing the State Governments to what have been described as municipalities and what recently even Mr. Palkhiwala has said, to that of second class Native States during the British RAJ. Mr. Plakhiwala is no leftist, far less a communist, but he says and I quote : his words :

“Centre was amassing more and more powers eroding the authority of the States and placing hurdles in the way of their development. The States have become toothless, clawless, resourceless wonders, left helpless and hopeless. It was not possible to have a strong country without the States being strong.”

This is not the voice of Shri Jyoti Basu. Today I am happy to find that the State of West Bengal is not the lone crusader for removing the distortions created in the body politic of this country, which have brought the proper and effective functioning of our constitutional set up to almost a grinding halt. Various other States are now equally forcefully claiming for re-adjustment of the powers between the Centre and the States. Even the States ruled by the Congress Party, where the Chief Ministers are gagged and chained, are also demanding greater and greater shares of the resources, as will be evident from their memoranda to the Eighth Finance Commission. So, it is seen that their claims are becoming more and more vibrant. As I said, the silver lining is the greater awareness among the people of this important question. Now the opposition parties have been meeting, there is greater and greater unity of thought and action among them, there is greater and greater public interest and participation and the last meeting at Calcutta in January this year was an unqualified success. I would urge upon the Government to see the writing on the wall and to give proper importance to these

questions so that they can be solved early.

It is known that our Constitution has imposed the responsibility for implementing public welfare projects on the State Governments, while retaining with the Centre the financial resources. What should be the legitimate right of the State Governments is now left to the fanciful whims of a bureaucratically-controlled non-statutory body like the Planning Commission, and the fanciful caprices of the Central administration, which are prone to exercise such powers more with political objectives than for the purpose of nation building.

What is the attitude of the ruling party in this matter? If we remind ourselves of what I may say, howlers hurled at the last Congress(I) session at Calcutta, we will realise the attitude of the ruling party. A General Secretary of the Ruling Party, who is projected as today's leader and tomorrow's hope in the posters splashed on the walls of Calcutta, has chosen to say that “the representatives of the West Bengal Government come to Delhi now and then with a begging bowl”. The time has come to state categorically that the funds with the centre do not belong to the Congress Party or to any particular family. The funds are the nation's funds and the States, even in this imperfect quasi-federal set up are entitled to legitimate shares in them, not as matters of bounty, but as their inalienable right. So, the language used by the Congress(I) General Secretary discloses not only extreme bad taste, but shows the attitude which, which the Ruling Party looks at the burning problems.

To give one example, during the last 6-1/2 years the Central Government has collected Rs. 6,932 crores as income-tax, Customs duty and Corporation tax from West Bengal alone, but the State Government has been allocated only Rs. 1,533 crores as its share, which is much less than the stipulated share of 40 per cent of the collections. Similar is the situation with other States. I have not got the figures with me for Other States. The position is that, instead of the Centre subsidising the States, it is West Bengal and other States which are subsidising the Centre, so far as financial resources are concerned.

We have seen it only a few days back and we have raised this question in the House today. On this question of State's overdrafts a good deal of hue and cry is raised on the part of the Centre or on behalf of the ruling party that the States are unable to control their finances. But, Sir, so far as the Central Government is concerned, you are aware that it has realised in three years Rs. 10,000 crores to meet its deficits while the States together have drawn Rs. 2,500 crores as overdraft. Whose overdraft is greater? This situation has obviously arisen because of the Centre's reluctance to allocate adequate resources and funds to the states. The Centre can print notes. It is printing notes worth crores of rupees to make up its deficits. It can go to the International Monetary Fund. It can raise the administered prices and thereby try to cover up its budgetary deficit. But in the case of the States concerned it secretly and stealthily, in a most insulting manner and in a manner which is inconsistent with its obligations under the Constitution—instructs the RBI, which is the national Bank of this country, not a party bank, to dishonour cheques of a responsible Constitutionally elected popular Government in a State. Sir, this is a dangerous trend and we cannot but strongly oppose this. This is nothing but insulting to the State Governments. And unless this trend is reversed, it will culminate in the total disintegration of the country. The non-Congress (I) States, number is increasing now. It is for good reasons. And we have no doubt that the next elections will show the position much better so far as this House is concerned. The people will give their verdict. But so long as the Centre is ruled by this Congress (I) party, the non-Congress (I) States cannot be permitted to be politically and financially discriminated against.

Sir, there was a sort of concession to this important demand by making an announcement for the appointment of a Commission called the Sarkaria Commission. But there was an apprehension expressed about its functioning and our apprehension has proved to be true that the Sarkaria Commission was appointed more with an attempt to defuse the problem than to solve it. That is why even after the passage of more than one year, one hardly finds any

administrative will, far less a political will, on the part of the Central Government to make the Commission function effectively. The Chairman had to cry for months for lack of any minimum facility, not even an office, not even a staff. Apart from issuing an inadequate Questionnaire, because everybody has commented on that, hardly anything has been done, although a year has passed. When we find that there are other Commissions which are quite energetically carrying out the wishes of the Central Government, this Government, we find, is limping and hardly any progress has been made by it.

If the Central Government thought it was necessary and important to request the former Supreme Court Judge to head a Commission like this, which ought to decide the future of this country, it should have seen that it works. There are more and more strident demands for the redistribution of powers between the Centre and the State. Nearly four decades have passed since Independence and we find the way the Constitution has been enforced and applied has resulted in greater and greater disparity between the States. It has resulted in greater chasm between the States and it has resulted in greater disparity among the people even from region to region. We have seen how the freight equalisation policy has been exercised utilised in denying large parts of this country from the minimum natural and geographical facilities, which they enjoyed and how special benefits have been accorded to some parts of the country which in no other country we can think of. This is the way the Constitution has been enforced and applied. And if the Sarkaria Commission was intended to be really a sincere attempt on the part of the Government, then we would have found much more effective action on the part of the Government to make the Commission going.

I would like to warn the Government, the longer it tries to avoid the issue, the greater and greater danger is being posed to the unity of the nation. It cannot be expected that it will be taken lying down for years and years.

Sir, it was claimed on the floor of this House by an important functionary of the

ruling party that it had a right to topple even the democratically elected State Governments. Such a threat to topple could be given on the floor of the House by an important leader of the ruling party, because of the Central Government's proneness to take recourse to Constitutional provisions for purposes of its own party and for partisan objectives. Concerted attack has been launched by the Central Government on the State Governments governed by the non-congress (I) parties and it has reached a meeting proportion. In Karnataka what is happening is that feul means have been adopted, including bribery and use of ill-gotten money to purchase legislators and even office of the Governor is being used to browbeat the Hegde Government. In Jammu and Kashmir, operation topple has been let loose and it has assumed such a dangerous turn that from Prime Minister downwards, all Ministers and minions of the Congress (I) are threatening to take steps against the J & K Government, which is a popularly elected Government enjoying support in the Assembly. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura are always under sustained attack from the Centre. The recent Session of the Congress (I) in Calcutta was used as an occasion to denigrate the Left Front Government of the State while paying lipservice or thanks or expressing gratitude for the excelent arrangement provided by the Left Front Government to hold the Session in Calcutta. Otherwise they could not have held it because they were fighting amongst themselves and everybody was seeing them.

What is the principle behind the Central Government withholding its assent to the Bill passed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly to abolish the Legislative Council in the State? Why? Is it that the Union Government will decide this matter? Sir, it is creating deliberate obstacles in the way of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the matter of fulfilment of its commitments to the people from whom it has got its mandate of abolish the Council? Sitting here the mandate of the people is being ignored. The decision taken by the Assembly is thrown to the winds. Is it dependent on the IPSE DIXIT of one person or one political party or Secretary or Deputy-Secretary?

We don't know. This is a very serious matter and we demand that the Government should not play with State Governments in this manner; it should not flout the popular opinion in the States in this manner. It is a dangerous tendency. You are trying to divide the country into bits and pieces. You are trying to deny the minimal Constitutional rights as citizens of a free country to the people of the State who have elected the Assembly who have formed the Government and who have been directed to carry out the mandates given to them by the people. This continued attempt to misuse the constitutional provision to topple democratically elected Government, I am sure, will be resisted in future by the Indian people and by all lovers of freedom and democracy. The Government should be careful in trying to destabilise the State Governments which are duly elected.

The other aspect on which I would like the Hon. Minister to take particular note of is the continued use or misuse of the Office of Governor of the States. It has continued to foist on the State Governments persons who are more keen to play partisan politics, than to discharge their very limited Constitutional duties as a head of the State Government.

The appointment of the present Governor of West Bengal without even informing far less consulting, the Chief Minister of West Bengal displays a dangerous and reprehensible attitude on the part of the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I did inform them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : After the appointment. Mr. Sethi, do you think that it is sufficient? We do not agree with you. We feel that Raj Bhavans cannot be the refuge of frustrated and unwanted politicians at Delhi or pliable bureaucrats. We have recently seen the spectacle of a Governor going about the Central Hall—I am not naming him—going to the important functionaries of the Ruling Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not refer to anything that takes place in the Central Hall.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : How is that ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it relates to the Governor's rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But we don't say like that here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very well, Sir, I stand corrected in a very important part of this building, Parliament House. (Interruptions). He was seen moving about in a very important part of this Parliament House. Sir, it was reported openly in the press, not once but for days together, that he has been waiting to meet a particular General Secretary of the Ruling Party, the Prime Minister and other leaders of the Ruling Party, so that while a Governor, he could stand before them with a begging bowl for a ticket for Rajya Sabha. Wonderful spectacle.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : He is a former Member of this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir *The Statesman* is no lover of us particularly. Nobody will say that *The Statesman* is a Leftist or a Communist paper. What has it said ? I quote from the Editorial of THE STATESMAN :

"By his recent moves Mr. ** has immeasurably harmed his capacity for independent and effective performance ; his efforts to retain or renew his political links make his conduct suspect. ...By remaining in Raj Bhavan after discovering that return to active politics will not be immediately rewarding, he has not merely damaged his own authority : he has further downgraded an office already much devalued by the way it has been treated and used by the Centre.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA (Bombay North) : Is it your contention that he is the only one of this kind ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No Sikkim is there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There are complaints. Even the Congress (I) Chief Ministers are complaining about the escapades and activities of the Governors. I think whoever is the Governor concerned, I don't name him here, deserves to be forthwith recalled. Let there be no further pollution of the office of the Governor in this country. The ** Raj Bhavan is sufficiently defiled. Time has not only come now, but has already passed when it should be categorically stated that the Governors cannot be utilised as agents of the Ruling Party at the Centre at different State capitals. The office of the Governor should not be used for either foisting a minority Congress (I) regime or for denying the rights of other parties to form Governments. People's will in the States cannot be subverted and ignored through the office of the Governor and we must protest against the use of this office for a Constitutionally and politically improper purpose.

About another very important matter which concerns this Ministry which we must point out and we must protest against is the dangerous and pernicious attitude of withholding and refusing assent of Bills passed by legislative Assemblies of different States. The will of the people of represented through popularly elected Legislative Assemblies and cannot be stifled by such processes. How ? I do not now whether we would like if the laws passed by this Parliament are being kept in abeyance not because of Constitutional impropriety or on Constitutional grounds—the Supreme Courts can do it, nobody else can do it — but by some political agency. Do you want to have Super Legislatures or Super Parliaments? Was that the object for making this provision in the Constitution of India — that there could be super legislatures—Central Government as super legislature, Deputy Secretaries and Joint Secretaries will decide the fate of my people in my State ?

The State Governments have been elected on certain programmes and their policies. Those Programmes and policies

** Not recorded.

cannot be frustrated by the simple mechanism of making laws enacted by them inoperative if that is according to the mandate of the people. If the laws are not constitutional, in the sense they are ultra-vires, then who is to decide them? The courts are there in this country to decide whether the laws are good or laws are bad. It cannot be the Central Government and the Ministers who hardly know any law, or even the Joint Secretaries or the Deputy Secretaries who hardly know any law in the sense of constitutional niceties which law is ultravires and which law is not ultravires is not that easy matter. Even there are differences in the Supreme Court, between courts and courts, between judges and judges.

The most important and glaring instance of a progressive legislation being frustrated so far is the delay on no ground, I charge it 'on no ground' or at best on flimsy grounds, in granting Presidential assent to West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill of 1981. Numerous representations have been made for grant of assent. Clarifications have been given as asked for, although no clarifications were necessary. Limitless exchanges of documents and letters have taken place. For three years the Central Government has not found time or the inclination to grant its assent to this important public welfare land reforms legislation. They have no accountability to the people of West Bengal directly. The State Assembly, the State Government is directly accountable to the people of West Bengal. You cannot here decide. The ministers sitting here and the bureaucracy in Delhi cannot decide what will be the structure of land reform in my State or for that matter in any State. It is for the State Government to formulate the laws. It is for the State Government to have laws passed with the support of the Assembly and it is for the courts, they are there to strike them down if they are against the Constitution. I charge that this Government is not granting Presidential assent to West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill because its object is to provide shelter to the landed gentry who are their main supporters in the State. We cannot but most strongly condemn this attitude of the Central Government

and we demand that forthwith assent should be given to this legislation. Various other Bills from various States, from West Bengal a number of them are pending for years. I consider it nothing but effrontery on the part of the Central Government to deny to the people of the State the benefits of the legislations which have been passed by their duly constituted State Assemblies. The so-called plea of a strong centre has not only resulted in making the States weak, but is accelerating disintegration of the country. It is encouraging disunity amongst the people affecting the very integrity of the country as a whole. We have repeatedly said that we want a strong and united India which can be only achieved by the States being strong. Mere arrogating the powers to itself by the Central Government has not for 37 years solved any of the basic or major problems in this country, only has accentuated the problem, accentuated privation, accentuated disparity and accentuated neglect of vast areas of the country and the people. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to look into this matter of re-adjustment and re-distribution of the powers between the Centre and the States as a very very important question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you can go up to 2-10 p.m. according to the Party time. But there is another Member's name also for your information.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Coming nearer home from this place, Punjab is under the President's rule since October 6, 1983. But the situation there is today far more serious than before. What we are witnessing today is the dangerous phenomenon of Communal polarisation. The values of secularism, nationalism and patriotism are at stake and this may result in endangering the unity of the country as a whole. But what do we find the Government is doing. It seems to be wholly unconcerned about the gravity of the situation. It is not taking any steps or any action towards solving in the problem.

13.56 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair.*]

During the debate on the Punjab situation in the House last month, we have made our Party position clear and I do not wish to cover the same grounds here for constraints of time. But I would like to emphasise some aspects. Sir, now that you are in the Chair, you will appreciate that every citizen is concerned and in agony in this matter.

First is the danger of growing alienation amongst Communities. What has happened in Haryana, we find, is the logical culmination of the policies pursued by the Chief Minister of Haryana in the background of the reaction to the extremist activities in Punjab. The Government of Haryana cannot absolve itself of the responsibility of the incidents that have taken place in Haryana.

Second is the intensification of the extremist activities resulting in insensate killings of innocent people. We have condemned the decision to burn and deface article 25 of the Constitution. It shows only the unfortunate and dangerous trend of extremists extending their sway even over moderate elements. It has been condemned by all sections of the people.

Thirdly, all progressive people will have to be mobilised to stop this carnage, and isolate and weaken and completely eliminate all forms of extremism and communalism which cannot be only done by the administrative measures unless the people's involvement and right-thinking people's involvement is there. The Left Forces have always shown the way. The democratic forces have to be mobilised. If it is thought that by taking some police action or some administrative action, this problem can be solved, they are mistaken and it has been found to be not having the desired result and it will not have the desired result. Only people's participation can help solve the problem and I am very happy to see that you have led a peace procession yesterday in Ludhiana. Unless there is popular participation and involvement, this very important and serious problem cannot be solved.

Fourthly, we must all appeal to the moderate elements in the Akali Dal not to fall into the trap of extremist elements but to denounce the activities of the Sikh

extremists as anti-national and to declare that their religious places should not be used to harbour criminals.

Fifthly, all communal forces must be ruthlessly dealt with. Any administrative weakness or complicity would aggravate the situation. As I have said earlier, even administrative firmness is not shown in cases where it is necessary.

Last but not the least, the Central Government must be held squarely responsible to the situation that has developed. Its policy of drift and attitude of complacency has brought the situation to what it is today. The Government must accept the legitimate demands of the Akalis and instead of blaming the Opposition, it should acknowledge the positive and helpful role pledged by it. We have demanded in the past and we still demand, which is essential for the purpose of isolating the extremist elements and stopping the extremist activities, that the Government should without any further delay issue a white paper on the activities of the extremists and ensure the safety of the minorities in both the States.

14.00 hrs.

We have also demanded that a judicial enquiry should be held into the happenings in Haryana and the guilty persons should be punished and the extremists in Punjab whose antecedents are already known should be dealt with firmly. We demand that the Government should take immediate steps to solve the Punjab problem with the help of the Opposition Parties and give no quarter to the extremists. The genuine demands should be identified and dealt with without allowing a cover for the extremist activity. The Frankenstein which has been let loose by this Government is beyond the control of this Government. How the so-called religious demands have been favourably considered and how a particular Sant has been indulging in activities which are dangerous for the State. We have found that there is total callousness, if not encouragement, at the initial stages by the Government at the Centre. This has to be stopped.

Coming to Assam, the situation is still far from a satisfactory solution. Incidents

of violence are still taking place. The minorities, both religious and linguistic, are passing their days in fear and uncertainty. The Government should firmly announce 1971 as the cut-off year and must give an assurance that nobody, unless he is, in a manner laid down in law and in a civilised manner, found to be a foreigner, should be driven out. Secessionist forces should be firmly dealt with. I hope, there is a greater awareness in the mind of my hon. friend, the hon. Member from Bombay North, on this aspect also.

There is one very important aspect so far as Assam question is concerned. In February, 1983, there was a very large-scale evacuation of people, a large scale dispersal of people, from Assam to West Bengal. Hundreds and thousands of them have come here. Some people had come in 1980 also. The West Bengal Government, on humanitarian grounds, had to provide for shelter and to set up camps for them. So far as the cost of this is concerned, you will appreciate that it is difficult for any State Government to continue to bear the brunt. It is not the creation of the State Government concerned. The West Bengal Government is not a party to the creation of the situation in Assam. Yet it has to bear the financial burden of it. Though a part of the expenses has been met by the Central Government in respect of those unfortunate refugees from Assam who had come to West Bengal in February, 1983 in respect of those who came before February, 1983, the expenses are not being borne by the Central Government.

So far as the new evacuees concerned, although the Central Government accepted the financial responsibility of it, it has only given 30 per cent of the total amount as grant and 70 per cent as loan. Why should a State Government, the West Bengal here, incur the liability of a loan for reasons over which the West Bengal Government had no control. It cannot be discharged by providing a loan only. So far as the refugees who came before are concerned, out of the expenses of nearly Rs. 2 crores which have been met by the State Government so far, only Rs. 50 lakhs have been given, again as a loan. They cannot be just driven out of the State like that. We have been asking some of our friends as to where do you

want these people to go when the situation was not normal. It is admittedly not normal; they had to come away to West Bengal.

I would earnestly request the hon. Home Minister to see that the Central Government's commitments are fully kept and that there should be an outright grant to the State Government. You cannot ask a particular State Government to share the financial burden of it. They are making administrative arrangements; they are putting up camps; they are giving food; they are giving the rations; they are looking after their comforts. All this administrative and physical support has to be given and has been given but over and above that if the financial obligation is thrust upon the States, then it is very very improper and I request the hon. Minister to make it quite clear that the Central Government will bear the entire responsibility of it.

So far as incidents of Communal nature are concerned, it is a matter of tragedy that even after 37 years of independence, these incidents are occurring. In the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs itself, it is mentioned that there were 404 communal incidents in 1983. Although the number of persons who have died due to communal incidents or who had been killed has come down from 238 to 202 but, the number of those injured has gone up by 450 over the figure obtaining for the year, 1982 and the figure for the last year is 3,478.

In our country, there is the trouble of fusion of politics and religion. So long as this fusion remains and so long as people find that the big and top leaders of the country are visiting temples and gurdwaras and Churches and mosques and that is given publicity, and generally, that is the example that is being set before the elections with this fusion of politics and religion, you cannot have a secular base here. We want that religion should be the personal affair of one's own, whoever practises a particular religion. You should separate religion from politics. Otherwise, there cannot be real secularism in this country.

The radio and TV are completely under your control. You are giving great importance for projecting the 20-Point Programme and you have ample time and space for it.

But we do not find any sustained propaganda and publicity being made by you through these national media to put an emphasis on the importance of secularism, and to condemn communal activities.

There was an unfortunate incident near Calcutta the other day and we found the Congress I legislators going there in a procession. It could have taken a communal turn and created problems for the State Government. We want that very strong action should be taken to curb communal incidents and it is a matter of great concern that such incidents are still taking place.

Fortunately, West Bengal is almost totally free from these incidents. There are aberrations, once or twice but, we find that generally it is not so. What is happening in the other States? There are repeated, numerous incidents, and the figures which have been mentioned in the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs do not take into account the number of killings that took place in Assam in 1983. What an amount of havoc was caused in Assam? Everybody knows it. But the figures of Killings in Assam have not been included. Apart from Assam, many communal incidents and deaths and injuries due to communal incidents have taken place. This is a very serious matter. But we do not feel that there is any real awareness of the urgency of the matter on the part of the Central Government to tackle the situation.

So far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned what is the position? The Central Government has given certain figures recently on 15th March in the other House. The number of murders of Scheduled Castes during 1983 is 509 out of which 108 are reported from Madhya Pradesh, 202 were reported from Uttar Pradesh, 59 were reported from Bihar and, comparatively speaking, we are happy that only three were reported from West Bengal even though we are ashamed that even three deaths should take place in West Bengal. But it is true that 202 were reported from Uttar Pradesh and only three from West Bengal. Look at the comparison.

155 Scheduled Tribes were murdered during 1983 out of which 116 are reported from Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Your State, Mr. Home Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The number of murders which were reported from West Bengal is happily Nil.

There are other States also who have nil figures. So far as rape on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women are concerned, 613 cases of Scheduled Caste women were raped during 1983 out of which again Madhya Pradesh-I see our hon. Home Minister is the most suitable candidate for the post of Home Minister because he has got the experience of having dealt with such cases in his own State accounts for 183 cases of rape out of 613, 148 in Uttar Pradesh and nil in West Bengal, 75 in Bihar and 75 in Rajasthan. 151 Scheduled Tribes woman were raped in 1983 (*Interruptions*) This is the answer given in Rajya Sabha-not my answer. I am reading it to bring to the notice of the hon. Members the serious situation.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts ganj) : They always fight for more power for the States and they are not in favour of the Central Government having any power.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So far as Delhi is concerned, what is the crime situation? Murders from 200 in 1981 it is now 247 in 1983. Although there is a reduction in the total number of crimes there is a reduction in the number of thefts, but there is an increase in the number of incidents of rape and there is an increase in the number of murders. So far as total crimes in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last 6 months of June 1983 are concerned, it was 4156 in 16 States out of which as many as 3328 are accounted for by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan alone. So far as women are concerned—I follow your advice and I will mention points only. Dowry deaths Up-16 in 1980 and in the first six months of 1983-84. So far as rape is concerned, Madhya Pradesh-1981 1117 and 1113 in 1982 and it is 602 upto June 1983. It is above the average.

Now so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, we know they are now becoming more and more aware of their rights. They are trying to assert their rights but the vested interests are now against them. They are resisting their greater awareness. They are fighting for their survival and fighting for the betterment of the conditions of sections of people who have been denied the minimum facilities of a civilised living for years together, for nearly four decades.

About the Mandal Commission report, the Government should take some decision immediately.

So far as central police organisations are concerned, the CISF— it was stated in this House solemnly by a Cabinet Minister, Mr Shiv Shanker that this force, the CISF will never be used with regard to trade unions activities and they cannot interfere with them. That was the solemn assurance given by the Cabinet Minister. But in spite of such an assurance, in the coal fields area, in the Talcher Heavy Water project and in Panipat there have been repeated incidents of CISF interfering with the normal trade union activities of the workers of that area. It was raised in this House but we do not find any change in the attitude in spite of the solemn assurance given on the floor of the House. We call upon the Government. I have got the figures, I have got the materials and the papers. I will send them to the hon. Home Minister. But I want a categorical assurance on the floor of this House once again that those forces which are supposedly to protect the interests and properties of the Central Government and Central Government undertakings should not be used for any political or trade union activities or to curp them.

I am sure all other hon. Members will join me in that.

Sir, I have something more to say. One is regarding Andaman and Nicobar island. Shri Sethi will note that there is a strong demand for the constitution of or setting up of an elected Legislative Assembly. Until this is done, the Pradesh Council which is there should be constituted by direct elections—not by indirect elections or

by nomination as it is. So far as the Municipal Elections are concerned, there is an apprehension that it is going to be postponed because the ruling party's fate is not very certain. It should not be postponed. We have seen I have got the papers here—that this is a unique thing. Kindly permit me one second. An appeal has been made in print, in favour of the Congress (I) candidates for the election to the Consumer's Cooperative Stores Limited at Port Blair. You will find that one of the names of the Congress(I) candidate is Mr. Raghbir Singh. He has been mentioned as the Congress(I) candidate with the Congress (I) but symbol and signed by Shri Monoranjan Bhakta and the other Congress (I) functionaries. Shri Raghbir Singh is the Inspector of Police, C.I.D. He is still the Inspector of Police. As an inspector of Police, he is contesting as a Congress (I) candidate for the election to the Consumer Cooperative Stores Limited, Port Blair. Our friend, Shri Monoranjan Bhakta and his party colleagues in Andaman have issued printed pamphlets with an appeal to vote for the candidate. This is the way the Administration is being used and, the Inspector of Police is standing as a Congress (I) candidate. This is the position that has happened. I have got here a document which shows that for the elections, in Ward No. 10 for the Municipal Corporation Election, the Congress (I) leaders, Shri Ashok Kumar and Prem Bihari Lal, who are the son and nephew of the Congress (I) Office Secretary, have been appointed as enumerators for voters. There are others also. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Ranga, of you have conscience still left in you though you are with them for so long. Are you not shocked that this has happened?

Therefore, I am calling upon the Minister to look into the matter. There are economic demands of the people. The essential commodities are not available for them. No proper medical care is provided. Malaria is still rampant there. These are not being looked into.

Last but not the least is that we demand inclusion of the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule once again. We have made this demand on numerous occasions that the Nepali language should be included in the Eighth Schedule. The aspirations

and the urges of the people of Darjeeling area should not be denied any further. Last but not the least is this. I demand that there should be withdrawal of the permit system for foreign tourists who want to visit Darjeeling. No explanation has been given. They can go to vulnerable areas in Jammu and Kashmir. They can go to any hillstation anywhere else except Darjeeling. Why do you want this restriction? We have been asked to invite more tourists. But, when they come, they have to take a special permit to visit Darjeeling. This is not applicable elsewhere. Therefore, these are matters which are important and should be looked into and I say that Government should withdraw such restrictions.

I demand these are matters which the Government should look into. With these, I conclude.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):
I beg to move :

‘That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to eliminate the gang involved in obtaining of passports on forged signature.] (21)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to find a solution of Assam problem.] (48)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check anti-national activities in eastern border States.] (49)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check atrocities being committed by CRPF in Manipur.] (50)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to withdraw CRPF from Manipur.] (51)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to check the piling of arms and sheltering of criminals in religious places in Punjab.] (52)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to resume the tripartite talks for finding a solution to the Punjab problem.] (53)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to bring about improvement in the economic condition of police personnel.] (54)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to provide adequate accommodation to the constables in police.] (55)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to check malpractices, in police administration.] (56)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the police Commission in toto] (57)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Need to strengthen the Border Security Force.] (58)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to remove the hardships of CRPF Jawans.] (59)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take strict action against elements fomenting communal disturbances.] (60)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check the connivance of Police with criminals.] (61)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check large scale murders of Adivasis, Harijans and other weaker sections of the society in almost all the States.] (62)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check political patronage of criminals and anti-social elements.] (63)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to control the deteriorating law and order situation in the country.] (64)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check political murders taking place on a large scale in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and some other States.] (65)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to absorb retrenched employees of the Census Department in other Government services.] (66)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to make permanent employees of the Census Department.] (67)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to solve the Punjab problem.] (68)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take stringent action against extremists, secessionists and those indulging in violence in Punjab.] (69)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to raise a mixed police to force restore peace at the time of communal riots.] (70)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to launch an active and forceful movement against communal propaganda.] (71)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to find the solution of political and economic problems of eastern States and to curb extremists activities there.] (72)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to identify the foreign forces creating disturbances in the country.] (73)

“That the Demands under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to check the activities of C.I.A. in India.] (124)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Need to declare English as an optional subject like Hindi in the examinations conducted by U.P.S.C.] (125)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to fill up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (126)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to make the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes economically prosperous.] (127)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to check increasing dowry deaths.] (128)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to enact a most stringent anti-dowry Act.] (129)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to give equal status both to English and Hindi in the examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C.] (130)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to implement fully the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 fully.] (131)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Continuance of use of English in most of the official work in Government offices despite Hindi being declared as official language.] (132)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Conducting of Office work in English by two per cent English knowing people and not in the language of Common people.] (133)

“That the Demand under the head other expenditures of the ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (134)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Need to lay special emphasis on social welfare and security programmes for the upliftment of the people belonging to weaker sections of the society.] (135)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to accede to the demands of the ‘All India Freedom Fighters’ Organisations.] (136)

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to withdraw the pension benefits given to like freedom fighters after conducting inquiry into the matter.] (137)

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to increase the 'Freedom Fighters' Samman Pension from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.] (138)

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to extend the services of 'Freedom Fighter Government servants beyond the existing age limit of retirement.] (139)

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take action against the freedom fighters who issue 'Co-prisoner Certificatates to wrong persons.] (140)

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Expenditures of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check malpractices prevalent in the Government Offices dealing with freedom fighters.] (141)

"That the Demand under the head 'Delhi' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to constitute a legislative assembly for Delhi.] (142)

"That the Demand under the head 'Delhi' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to improve deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi.] (143)

"That the Demand under the head 'Delhi' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check the increasing incidents of dacoity and murder in Delhi.] (144)

"That the Demand under the head 'Delhi' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to remove resentment amongst the Delhi Police personnel.] (145)

"That the Demand under the head 'Delhi' reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to remove unhygienic condition of old Delhi.] (146)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to make proper enquiries in cases of so-called freedom fighters who have claimed freedom fighters' pensions in large numbers on the plea that they were absconders.] (166)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to allow freedom fighters to take treatment and medicines from C.G.H.S. dispensaries.] (167)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take effective steps to check smuggling in border areas.] (168)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check anti-India activities by illegal infiltrators in the border areas of India.] (169)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give equal status to all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by treating them national languages.] (170)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.] (171)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission.] (172)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to implement reservation formula formulated by Janata Government in Bihar.] (173)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1,"

[Failure to hand over Chandigarh to Punjab and Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana.] (174)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to provide necessary funds to Haryana for building a separate capital for the State.] (175)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take in Government service the dependents of police personnel killed while performing their duties for the country.] (176)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check the increasing incidents of rape in various parts of the country and to award stringent punishment to the culprits.] (177)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give pension to all those freedom fighters who took part in Goa Liberation movement.] (178)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to accept in full the recommendations of non Government Central Pension Advisory Committee for freedom fighters.] (179)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to eliminate the gangs of dacoits in the country.] (180)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give freedom fighters' Samman Pension to the I.N.A. personnel participants in the Naval mutiny of 1946, and to persons who took part in the struggle against Nizam of Hyderabad and Punnappa and Vijilar in Kerala.] (181)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in the training centre for probationary officers of Indian Administrative Service.] (182)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need to provide more funds to the States for modernising the State Police Force.] (183)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs, be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to inculcate in police personnel the feeling of rendering service to the people.] (184)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to restructure the Centre State relations and to give more aid to States.] (185)

“That the Demand under the head, ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to formulate a policy to improve the service conditions of police personnel.] (186)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Need to take steps to curb the increasing Communal and disruptive elements in the country.] (187)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the illegal infiltration at Indo Bangladesh border.] (188)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give “Swatantrata Sainik Samann Pension” to the freedom fighters who were released from Jails after Gandhi-Irwin pact in 1931.] (189)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to set up a separate Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (190)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to constitute a Popular Government in Pondicherry by holding immediate elections.] (191)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to appoint the youths dedicated to the cause of national unity in Government services.] (192)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to tackle the matters connected with national unity by holding regular meetings of the National Integration Council.] (193)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Mullah Committee on Jail reforms.] (267)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to appoint Lokpals and Lokayukats.] (268)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to secure Justice expeditiously for undertrial prisoners languishing in jails for years together.] (269)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to check over crowding in Jails.] (270)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to improve the conditions in Jails.] (271)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to provide the essential facilities, like lavatories and drinking water in Jails.] (272)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to take steps to save the leaders of agricultural labourers poor farmers from fake encounters.] (307)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to take steps against the Bhoomi Sainao Bihar Cinanstitutel to curb the class of struggle agricultural workers and poor farmers and to declare it illegal.] (308)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give the status of political prisoners to those who participate in peasant, labour and other democratic movents.] (309)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to give Superior class to political prisoners.] (310)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to take action against Naxalites who indulge in political murders.] (311)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to give political prisoners’ status to those Participating in Naxalite movements (312)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry, of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to stop crushing the movements launched by agricultural workers by labelling them as Naxalites.] (313)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to launch political movement against Naxalites and not to annihilate them physically] (314)

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give freedom fighters’ Pension to all who participated in INA hnd Naval Mutiny of 1946.] (37)

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to solve the Punjab and Assam problems.] (293)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the crimes committed in the name of religion.] (294)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to include Kundumby (Chitties) Community of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes.] (295)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

•[Need for including Nepali, Maithli, Manipuri, Bhojpuri and Santhali languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.] (296)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill the quota reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes every year.] (297)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an elected legislature for Delhi.] (298)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include Chandigarh in Punjab and to compensate Haryana to build a new capital.] (299)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action on freedom fighters' petitions expeditiously.] (300)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to prevent bride burning.] (301)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop use of CBI officials for partisan-political ends.] (302)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds to States for providing residential Police accommodation to constables.] (303)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in Police in Delhi.] (304)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide free education to the children of C.R.P.F., B.S.F. and other paramilitary personnel.] (305)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate the caste and religious clashes.] (306)

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to entrust the checking of smuggling in border regions to the B.S.F.] (39)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the case of dacoities in this border states of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.] (40)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the anti-Indian activities of illegal intruders in the border regions of India.] (41)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check illegal infiltration along Indo-Bangladesh border.] (42)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to detect and prosecute the persons who flee to Bangladesh after committing serious offence in India, by B.S.F.] (43)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the performance of CRPF of controlling communal riots.] (44)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for a separate Ministry for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (45)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to for training and formulation of guidelines to keep the police above communal, caste and provincial bias.] (46)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to impress upon the States to improve the performance of police in controlling riots, crime detection and investigation.] (47)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to review the Centre-State relations to strengthen the federal structure of India.] (113)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to educate the Home-Guards about their duties to promote communal harmony

and to give assistance to the administration in protecting weaker sections of the society.] (114)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give training to Home Guards in socio-economic and welfare activities such as adult education, health and hygiene, development schemes and other services] (115)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds for the improvement of the service conditions of the Home Guards] (116)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for more funds to educate the Home Guards.] (117)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give central assistance on 100 PER CENT basis for pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in “Unclean occupations.”] (147)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give Central Assistance on 100 PER CENT basis for pre-matric scholarships for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who satisfy the ‘means test.’] (148)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to give Central assistance on 100 PER CENT basis for scholarships for primary education to the Children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and satisfying ‘means test.’] (149)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds for assistance towards pre-matric scholarships for the children of persons engaged in ‘unclean occupations.’ (150)

‘That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to construct girls’ hostels buildings and set up libraries in the colleges where more than thirty PER CENT students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reading.] (151).

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to award more than ten national overseas scholarships to Scheduled Castes and more than six NOS to Scheduled Tribes students per year.] (152)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to onforce strictly the anti-untouchability laws through-out the country] (153)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to inculcate correct anti-communal, historical and cultural heritanges of India among all citizens irrespective of their religious affiliations] (154)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to filling up the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not covering those vacancies as general vacancies depriving the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in most of the Central Government Offices particularly in Provident Fund Office.] (155)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a view to checking atrocities being perpetrated on and eviction from the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (156)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps for speedy progress of tribal communities described by the terms ‘Primitive.’] (157)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds for permanent settlement, education and employment of tribal communities described by the term ‘Primitive.’] (158)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to create an atmosphere for solving the Punjab problem. (194)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to weaken extremists and other forces in Punjab.] (195)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to maintain law and order situation in Punjab.] (196)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to protect the lives of the people in Punjab from the extremists and anti-socials by the C R P F and Punjab Police.] (197)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the CRPF and State Police to check the preplanned murders by the anti-socials and extremists in Punjab and Haryana.] (198)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need be check the communal riots in Punjab.] (199)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the atrocities on the poor landless labours and small farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes by the rich peasants jotdars and mahajans.] (200)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission.] (201)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove caste-bias from the minds of the different castes of Hindus.] (202)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove communal bias from the minds of the people belonging to different regions.] (203)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for legislation to ban caste-based organisations which exist in the name of Welfare of a particular caste] (204)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb provincialism in the country.] (205)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain law and order in Delhi.] (206)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the anti-social activities of extremists in Delhi Punjab.] (207)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better amenities to the constables who risk their lives against the activities of the anti-socials in Delhi.] (208)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check mal practices by officials in Delhi.] (209)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to arrest the murderers in Delhi and Punjab.] (210)

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to minimise the travel expenses of Ministers.] (276)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to minimise the travel expenses of Government officials.] (277)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to abolish pensions for Nizam’s family.] (278)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for granting more funds for book banks to colleges where majority of students is from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (279)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for allocation of more funds for buildings for schools and colleges where more than 70 PER CENT of students are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (280)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to review functions of Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.] (281)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enlarge the functions of National Integration Cell.] (282)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry

of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for allotment of more funds for Home Guards.] (283)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for allotment of more funds for deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State Assembly elections.] (284)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enhance the daily wages of Home Guards.] (285)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to change the system of remuneration to Home Guards from daily wages to monthly salary system.] (286)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide dearness and travelling allowances to Home Guards.] (287)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide job-security to Home Guards.] (288)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to sanction funds for building hostels for girls in schools and colleges where a majority of girls are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (289)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allocate more funds for Pre-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students.] (290)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the wages of Civil Defence Personnel.] (291)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the service conditions of Civil Defence Personnel.] (292)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to include Khatwe and Tatma castes in the list of Scheduled Castes.] (74)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to include Maithili, Manipuri, Nepali, Bhojpuri, Santhali, Angika, Vajjika languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.] (75)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure the use of Maithili, Bhojpuri, Manipuri, Nepali, Santhali; Angika, Vajjika as official languages in the area of Bihar where these are spoken.] (76)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to restore democratic Government in Punjab and Pondicherry.] (77)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to resolve the foreigners’ issue in Assam at the earliest, by negotiation.] (78)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to resolve the Punjab problem at the earliest, through negotiation.] (79)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to appreciate the aspirations of the youngmen belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes and give more opportunities for upliftment.] (315)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give proper representation in the police and administrative service to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities.] (316)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to direct the States to give proper representation in all services to the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minorities.] (317)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to uplift Scheduled Tribe communities from primitive conditions.] (318)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide mid-day meals to the primary students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (319)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (320)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce the Constitutional rights to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (321)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage and provide facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes students.] 322

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide boarding and lodging facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.] (323)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate indiscipline, nepotism, casteism and political interference in administrative services.] (324)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control the deteriorating crime situation.] (325)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check deployment of army and para military forces for civil administration.] (326)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to employ dedicated personnel to further the cause of national integration.] (80)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to employ sympathetic and dedicated officers to promote social and economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (81)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices prevailing in training centres of I.A.S. probationers.] (82)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effect economy in expenditure in training centres for I.A.S.] (83)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the moral standard of I.A.S. officers.] (84)

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure improvement in the standard of police in criminal investigation and vigilance.] (85)

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to abolish RAW.] (86)

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enhance the quantum of financial assistance to States for modernisation of State police forces] (87)

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure imparting of higher education to police personnel while in service. (88)

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give increased financial assistance to State to raise the standard of training to the police personnel] (89)

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for improvement in behaviour of the higher Police officers towards their subordinates.] (90)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re.1.

[Failure to replace English by suitably developing other languages, regional and national.] (105)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to include Dogri, Manipuri, Bhojpur, Santhali and Nepali in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitutions.] (106)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re.1.”

[Failure to protect people's property from sudden attacks from Bangladesh intruders in the Eastern region] (107)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to formulate an acceptable formula for the demands of the Nagas.] (108)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to resolve the demands of the Akalis in the Punjab.] (109)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Re. 1.”

[Failure to ensure improvement in quality of the police administration.] (110)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to ensure training of the police personnel to meet the present day needs of society] (111)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to contain the activities of disruptive communal and sectarian forces in the country] (112)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to properly train the administrative personnel so that they act for the service of the people.] (118)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to create in the service personnel the feeling of dedication to the cause of the poor and backward people.] (119)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the mode of training of I A S. trainees] (120)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to appoint Lok Pal and Lok Ayuktas.] (121)

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to educate the personnel of C.R.P., B.S.F., C.I.S.F. and Assam Refles in the economic and political aspects of the country's problems.] (122)

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to permit the police personnel to enjoy right to form associations and unions,] (123)

श्री जंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अगर पंजाब की स्थिति को अलग रख दिया जाए तो देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति संतोषजनक रही है। आसाम में स्थिति अवैकाङ्कित काफी सुधरी है। आज से एक साल पहले या उससे पहले जो आसाम की स्थिति थी वह आज नहीं है। इसी तरह उत्तर पूर्व के दूसरे राज्यों की स्थिति भी अच्छी हुई है। वहाँ की सिचुएशन भी काफी नामल हुई है। इसके लिए हम गृह मंत्री जी को बधायी देना

चाहते हैं यह इस कारण हुआ है कि सरकार ने वहाँ कुछ सस्ती बरती है। खासकर असम के मामले में सस्ती के साथ चुनाव कराए गए हालांकि कुछ अनफाचुनेट इसीडेन्टस भी हुए लेकिन उसके बावजूद असम में सस्ती बरती गई और वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन हुआ तो उग्रवादियों और आन्दोलनकारियों को यह बात महसूस होने लगी कि सरकार झुकने वाली नहीं है और जबर्दस्ती उग्रवादी रास्ता अख्तियार करके सरकार को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। इसीलिए वहाँ पर स्थिति सामान्य हुई हालांकि अभी भी कुछ छुटपुट घटनायें असम और उत्तर पूर्व के दूसरे राज्यों में हो रही हैं लेकिन यदि सरकार का रवैया इसी तरह से कायम रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ वहाँ पर जल्दी ही स्थिति ठीक हो जाएगी।

मभापति जी, आप पंजाब से आते हैं, आप पंजाब के एक महान सपूत हैं, आज पंजाब की स्थिति भी चिन्ताजनक बनी हुई है। मुझे खुशी है कि इधर कुछ दिनों से सरकार ने थोड़ी सस्ती शुरू की है और मैं सरकार की इस कार्यवाही को एप्रिशिएट करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार पंजाब की स्थिति से शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से निपटना चाहती थी, उसने अकाली दल को बात-चीत करने के लिए कई मौके दिए, कई बार बात-चीत भी हुई जिसमें विरोधी दल के नेता भी शरीक हुए लेकिन उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सका। जहातक मुझे पता है, अकाली दल हमेशा बातचीत में परिवर्तन करते रहे, उन्होंने कभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आने दी जबकि जो विवाद है उसमें कोई कमी हो सके या डिफरेंसेज नेरो-डाउन किए जा सकें। जब भी सरकार उनकी कोई बात मान लेती तो वे अपनी दूसरी दो-तीन मांगों प्रस्तुत कर देते थे और इससे हमेशा उनका भी नुकसान हुआ, पंजाब का भी नुकसान हुआ और सारे देश का नुकसान हुआ। आज हालत

यह है कि पंजाब में अकाली दल के हाथ से नेतृत्व खिसक गया है। कुछ ऐसे तत्व जो विघटनकारी हैं, जो पंजाब में अलगाव की राजनीति चलाना चाहते हैं उनके हाथ में नेतृत्व चला गया है। आज उग्रवादियों, स्वागलर्स, एन्टी सोशल एलिमेन्ट्स के हाथ में आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व चला गया है और मैं देखता हूँ कि अकाली दल के नेता भी इस स्थिति से खुश नहीं हैं क्योंकि आज उनको भी इस बात का कोई अधिकार नहीं रह गया है कि वे कोई समझौता कर सकें। आज वे लोग पंजाब में आतंक का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं। केवल पंजाब में ही नहीं, हरियाणा में, दिल्ली में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में भी उग्रवादी आन्दोलन का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे लोग जोकि राजनीतिक नहीं हैं, जो उग्रवादी हैं, जो देश में विघटन का सपना देख रहे हैं उनसे सरकार कैसे निपटेगी? अकाली दल तो एक जनतांत्रिक दल था जिम्मे पंजाब में शासन भी किया था, सरकार उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए भी तैयार थी लेकिन आज उनके हाथ में स्थिति नहीं है, वे उग्रवादियों के चंगुल में फंसे हुए हैं इसलिए आज पंजाब की स्थिति से कैसे निपटा जाएगा?

मैं पहले भी इस माननीय सदन में कह चुका हूँ और आज भी कह रहा हूँ कि पंजाब की स्थिति में सुधार तभी हो सकता है जब उग्रवादियों को शक्ति के साथ कुचला जाए। यदि उन शक्तियों को नहीं कुचला जाएगा तो पंजाब का कोई राजनीतिक हलन ही निकलेगा। राजनीतिक हल निकलने की वहाँ पर कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने इधर कुछ कार्यवाही की है, खास तौर से विद्यार्थी संगठन पर कुछ पाबन्दी लगाई है और बन लोगों की पकड़-भकड़ शुरू की है। इधर चार-पाँच दिनों से कोई समाचार आ रहे हैं कि पंजाब में दरबारासिंह को गोली मारी गई और कई जगहों पर लोगों को मारा गया है,

हत्यायें हुई हैं, लेकिन अपेक्षा की शान्ति का वातावरण है। फिर भी कहते हैं। कि वहाँ पर स्थिति टैस में है। जो समाचार आ रहे हैं, उनको देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह खामोशी किसी तूफान के आने की खामोशी है। जैसे कि तूफान के आने के पहले खामोशी हो जाया करती है, वैसे ही लगता है कि पंजाब में कोई तूफान आ रहा है। इस तूफान को रोकना सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य है।

मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इसके बिना काम नहीं चलेगा कि पंजाब में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों का केन्द्र स्वर्ण मंदिर है। मैं उसकी इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं एक धार्मिक आदमी हूँ और सभी धर्मों के पवित्र स्थानों की मैं इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि ऐसे पवित्र स्थानों को अपवित्र किया जाए, वहाँ पर असामाजिक तत्वों का केन्द्र बन जाए और लोगों की हत्याओं की योजना बनाई जाए। दूसरे वहाँ पर क्रिमिनल एन्टी सोशियल एलिमेन्ट्स लोग पनाह लें तो उम में पुलिस को जाना चाहिए। ऐसी कोई भी कानून की किताब नहीं है, जिसमें यह लिखा हुआ हो कि पुलिस कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए किसी भी धर्म स्थल में नहीं जा सकती है। यह किसी भी धर्म ग्रन्थ में भी नहीं लिखा हुआ है। वे लोग भी जनता के हित में काम करते हैं, उनको वहाँ जाकर पकड़ सकते हैं। धर्म स्थलों पर पुलिस के जाने से वहाँ की पवित्रता खत्म नहीं होती है। उनकी पवित्रता को वहाँ अपराधियों के छिपने से खत्म होती है। स्वर्ण मंदिर को अपवित्र करने वाले लोग हैं, वे अपराधी वहाँ छिपे हुए हैं। सरकार स्वर्ण मंदिर की पवित्रता को खत्म नहीं करना चाहती है, बल्कि वहाँ की पवित्रता को बरकरार रखना चाहती है।

इसलिए, सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सस्ती करें। आज वहाँ सिक्खों का बहुमत उनके पक्ष में नहीं है। सिक्ख बहुत भले लोग हैं, मैं उनको जानता हूँ। वे लोग देशभक्त, देशप्रेमी हैं। देशभक्त की भावना उनके अन्दर कूट-कूट कर भरी हुई है। उन्होंने देश के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, इस देश को बनाने के लिए, इस देश के व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए, हरितक्रान्ति में अपना सहयोग देने के लिए, सिक्खों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। आज उनका बहुमत पंजाब में उग्रवादियों के साथ नहीं है। लेकिन उग्रवादी चाहते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो कि सिक्ख मासेस उनके साथ आजाए। आज उनका निशाना साम्प्रदायिक लोग बाद में हैं, सिक्ख ही हिट-लिस्ट में पहले स्थान पर हैं। खास कर वे जो इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। सभापति जी, आप जानते होंगे आज पंजाब में सबसे ज्यादा संकट सिक्खों का है, हिन्दुओं का नहीं है। वे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, जिससे पंजाब में ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे भागों में भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हों। सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं के बीच में हों। इन दंगों का वजह से उत्तेजना भड़केगी तो लोग परेशान होंगे, घर-बेघर हो जायेंगे और पंजाब में उत्तेजना का वातावरण फैलेगा, जो उग्रवादियों के पक्ष में जायेगा। इसलिए उग्रवादियों को सस्ती से दबाना होगा। अगर देश की अखण्डता की रक्षा हमें करनी है तो उग्रवादियों के साथ कोई भी ठिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक बार उग्रवादियों को आप सस्ती से दबा देंगे तो अकाली दल का पिण्ड उन उग्रवादियों से छूट जाएगा और अकाली दल वार्ता के लिए तैयार हो जाएगा। आज वे स्वतन्त्र नहीं हैं, उग्रवादियों से उनका नाता तोड़ाइए, उग्रवादियों से अकाली नेताओं की रक्षा कीजिए, तब वे वार्ता

के लिए तैयार होंगे और तब ही पञ्जाब का हल निकल पायेगा।

अब मैं कुछ दूसरे मुद्दों की तरफ आना चाहता हूँ—जिनकी तरफ हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री सीमनाथ चटर्जी ने इशारा किया है—केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंध। सरकार ने सरकारिया कमीशन गठित किया है। हम सभी लोगों ने उस कमीशन का स्वागत किया था। लेकिन जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ—वह सरकार की तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूँ और मुझे उसका अधिकार भी नहीं है, सरकार की नीतियों की बात मंत्री जी ही कह सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात के हक में हूँ कि केन्द्र के पास अधिक पावर रहनी चाहिए, अधिक अधिकार रहने चाहिए। राज्यों को ज्यादा अधिकार देने का मतलब है देश की अखण्डता कमजोर करना, इन्टिग्रिटी को कमजोर करना। हमारा देश अमरीका की तरह नहीं है। जब अमरीका एक देश बना, उस समय राज्यों ने अपने अधिकार केन्द्र को दिए थे, लेकिन हमारा देश जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कारणों से एक बड़ा देश था, इसलिए प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से केन्द्र ने अपने अधिकार राज्यों को दिए थे। यहाँ बिलकुल उल्टा मामला है—यहाँ केन्द्र ने अपने अधिकार राज्यों को दिए थे, लेकिन अमरीका में राज्यों ने केन्द्र को अधिकार दिए थे। इस लिए जितने भी अधिकार राज्यों के पास हैं, वे केन्द्र में कोस्टीचूएन्ट असेम्बली के द्वारा, जो आबादी के हिसाब से चुनकर आई थी, उसने ये अधिकार राज्यों को को दिये हैं। इसीलिए बहुत से मामलों में गड़बड़ हो रही है जैसे बिजली का मामला है। हम लोग बहुत दिनों से यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि बिजली को केन्द्र की सूची में रखा जाना चाहिए, सेन्ट्रल लिस्ट में होना चाहिए। बिजली के हालात रोज-बरोज खराब होते जा रहे हैं जिससे खेती का नुकसान हो रहा है, कारखाने नहीं चल रहे हैं।

अभी हमारे सम्मानित चटर्जी साहब कह रहे थे कि रीजनल इम्बलमेंट है ये कैसे दूर होंगे ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ आज सारे देश में जो कमाई हो रही है, जो रकम बम्बई में इकट्ठी हो रही है, कलकत्ते में इकट्ठी हो रही है दिल्ली में इकट्ठी हो रही है अगर वह सारा पैसा उन्हीं राज्यों को दे दिया जाय, तो देश के पास पिछड़े हुए राज्यों के विकास के लिए कहां पैसा बचेगा, जिस क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन की बात वह कह रहे हैं, उसको कैसे दूर किया जा सकेगा। इसलिए मैं तो इस हक में हूँ कि केन्द्र को और ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिए।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ आप चाहे कितने अधिकार उनको देते चले जायें, लेकिन उनकी अधिकारों की भूख फिर भी समाप्त नहीं होगी। आप जानते हैं—कानून और व्यवस्था के सारे अधिकार राज्यों के पास होते हैं, लेकिन इनी पालियामेंट के सम्मानित सदस्य अनेक बार उन मामलों को यहां पर उठाते हैं। जहां कहीं भी कानूनी व्यवस्था कमजोर पड़ती है, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के प्रति अत्याचार होते हैं, जब अल्पसंख्यकों को दंगों में दबाया जाता है या किसी औरत को जलाया जाता है या कहीं-कहीं आपसी संघर्ष होते हैं तो इसके लिए केन्द्र के पास आकर दुहाई देने है और बाध्य होकर उनको दुहाई देनी पड़ती है। ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि जितने भी इस देश में गरीब लोग हैं, अल्पसंख्यक हैं, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं वे राज्यों की बनिस्बत केन्द्र की तरफ ज्यादा भरोसे से देखते हैं, केन्द्र की जो पुलिस है वह ज्यादा अल्दी आकर उनको कंट्रोल करती है, राज्यों की पुलिस उन दंगों और अत्याचारों को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाती है। इसलिए अगर आप ज्यादा अधिकार उनको देते, तो वे कहेंगे कि हमें और सारे अधिकार रहने चाहिए विदेश का अधिकार आपके पास रहना चाहिए और करेन्सी का अधिकार आप

के पास रहना चाहिए और बाकी सब अधिकार राज्यों के पास होने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो इससे देश एक जैसे रह सकेगा। इसलिये देश की अखण्डता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्र ज्यादा मजबूत हो।

अब मैं पुलिस बल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सी.आर.पी.एफ. और बी.एस.एफ. ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। जब भी देश में कहीं भी दंगे होते हैं, कहीं भी फिसाद होते हैं, कहीं भी कोई ज्यादाती होती है, आन्दोलन छिड़ते हैं, सत्यग्रह छिड़ते हैं, हिंसक घटनाएं होती हैं, हमारे ये पुलिस बल उन जगहों पर पहुंच जाते हैं और मुझे इस बात का बड़ा गर्व है कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और जहां भी ये पुलिस बल गये हैं, वहां इनकी बहुत तारीफ हुई है लेकिन एक बात दुःख की है और वह यह है कि मुविषाएं जितनी इन पुलिस बल के लोगों को दी जानी चाहिए, उतनी हमारी सरकार नहीं दे रही है। उनकी तनख्वाहों में जितनी बढ़ातरी की जानी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं की जा रही है और जितनी तरक्की उनको दी जानी चाहिए, उतनी तरक्की नहीं दी जा रही है। आज सी.आर.पी.एफ. और बी.एस.एफ. में जो रेकर्स हैं और दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं, वे बहुत परेशान हैं क्योंकि उनके लिये तरक्की के मौके नहीं हैं। आज उच्च पदों पर आई.पी.एम. अफसरों को रख दिया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए, बहुत सारे मेम्बर आपकी पार्टी के बोलने वाले हैं और अगर आप ज्यादा समय लेंगे, तो दूसरों का नम्बर कट जाएगा।

श्री जंजुल बशर : मैं पहला स्पीकर इस पार्टी से हूँ और पहले स्पीकर को ज्यादा समय मिलता है। वह आधा घंटे से ज्यादा बोलता है और आप भी जब पहले स्पीकर होते हैं, तो आधा घंटे से ज्यादा समय लेते हैं। जो अपने लिए करते हैं, वह दूसरों के लिए भी करें।

समापति महोदय : मेरे पास यहां के डाऊन है कि कितना समय किस को दिया जाना है। आप जल्दी जल्दी अपने प्वायन्ट्स कह लीजिए।

श्री जेनुल वशर : मुझे अपनी बात कहनी है। इसलिए मैं पहले बोल रहा हूं। मुझे पूरी बात कहने दीजिए। हमारी पार्टी का बहुत समय है और हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को एतराज नहीं है। मैं आधा घंटे से कम में अपनी बात नहीं कह पाऊंगा, इसलिए आप मुझे इतना समय तो दीजिए ही।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल में जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो रैंकर्स हैं, वे स्टेगनेट रहते हैं और आई0वी एस अफसरों को डी0 आई0जी0 और आई जी की जगहें मिल जाती हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कम से कम डी0 आई0जी0 की जो पोस्ट है, वह केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और बी. एस. एफ. के अधिकारियों के लिए सुरक्षित कर देनी चाहिए। सी. आर. पी. एफ. में 40 पर सेन्ट उन्ही में से लिये जाते हैं और 60 पर सेन्ट बाहर से आते हैं, तो यह जो चीज है, यह खत्म कर देनी चाहिए क्योंकि सी. आर. पी. एफ. में जो कमांडर होते हैं वे तजुर्बेकार होते हैं और वे फील्ड में रह चुके होते हैं और इसलिए सारों स्थिति से अवगत होते हैं। वे किसी भी तरह से आई. पी. एस. अफसरों से कम नहीं हैं और कार्य-कुशलता में किसी प्रकार से उन से कम नहीं हैं। इसलिए डी. आई. जी. स्तर तक की जो पोस्टें हैं, वे कम से कम बी. एस. एफ. और सी. आर. पी. एफ. के लोगों से भरी जारी चाहिए।

मैं बहुत ही प्रसन्न हूं कि इस साल बड़े साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं हुए और यह सरकार की नीतियों का ही नतीजा है। इस साल 404 इसीडेंट्स जरूर हुए हैं लेकिन वे छोटे-मोटे हैं। हैदराबाद में जो कम्युनल रायट्स हुए थे, वह ही एक मेजर इसीडेंट है लेकिन आम तौर पर इस साल देश में कोई बहुत बड़े कम्युनल

इसीडेंट नहीं हुए हैं और इस के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूं और इस के लिए हम उन की प्रशंसा करते हैं। होम मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक समिति गठित की थी और उस में अल्पसंख्यकों को सुविधाएँ दिये जाने की बात शामिल थी। उप समिति के चैयरमैन हमारे गृह मंत्री जी स्वयं थे। उस उप समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री ने एक डायरेक्टिव इशू किया केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी विभागों को और राज्य सरकार को भी होम मिनिस्ट्री में भी इस डायरेक्टिव को इम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए एक सैल बनाया गया। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जहां तक केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है उस डायरेक्टिव के अनुसार काम हो रहा है लेकिन जहां तक राज्य सरकारों का ताल्लुक है वे उसको इगनोर कर रही है। पुलिस फोर्स में तथा दूसरे विभागों में अल्पसंख्यकों की ज्वाश भरनी के लिए, जहां उनकी आवादी ज्यादा है मैकेनिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स बहां खोलने के लिए उन डायरेक्टिवज में वाते कही गई थीं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। वहां इसको इगनोर किया जा रहा है, विहार में भी यही हालत है। दूसरे राज्यों से भी हमें सूचना मिली है कि इसको वे इगनोर कर रही हैं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : (महाराजगंज) : केन्द्र के बहुत से विभागों में भी उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री जेनुल वशर : वह आप बता दें जब आपको मौका मिले। एक विभाग की तो मैं जानता हूं। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स में अच्छी भरती हुई है। जो भी अधिकारी है और जिस ने उनकी भारती की है, वह बघाई के मुस्तहिक हैं। बी. एस. एफ. में इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है हालांकि बी. एस. एफ. में एक

ऐसे अधिकारी डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं जिन्होंने सी आर पी एफ में इस मूब को इनिशिएट किया था और उसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन जब वह स्वयं बी एस एफ में पहुँच गए तो पता नहीं क्यों उस पर अमल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि बी एस एफ में भी अल्पसंख्यकों की भरती के मामले में, ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

बनारस में बड़ी विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया कि एक स्थान से जिस पर पिछले 34 साल से मुसलमानों के दो सम्प्रदायों, शिया और सुन्नियों, विवाद चला आ रहा था, उस भूमि पर जो दोकवरें हैं सुन्नियों की, उनको हटा कर दूसरी जगह तब्दील कर दिया जाए। मैं इस फैसले की मैरिट्स में जाना नहीं चाहता। मैं इसका अधिकारी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य जानता हूँ कि इसलाम धर्म के अनुसार, इसलाम शरियत के अनुसार कबरों को हटाया नहीं जा सकता। इसको ले कर बहुत बड़ा विवाद खड़ा हो गया है। अगर इन कबरों को हटाया जाएगा तो बनारस ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं बल्कि देश के कई भागों में खून खराबे हो सकते हैं, वायोलेस हो सकती है। इसलिए सरकार को कोई ऐसा काम करना पड़ेगा, तरीका अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा जिससे वहाँ शान्ति बनी रहे। अब कौन सा तरीका सरकार अख्तियार करेगी, मैं नहीं जानता। यह सरकार के ऊपर है। गृह मंत्री जी इससे भली भान्ति अवगत हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में कोई न कोई हल जरूर निकालेंगे ताकि शान्ति और व्यवस्था पूरे क्षेत्र में बनी रह सकें।

हिन्दी के बारे में मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारी राज भाषा है। इसके लिए हम बचनबद्ध भी हैं। लेकिन दुख है कि हिन्दी को जिस प्रकार सम्पर्क भाषा बनाने का काम होना चाहिए नहीं हो रहा है। आखिर

को इस देश की किसी एक भाषा को तो सम्पर्क भाषा बनाना ही है। मैं सभी भाषाओं का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। अंग्रेज का भी करता हूँ। उससे मेरी दुश्मनी नहीं है। अपनी भाषाओं से तो बहुत ही मे प्रेम करता हूँ। लेकिन एक भाषा तो देश में होनी ही है। हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माताओं ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाया था। जहाँ तक जन साधारण का सवाल है हिन्दी सम्पर्क भाषा बन चुकी है। बंगलौर की दुकानों पर आप चले जाएं, त्रिबेद्रम के होटलों में चले जाएं, मद्रास की दूकानों पर चले जाएं या हैदराबाद में चले जाएं, देश के किसी भी कौने में आप चले जाएं, टैंक्सी वाले, दुकान वाले होटल, बाले सभी हिन्दी समझते हैं हिन्दी में जवाब देते हैं। अंग्रेजी वह नहीं समझते हैं। केवल 2 पर्सेंट ऐलीट ही अंग्रेजी में काम करने की कोशिश करते हैं और नौकरपेशा बड़े अधिकारी और उद्योगपतियों का एक वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट बन गया है हिन्दी को रोकने के लिये और अंग्रेजी को चालू रखने के लिए। इसको दूर करना होगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि हिन्दी को थोप दीजिये, लेकिन सरकार को ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिये, उपाय निकालने चाहिये जिससे हिन्दी को प्रसारित और प्रचारित किया जा सके। उसको लादा न जा सके, बल्कि ऐसी स्थिति बनायी जाय ताकि लोग खुद-व-खुद हिन्दी को अपना सकें। जब तक हिन्दी देश की सम्पर्क भाषा नहीं होगी तब तब राष्ट्रीय एकता में आपको मदद नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिये हिन्दी के विकास के लिये मंत्री जी पूरी तवज्जह दें।

यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है कि आज हमारे देश में नेशनल प्रेस हिन्दी भाषा में नहीं है। अंग्रेजी भाषा में है। पाकिस्तान में उर्दू भाषा का प्रेस नेशनल प्रेस बन चुका है, उर्दू के अखबारात नेशनल अखबार बन चुके हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी तक हिन्दी के अखबारात नेशनल अखबार नहीं बन सकें और आज अंग्रेजी का ही उस पर डोमिनेशनल है।

इसलिये हिन्दी को नजरंदाज नहीं करना चाहिये और मेरी अपील है गृह मंत्री जी से हिन्दी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रसार और प्रचार करें।

SHRIMATI SHALINI PATIL (Sangli) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words for the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs which the Lok Sabha is considering today. According to the demands presented, the requirements of different grants have been put at Rs. 2017.23 crores for the year 1984-85. I would like to extend my full support to the demands and while doing so, seek your permission, Sir, for making a few points.

Talking of law and order, which is the primary responsibility of the Home Ministry, there is a feeling shared by all of us that there have been certain unfortunate happenings on law and order front in the country. These have not been because of a lapse or fault on the part of some one; rather they have been on account of some forces at work. We are aware of the sustained and meaningful efforts being made by the government to improve the situation and establish normalcy and everyone wishes the government success in its strivings. In this context, however, one question appears germane. Our country got independence more than three decades ago in 1947. At that time our country's population stood at 35 crores. Today we have over 70 crores people. In view of this rise in population, the problem of unemployment has become acuter. This has resulted in misdirection of the energies of our youth in various fields including religious madness, communal frenzy, unlawful and criminal activities and general disrespect for the rule of law. All this has led to emergence of law and order problems all over the country and there are greater strains and challenges to be met. *PRIMA FACIE*, it would appear that the law and order agencies, therefore, deserve to be strengthened significantly so that they would be adequate to rise to the occasion to meet the present situation. No doubt, there would have been some increase in the number of personnel at various levels, but the adequacy, of the increase, I am sure, would be considered by the hon. Home Minister.

There is another matter, which I would like to mention. As the House is aware, the Central Government has been implementing the laudable scheme of providing assistance to those men and women who had participated in our struggle for independence.

The number of such freedom fighters or their families is rather limited, and it is necessary that the promised help is made available to them as soon as possible. I have reasons to believe that many such cases are still awaiting final orders. In the State of Maharashtra alone, the number of such pending cases is reported to be around 1190. In the interests of early finalisation of such cases, I request the Hon. Home Minister to constitute a special team of officers to go into all such cases and ensure prompt decisions in pending cases according to a time-bound programme. I have every hope that in this request I would have the support of all honourable Members of this House.

Mr Chairman, there is another important matter to which I would like to invite your attention. The Centre-State relations in our federal set-up are looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the kind of political system we have adopted for the Nation, it is necessary to create a situation in which both the Centre and States function effectively to subserve the common good of the people. Nevertheless, it is vital for the preservation of our country's freedom and for national integrity that the Centre remains strong and effective.

As you are aware, I represent in this House the constituency of Sangli in Maharashtra State. The last village in my constituency is a village called Mhaisal, which is just two kilometres away from Maharashtra's border with the State of Karnataka. On our adjoining border there are five Assembly constituencies of Karnataka State, that is, Uchgaon, Bagewadi Khanapur, Nipani and Belgaum. The earnest aspirations of the people of these areas, who share social, cultural and other links with the people of Maharashtra for being made a part of our State, have remained unfulfilled over these long years. This House is aware of Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti,

which has been pursuing this cause for a long time. Under the banner of this Samiti, elections have been contested with reference to the demand that the Marathi-speaking areas in this region should be merged with Maharashtra. It is significant that at all the six Assembly elections held in these constituencies till now, all the five candidates supported by the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti had won at the polls,

More recently, the Belgaum Municipal Corporation had its elections in December, 1983, which were held after a long period of 14 years. Out of a total of 50 corporators, 33 members, that is two-thirds of the total strength belong to Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti. The record of this local authority was kept in Marathi over the last hundred years. It is now learnt that the Government of Karnataka proposes to change this language of the record to Kannada. The Government of Karnataka is also trying to close the Marathi-medium schools in this area and to replace them with Kannada medium schools.

Besides, there are some other facts which have come to my notice and which need be sared with this august House. These five Marathi-speaking MLAs of Karnataka, I understand, are not allowed to speak in Marathi or Hindi in their Assembly. These people are not conversant with Kannada. Even if a legislator manages to speak in the Assembly in Marathi or Hindi, his observations are not recorded. In such a situation these people, though elected by the people of the area, are in no position to place before the State Legislature the problems of the area. The result is that the people's interests suffer, their freedom is suppressed and their fundamental rights and constitutional guarantees are trampled upon.

Against this background, the Belgaum Municipal Corporation, soon after the elections, passed a resolution in favour of the area being merged in Maharashtra. This resolution, which was an expression of the will of the people, invited a notice from the Government of Karnataka to show cause why the Corporation should not be uperceded,

I should like to submit with all emphasis at my command that justice, which has been long denied, need be given to these 12 lakh people of Belgaum and other adjoining border areas who share a common heritage with the people of Maharashtra in matters of history, language, culture, social and family relations and the like. During the last 28 years, these people have engaged in a peaceful and democratic struggle for getting what is due to them legitimately through elections, morchas, assemblies and other democratic forms of expression available to them. As I said earlier, the verdict of the people of the polls went in favour of the candidate supported by the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti at all times. There cannot be greater and better proof than the results of the elections to ascertain the people's will and earnest desire to reunite themselves with their brethren in Maharashtra.

I understand that the Mayor of Belgaum Municipal Corporation and 5 MLAs of these areas had recently met our revered Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and hon. Home Minister, Shri P.C. Sethi, to place before them their demand in the matter. Both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister hed kindly given a patient hearing to them. May I request earnestly to the hon. Home Minister to resolve this issue without any further delay so that proper justice could be done to these people. I should like to add that this demand of the concerned people of the border area is fully supported by the people of my State.

Finally, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants placed before the House by the Home Minister and request that these may be voted in full by the House.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) :
At the outset, I would like to start with the Special Component Plan that has been chalked out for the benefit of the SC&ST. I have already brought to the notice of our hon. Minister with regard to the allocations to Tamil Nadu towards this Plan. This is one case which I came across. There may be many cases in different States. The amount earmarked for this Plan is not being utilised by my State. I have given a note to the hon. Home Minister in this

connection. But I would like him to make a small correction. In the note, perhaps, I have put 81 and 82. It should be 80 and 81. The Central Government gave Rs. 9.5 crores for this programme. When the Central Government asked from the State Government the report about the implementation of this scheme, immediately the State Government handed over the amount to the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Corporation and that Corporation deposited that amount in nationalised banks. And the State Government sent the report to the Central Government that the amount had been spent towards this particular scheme. This is the position. Again the State Government asked for Rs. 12 crores. And the Minister was kind enough to allot another Rs. 12 crores. But I feel that this amount is also going to meet same fate. Then what is the use of having a special component plan for the Harijans. In this way, it is a sort of financial assistance to the State to earn some interest on the funds sent by the Central Government. And the programme which has been initiated by the Central Government has not at all been implemented. But as far as this Report is concerned, many achievements have been mentioned here. I would like the Minister to look into the matter. This is not an ordinary matter. It is a matter pertaining to the SC&ST to which Government must pay special attention and take some action.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEJEE *in the Chair*]

About the crime against Scheduled Castes my hon. friend, now the Chairman, has stated how atrocities are being perpetrated on Harijans. Very recently I came across a news item in Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh which stated :

“Atrocities on Harijans on Holi Day”

Two Harijans were killed, many others brutally beaten up and houses of fifteen of them were set on fire in a village in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh because the ‘untouchables’ had demanded that they should be accorded equal treatment during Holi festival.

The festival of colours brought bloodshed in its wake when a group of irate caste Hindus who refused to be treated on a par with the ‘untouchables’ attacked the Harijans.”

So, even during the Holi days, the festival days, Harijans are not being treated on par. I want a categorical answer from the Minister whether the Harijans are Hindus or not ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Gunture) : They are Hindus.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : If they are Hindus, then they have every right to perform the festival of Hindus. When they are denied their rights, there must be some vested interests to say that Harijans are not Hindus. So, I want a categorical answer to this from the Minister.

I do not want to go into detail about the regional parties. Nowadays it is becoming a fancy... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Regional parties should be banned.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: If you ban it you will see the consequences. My previous speaker the lady Member, spoke from the Congress Benches with regional interest. She is a Congress Member.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I can understand regional interest but not regional party.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Please do not interrupt him, he was our friend till recently.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I am a friend to everybody, So, I was saying that there is a fancy nowadays to be call regional parties as anti-nationals. Without regional parties many national parties cannot survive. I can challenge. Take the year 1969 when there was a split in the Congress party Mr. Venkatasubbaiah knows it Mr. P.C. Sethi was also here. In 1969, 25 DMK Members were sitting here. You had a very

tender majority of nine Members only in the very same House. So, we decided to support the Congress Government, not that we could get anything out of it from them but there was a powerful communal force in North India and we thought that if the Centre is weakened, that Communal force may capture the power in the Centre. That is why we supported the Congress Government we supported the nationalisation of banks and the abolition of Privy Purses. At that time also we were regional party and still we are regional party. I am proud to say that I belong to a regional party. In 1959 when Congress was split up, the official candidate for Presidentship was Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy and the independent candidate was Mr. V.V. Giri. DMK was the first regional party which announced the name of Mr. V.V. Giri. Had the DMK taken a different role at that time, things would have been different. Prof. Ranga ji, you know it that had we taken a different decision not to support the Congress, not to support Mr. V.V. Giri, things would have been different. By what majority did you win the election? Only by 10,000 votes. That means only by twenty Members of Parliament. 25 DMK Members were sitting here in the Lok Sabha and 184 Members in the Assembly. Because of us, the national party, the Congress party was able to continue in power. That was the position.

Mr. Panika may not be knowing all these things because he is quite new to the House. That is why I am telling him. Then what happened? On every occasion we used to support the Government. At that time the DMK was not at the mercy of anybody else. Many people said and even during this Sri Lanka issue, the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu exhibited big posters and they gave some publicity in the press also that DMK is a frustrated political party and they demand a separate nation in the name of Sri Lanka Tamils issue. They said this and I do not know whether it is with the knowledge of the High Command or not. In 1962 we had categorically stated, and our late leader, Anna, stated in the Rajya Sabha that the DMK gave up the idea of demanding a separate State for Dravidians consisting of four states, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka because our enemies on our borders are there and first we must

face the enemies. But this is only our internal issue and we cannot sort it out now. Therefore, we have given up that idea. You can see the record of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and you will find his observation even today. But our friends, the Congress Members particularly in Tamil Nadu, say I am telling you, Mr. Panika, particularly in Tamil Nadu your Party should either go with us or with the AIDMK. The Congress cannot stand alone there. This is the position which I am humbly submitting. Not only that. In 1962 when the Chinese waged war against India, the Tamil Nadu Government collected Rs. 6 crores for funding the war. No other State gave that much money. Even the State of Uttar Pradesh was not able to give such a big amount. Only the DMK gave Rs. 6 crores. Nowadays we are in the national stream because of political reasons. Sethi Ji knows it well. I don't say that the Home Minister does not know anything he knows it well. But for the benefit of others as well as Members from Tamil Nadu I am telling all these things.

So, it is not the intention of our Party, DMK that we should go separate from India. That is not our intention. Our friends also said about Hindi and non-Hindi questions we have raised many times. We particularly, the Tamilians, have some problems and difficulties. Even now in the Home Ministry Note with regard to official languages it has been stated that a clerk can make a note on the file either in English or in Hindi. As far as Tamilians are concerned, we do not know both these languages. For example, in many of the schools in Tamil Nadu, up to Tenth standard they teach only Tamil. That means, a person from Tamil Nadu has no place in the Central Secretariat. In that case, what will he think? Naturally, he will think whether this is our country or not. When his own language is not accepted and is not given importance, he will naturally think whether this is our country at all. In this connection I would request the Minister to consider my demand. English has been accepted as an associate language. At this juncture, I would request that Tamil should also be taken as an associate language.

(Interruptions)

A Government employee from Madras paving put in ten, fifteen or twenty years of service on transfer to Maharashtra will not be able to seek admission there in Maharashtra for his children in the school unless he is a resident of Maharashtra for ten years. He will not get admission. I belong to a regional party. You come to Madras. You can learn Hindi, Yujarati, Malayalam. You can put your children in any school you like because there you have people from other States living there. You cannot quote even a single instance when an outsider has been humiliated by the Tamilians in Tamilnadu. But our position is different. I must say that this question should be looked into.

Many people stood and talked about national integration. Too much of talking on nationalism may lead to fascism. They talked much on nationalism. Before 1950 there was no one India. It was a combined one after 1950. Before that there were many States. Therefore, this nationalism is not the property of one particular party or a particular group. There are many nationalities in India. Shri Karunanidhi is also a Member in the National Integration Council. Of course, he was not able to attend the meeting this time because Shri Sethiji knows the tactics of Shri Ramachandran. You sent this agenda on/8th addressed to Shri Karunanidhi. This was intercepted. This was delivered on 24th. The meeting was on 21st. This is a cover sent by the Ministry of Home Affairs. He was not able to attend the meeting. Actually the last meeting he attended. So, this was the thing. You must also look into the matter.

I do not want to say much about the Centre-State relationship. You dealt with it at length. Many people, particularly from the Congress side think that Centre-State relation means, it should weaken or grab some power from the Centre or it should not obey the Centre leadership or it is to be disobeyed. The Congress people think like that. It is not correct. I tell you an example. In my constituency there was a drinking water proposal. The pipe had to be laid which had to cross the national highways. The local CPWD people said no permission

would be given. This is for a drinking water supply project. Mr. Panika must understand this. These are the administrative difficulties. Secondly, it is commerce and then industries. Regarding certain things which are not intended for export, certain raw materials may be consumed locally and for that the industry can be started without going to the Centre's permission. They can start it. But everybody has to go to the Centre and its Secretariat and they have to run after the officials. That was the reason why we talk about the Centre-State relations. It is not only the Opposition parties but even others also talk about this. It has been stated here by Prof. D.R. Gadgil who was a Member in the Planning Commission. He says.

"The present rigidities in this regard and the stronghold, overall activities, of the Centre and its agencies and officials make impossible for any real progress."

Then, some other gentleman has said about the over-Centralisation :

"Over Centralisation has been one of the main reasons for our poor rate of economic growth which is one of the lowest in the world. Since 1950, our per capita income has increased only 56% in real terms."

This is the position.

Sir, all the Opposition Parties met in Sri-nagar. We purely discussed the Centre/State relationship nothing else. But many names were given to that. That is, they are all anti-nationals. They have all joined together and they are going to say something against the Centre, they said In that case, why did you appoint the Sarkaria Commission. What is the reason ?

"The Government of India had been considering for sometime past the need for a review of existing arrangement between the Union and the States."

This is the report of the Government of India in the Home Ministry. I do not know

whether the Minister has done through it or not. That means, there are some problems which have to be solved by the Centre and the States by negotiations or by any other means. This is the position. So, simply telling that the Opposition Parties are trying to overthrow the Government is not correct. That is not our intention, particularly the DMK party. We have faith in only ballots and not in the bullets. Therefore, I rule out those accusations against some important personalities who went there and all those things said against them.

You have appointed the Ray Commission. Now, it has been stayed by the Supreme Court. The Government of India now has not taken any step to vacate the stay. It was appointed in the month of June, 1981. Three years already lapsed. At the same time, we wanted to have the scope of other activities of the Chief Minister of the Tamil Nadu Government, particularly with regard to the corrupt practices in the "Spirit Scandal". The Commission should have been extended to look into other allegations also. Some-how it was delayed by You. Immediately, the local Government appointed a commission called the Ramamurthy Commission. One fine morning, Mr. Justice Ramamurthy was relieved by the Government of Tamil Nadu saying that due to his health reasons, he was relieved. That was the notification issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu. They appointed Justice Rama Prasad Rao. Actually, many leading lawyers from this House went to Madras at the invitation of the Chief Minister.

•• •

The question was that the accused should be cross-examined. Sir, you are a lawyer, You know the procedure. The thing is that accused persons were not examined by the Commission. We wanted that the accused should also be examined that is, two Minister, the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister's brother. The case was that one former I. G. of Police gave,**

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not go into all those details of the allegation. That is for the Commission.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, he said that some members from this House went to Madras.**

That should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : You can expunge it. After I said it, I myself felt that I should not have said it. Even though it is a fact, I should not say it.

SHRI P. V. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Again, you are saying it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : That need not go on record. I am saying off the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot say anything off the record in the House. I will look into that.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is not applicable to that side alone, it is applicable to this side also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They have not gone as members of the House but as professional lawyers.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Incidentally they are Members of Parliament. They went there not in the capacity of Members of Parliament but as professionals. They were from both sides of the House.

What happened was that there was a stay order against the Commission that the Commission should not submit the report because the accused were not cross examined. Again, after six months, the judgment was given by a Judge, that is, the report can be submitted...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not go into all these details.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The judgment was given at 11.40 A.M. by the High Court. The report running into 400-500 pages in 6 volumes was handed over to the Government.

••

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot go into all this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He should not say all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have myself stopped him.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is also a good lawyer, I suppose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This should not go on record.

After all, the Commission has given its report. This is not the place to decide the merits of it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is not proper to discuss the conduct of the Judge-

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : He is not a sitting Judge ; he is a retired Judge.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Whosoever he may be.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. Please conclude now. That Commission was not appointed by the Central Government. Therefore, this House cannot go into all that.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It was appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was appointed by the State Government.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It was appointed under a Central Act.

**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't record that. Please don't refer to all that.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, You quoted the *Statesman*, while speaking on

the Demands of the Home Ministry. I would also like to quote the same *Statesman*.

"The AIADMK Government of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran demonstrated on March 15 its extraordinary administrative skills, the like of which the nation had never witnessed since independence and worthy of entry in the Guinness Book of Records."

These are the thing which are happening there.

Another important point I would like to say in conclusion is about the law and order problem, of course, the law and order problem is everywhere.

The temple administration is in the Concurrent List. If any State Government fails in its duty, the Government should intervene in the matter. We have been demanding the Central Government to intervene in this matter, The Minister of Law is also here. We wanted it.

In one case, one Shri Tiruchendur Subramaniam Pillai, was murdered. Pal Commission gave its report.

Similarly, another officer in Srirangam temple, was killed by some people. I do not say who they are.

Similarly, many Harijans in many places particularly in police lock up were murdered. No FIR was filed so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are putting me in difficulties.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Therefore; I would appeal to the Government that you have the power and you should utilise it. You need not overpower the authority of the State because the subject is in the Concurrent List.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken double your time. Please conclude.

* Not recorded

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Therefore, I have to say many things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know your many things. But there is a constraint of time.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The Prime Minister also has written to all the State Governments and to the Chief Minister that corrupt practices should be stopped. So, you should also be interested in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In place of 17 minutes, I have given you 30 minutes.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I have seen in 'ON LOOKER'. The Tamilnadu Government is giving mid-day meal at the cost of Rs. 200 crores. 'ON LOOKER' puts a big headline.

*"Rs. 200 Crores scandal-
Mid-day meals Scandal."*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request you not to go into them.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : These are the things which we cannot rule out. These are the facts, the realities. It is public money. But this money has not been spent through the Government agency. That is why I am saying. These Rs. 200 Crores have been given to a private agency.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has nothing to do with the Ministry of Home Affairs here. I am very sorry to interrupt you. But I am sitting here. I have some constraints

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is a menace to our economy. So you are interested in this matter to curb this practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sure you are making relevant points but I request you to conclude.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I am sorry. I never press the Chair to give me time. As soon as I complete my time, I used to resume my seat. But this is an important matter.

The amount is not being spent by the Government through Government agency. It has been given to a private one. The Auditor General has no power to verify or to scrutinise the accounts. This is an important point. It is Government exchequer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. I earnestly request you to conclude.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : In conclusion I would say that it is better that you appoint another Commission against Mr. Ramachandran. It is better if you do it now. You will get more seats in Lok Sabha if you do it.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम (कांकेर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी बात श्री बैंकट-सुन्दर्या से शिकायत से शुरू करूंगा। अगर 1980-81 की रिपोर्ट और अब की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाए, तो हम पायेंगे कि हर साल रिपोर्ट बहुत छोटी होती जा रही है। 118 पेज की रिपोर्ट थी सन् 1980 में और अब यह 72 पेज की रिपोर्ट रह गई है। पता नहीं, होम मिनिस्ट्री इतनी कंजूस क्यों हो गई है। हालांकि कोई बिषय छूटा नहीं है और सब चीजों का इसमें उल्लेख किया गया है परन्तु जितने विस्तार से चीजों को देना चाहिए था, ये दे नहीं पाए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, समय कम है इसलिए मैं केवल ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट से सम्बन्धित बात ही कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि आपके पास जो ट्राइबल मैम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट के नाम हैं उनमें से बहुत से अनुपस्थित हैं इसलिए ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट से संबंधित ही बात कहूंगा।

चीषी योजना के बाद ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट के आउट ले में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। जहां चीषी योजना में 75 करोड़ ६० थे, टोटल आउटले का 5 परसेंट था, वह छठी योजना में 5 परसेंट इनफ्रीज हुआ। मिड टर्म ऐप्रैजल में कहा गया है कि छठी प्लान में आ करके

5,000 करोड़ रु० ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट पर खर्चा होगा जिसमें सारे स्टेट प्लान्स, फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स और सेंट्रल सेक्टर, तीनों शामिल हैं और तीनों मिलाकर 5,000 करोड़ रु० खर्च होंगे। परन्तु मुझे चिन्ता है कि जहां 75 करोड़ चौथी योजना में आज 5,000 करोड़ रु० खर्च करने जा रहे हैं तो इसका कुछ न कुछ इम्पैक्ट तो ट्राइबल एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट पर होना चाहिए।

मिडटर्स एग्जल में बात कही गई है :

"After the adoption of this Tribal Sub Plan approach for tribal development, since the beginning of the Fifth Plan period, massive physical and financial resources have been available. But the Charge is levelled that the benefits have not been reaching the target group. This has been attributed to want of adequate matching administrative machinery "

यह जो बात आपने यहां लिखी है यह सही है। इतने हजार करोड़ खर्च करने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेंट अपकी वजह से भी इसमें कमी आ सकती है। इसकी मुझे भी शंका है और इसके लिए आपके मंत्रालय ने कुछ उपाय किए हैं। इसके पहले भी मैं कहता रहा हूँ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेंट अप के बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री जितनी जल्दी एवं निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे पहुंचना चाहिए।

आपने ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में आई.टी.डी. पी. का एक यूनिट माना है और उसके नीचे जो लोवेस्ट इकाई है डवलपमेंट ब्लाक की, ब्लाक, आई.टी.डी.पी. और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल कमेटी, इनको अगर आप देखेंगे तो आज कलेक्टर के पास इतना समय नहीं है कि जिले में आई.टी.डी.पी. के वर्क को देखे। इसमें आपने लिखा है कि आई.टी.डी.पी. का केवल सुपरवाइजरी और फारुमुलेटिव रोल है। और जो यूनिट है ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में लोवेस्ट

यूनिट ब्लाक है उस पर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया। हालांकि हायरार्की में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को गम्भीरता से लिया, लेकिन लोवेस्ट यूनिट पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज ब्लाक की स्थिति यह है कि 1956 में जो ब्लाक बने करीब करीब वही हैं। तो इनकी संख्या बढ़ाई। और सातवीं योजना बन रही है, ब्लाक की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए इसलिए कह रहा हूँ बहुत से ऐसे ब्लाक हैं, जिसमें दंडकारण्य का इलाका भी मेरी कांस्ट्री-ट्यूएँसी में आता है, ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर पर पहुंचने के लिए 250 किलोमीटर का फासला तय करना पड़ता है। और हर ब्लाक 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर हैडक्वार्टर से है। वी.डी.ओ. के पास कोई साधन नहीं है, लिमिटेड स्टाफ है। ऊपर लेवल का स्टाफ तो बढ़ाया गया, लेकिन जो फील्ड में काम करने वाले हैं उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। और यही कारण है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीके पर जितना रिजल्ट मिलना चाहिए, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में इतना पैसा इनवेस्ट करने के बाद भी, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिये सातवीं योजना में आपको ब्लाक के एरिया को सीमित करना चाहिए और ब्लाक्स की संख्या को बढ़ाई इससे कुछ हद तक आपको मदद मिल सकती है। वही बात आपने पर्सनल पालिटी के बारे में मिड-टर्म एग्जल में कही है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात की बात भी कही है वहां काफी हद तक एक अच्छा सिस्टम है। जिन राज्यों में जिला परिषद् सिस्टम है, वहां तो बहुत अच्छा है परन्तु जहां नहीं है, वहां काफी सोचने की बात है।

आपने मध्यप्रदेश का इसमें बिक्र किया है कि वहां रीजनल ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट अथोरिटी कांस्टीट्यूट की गई है, उसमें बिहार भी शामिल है। अगर इन अथोरिटी को देखें तो तो आप महसूस करेंगे कि ये बिना दांत के शेर हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया से या स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट से जो डिस्क्रिशनरी फंड इन्हें मिलता है, सिवाय उसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने के और कोई काम इनके पास नहीं है। यह काम तो कलेक्टर या कमिश्नर भी कर सकता है एटीन-वे में। अलग से डेवलपमेंट अथोरिटी बनाने की जो इंटेंशन थी, वह अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई।

मेरे जिले बस्तर में डेवलपमेंट अथोरिटी बनी और कलेक्टर चीफ सैक्रेटरी, भोपाल के पास अपनी मीटिंग में गए और जो कैबिनेट डिसीजन हुआ, वह बात कहने लगे। चीफ सैक्रेटरी ने कहा कि-

“You are talking as a Neta. How can there be a State within a State ?”

यानी एक व्यवस्था में दूसरी व्यवस्था कैसे हो सकती है ? यह सोचने का ढंग है और ऊपर के लेवल पर।

आपने जो इसमें महेश्वर प्रसाद रिकमेंडेशन के बारे में जिक्र किया है, उसमें खुद कहा है कि इसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाये है। इसको तो कम-से-कम इंप्लीमेंट करने की मेहरवानी करें।

7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना ड्राफ्टिंगस्टेज में है, इसलिए कुछ बातों में कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। इसमें दो बातें अवश्य इन्क्लूड होनी चाहिए, जो कि मेरी अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यता है।

ट्राइवल कल्चर में जो फाक-डासेंज और सांगज हैं; वह धीरे-धीरे मिटते जा रहे हैं। इनके बारे में अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में आप कहीं न कहीं एक अलग स्कीम बनाएं ताकि देश की यह सबसे पुरानी कल्चर और आर्ट बना रहे। कल्चर प्रोग्राम खासतौर से नार्थ ईस्ट और प्लेन एरिया के बीच में ही होने चाहिए जो नेशनल इंग्रेशन नार्थ-ईस्ट के ट्राइबल को देखे। यह दिल्ली तक ही कन्फाइन रखते हैं।

इससे नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन इन्सर्जेंसी प्राबलक काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती है, यह प्रोग्राम आप शुरू करें।

आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में स्पोर्ट्स का भी कहीं न कहीं 7वीं प्लान में हिस्सा होना चाहिए।

देश में भविष्य में अगर खिलाड़ी निकलेंगे तो केवल आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से। जो स्पोर्ट एक्टिविटीज, जैसे बिहार में छोटा नागपुर में दिखाई दे रही हैं, वहाँ जो बिस्तार हुआ है, उसका श्रेय गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को नहीं जाता है बल्कि वहाँ के लोकल लीडर लेट जयपालसिंह जी को जाता है जिन्होंने उसे शुरू किया था। यह उसी का रिजल्ट है। इसलिये और बहुत से इलाके हैं, जहाँ नेशनल टेलेन्ट हो जायेंगे आप स्पोर्ट्स को 7वीं प्लान में अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में शामिल कर सकते हैं।

कोर्डिफिकेशन आफ सोशल लाज को आप जानते हैं कि आजकल न्यायालयों में बहुत से झगड़े बढ़ते जा रहे हैं या लिटिगेशन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि कस्टमरी ला आपके स्टेटुअरी ला से ऊपर होता है, फिर भी लिटिगेशन काफी बढ़े हैं। मेरी राय है कि कोर्डिफिकेशन आफ सोशल लाज कहीं न कहीं जल्दी होना चाहिए इससे लिटिगेशन कम होगा। स्टेटुअरी लाज हर माल बदलते रहते हैं। कस्टमरी लाज को डिफाइन करने से काफी इसमें मदद मिल सकती है। सरकार ने छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ट्राइवल सब-प्लान के अन्तर्गत 75 प्रतिशत पापुलेशन को कवर करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस आखिरी साल में प्रयत्न किया जाए, तो 90 प्रतिशत पापुलेशन को कवर किया जा सकता है।

इस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि 72 प्रिमिटिव ट्राइबल का सिलेक्शन किया गया है। और भी बहुत से ट्राइबल छूटे हुए हैं। आदिवासियों में

वे सबसे पिछड़े हुए समुदाय हैं, अतः उनके विकास के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

सेंट्रल सेक्टर में बहुत से कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। उसमें दो और प्रोग्राम इनक्लूड करने चाहिए। देश में करीब करीब दो हजार फारेस्ट विलेज हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में 150 विलेज फारेस्ट विलेज हैं, जो सब रिजर्व फारेस्ट में हैं। पिछली छः पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उनको विकास का लाभ नहीं मिल पाया है। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट उनके डेवेलपमेंट के काम में मदद नहीं करते। इस कारण वे आज तक विकास के लाभों से वंचित रहे हैं। मैंने इस बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके लिए सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अलग से योजना बनाई जाए।

इसी तरह से शिफ्टिंग कल्टीवेशन में लगे हुए लोगों की पापुलेशन सात लाख है। उनके लिए भी अनग से योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 50 प्रतिशत पापुलेशन और 23 लाख परिवारों को पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाने की बात कही गई है। इसके लिए आई. आर. डी. पी. और एन. आर. ई. पी. के माध्यम से बहुत सी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। मेरा विचार है कि अगर एक आइटम "माइनर फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस" पर कान्ट्रैक्ट किया जाए, तो ट्राइबलज की बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी। मैं कमेटी आन फारेस्ट्स एण्ड ट्राइबलज इन इण्डिया की रिपोर्ट के पेज 22 से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :-

"A study conducted in Bastar (1981) indicates that in an average household (having two adult members, at least one child and an old person) on an average earns Rs. 1,500 a year (against total

annual income of Rs. 1,750), from sale of M.F.P. without any initial input or risk. The size of this contribution to the family income is significant and cannot be overlooked in the context of rural situation in the country and more so in the subsistence economy of tribal area of Bastar. This earning can be easily increased by increasing procurement of M.F.P. items and through local processing."

केवल इस एक आइटम के लिए बस्तर में 15, 20 करोड़ रुपए ट्राइबलज में बांटे जाते हैं। और योजनाओं से उनको इनडायरेक्ट बनिफिट मिलता है, लेकिन इस योजना से उनको डायरेक्ट बनिफिट होता है। इससे फारेस्ट्स में ठेकेदारी प्रथा खत्म करने की हमारी मंशा भी पूरी हो जाएगी। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा जो काम्प्रिहेंसिव फारेस्ट पालिसी बनाई जाएगी, उसमें गृह मंत्रालय का क्या रोल होगा? गृह मंत्रालय भी उसमें आधा भागीदार है और इसलिए उसकी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो पालिसी बने, उसमें ट्राइबलज के हितों की रक्षा हो।

हम लोग यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में नार्थ-ईस्टर्न कोसिल की तरह सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कोसिल भी बनाई जाए। चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों के पास इतना टाइम नहीं है कि वे डेवेलपमेंट के काम पर ठंडे हिमाग से विचार कर सकें। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कोसिल का निर्माण हो, ताकि समय समय पर इस पर रिव्यू किया जा सके।

प्लानिंग कर्माशन के विशेष सहयोग या उनकी इच्छा से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बस्तर जिले की अलग से योजना बनाने की बात सोची है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो भी योजना या प्रारूप बनकर आपके या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास आए सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना

के लिए बस्तर जिले के लिए अलग से जो प्लान बनना है उसमें जितना भी हो मके आप मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

आदिवासी क्षेत्र में काफी एक्सट्रीमिस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज भी हैं। मंत्री जी के स्वयं के स्टेट में है और मैं उस स्टेट के बोर्डर पर हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस ओर भी बहुत गंभीरता से सोच कर राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा जो भी कदम उठाए जाने आवश्यक हैं वह उठाए जाएं ताकि इस प्रकार की ऐक्टिविटीज कम हो और प्रशासन स्वच्छ ढंग से चले।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आबंला) : सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं तो यही कहना चाहूँगा कि देश का जो सबसे बड़ा विधान था, वह संविधान और विधान चाहे सरकार ने बदला हो या न बदला हो प्रैक्टिकली उसमें हर जगह संशोधन हो गया है और ईश्वर का विधान भी बदला है। उस विधान को भी गृह मंत्रालय ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। आज तक सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी थी अपने गृह मंत्रालय पर, पुलिस पर, प्रशासन पर लेकिन मालूम यह होता है कि पुलिस को काम डाकुओं ने ले लिया है और डाकुओं का काम पुलिस ने ले लिया है। दोनों अपने अपने विभाग और कामों को बदल लिया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : आपके भी क्षेत्र में हत्याएं हो रही हैं। बिहार में बहुत उमादा हत्याएं हो रही हैं।

भगवान का भी विधान बदल गया है। लोगों के प्राण लेने का काम कभी भगवान का रहा होगा, आज तो पुलिस प्रशासन का काम

यह हो गया है लोगों का प्राण लेने का। फर्जी एन्काउन्टर और मुठभेड़ दिखा कर लोगों की जान ले ली जाती है। आज आपके स्वयं के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी भी अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए आपके पास नहीं जाते हैं। आज वह जाते हैं भिड़रावाले के सामने, उनकी पत्नियां जाती हैं और कहती हैं कि हमारे पति फलां जगह अधिकारी हैं, उनकी जान बचा दें या वह अधिकारी स्वयं जाते हैं उनके सामने आपके गृह मंत्रालय पर और प्रशासन पर अब उनको विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। तो संविधान में प्रैक्टिकल संशोधन और ईश्वरीय विधान में संशोधन बहुत ही गंभीरता का विषय बन गया है और देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे ट्रेन पर चले, बस में चले, अच्छा संवाददाता हो, समाज की सेवा करने वाला हो, अच्छा एडवोकेट हो, राजनीतिज्ञ हो, सरकारी कर्मचारी हो या व्यापारी हो, कोई भी अपने को सुरक्षित नहीं पा रहा है। किसी क्षेत्र में उसकी सुरक्षा नहीं हो पा रही है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : आपकी क्या दशा है ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : आपसे ज्यादा अच्छी है। आज संविधान को जलाया जा रहा है, लेकिन संविधान को जलाने की प्रक्रिया तो आपके मत्तारूढ़ दल ने यहां पर बैठकर शुरू की। एक तरफ तो उपवादी लोग आर्टिकल (25) को जला रहे हैं अपनी कुछ मांगों को लेकर -- वह मांगें सही हैं या गलत उस पर मैं नहीं जाता और दूसरी तरफ यहां पर जो संविधान में गारन्टी दी गई थी, जो निर्देशक सिद्धान्त रखे गए थे, यहां के मरीब पिछड़े वर्ग अनुसूचित जातियों एवं आदिवासियों को जो गारन्टी दी गई थी उन आर्टिकल की पूर्ण उपेक्षा करके आपने भी संविधान का दहन किया है उसको जलाया है। यह कार्य आपकी सरकार कर रही है जिसके लिए आप उत्तरदायी हैं। दूसरे लोग जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उनका दहन तो रुकेगा लेकिन जो आप कर रहे हैं, जो आप इस देश के लोगों से

मजाक कर रहे हैं उससे हमको बहुत बड़ा कष्ट पहुंच रहा है। आपका यह मजाक कितना भयंकर साबित होगा यह तो समय ही बतायेगा। इस देश के पिछड़े लोगों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए विशेष अवसर चाहिए। संविधान के आर्टिकल (340) के अंतर्गत पहले काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में एक बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की स्थापना की गई थी लेकिन उनकी रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया। उसके बाद जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने मण्डल आयोग की स्थापना की और उस रिपोर्ट पर भी आप दांव-पेंच खेल रहे हैं जैसे कि किसी दंगल में पहलवान सोचते हैं कि कौन सा दांव मारा जाए। अगर बैंकवर्ड क्लास के लोग भी कुछ बलवान होते और दांव चलाना जानते तो आज शक्ति संतुलन दूसरी जगह ही होता। इसलिए आप उनके साथ दांव-पेंच मत चलाइये। कभी आप कहते हैं कि मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर मुख्य मंत्रियों की राय ली जा रही है, कभी कहते हैं कि सचिवों के पास इसको भेजा गया है और कभी कहते हैं कि मंत्री मंडल की सब-कमेटी के पास भेजा गया है। मतलब यह है कि किसी न किसी प्रकार से आप उसको टालते जा रहे हैं ताकि चुनाव आए और उनमें इसको आप कोई मुद्दा बनायें जिससे आपको वोट मिल सकें। यदि सरकार में हिम्मत है तो वह मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर खुलकर सामने आए और बताये कि वह सही है या गलत है और अगर सही है तो उनको पूरा कीजिये। आपको चाहिए कि आप साफ-साफ बतायें कि किस सीमा तक आप इनको पूरा करते हैं, किस सीमा तक पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं और कहां तक आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं। आप इस संसद को साफ-साफ बताइये। इस देश के 50-60 फीसदी लोगों के साथ आप खिलवाड़ मत कीजिये। देश के लोग आपसे इस बारे में साफ साफ जानना चाहते हैं। इसको बहुत लम्बा टालना अच्छा नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) आप हंस लीजिए।

आप पिछड़े लोगों पर हमेशा हंसे हैं लेकिन पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग भी अब आपको अच्छी तरह से समझ चुके हैं। (व्यवधान)।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से बड़े ही विनम्र शब्दों में आप्रह करूंगा कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार की क्या नीति है और क्या आप उसे लागू कर रहे, वह स्पष्ट कर दें। देश इसको चाहता है और हम भी जानना चाहते हैं कि पिछड़ों के लिए आप के दिल में कितना दर्द है और कितनी हमदर्दी है। यही बात हमारे हरिजन और अदिवासियों के साथ भी है।

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJ WALKAR in the Chair.]

उत्पीड़न की बात मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूं। सामूहिक हत्यायें और किस तरह से उनको झूठे मुकद्दमों में फंसाकर परेशान किया जाता है। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि आप के प्रशासन में भी उनके साथ जांत-पांत का व्यवहार किया जाता है। अधिकारियों और पुलिस से लेकर चाहे कोई भी आपका प्रशासनिक अधिकारी है। चाहे प्रमोशन का मामला हो, चाहे रिक्तमंड का मामला हो और चाहे न्याय की बात हो-हर जगह पर जांतपांत के नजरिए से देखा जाता है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से जिले हैं, जहां पर पिछड़े वर्ग या अनुसूचित जाति के बहुत से काबिल अधिकारी रहें हैं, लेकिन उनको नीचे पटका गया और एक विशेष जाति के लोग को, चाहे वह एसएच ओ या किसी भी पद पर हो, एक जाति के लोगों को रखा जाता है। जो बैंकवर्ड शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोग हैं, दूसरी भी जाति के लोग हैं, जो उस वर्ग में नहीं आते हैं, उनके साथ भी अन्याय होता है। बदायुं जिले के एसएचओ को ही ले

सीजिए। किसी भी याने को उठाकर देख लीजिए। एक विशेष जाति के लोगों के सारे खून माफ हैं, सारी गलतियाँ माफ हैं, जो एक अच्छी बात नहीं है। सरकार को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, जिससे लोगों के अन्दर न्याय के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो, देश के संविधान के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो, इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है।

अब मैं आर का ध्यान फिशरमैन काम्यू-निटी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बीबर मस्लाह, कहार, निषाद, माझी, कीर भोई, गोंड, कोली आदि जो मछुआ समुदाय के लोग हैं और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं। इन लोगों के साथ देश में कभी न्याय नहीं होता है। उन्होंने मांग की है कि मंडल कमीशन पार्ट-1 के पेज -54 पर जो रिपोर्ट है, विविध 13.37 पार्ट-1-देश के कुछ भागों में मछुआरों, बनजारों बांसफोब खटवे आदि जैसे व्यावसायिक समुदाय अभी भी छुआछूत के केलक ने पीड़ित है। उन्हें आयोग द्वारा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के रूप में सूची बद्ध किया गया है, किन्तु उनको अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा सकता है।

2. उनके उत्थान के लिए विभिन्न सामाजिक-शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक उपाय केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर किए जाने के लिए पिछड़ा व विकास निगम स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए।

3. उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए पृथक मंत्रालय विभाग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

4. अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कुछ बहुत पिछड़े, हुए वर्गों को जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश में गद्दी, महाराष्ट्र में नव बौद्ध, तटीय क्षेत्रों में मछियारे

जम्बू-ब-कश्मीर में गूजर ब्राह्मण को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के लिए यह सिफारिश की जाती है कि परिसीमन के समय उनके गहन क्षेत्रों को पृथक क्षेत्र के रूप में निर्मित किया जाए।

आज जो सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आदि रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनके धन्धे भी पिछड़े हैं। उनको किसी भी प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं।

इन्हें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति में शामिल करने के लिए सरकार ने कई बार आश्वासन दिया है कि इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। गृह मंत्री जी ने भी भंडस में प्रश्नों के उत्तर के समय भी आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन यह सिलसिला कई सालों से चला आ रहा है। उन्हीं की तरह अन्य दस्तकार समाज भी हैं, जैसे कुम्हार, गडरिया, माली, बड़ई, लोहार, नाई, आदि। इन्होंने सच्चे मन से समाज की सेवा की है, लेकिन अधिक रूप से इसलिये पिछड़े हैं कि उन्होंने इन जातियों में जन्म लिया है, सामाजिक रूप से इस लिये उन को सम्मान नहीं मिलता है कि उन्होंने इन जातियों में जन्म लिया है, शिक्षा के अवसर इसलिए नहीं मिलते हैं कि वे गरीब हैं और पददलित समाज में पैदा हुए हैं। आप ने कभी भी इन के लिये गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया है। मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में नायक साहाब ने इन के लिये डिमेंटिंग नोट लिखते हुए अतिरिक्त विशेष अवसरों की मांग की है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस प्रश्न को गम्भीरता से ले और इन की परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए जो भी सुविधायें इन को दी जा सकती हैं उन पर जल्द से जल्द निर्णय लें ताकि देश का भाग्य बनाने में ये भी हिस्सा ले सकें।

16.00 hrs.

हमारे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भाइयों के लिए जो आरक्षण है

वे आप के कुछ निदेशों पर आधारित हैं, जिन को कहीं पर माना जाता है और कहीं पर नहीं माना जाता है। वे निर्देश इतने दुर्लभ हैं कि जिन कर्मचारियों को वह आरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिये या जिन को प्रमोशन मिलना चाहिये, उन को वे निर्देश प्राप्त ही नहीं होते हैं और अगर किसी को मिल गये तो अधिकारी लोग उन पर निर्देशों की अवहेलना करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन निर्देशों को कोडिफाई करें, इन का एक्ट बनाया जाय कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो आरक्षण निर्धारित किया गया है उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किस ढंग से होगा। उस का पूरा प्रोसीजर बना दिया जाय और जो लोग उस की उपाय करते हैं या जो संस्थाएँ उसकी उपाय करती हैं, उन को लागू करने से कतराती हैं या किसी तरह से भेदभाव करती हैं उन के लिये गीनल ला होना चाहिये, आप कानून में इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दीजिये कि वह दण्डनीय हो ताकि संविधान में जो व्यवस्था हम ने इन क्लॉसेज के लिये की है उन अधिकारों की रक्षा सही रूप से हो सके। यह इस लिये आवश्यक है कि जब कभी कोई प्रमोशन का मामला आता है और यह देखा जाता है कि इस में कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का अधिकारी इन्वाल्ड है, तो पहले से ही उस की सी. आर. में बँड-एन्ट्री कर दी जाती है जिस को उस अधिकारी को पता तक नहीं होता है। जब प्रमोशन का मामला लिया जाता है तो बँड एन्ट्री सामने आ जाती है और उस को उस प्रमोशन से वंचित कर दिया जाता है। बिना कोई एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगे, उस को सफाई देने का कोई अवसर दिये बिना ही उस बँड एन्ट्री के आधार पर उस प्रमोशन से वंचित कर दिया जाता है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि कम से कम वीकर संकशन्ज के लिए या जिन के लिए आरक्षण है उन की सी.आर. में बँड-एन्ट्री करने से पहले उन को शो-काज नोटिस दिया

जाना चाहिए ताकि उन को भी उस की जानकारी मिल सके और उन को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करने का मौका मिल सके। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का व्यवहार सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ होना चाहिये। गृह मंत्री जी मेरा आप से अनुरोध है-आप इस तरह की कार्यवाही के लिये आदेश दें ताकि उन लोगों को यह विश्वास हो सके कि हमारे साथ अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है।

जहां तक आप के पुलिस प्रशासन की बात है मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस का केन्द्रीकरण कर दो। आज जो शिकायतें आ रही हैं, चाहे एन्काउन्टर की हों, फाल्ज प्रासीक्यूशन की हों- इस ओर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। मैं अभी एक गांव में गया था। वहां के एक बहुत ही बुजुर्ग सरकारी कर्मचारी जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं, कहते हैं कि थाना तो आज अपराधों का अड्डा बन गया है। अगर वहां पर मां-बहन चली जाए तो वहां से सही सलामत वापिस नहीं लौटतीं। दिल्ली में 5-6 महीने के अखबार उठाकर देख लीजिए, थानों की शिकायतें देख लीजिए। अभी तो सारी घटनाएं अखबारों में आ नहीं पातीं। लोगों की रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती। आपके पास कोई इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसी नहीं है जिससे आप जांच करा सकें। आप मुल्जिम से, पुलिस वालों से पूछते हैं कि क्या तुमने यह अपराध किया है। वे कहते हैं कि हमने नहीं किया है। उल्टा शिकायत करने वाले को फंसा दिया जाता है। आपके पास कोई इंडिपेंडेंट मशीनरी नहीं है जिससे आप जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकें। कितने ही नौजवान आज पुलिस कस्टडी में मारे जा रहे हैं। उनको पीटा जाता है, मारा जाता है, सताया जाता है। इसी प्रकार गोली चलाने के आपने पूरे अधिकार पुलिस वालों को दे रखे हैं। किसी भी प्रदर्शन को वे नाजायत करार दे दें गोली चला

हैं इस तरीके को आप बदलिए । 303 की जगह दूसरी गोलियां दीजिए जिससे आदमी घायल हो, मरे नहीं । जिनको दूर से मारा जा सकता हो ।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : If you have any specific instance, bring it to the notice of the State Government or the Central Government. If you make a general statement, how can one take action on it ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मंत्री महोदय को सारी जानकारी है, मैं वह भी यहां बता सकता हूं, लेकिन उसके लिए मुझे बहुत समय देना पड़ेगा । दो-चार सौ शिकायतें तो एक साल के अंदर मैंने आपको भेजी होंगी ।

अभी कुछ महीने पहले आपको एक पत्र भेजा था, बदायूं जिले के थाना बिनावर के थानाध्यक्ष ने एक व्यक्ति को बुलाकर जो कि बैंक से रुपए लेकर आ रहा था, उससे रुपए छीन लिए । डी.आई. जी, आई जी को पत्र लिखा, मुख्यमंत्री को और आपको पत्र लिखा । आपका भी एक प्यारा पत्र मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें प्रदेश सरकार को कार्यवाही करने के लिए लिखा गया है । लेकिन आज तक मौके पर पहुंच कर किसी ने जांच तक नहीं की । डी आई जी साहब का पत्र भी आ गया है, मुख्यमंत्री जी का भी आ गया है । कई महीने हो जाने के बाद भी घटना स्थल पर जांच करने के लिए भी कोई नहीं गया ।

बदायूं जिले में थाना कावरचौक में हरिजनों ने कथा कराई और वहां पर मल्लाह दावत खाने पहुंच गए । खाना मिलकर खाया । थानेदार ने जाकर पंचायत कर दी और इनका बिरादरी में हुक्का पानी बंद कर दो । उन लोगों ने अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट के तहत एस एच ओ का दरचौक के खिलाफ एफ आई आर दर्ज कराई है । लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं है, बल्कि उनको धमकियां दी जाती हैं । मैं उन

घटनाओं पर ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता । मैं मंत्री महोदय को उनसे बराबर अवगत कराता रहा हूं । आज भी मुझे जो सूचनाएं मिलती हैं वह मैं आपकी ओर भेजता हूं । मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है कि इसके लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था कराई जाए ।

एक चीज मैं और आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देहात में आर्म्स लाइसेंस सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कम और स्टेटस की दृष्टि से लोग अधिक लेते हैं । बंदूक लेकर बारात में जाएंगे तो हमारी इज्जत होगी । रायफल लेकर निकल जाएंगे तो लोग हमको सलाम करेंगे । अगर कोई गरीब आदमी सुरक्षा के लिए लाइसेंस चाहता है तो उसके लिए लिख दिया जाता है कि इसका स्टेटस इस लायक नहीं है कि इसको लाइसेंस दिया जाए । शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या बैंकबड्डे क्लास के आदमी को चाहते हुए भी लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता । इसलिए, गरीब लोगों को भी लाइसेंस देने में बरीयता देनी पड़ेगी । कारतूस की शक्ति को कम कर दीजिए लेकिन लाइसेंसों की संख्या बढ़ा दीजिए जिससे स्टेटस का चिन्ह न रहे । इस पर आपको गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा । इलाहाबाद में गरीबों की फसल बलपूर्वक काटने की व्यवस्था इसलिए कर ली गई क्योंकि जो काटने गए थे, उनके पास बंदूकें थी और जिन्होंने बोई थी उनके पास सिर्फ लाठियां थी । पांच मार्च को कालिंग अटेंशन के समय हमने मुझाव रखा था कि कारतूस का प्रयोग क्राइम्स में अधिक होता है इसलिए उस पर नम्बर डाल दिया जाए तो उससे स्रोत का पता लग जायेगा कि यह कहां से आया है । ऐसा अगर हो जाए तो डाकुओं के हथियार रखे रह जायेंगे और गांव वाले उनका अच्छी तरह से मुकाबला कर लेंगे । पुलिस पर लोगों का अधिक विश्वास नहीं है जितना कि होना चाहिए । अच्छा यही होगा कि देहात में सुरक्षा समिति बनाए या

स्वयं सेवक तैयार करें जो गांव बालों की सुरक्षा कम से कम क्रिमिनल्स से तो कर सकें। हर गांव में दस-दस या पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दीजिए, जो मौका पड़ने पर सुरक्षा कर सकें। दिल्ली या बाहर की स्थिति देख लीजिए। जहां पर धाने कम हैं वहां पर क्राइम्स भी कम हैं और जहां पर धाने ज्यादा हैं वहां पर क्राइम्स भी ज्यादा हैं। जहां पर धाने कम हैं, वहां पर लोम डाकुओं से लड़ने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं इसलिए क्राइम्स कम होते हैं। पुलिस के काम को दो हिस्सों में बांटा जाना चाहिए। इसमें इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए एजेंसी अलग होनी चाहिए। आजकल तो थानेदार ही कम्प्लेन्ट नोट करता है, इन्वेस्टीगेट करता है, चार्जशीट देता है और विटनेम का भी काम करता है। झूठे मुकदमें जो आज चल रहे हैं, वे चलते रहेंगे अगर उनको चैक नहीं किया जाए। सिविल वा रेवेन्यू कोर्ट में जो पार्टी हारती है, उसके खिलाफ डिफ्री बनाकर पैसा वसूल कर लिया जाता है। चार-पांच साल तक जो जेल में रहता है उसको कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिलता। इसलिए क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड़ में ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे एडवोकेट की फीस, पेपर और टिकट आदि पर जो खर्चा होता है उसका मुआवजा कम्पलमरी मिल सके। जो फाल्स प्रोसीक्यूशन होता है, उसका कम्पनसेशन मिलना चाहिए। यह ऐसी चीजें हैं जो आम लोगों के लिए सहनी पड़ती हैं, और जरूरत से ज्यादा लोग परेशान होते हैं।

कुछ जातियां कुछ स्टेट्स में शोइयूल्ड कास्ट्स में हैं और कुछ में उनको नहीं रखा गया। उन्हें सभी राज्यों में एक सा स्टेट्स मिलना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश में माझी, दिल्ली में मल्लाह और बंगाल में केवट को ले लीजिए। एक ही जाति है, शादी विवाह होते हैं, एक जैसा स्टेट्स है, लेकिन कहीं बैकवर्ड माना गया है, कहीं ट्राइब्स माना गया है और कहीं पर शोइयूल्ड कास्ट में इनको रखा गया है। इस

तरह की सारी जातियों को समान स्टेट्स दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि लोगों में विश्वास हो सके और इस बारे में गृह मंत्रालय को 1, 2 महीने में निर्णय ले लेना चाहिए।

अब मैं पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। देश की निगाहें पंजाब पर हैं। हर जगह यही चर्चा है कि पंजाब का मामला किस तरह से हल होगा। मंत्री जी, आपकी नीयत पर मुझे शक नहीं है क्योंकि मैं आपको जानता हूँ, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत पर संदेह है। आप जो आदेश देते हैं, आपने कहा जो भी क्रिमिनल्स गुरुद्वारे में छिपे हुए हैं अगर उनको एक सप्ताह के अन्दर पुलिस के हवाले नहीं किया जायगा तो हमारी पुलिस वहां घुस जायगी। लेकिन 24 घंटे बाद ही उसका कंट्राडिक्शन आता है। यह क्यों कंट्राडिक्शन हुआ। भिन्डरवाला क्यों पकड़ा गया और बाद में छोड़ा गया? आप साथ बैठकर बातचीत करके इस का निर्णय कर लें और उनके दिमाग में जो गलतफहमियां हैं वह दूर होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि पूरे राष्ट्र की एकता का प्रश्न है। अन्यथा विदेश भी उसका फायदा उठा सकते हैं, पड़ोसी देश जो हमें नुकसान पहुंचाने पर लगे हुए हैं वह उसका ज्यादा फायदा उठावेंगे। हमको अपने भाइयों को समझा बुझा कर साथ ले लेना चाहिए और सरकार को सख्ती भी बरतनी चाहिए। प्रशासन सख्ती से चलता है। जब पुलिस अधिकारी अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए जायगा हत्यारों के पास वहां जाकर अगर भीख मांगेगा प्राणों की तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से लोगों का विश्वास उठ जायेगा।

असम में बाहरी लोग आ रहे हैं, देश में और जगहों पर भी आ रहे हैं, आखिर इनका खर्चा कैसे उठाया जायेगा। असम का मामला हो, या ला एंड आर्डर की हालत हो, हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे बिहार की बात जहाँ 12, 14 बच्चों का मर्डर होता है, अपहरण

होता है, फर्जी ऐनकाउन्टर्स में लोगों को मारा जाता है। इसके लिए आपको ट्राइब्यूनल बना देना चाहिए ताकि जहां भी ऐसा केस रजिस्टर हो वह ट्राइब्यूनल जाकर जांच करे और जो ऐनकाउन्टर्स हुये हैं जिनमें हजारों लोग मारे गए हैं उनके प्रति कार्यवाही की जाय। ऐसा करने से लोगों की जानमाल की सुरक्षा होगी।

बरेली की वार ऐसोसियेशन ने आपको लिखा, हमने लिखा, सारे ऐडवोकेट्स ने मांग की, वहां पुलिस किस तरह से असामाजिक तत्वों को बुलाकर जलूस निकलवाती है और एस०पी० आफिस में उनको चाय पिलाई जाती है, बकीलों को पैरवी करने से रोका जाता है, इस तरह की स्थिति वहां महीनों रही। वहां की जनता और ऐडवोकेट परेशान रहे, लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी। ऐडवोकेट्स आज भी चाहते हैं कि उनको न्याय मिले। लेकिन सरकार उनको न्याय नहीं दे पायी। डाक्टर, ऐडवोकेट, प्रोफेसर, संवाददाता, समाज के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हों, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने कहा कि हमारे सांसदों को और विधायकों को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और एग्जीक्यूटिव पर निगरानी रखनी चाहिये। हम एग्जीक्यूटिव को भी वेजा रूप से दबाना चाहते हैं, ट्रांसफर के लिए हम लोग पहुंच जाते हैं, गलत काम कराने के लिए पहुंच जाते हैं लेकिन हमारा यह काम न होकर निगरानी का और सतर्कता का काम होना चाहिए, एग्जीक्यूटिव पर हमें वाच रखनी चाहिये।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह आज खबरों में निकला है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसको गंभीरता से सोचें। यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : मीठरम सदर साहब, मैं आपका शुभगुजार हूँ कि आपने

मुझे होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज पर बोलने का मौका अता फरमाया। मैं इन डिमांडज की पूरी ताइद करता हूँ और चन्द बातें अपनी और अपने दोस्तों की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूँ।

कांस्टीट्यूशन इस मुल्क में 1950 में लागू हुआ और 1952 में पहली बार अडल्ट फ्रेन्चाइज के आधार पर इलेक्शन हुए और उसके बाद अब तक होते चले आ रहे हैं और हर साल कांस्टीट्यूशन के आधार पर यहां वजट पेश होते हैं और हम लोग राजी-खुशी उन्हें पास कर देते हैं।

कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक हम लोगों की, और सदर साहब आपकी जिन्दगी भी यहां 5 बरस की है और इस एवान की जिन्दगी भी 5 बरस की ही है। सारे मॅम्बर्स इस बात की यहां शिकायत करते चले आ रहे हैं कि कुछ भी बात यहां होती है, उसका एग्जीक्यूशन अमल ठीक तरह से नहीं होता। हम लोग पालिसी प्रेमर हैं, पालिसी बनाते हैं। हम लोग पब्लिक एक्सेचकर के जांमिन हैं और हम उस खर्च करने की इजाजत भी देते हैं लेकिन एग्जीक्यूटिव बाड़ी (सरकारी मुनाजिम) इसको कहां तक पूरा करती है, यह गौरतलब बात है और यह डेमोक्रेसी पर क्वेश्चन मार्क है।

हर माल यह बात होती है कि हमने फलां फलां योजना के तहत फलां-फलां डिपार्टमेंट को इतने हजार करोड़ रुपये दिये और इस काम के लिये दिए, लेकिन जब उसकी समीक्षा होती है तो देखते हैं कि वह रुपया अन-यूटिलाइज्ड है खर्च नहीं हुआ है। और अगर यूटिलाइज भी हुआ है तो उसमें सँकेड़ों केसेज गबन के हैं। उसकी एक वजह मेरी समझ में आ रही है। समझा जाता है कि जो इस हाउस के नुमाइन्दे हैं या असेम्बलीज के नुमाइन्दे हैं वही इसके एकाउन्टेबल हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस तरह से हम नुमाइन्दे इसके एकाउन्टेबल हैं

(जबाब देह हैं) उसी तरह से एग्जीक्यूटिव अफसरान पर भी इसकी एकाउन्टेबिलिटी है। यहां के मैम्बर की या असेम्बली के मैम्बर की 5 साल की जिन्दगी होती है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में बक्त के मुताबिक, जूरुरत के मुताबिक अमेंडमेंट होते रहते हैं। मेरी छोटी सी राय है कि सर्विसेज आई०ए०एस० व दीगर सूबाई मुलाजमत के लोगों का भी 4 वरस के लिये कांटेक्ट होना चाहिये। बहाली भी 4 वर्ष के लिये हो। अगर वे अबाम के लिये अच्छा काम करेंगे और इस सदन या एसेम्बली की मर्यादा को बनाए रखेंगे, तो उनके अच्छे काम से खुश होकर उन्हें और चार वरस की एक्स-टेंशन (मर्जीद इजाफा) दे दी जायेगी। अगर यह कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, तो हर साल पार्लियामेंट में बजट और मिनिस्ट्रीज की डिमांडज पाम होंगी, हम लोग ही एकाउन्टेबल साने जायेंगे, हम लोग जीतेंगे और हारेंगे, और सरकारी मुलाजिम 58 वरस की उम्र तक राज करते रहेंगे। इस लिये मुल्क की जरूरियात और समाज की भलाई के लिये आर्टिकल 310, 311 और दूसरे आर्टिकलज में तबदीली की जाये। और सरकारी नौकरी सिर्फ 4 वर्ष के लिये हो इसमें हम लोग सरकार के साथ हैं। इस तरह एक्सीक्यूटिव पर यह बांधन होगा कि पार्लियामेंट जो पास करती है, वह उसे लागू करे। इससे मुल्क और ससाज ऊपर उठेंगे।

होम मिनिस्ट्री कस्टोडियन है सारे मुल्क की। यह बड़ी इम्पॉर्टेंट मिनिस्ट्री है और यह बहुत मजबूत मिनिस्टर के हाथ में है। इसके तहत नेशनल इनटेंग्रेशन कौंसिल का भी काम होता है। इसकी पहली मीटिंग काश्मीर में हुई थी और हाल ही में दिल्ली में हुई है। जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, नेशनल इनटेंग्रेशन कौंसिल का एक अहम रेजोल्यूशन यह है कि ऐसी कोई बात अखबारों और स्कूल-कालेजों की किताबों में न आये, जिससे मुल्क

में मुनाफरत और एक दूसरे के प्रति भेदभाव की भावना फैले। सबाल पंदा होता है और यह भी इस मिनिस्ट्री के लिये एक क्वेश्चन मार्क है—कि 1952 से लेकर आज तक इस रेजॉल्यूशन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कितना हुआ है, अगर नहीं हुआ है, तो उसके लिए कौन रिसपोसिबल है, यह ऐवान रिसपासिबल है या ब्यूरोक्रेट्स रिसपासिबल है, अगर वे लोग रिसपासिबल जिम्मेदार हैं, तो यह ऐवान इस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहा है। अगर कोई फेल्युर नाकामी होती है, तो किसी पर उसकी जिम्मेदारी डालनी होगी कि फलां आदमी या फलां विभाग की वजह से यह त्रुटि या कमी रही है और उसके खिलाफ मुनासिब कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक मुझे याद है, दूसरा फसला यह हुआ था कि अकनियत के इलाकों में, जहां मुसलमानों की आबादी है, वहां उनका कांफिडेंस गेन करने के लिये एक्सीक्यूटिव के अफसर मुसलमान रखे जाएं, ताकि वे तहफूज महसूस करें। इस सिलसिले में कितना काम हुआ है? जिस जिले से मैं आता हूँ, मेरे विचार में वहां पर शायद कोई एक्सीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट मुसलमान नहीं है, हालांकि वहाँ पर 48 परसेंट मुसलमान हैं और 52 परसेंट नान मुस्लिम हैं।

नेशनल इनटेंग्रेशन कौंसिल हमारी सुप्रीम वाड़ी है, जो पूरे मुल्क को एक सूत्र में बांधने वाली है। तो फिर उसका रेजोल्यूशन फ्लाउट (Flout) क्यों होता है, क्यों उस पर अमल-दरामद नहीं होता है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री के लिये क्वेएचन मार्क है कि यह कैसे लागू हो, उस पर कैसे अमल हो, उसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है।

अगर आपकी इजाजत हो, तो मैं एक अखबार की कटिंग में से चन्द अलफाज पढ़ कर सुना दूँ।

इससे जाहिर होगा कि अगर इस किस्म के अल्फाज छपते रहे तो हम मेक्यूलरिज्म की सारी बातें करते रहें, डेमोक्रेसी की सारी बातें करते रहें और इन्टोर्बेनन की सारी बातें करते रहें, दूसरी तरफ इनको छूट देते रहें तो मेरे ब्याल से यह मकसद पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। यह एक बुलेटिन आई है, इसमें मिस्टर नरिन्दर ने अपने एडिटोरियल "एकात्मता धू बुक्स" जोकि 1-2-84 के डेली प्रताप में निकला है, में यह कहा है कि मुसलमान तलदार की ताकत पर विलीव (यकीन) करता है।

A Musalman does not like to be loyal to any non-Muslim Government.

अगर इस किस्म के अल्फाज छपते रहे और इस किस्म का प्रचार होता रहा तो मुलाहिजा फरमाइये कि कहाँ तक कामयाबी होगी? ऐसी चीजों पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए।

भाई जैनुल वशर साहब कह रहे थे कि पंजाव को छोड़ कर बाकी सब जगह स्थिति सामान्य है। (ब्यवधान) ... में भाई जैनुल वशर की बात कोट कर रहा था। बात भी कुछ ऐसी है, लेकिन उतनी बात नहीं है। कुछ स्टेट्स में गड़ बड़ियां हैं, उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

अभी एक भाई ने कुछ रेफरेंस दिया है मेरे स्टेट की तरफ और कहा है कि वहां कुछ हरिजन जलाए गए। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि उस को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसा फिरकेवाराना जहन जो रहते थे और जिन्होंने वहां फिरकेवाराना फसाद फैलाया था बिहार शरीफ में, उन को कानून ने कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी है, इस से आप इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अभी भाई सोमनाथ चेटर्जी फरमा रहे थे, इतफाक से यह अखबार मेरे हाथ में आ गया है, तो उस को मैं जरा कह दू तो अच्छा

रहेगा। आप को याद होगा कि जब बाउंड्री कमीशन का एबाई हुआ तो किशनगंज पालियामेंटी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी का पूरबी हिस्सा, यानी करन्दगी, दलकोला, इस्लामपुर और चोपड़ा, इनको बिहार से काटकर बेस्ट बंगाल को दे दिया गया उस वक्त यह अन्डरस्टैंडिंग (समझौता) दी गई थी कि यह इलाका चूँकि उर्दू का इलाका है और बिहार का हिस्सा है, इसलिए इस की सोशल, एकोनामिक और कल्चरल पोजीशन की पूरी तहफूज होगी, इन की तालीम की पूरी तहफूज होगी। यह उस वक्त की अन्डरस्टैंडिंग थी। यह एक फैक्ट है, इस से भी इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस्लामपुर एक असेम्बली हलका है बेस्ट बंगाल का। यह मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी के पूरव पड़ता है। यह एक अखबार है उर्दू वीकली हमारा परचन उस में कुछ खबर आई है कि जो वहां पर उर्दू एजुकेशन हुआ करती थी जब वह बिहार का हिस्सा हुआ करता था, वह करीब करीब खत्म कर दिया गया है। यह उस अखबार "हमारी परचन" में छपा है

इस्लामपुर जिला मगरिवी दीनाजपुर वेंस्ट बंगाल में उर्दू तालीमयाफ्ता बेरोजगारों का नाम एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में दर्ज है। इतफाक से उन्हें इंटरेब्यू के लिए भी तलब किया जाता है तो उन्हें मुश्किल मरहलों का सामना करना पड़ता है। एकुम जनवरी 1984 को वेटरनरी इंस्पेक्टर के तहरीरी इम्तहान के लिए वानूरघाट और मालदा में तलब किया गया जिस के सवालनुमा का कुल नम्बर 40 था। अंग्रेजी का बंगला या नेपाली में तर्जुमा 15 नं०, हिसाब 16 नम्बर और जनरल नौलेज 9 नम्बर। सवालात बंगला में थे।

आप बताइये कि उर्दूवां उम्मीदवार अंग्रेजी का बंगला या नेपाली में तर्जुमा कैसे कर सकता है? इसी तरह दो बरस पहले

یہ بیچ مندری کے تو میں ہرگز یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں اس پر کیے
 عمل ہو۔ اس کے لئے کن ذمہ دار ہیں۔
 اگر آپ کی اجازت ہو تو میں ایک اخبار کی ایک صفحے میں چند
 الفاظ پر لکھ دیتا ہوں۔

اس سے ظاہر ہوگا کہ اگر اس قسم کے الفاظ جتنے دیکھے
 سیکورٹی کے ساری باتیں کرتے ہیں، ڈیکو کہہ سکیں تو ساری باتیں
 کرتے ہیں اور اعلیٰ کوشش کی ساری باتیں کرتے ہیں، حکومت
 ان کو جیل دیتے ہیں تو یہ خیال ہے یہ مخصوص کرنا ہونا چاہیے
 ہے۔ یہ باتیں بلیٹن کی ہے اس میں سرٹ نہ ہونے پر ایسا ہی ہو گیا
 "ایس آف آفیسر" کے کہ ۱۰-۱۲-۱۹۸۱ء کو ڈی پٹی پرنسپل
 اس میں بیکہ ایک شخصانہ طور کی طاقت ہر جیلو (بلیٹن) کرتا ہے۔

A Muslim does not like to be loyal to any non-
 Muslim Government.

اگر اس قسم کے الفاظ جیتے پڑیں تو ہر جیلو ہونا تو یہ مفید نہ
 ہے کہ یہاں تک کہ سیاسی کیسی جیلو پر پابندی ہونی چاہیے
 سیاسی زمین ستر مہینہ کی رہے، شہر کے بیچ کچھ نہ ہو
 خود ایسی سہا ہے..... (غور و تامل)
 میں جماعتی زمین ستر کی بات کو کٹ کر کہہ رہا ہوں، یہی ہے۔
 تینوں انتہائی بات ہیں، یہ ستر مہینہ میں کٹر کرنا یا نہیں۔ ان کو کٹر
 کیا جانا چاہیے۔

ابھی ایک جہاں کہنا کچھ فریمنس جہاں ہے میرا اسٹیٹ کی طرف
 اور کہا ہے کہ وہاں کچھ نہیں ہے۔ میں عرض کروں گا کہ اگر
 کڑی ستر مہینہ جانیے ایسے وقت وہاں نہ رہنا چاہئے اور
 جنہوں نے وہاں فریقہ دار نہ خصلہ جسد یا تھا۔ بہادر شریف
 مرن کو قانون کے لئے ستر مہینہ ہے۔ اس سے اب انکار ہو رہا ہے یہاں
 اسی جماعتی سوسائٹی کی فرما رہے تھے اتفاق سے یہ اعلان
 ساتھ میں آئی ہے تو اس کو ستر مہینہ کے لئے فریقہ دار چھوڑنا
 یاد ہوگا کہ جب باؤنڈری مینس کا اور اعلیٰ کوشش کیے جاتے ہیں
 میری کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 اصلاح فریقہ دار جو فریقہ دار ان کو ستر مہینہ کے لئے کوشش کی تھی
 یہ یا کہ اس وقت یہ (سجھتا) اندر رہتا ہے کہ کوشش کی تھی یہ
 علامت ہے کہ اس وقت کے لئے فریقہ دار بہادر شریف کے لئے اس لئے
 کسی سوشل انوائٹ اور کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، یہ
 ایک فیصلہ ہے۔ اس سے ہی انکار نہیں کیا جاتا۔ اصلاح فریقہ دار
 ایسی ہی علامت ہے۔ ویسٹ بنگال کا۔ یہ میری کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 اس میں کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 کیا ہے۔ یہ اس اخبار "بھارت برہم" میں چھپا ہے۔
 اصلاح فریقہ دار مضری دینا، فریقہ دار ویسٹ بنگال میں اس وقت

تھی، یافتہ برہمنوں کے نام ایچ ایل جیٹ ایس جیٹے میں
 حرج ہے۔ اتفاق سے انہیں اس وقت کو ستر مہینہ کی طلب کیا جاتا ہے
 تو انہیں مشکل مرحلوں سے سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یکم جنوری ۱۹۸۱ء
 کو دیکھیے اس وقت کے خبری اخبار کے لئے واٹر کٹ اور
 مالدار میں طلب کی گئی جس کے سوال کا حل کچھ ۱۰ تھا۔ کوشش کی تھی
 کا فیصلہ یا سیاسی میں ترجمہ ۱۵۱۲ حساب ۱۲ نمبر اور جنرل
 فالج ۹ نمبر سو اورت بنگالہ میں ہے۔

اب فریقہ دار کہ اندر جان امیدوار انگریزی کا فیصلہ یا سیاسی
 میں ترجمہ کیے کہ کوشش ہے اس طرح کہ اس میں واٹر کٹ اور
 مضری دینا جیٹے میں ہے ہی ایس کے لئے خبری اخبار کی کوشش
 تھا جس میں ایک سوال ایسی ہی تھا کہ کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 زبان میں کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 حال میں کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی

اگر سوشل انوائٹ اور ایچ ایل جیٹے میں
 اعلیٰ ہی جانتا ہے۔ ایک سوال یہ مجھ پر ہونا ہے کہ کوشش کی تھی
 باؤنڈری مینس کے وقت ہر جہاں اس کو اگر کوشش کی تھی
 جہاں کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی، کوشش کی تھی
 نہیں دے سکتے ہیں۔ (انڈیا ہینڈ)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
 BORTY : What is the hon. Member referring to ? I think, you are a very responsible
 Member of the ruling party.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Yes, I
 am.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
 BORTY : Are you conscious of what you
 are saying ?

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
 BORTY : Do you want to take back the
 areas from West Bengal ? (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, the Home Minister is
 here. (Interruptions) You are a responsible
 Member of the ruling party. (Interruptions)
 You say that you want to take back the
 area.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : आप पहले समझिए
 कि मैंने क्या कहा था। मैंने यह कहा था कि
 अगर आप इन चीजों को बरकरार नहीं रख

सकते हैं, तहकूकज नहीं दे सकते हैं तो हमारा हिस्सा वापिस कर कीजिए ।

تھی جس کے لئے ہم نے : آپ مجھے سمجھئے کہ میں نے کہا تھا ۔
میں نے یہ کیا تھا کہ اگر آپ ان چیزوں کو برقرار نہیں رکھتے ہیں
تو یہ سب کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے تو ہمارا حصہ واپس کر دیجئے ۔

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What 'WAPIS'? What does it mean ? Returning back ! If you cannot fulfil the promise... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He is not following the Member.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I think, he is un-necessarily saying all these things. (*Interruptions*). So many things are there. (*Interruptions*) But we do not indulge in Provincialism Please do not raise these issues. Do not indulge in this provincialism. Throw away the paper. Your party is destroying the whole country. Your party is responsible for dis-integration. (*Interruptions*). Why should the Parliament be allowed to be used like that ?

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think, he has said anything which is offensive. He said if you are not able to manage, we are ready to take it back.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Whether we can manage or not, that will be determined by the people of West Bengal. Who are you to say that... (*Interruptions*). You are a provincial... (*Interruptions*).

*** (*Interruptions*) Please take it back.

(*Interruptions*).

क्या वह आपकी अपनी जमींदारी है ।

These are the people who are trying to create provincialism.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, we are committed to preserve the Constitution and to act according to the Constitution.

(*Interruptions*)**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : He said, "subject to your approval". (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The law under the Constitution sets out the boundary of the States. Can a Member here propagate for the destruction of a State, a division of a State in a manner... (*Interruptions*.) Nobody can do it. This is anti-national and unconstitutional. It is against the Constitution. It cannot be done by a Member.

... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोलिए, गलत हो गया, विदड़ करत हू । ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : बिल्कुल सही है । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, आप हिन्दी समझते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं हिन्दी समझता हूँ ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप और मैं दो ही समझते हैं । आप इनको समझा दीजिए । देखिए, यह कोई मुगलशाही तो है नहीं । यह किसी को दे दो और वह किसी को दे दो । चुनकर यहां लोग आए हैं । इस तरह से कोई कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । भाषण का संतुलित रखना चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : These things are not going on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you give your rulings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point you have raised ?

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : I am on a point of order. These things should not go on record.

सभापति महोदय : रिकार्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है ।

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can I allow these things to go on record ?

(Interruptions)

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मोहतरिम चेयरमैन, साधन चक्रवर्ती साहब ने मेरी उद्द की बात पर गौर नहीं फरमाया । मैंने यह कहा था कि बाउण्ड्री कमीशन के एवार्ड में यह शामिल था कि जो एरिया हमने बंगाल को दिया है उसकी कल्चर और एजुकेशन को बरकरार रखेंगे । अबबार में खबर छपी है कि वहां ऐसा हुआ है, इसी पर मैंने कहा कि आप उसको सुरक्षित कीजिये, उन को जस्टिस दीजिये, अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो अगर आप वापस करेंगे तो हम लेलेंगे ।

شری جمیل الرحمن : محترم چیئر مین سادمن جیوورنی صاحب نے میری اورد کی بات پر غور نہیں فرمایا میں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ بلاؤنڈری کمیشن کے ایوارڈ میں یہ شامل تھا کہ جو ایریا ہم نے بنگال کو دیا ہے اس کی کولچر اور ایجوکیشن کو برقرار رکھیں گے۔ اب میں خبر چھی ہے کہ وہاں ایسا چلا ہے اس پر میں نے کہا کہ آپ اسکو محفوظ رکھتے کیجئے۔ انکو جسطیس دیجئے۔ اگر نہیں کر سکتے ہیں تو آپ واپس لے لیں گے تو بھئی لینے۔

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you are a lawyer. He has now explained it. Is it permissible ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It may-not be. But what is wrong there ? You may not

agree with what he says. If he says that, if somebody says that, what is wrong there ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is an irrelevant thing ; it is a pernicious thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I protested just because of the fact that in India today we are having many troubles and all that. Suppose this thing goes on record and the newspapers publish it. It will fan the flame of provincialism. That is why I raised it. He should not say it like that. If we today demand some portion of Bihar because you fail to manage it, how will you take it ? (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He only said that if you are not able to manage it, then if you want you can return that portion, that area.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If you cannot manage the whole country, will you return it to the British people or do something like that ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You are not understanding the point.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में एक माइनारिटी सेल अकलियती सेल बनाया गया है जिस का व्यौरा रिपोर्ट में शामिल है । जिस के चेअरमैन हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, उस में एन. डी. तिवारी साहब है, बूटा सिंह जी है, जाफर शरीफ साहब है । और आबिदा बेगम साहिबा हैं । मैं इस सिलसिले में एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ माइनारिटीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सरकार के आगे जेरे तजवीज है, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार के आगे जेरेतजवीज है, जितना जल्द हो सके उन पर कदम उठाया जाय तो बेहतर होगा । हमारी एक ठोस राय यह है कि इस को मजबूत बनाने के लिये जिस तरह से पालियामेन्ट की दूसरी कमेटियां

है उसी तरह से पालियामेन्ट्री क्लज एण्ड प्रोसीजर्स के तहत, रूल 253-256 के तहत लोक सभा की एक कमेटी बना दी जाय जो इस बात को देखे कि माइनारिटीज की बैबहुदी के लिये जो सरकार जो काम कर रही है प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने मई, 1983 में जो इंस्ट्रक्शन्स ईशू की थी, जिस के तहत जिला लेवल से सूबाई लेवल तक और सूबाई लेवल से हिन्द सरकार के लेवल तक जो काम करना था, उस का पूरा एक्सीक्यूशन (अमल) हुआ है या नहीं। अगर हुआ है तो वह ऐवान को मालूम होना चाहिये कि इतना काम हुआ है— अकलियतों के लिये, मुसलमानों के लिये, ताकि उस का जो परपज है वह मोलहो-आना पूरा हो सके।

रिड्रेसल आफ पब्लिक ग्रीवन्सेज (Public grievance) के लिये भी एक कमेटी होम मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत है।

इस सिलसिले में एक बात और कहना बहुत जरूरी है और हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने भी इस बारे में कहा है कि जिस अफसर के खिलाफ या जिस विभाग के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत की दरखास्त दी जाती है, उस की इन्वायरी होन के लिए घूम-फिर कर उसी के पास पहुंच जाती है। तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। जिस के खिलाफ कोई आरोप है और यह जानने के लिए कि यह आरोप सही है या गलत है, एक देखभाल की कमेटी बननी चाहिये और जो रिपोर्ट आए, उस की मोनीटरिंग के लिए एक सैल होना चाहिए, जिससे सही माइनों में पब्लिक की ग्रीवन्सेज की सुनवाई हो सके और कार्यवाही की जा सके।

आखीर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग शुक्रगुजार हैं कि पंजाब की प्राक्सम को सोल्व करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और अच्छे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। हम

प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के शुक्रगुजार हैं कि उन के इनिशियेटिव (initiative) पर बातचीत के दरवाजे जो बन्द हो गये थे वे खुल गये हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि यह मसला जल्दी सोल्व हो जाएगा क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की स्वाहिश है कि इस का हल जल्दी निकले।

आसाम का जो प्राक्सम था, उस के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल बनाए गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में तेजी लाई जाए। यह मसला काफी दिनों से लिंगर (Linger) कर रहा है और दूसरे सूत्रों को भी इफेक्ट कर रहा है। पिछले मेशन में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बोले थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि इनफिलट्रेशन जो हुआ है वह करीब 9 लाख 44 हजार लोगों का हुआ है और इस का असर बेस्ट बंगाल और आसाम पर पड़ रहा है। जो फीमर श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने दिये थे, उस के मुताबिक इन लोगों में करीब 44 हजार मुसलमान थे और बाकी नान-मुस्लिम थे। अब जो ट्रिब्यूनलों के पास दरखास्तें आई हैं, उन को निपटाया जाए और इस मसले पर और देर करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

सेन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्सिम का जहाँ तक सवाल है, उस पर काफी रोशनी पड़ चुकी है। यह तय बात है कि सेन्टर को मजबूत होना चाहिए और ये मजबूत होनी ही है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की मिसाल एक गुलदस्ते से देता हूँ, जिस में सारे किस्म के रंग-विरंगे फूल लगे हुए हैं। अब अगर सारे फूलों को फेंक दिया जाय, तो गुलदस्ता बिखर जायेगा। इसलिए सेन्टर का मजबूत होना निहायत लाजमी है और हर हाल में इस को मजबूत होना है और इस के लिए जो भी कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, वे उठाने चाहिए। जहाँ तक रीजनलइज्म की बात है, श्री दंडपाणि जी कह रहे थे कि दंडपाणि जी ने इस में बहुत मदद की है। सवाल यह है कि इस में जो मदद की थी, तो उस वक्त वक्त का तकाजा था लेकिन मैं यह

تو میں یہ سمجھا ہوں کہ یہ ٹیکٹ نہیں ہے۔ جس کا خلاصہ کافی کدو پ
 میں لکھ دیا جائے کہ یہ آدھوں میں ہے یا غلط ہے اس کے بعد
 کی کٹی گئی چلی اور ویڈیو آئی تو کئی مونیٹرنگ کے لئے
 ایک سیل بھرا جائیگا جس سے فوجی مسجونوں میں جیلنگ کی گوریو نیٹرنگ
 سٹوڈنٹی میونسکے لورڈ کا رواج کی جاسکتے۔

اس میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم لوگ ٹیکٹ گزارد میں
 کہ سٹیجنگ کی بارٹنگ کو سو لوگ نہ کہنے کیلئے قدم اٹھائے جا رہے ہیں
 اور اچھے قدم اٹھانے جا رہے ہیں۔ ہم پارلیمنٹ میں جا رہے ہیں
 گزارد میں کہ ان کے انٹرنیشنل ایبلو (Anti-native) پر بات چیت
 کے دورانے کو نہ ہو گئے تھے وہ کھل گئے ہیں اور ہمیں افسوس ہے
 کہ یہ مسئلہ جس جی کو سوجا جائے گا یہ نہ ہندوستان کے لوگوں
 کی خواہش ہے کہ اس کا حل جلد ہی ملے۔

اسام کو بارٹنگ سے لڑنے میں نہ مانے گئے ہیں۔
 میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کام میں تیزی لائی جائے۔ یہ مسئلہ کافی
 دنوں سے ٹیکٹ (Lingov) کے بارے میں اور دوسرے مونیٹوں کی ایک
 لکھ رہا ہے۔ کچھ سیشن میں غمی اندر جیت گئے تو بے تادیب مونیٹوں
 سے کیا گیا کہ انٹرنیشنل کو بچا ہے وہ قریب 9 لاکھ ماہ گزارنے اور
 کیا چھاپے اور اس کا آخری ڈیٹ سوال اور اسام پر پڑ رہا ہے

جو نیگٹو غمی اندر جیت چکے تھے تھے اسے خالق ان لوگوں میں
 قریب ماہ گزارا تھا تھا اور باقی نان مسلم تھے۔ اب یہ ٹریبونوں نے
 پاس کر دیا اس میں آئی میں انکو پیش کیا جائے گا اس مسئلے پر اور یہ
 کرنے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔

سینٹر اسٹریٹیشن شیہہ جہاں تک سوال ہے اور کافی روشنی
 پڑ رہی ہے۔ یہ طے بات ہے کہ سٹریٹیشن کو حل کیا جائے اور یہ متعلق
 ہونا چاہیے جس میں ہندوستان کی مثال اس کے لئے ہے۔ سنیوں میں
 سارے قسم کے مسئلے موجود تھے پہلے نہیں اب آگے سارے بچوں کو
 پیکر دیا گیا ہے وہ مسئلہ متھو گیا ہے اس لئے سٹریٹیشن کو حل کیا جائے
 لڑی ہو اور برہمنوں کو حل کیا جائے اور اس کے جو بھی قدم اٹھائے
 جانے چاہئے وہ اٹھانے چاہئے۔

جہاں تک برہمنوں کی بات ہے غمی اندر جیت چکی ہے کہ یہ سٹریٹیشن
 حل کیا جائے جس میں سب سے پہلے سٹریٹیشن کو حل کیا جائے اور یہ متعلق
 کی تھی تو اس وقت کا تقاضا تھا کہ سٹریٹیشن میں لایا جائے تاکہ
 اسکو بڑھا دیا گیا تاکہ اس مسئلہ کو حل کیا جائے اور اس کے جو بھی قدم اٹھائے
 میں آگے لایا جائے جس میں یہ سٹریٹیشن کو اس وقت کو حل کیا جائے

دیا جائے۔
 اس آخری بات کو حل کرنے میں ملے جاؤ گا۔ ان مسلم بری کا منٹ
 جو بیسی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔ ان کے حکام تہہ وہ یا ہر کسی کو لے
 لوگوں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ 1911-1911 میں 9 لاکھ لوگ تھے اور 1911 میں
 میں نے اور اس کو حل کیا جائے۔ یہ سٹریٹیشن کو حل کیا جائے اور اس
 کرنے کے لئے 10 لاکھ تک بیکر لایا جائے ہے اور لوگوں کا اس کا باؤ لڑا

چاہے انٹیشن ٹیکٹس جو چاہے ہیوم سٹریٹ اور چاہے ہمارا کاروبار
 کہ قریب 1890ء خانہ آگن ڈوٹس ایسٹوٹیو کے اور ان میں

سے ابھی تک دیکھ پاس ریڈ آئی ہے۔ یہی میرا اور ٹیکٹس کے رہا ہوں
 اسے اوسار 1890ء خانہ آگن ڈوٹس ایسٹوٹیو کے اور ان میں
 یہ گزارد میں ہے۔ میں کئی لوگوں کو جانی طور پر جاننا ہوں۔ وہ
 1911ء کے گزارد میں ہے۔ رٹا بڑے ٹیکٹس میں رٹا بڑے ٹیکٹس
 اور پیلوڈ ٹیکٹس میں کام کر چکے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کا نام نہا جوت کے
 نام کے لئے ہے اس کے بعد زیادہ وقت نہیں ہے کہ میں اس مسئلے پر
 خدائی چکریوت سے یہ وہ ہیں کہ اس میں سے کھلے نہ آئے گا۔

آخر میں یہ نہیں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بات کہی گئی کہ آگے کو بال ٹو
 کی یہ پورٹ ہے جو بال ٹو کیفیت ٹیکٹس سے متعلق کیتھن ہے
 ان پر جلدی سے عمل در آمد ہو۔ ابھی زمین المتری نے کہا
 سی۔ آر۔ جی نے میت اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ اس میں کافی سنبھلے ہیں
 بی۔ ایس۔ ایف نے بھی اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ انڈی سٹریٹیشن کو حل
 کے لئے بھی حائثیاری میں بنا ہے ہیوم سٹریٹ کے ماتحت نہا ہے اس
 کے لئے ایک پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی بنا دی جائے اور اسے کاربند

کے لئے اس سے پہلے ہی کے لوگوں کو اس میں رہیں یہ بھی
 سیشن میں سیکھا۔ اس میں سے میں یہ ہیں۔ والی آئے
 ہیں۔ پالیسی سے کئی کچھ لے آئے ہیں۔ ان میں عثمان۔ بہی جن
 سٹریٹوں کو حل کیا ہے کہ یہ یہ ہوتا ہے۔ میں گزارد میں کرونگا نہ
 پیکر اندر ٹیکٹس اور وہ سٹریٹیشن کو حل کیا جائے۔ اب اس کے
 فوراً میں جانی چاہئے۔ یہ وہاں غمی اندر جیتنے کے لئے

بھی نہیں اور اس پر عمل پورا کیا جائے۔
 انت میں میں شکر یہ اور کہہ رہے ہیں کہ سب نے
 مجھے ڈولے کا سنے دیا۔

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is aware, so also is the hon. Home Minister of my past record for the last few years that I have been in Parliament that I have never withheld praise where praise was due, and whenever.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

something which evokes admiration does actually take place, I do not withhold my admiration. And I praise and admire in spite of my knowledge that, when I

criticise, it receives no publicity in the Government's media, but when I say a word of praise, I find excellent publicity being given to every utterance of mine. But that is the way of all Governments and that is the way how democracy functions somehow. In spite of that distressing knowledge, I propose today to say a word of praise for the Home Minister who is present and for two persons who are absent from the House...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Who are they ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : One is the name which, when I utter, will gladden her heart and that is, my colleague and the General Secretary of the ruling party, Shri Rajiv Gandhi...

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : आप लोगों को नाम लेते रहने की बीमारी है। मैंने सोचा था, आप अपने दोस्तों का नाम लेंगे... (स्वबचान)।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The trouble is that there is too much of Communication gap in this world, particularly in our country, and that is why all this happens. The last explosion that was witnessed—you were not here, Sir,—was also the result of communication gap, communication gap between the professor on the one side and some colleagues of ours on the other...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That is due to gap elsewhere.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The Ministry of Home Affairs is a very pivotal Ministry under the very Allocation of Business Rules which have been framed by the President. It is supposed to do the

nodal work, the work of coordinating with the other Ministries. Indeed, the expression used is to create in the country conditions in which the other Ministries can function. If it does not perform its duties properly, no other Ministry can function, and I believe that the Ministry of Home Affairs is more important than any other Ministry, whether it be Defence or any of the Economic Ministries or the Foreign Affairs Ministry. And in a developing country like India, in a poor country like India, one of the major duties of the Home Ministry is to enforce the law of this country, and the criminal law of this country has been specially assigned to the Home Ministry under the Rules of Business. It is the criminal law of this country which takes care of the great cancer of corruption which has over-taken all the developing countries in the entire world including this somewhat unfortunate country of ours. I must say that we are much better off than many other countries but nevertheless corruption is a cancer which is eating into our body politic and it is the cause of almost all the maladies which we suffer from. When I say that I wanted to compliment the Home Minister, it is because a serious assault was being made or was contemplated to be made on the laws which deal with prevention of corruption in this country and I am quite sure that those who were in favour of this assault being made must have exercised a tremendous pressure upon the Ministry of Home and I wish to-day publicly to owe my debt of gratitude to the Home Minister that he must have resisted a considerable pressure in seeing that our statute book is not disgraced for all time to come by an all India amendment of the law which deals with prevention of corruption. This is one of the greatest tributes which I can pay to the Home Minister and the Home Ministry.

You have saved the country from a great calamity for which posterity would never have forgiven you and I mention this act though it is just because it is rare to me as I see it but it is also literally a bright spot in an otherwise dark landscape. I am mentioning this new act because I hope and pray that the principle behind this act shall become the normal and habitual behaviour of the Government and shall be adopted and institutionalised for ever. I do wish also as I said, to say a word of praise for my absent colleague, the young Rajiv Gandhi who to-day is not present here. According to the newspaper reports he has had a great part to play in preventing this overtaking this country...

17.00 hrs.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It was a collective act.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : If it is a collective act, I will be very happy that it is a collective act. I am quite sure that my friend, Prof. Ranga at least must have participated in that act because I had forewarned him about this calamity and I do not wish to talk about what transpired between him and me. But I am quite sure that he must have brought his moral influence to bear upon the situation with which the young Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was dealing...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must also give him credit.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am prepared to give credit to any one who is prepared to take it.

Now that takes me to a third person to whom I wish to pay a word of tribute. Mr.

Rajiv Gandhi, of course, is supposed to be in the House but he is not. The third gentleman is a person who cannot be in this House and that, Sir, is one of the greatest forces of our country, Mr. R.K. Laxman, the cartoonist. He is a cartoonist and artist of international repute.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, he is not referring to you ; he is referring to the cartoonist Laxman. Why do you look so Serious, Sir ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I hope I left you in no doubt on that point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Treat both as identical.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have at least been an artist ; but I have never been a cartoonist.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are an object of the cartoonist.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : May I suggest that you don't put your foot into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Or at least the subject. The object is bad.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : This great cartoonist published and printed a cartoon. He produces one almost every day which no other cartoonist in the world does. That is a feat which nobody can emulate in the whole world. I am proud of that great cartoonist and the one which he produced on this occasion. It was in early March. It has become a subject matter of editorials. It has become the subject matter of cartoons and comments and there he showed a perambulator which he was pushing along and he was carrying his own mother in that perambulator. There is a

great lesson because this cartoonist never shows things which are without any purpose and without any profound sense. The son will deserve the tribute in this case. I do not wish to say anything in details or give comments on this. I wish the mother had risen to the occasion and showed the character and integrity which should have been shown on that occasion. Sir, if I am proved wrong, I shall offer my apology to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is too late.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : May I inform him that without her consent or without her directive, this could not have been done ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who took the earlier decision ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : My friends were together shouting. I also shouted here saying that it was the Prime Minister who had not agreed. Three times I said that. But, it was not noted down by the press.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am grateful to Prof. Ranga as I have always been grateful to him. I am glad that he made this statement. After all, I do not come to know what transpired inside the Council. I go by the press report. As you rightly said, no mention was made of this. But, you cannot blame me. (Interruptions) Instead of shouting three times here, if you had only whispered in my ears, I would not have mentioned it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, your party has been allotted 22 minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I will take all the twentytwo minutes plus your grace.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On one point you are spending much time. You have got many more points.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : While I wish to express my profound satisfaction at the development. I hope Prof. Ranga and the Home Minister at some suitable opportunity, will remove my misgivings as totally misplaced. I only go by the Press report. Once again an announcement was made that on the directive of the High-Command, the Ministry in Bombay the Government of Maharashtra in Bombay has agreed to defend the accused in that case. Sir, I am all for anybody being defended. Every person, whatever be the character or class of the offence which he commits is entitled to the best possible defence. The more serious the crime, the more exalted defence must be provided to him. I have no possible grudge or complaint against a member of the ruling party. A very distinguished colleague of mine at the Bar, Mr. Asoke Sen, has been appointed for that purpose. But, Sir, my misgiving is not on that score.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now the fight is between the sanity and insanity.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, I want to ask when you say that you have decided to give him all assistance, short of changing the law, I want to understand the implications of this statement because the implications are dangerous and very distressing if they are proved. Sir, most of the witnesses in this prosecution are, I think, either Ministers or Members of the Legislature or Officers Serving under the Government and, most of the documentary evidence on which the prosecution will rely is in the possession of the Government. Does it mean that by extending the assistance to the accused, you propose to intimidate or pressurise or persuade your witnesses to suppress the truth from the Court ? Do you

want the documents to disappear ? Do you want that the court shall not receive full cooperation from the prosecuting agency or from the witness. This is the assurance we want.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, can you discuss about the case that is going to be taken up ? You convince me about this. Can we discuss the merits or demerits of a case ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am not on the merits of the case at all.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is *Sub judice*, I think we should not discuss this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a great advocate I know, Can we discuss the case or not which is before the court ? You must enlighten me. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am discussing no merits of the case. I am discussing the attitude of the Government towards the accused.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are saying that the Ministers will appear and the Government officials will appear.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What is wrong ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to be enlightened whether he can discuss in the House about the case.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I think the crime is so grave that we should not discuss it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ; Sir I am rising on a point of order. My point of order is that it is true when any matter is subjudice during the debate in Parliament you cannot enter into the merits of that case. But the *modus operandi* of the action of the Government regarding the defence that is being provided that does not amount to

discussion into the merits of the case. Therefore, my point of order is that the objection which has been raised should be completely over-ruled because he is not discussing the merits of the case.

SHRI A.R. MALLU (Nagarkurnool) : Sir, Mr. Antulay is not a member of this House? Then why he should be discussed on the Floor of the House. There should be some limit to that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, according to my knowledge of law with 30 years standing at the Bar I can safely say that merits and demerits of the case cannot be discussed and decided upon when the case is pending in the High Court. So far as merits or demerits are concerned it is absolutely different matter but so far as governmental attitude, approach and stand on the issue is concerned that is different. My friend, Mr. Jethmalani, is not discussing the merits and demerits of the case but attitude of the Government and stand of the Government towards that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he objects on the ground that it is a party affair. Is party affair *subjudice* ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The case is going to be filed in the Supreme Court and now before filing the case he has said what kind of witnesses shall be called and how the discussion or the debate or arguments will go on. All these things he is telling. He has said that if the case is taken up ministers will appear. Is he not going into the merits of the case ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Kindly understand what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said that ministers will appear. Then some other officers will appear. Please avoid this. You have got every right to speak on the subject.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, he has said that extension of help would not mean bringing pressure on any one of the ministers who appear as witnesses in the case. Secondly, no official records be suppressed or changed or altered. I assure the hon. Member, Shri Jethmalani, that this will not be done

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Tomorrow it will be only Mr. Ram Jethmalani in the press-one more praise for Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. He has made it very clear. Mr. Jethmalani, please continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Entire T.V. will be only Mr. Jethmalani today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. He has raised some points. Government has made the position very clear.

Now, Mr. Jethmalani, please continue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, let me revert to my habit of bestowing admiration where it is due.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Today he has monopolised TV?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I wish to thank the Home Minister for the very categorical assurance which he has given today on the floor of the House that on attempt-direct or indirect will be made to interfere with the due course of Justice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : With the hope that he does not lose his job.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, I am entitled to draw one more inference from what the Home Minister has

stated categorically, that whatever has been said is not intended as a public assertion by the Government that the Governor's action in sanctioning the prosecution and finding a *prima-facie* case was not justified. With this I will end this topic here, with an expression of profound sense of satisfaction.

Now let me go to other matters about which I have to say a few words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You end this topic here and meet them in the Court,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Government has to keep him in good humour. He has to call all of them as witnesses.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I will be calling all of them as witnesses.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Sethi is keeping him in good humour so that he is not harassed in court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, you go to next subject.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am going to another subject which is causing grave distress and misunderstanding about what the Government is about, and what the Home Minister is about. As far back as January 29, 1982, the Supreme Court dealt with a case to which I have drawn attention specifically by asking questions thereafter and that is the judgement of Supreme Court in the case which has now acquired some notoriety the State of West Bengal Versus Swapan Kumar Guha. I asked a question; directed it to Home Ministry; ultimately it was shifted to Ministry of Finance don't; I mind; after all, all the Ministries are Ministries of the Government of India and to me it does not matter who gives the reply.

My question was this. This was answered on the 5th November 1982.

I quote :—

“Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have carefully considered the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of State of West Bengal and others Vs. Swapan Kumar Guha and others AIR 1882 SC 949 particularly paragraph 37 and 38 of the said judgment;
- (b) whether in accordance with the said judgment, the Government considered the institution of an enquiry into the affairs of the firm and prosecution of the offenders under the Indian Penal Code;
- (c) whether any action has since been instituted in this matter and the documents in the custody of the courts taken over for the purpose of investigation; and
- (d) whether any investigation conducted by Government has disclosed the identify of the offenders; if so their names and particulars ?

Now this question was raised in the context of judgment of the Supreme Court. I quote the judgment of the Supreme Court.

- “32. A staggering revelation which came to light as a result of the searches at the office of the firm is that, as if September 1, 1980, the firm was holding deposits to the tune of Rs. 73,51,23,500 (rupees seventy-three crores, fifty-one lacs, twenty three thousand and five hundred). These deposits were received by the firm from persons drawn from all parts of the country, the pride of place belonging to Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad.....”
- “33. The documents relating to the account in the fictitious name of “Apear Ave Toon” show that a person alleged to bear that name was introduced to the Syndicate Bank, Gariahat Branch, Calcutta by the firm’s partner Shambhu Prasad Mukherjee...The amount

of nearly Rs. 28 crores was withdrawn from the account steadily from November, 11, 1980. The account was closed on December 6, 1980, i.e., a week before the F.I.R. was lodged on December 13, 1980.”

Then the judge went on to say—

- “37. These facts disclose a bizarre state of affairs. A token capital of Rs. 7,000 has begotten a wealth of crores of rupees within a span of five years. A bank account opened by the firm in a fictitious name had a sum of Rs. 28 crores in it, which was withdrawn within a week before the lodging of the F.I.R. Interest was being paid to the depositors at the incredible rate of 48% per annum. The firm had no estensible source of income from which such exorbitant amounts could be paid and its accounts books, such as were seized from its head office, give no clue to its income or its assets. The partners of the firm have become millionaires overnight. Clerks and Chemists that they and some of their agents were in 1975, today they own properties which will put a Prince to shame. “Rags to riches” is how one may justly describe this story of quick and easy enrichment. There is no question that this vast wealth has been acquired by the firm by generating and circulating black money. Indeed, rightly did Shri Ashok Sen appearing for the firm, ask us to be free to proceed on the assumption that the exorbitant amount of interest was being paid from our of unaccounted money.”

The Supreme Court in its final paragraph said that though this prosecution is technically bad, we want the Reserve Bank of India, we want the Government of India to look into it and do something and see if the affairs of this firm and this great fraud can be possibly investigated. But Sir, there is something more. In ‘SUNDAY’ magazine, after this was published in no

unmistacable terms of insinuation that this money belongs to a Union Minister in the Cabinet and he is directly involved and said that these were the funds of a political party.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, he must realise that he is speaking or Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. It should not be a political speech. *(Interruptions)* Sir, he has mentioned “** Minister”. It is immaterial whether he mentions the name or not, but I want to point and that such things cannot be tolerated by the House.

(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, I can't understand why he is raising objection.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : If you can't understand, I will make you understand,

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not mentioned the name of the **Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : He has not mentioned any name.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Whether he has mentioned the name or the **Minister, or not, is immaterial. But this kind of remark cannot be tolerated by the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, we must talk about frauds at any opportunity that may arise in this House and you cannot prevent us from talking...*(Interruptions)* The truth has to be disclosed. Then what is Parliament for and what is Opposition for ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : You come out with evidence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not mentioned any name. He has not made any reference to a Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, you have not mentioned the name of any person. You could have said,....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : What you mean by that ? You are nobody to dictate to me “what I could have said”.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You could have said that a Minister in the Central Cabinet.....Now, you are specifically mentioning.

For this you should have written to me and taken my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not have said that. You should have said ‘a Minister’. If you who written to me, you can specifically state ; that, you should have given that in writing to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule do you demand this ?...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Under your inherent powers, do you intend to substitute the words**with the ‘Minister in Central Government’ ?

(Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is specifying that.

What I say is that you can say ‘a Minister’, but if you say that, you are

specifying the Member, and, therefore, I say that you should have given me in writing ... (*Interruptions*). I am not permitting you. I am regulating the procedure. He can mention that, but he should have written to me.....It is not proper...I do not agree. I have made my observation; it is final, nobody can question it..... (*Interruptions*). Because you are stating 'that,' you should have given in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I initiated the debate on the Kuo Deal. During that debate, I made a categorical reference to the words ** and it was not expunged from the record of the proceedings; you can check it up. What is the ruling of Speaker cannot be overruled by the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not ruling, my observation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Do I understand that he can say a Minister in the Central Government, and not **

Is it in order..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow. If he had not specified a Cabinet Minister, or a State Minister, or a Deputy Minister, I would have allowed. He should have said a Minister in the Central Government..... (*Interruptions*). I will not allow I am not permitting.....I have made my observations.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : May I change my last assertion? I will now change to meet your susceptibilities. The SUNDAY Magazine reported that the funds belonged to a very high functionary of the Government. Is it all right?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not specifying that. You can make it. My point is, that you were specifying; you can do it like this, there is no harm.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The point of my attack was entirely different, but you did not have the patience to hear; you raised

a point of order, even though did not raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not raise any point of order. I have made my observations. You can also mention; provided you had given that in writing to me.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : In view of the fact that such an important allegation was made by a fairly important newspaper, it behaved the Home Ministry to take the investigation in its hands and allow the investigation to be done by a responsible agency here.

And the answer which I have got to my question says. "We have allowed the West Bengal Government to do whatever they want." The Central Government, the Reserve Bank have jettisoned their responsibility to the country for enforcing the law. (*Interruptions*). This is the gravamen of my charge, that particularly when the allegations are made that a higher functionary of the Government is the person who owns these funds, the Home Ministry must necessarily conduct an investigation into the affairs, and not leave it to be done by some States authorities in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are doing it in a limited way.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : They are doing it with their limited resources. But since you don't undertake that investigation, it follows that.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They have got the Income-tax Act, they have got the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; all these can be done only by them. The State Government is only acting under Indian Penal Code.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, please come to the next point.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I will come to the next point when I finish with this. Another eye-opener to the Home Ministry is this. The interest was 12%. It

** Not recorded.

was being paid. This is what, in paragraph 30, the Supreme Court had said :

“ . The oncoming elections to legislative bodies in 1980 appear to have led to reduction in the rate of interest, since the firm's circulating capital was needed by 'political parties'.”

This is the judgement of the Supreme Court, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I produced that document in court.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are laughing at the judgement, Sir.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The Supreme Court judgement continues.

“... Which parties, I do not know, but this is fairly certain from the facts which have emerged before us that the funds available to the firm were diverted frequently for the use of political parties”

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We demanded an enquiry and an investigation.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : For an intelligent Home Minister, for a Government possessed of reasonable integrity and commonsense, this is more than enough. The fact that the investigation was not touched by the Home Department of the Central Government shows that the Government did not want this matter to be probed at all. And I charge the Government with grave dereliction of public duty in the matter of enforcement of public law and preserving the interests of the thousands of poor depositors—widows and pensioners whose funds have been ultimately KHAJAOED by this firm. These people have grown rich. They have grown fat at the cost of these poor widows and depositors who have paid Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 2,000/-, and they have, earned crores of rupees which have been circulating in this. My friend who is beating his breast about the poor, is now laughing insensitively, callously because the

poor widows have lost their money; and he had not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has made.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : That is charge No. 1. This is symptomatic of what is happening to poor people's money all over this country to-day. I want to give another illustration.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : So far as Mr. Jethmalani is concerned, everybody knows that he is representing the rich.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : 95% of my clients are Congress (I) men like you. Do you want a list ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know how to conduct the proceedings of the House. I want everybody to be fair.

PROF. MANDHU DANDAVATE : No names should be mentioned. He can give a description of the Congress (I) men, but...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : One of our nationalized banks is the Central Bank of India. It is supposed to be doing business in London. How much capital can a poor Indian bank have in London ? One single individual has taken 34 million, and cheated that bank. His employee is in jail. The master is wanted by the British Police, because he had absconded from London. Having absconded from London, the British police show greater concern for the Indian money ; but that man is parleying with our Ministers, and with officers of the Reserve Bank. And to-day newspaper reports say that the Reserve Bank has finally decided not to advance further funds to this gentleman. Obviously, the RB was being pressurised by people. Who are those people ? I do not wish to name them because, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you will object.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rule will object.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : It is quite obvious who those people will be who

can pressurise the RB into passing fund to a crook. The crook was here in India while the British Police wanted him ; and he was moving about here like a respectable man. What have you done to him ? I do not wish to name the gentleman, But I want the hon. Home Minister to find out what his connections here are ? His name has appeared in the newspaper, but I must warn that the name which has appeared in the newspaper is creating a lot of confusion. The name of the gentleman which has appeared in the newspaper is ** I want to warn that he is not Nirmal Sethia. Nirmal Sethia is a different person. The Nirmal Sethia who has made much contribution to the Sanjay Trust is not this gentleman. So, I do not want any misunderstanding to remain. But it is this gentleman who has taken away 34 million pounds of a Central Bank and we are all sleeping here and talking as if we are the trustees of the poor people of this country who are safeguarding their interest.

There is one gentleman by the name of ** He has robbed of Rs. 7 crores including Central Bank because the Central Bank is one of the nationalised banks and other banks are foreign banks ; one single individual has robbed of Rs. 7 crores. That man is moving about in the best possible Sunday dresses and nothing is being done to him. The only thing that is being done to him is that the Central Bank was recently pressurised by the CBI, why don't you want to go and prosecute through private lawyers ; Why don't you hand over the investigation to us ; we will do something for you ? When the Central Bank yielded, nothing happened and the Central Bank is in disgust. Fortunately, in some banks, there are some honest people still left who have some concern with the poor people's money ; and they have said, we do not want our cases to be investigated by the CBI ; they will never investigate them. I want the Home Minister to find out the identity of this gentleman and to investigate the ramifications and the political connections of this gentleman.

If you go to Chandigarh you will find that there is a Punjab National Bank One ** Rs. 34 lakhs KHAJA. He is doing political

influence in the city of Chandigarh. Nothing is being done. No arrest has been made. The FIR was lodged nearly a year back. Money in the banks is being treated as if it is the private property of the Congress Party and any member of the Congress Party is free to commit deprecation from the poor people's property ; and the Home Ministry is just lying awake ; or refer it is not lying awake ; it is lying asleep. This is what is happening. These are the minimum marks against the Home Ministry.

The Home Ministry is concerned with the grant of visas to people who come from outside. How many people have you entertained in this country who have come from Iran ? What is the number of people who have come from Iran to whom you have given visas to stay in this country, to work in this country, to make a livelihood in this country and yet what is our government doing. Our government today is faced with the prospect that they have only 200 families in the whole of Iran ; and this government today is squeezing out those 200 families. Today work permits are being denied and they are not allowed to take their own properties and to remove them from the country, they are being thrown out just because most of them happen not to follow the persuasion of Mr. Khomeini who rules Iran. Why are we sitting here and entertaining thousands of people from Iran ? Every Indian citizen, I am told, is supposed to pay Rs. 10,000 every three months as a price for his stay. We do not charge any Iranian citizen. Are you looking after the country's affairs or are you looking after your own party's affairs and the Indian citizens are left at the mercy of God ? Do something about this. This is the biggest fraud.

Today, Iranians are interfering in our social life. They have created a law and order problem. One Iranian chap entered a port and was deported long ago. He eloped with one girl in this country. His parents went about asking for Police assistance, but nobody was prepared to give them any assistance. These people come and abuse our hospitality and you simply watch the situation and do nothing about protecting the interest of our citizens.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the last point now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Lastly, I must talk about Punjab. I must talk about Punjab. So much has been talked about Punjab. Do not laugh.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugoo): I am not laughing at you. I am laughing at the way... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, Please address the Chair. Why do you see their face ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : He is laughing at me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you see that side ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Do not provoke me further.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I have known you long enough.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not worry. He will be on this side next time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : When you think about Punjab, when you talk about any tragedy, there are gentlemen who laugh ; they should cry, they should shed some tears. But they will not. Today Punjab continues to be a blot on the Home Ministry's record. Today what is needed in the country is that we must sit and introspect. Whatever solution you have tried to work for Punjab, has not worked. You have not been able to solve the problem. And Punjab continues as a cancerous sore and what you must do to solve the problem is, what Gandhiji would have done, if he had been faced with the situation. Today Punjab needs the Gandhian touch. Today Punjab needs somebody who can preach the Gospel of love and affection in the country I had asked the Prime Minister that insted of wasting her time on being the Chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement she should go and preach non-alignment in Punjab and talk about love

and affection between the two communities there. What we need, what the Hindus of Punjab need today is what was needed when trouble tormented Punjab at one time. They went to their Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur their Ninth Guru finally decided that he must sacrifice himself for the defence of Hinduism. He was the purest spirit available and today we want one or two such pure souls to coalesce together and give peace to that trouble spot, a security spot and a dangerous and sensitive spot. Some people must go there instead of sitting in the corridors of the Secretariat and bring about or evolve some solution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, excuse me, have you gone to Punjab ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Yes, I have ; I have gone more than once and I am willing to go again with anybody who wants to march through Punjab. What Gandhiji did in Noakholi requires to be done by some genuine Gandhi today in Punjab. Unless you do it, the county is not going to progress. Today the country is in a bad shape.

Assam is another shameful spot on the report of the Home Ministry. You have not solved the problem yet. You continue to thrust upon the people of this county a government which is a mockery of democracy. The moment you remove this spot and return to the ways of sanity and democracy you will earn my praise. I never withhold. I have given it in abundance and I will give it if you were to return to the path of political rectitude.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं मशकूर हूँ, आखिरकार आपने वक्त निकाला और मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया। दूसरी बातों की तरफ जाने से पहले मैं श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब ने जो मसले उठाए हैं उनके मुताबिक कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ओवर-ड्राफ्ट का जिक्र किया, चूँकि ओवर-ड्राफ्ट उनकी स्टेट को नहीं मिलता है इसलिए हर मसला सही

तरीके से उनको मजर नहीं आ रहा है। उन्होंने फाइनेन्सेज के बारे में कहा—वाकई यह किसी पार्टी की जायदाद नहीं है और नहीं किसी इण्डिविजुअल की बल्कि सबका साम्नी है, इस लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि वह देखे कि उसका इस्तेमाल गलत तरीके से तो नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कोई पर्सनल बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ और यह भी नहीं चाहता हूँ कि आपको मेरी बात से कोई तकलीफ हो, लेकिन आप एक बात को भूल जाते हैं, शायद यह आपका सबजेक्ट नहीं है, हर पाँच साल के बाद एक फाइनेन्स कमीशन मुक़र्रर होता है जो हर स्टेट के फाइनेन्सेज को देखता है, उसके रेवेन्यूज को देखता है, उसके एक्सपेंडिचर को देखता है और उसके मुताबिक रेवेन्यूब एलाट करता है। स्टेट रेवेन्यूज से वह ढील नहीं करता है और सेन्ट्रल रेवेन्यूज को कैसे तकसीम करना है, इसका फंसला वह कमिशन करता है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं करती है। स्टेट्स की रिमोसॅज और एक्सपेंडीचर को देखकर वह ग्रान्ट भी देता है। यह एक दफा नहीं बल्कि हर पाँच साल के बाद होता है। इसलिए सेन्टर और स्टेट्स में फाइनेन्शियल रिलेशन्स का जहाँ तक सवाल है, इससे बेटर एरेंजमेंट नहीं हो सकता। अब यह दूसरी बात है कि कोई स्टेट जितनी रिमोसॅज है, उनसे ज्यादा लर्च करे—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि एक्विविटिज करते हैं, पब्लिक बेंनीफिट की एक्विविटिज के लिए खर्च करते होंगे और इस किस्म के कामों में खर्च करते होंगे, जिनसे अवाम को फायदा पहुंचता है—मगर हद से गुजरना कहां तक सही है। एह हद है, जिसको मुक़र्रर किया गया है और फाइनेन्स कमीशन कायम करता है। मैं इसको और ज्यादा डेवलप कर सकता था लेकिन टाइम नहीं है। मेरा कहना तो सिर्फ यही है कि फाइनेन्स कमीशन एक ऐसी बोडी है, जिसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कोई हाथ नहीं है। वही रिपोर्ट करता है और उसकी रिपोर्ट एक्सेप्ट की जाती है और हर

स्टेट में जाकर वह हालात देखने के बाद और सब का आमदन खर्च देखने के बाद रिपोर्ट करता है।

इसी तरह से प्लानिंग कमीशन के बारे में कहा है। प्लानिंग कमीशन प्लान जरूर बनाता है लेकिन वह हर स्टेट को कन्सल्ट करके बनाता है। उनसे मशिवरा करके वह प्लान बनाता है मगर उसकी जो फाइनल आथेरिटी है, वह नेशनल डेबलमेंट कौंसिल है, जिसमें सब चीफ मिनिस्टर होते हैं और प्रचान मंत्री जी और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर भी उसके मॅम्बर हैं। हर साज उसकी मीटिंग होती है और जब भी प्लान बनता है, तो मीटिंग करके उसको एक्सेप्ट किया जाता है और सारे उसको एक्सेप्ट करते हैं। अब डघर उघर कोई एक्सपेंडीचर हो जाता है, तो उसके लिए यह कहना कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में नुक्स है, कांस्टीट्यूशन के फंक्शनिंग में नुक्स है, यह कहना कहां तक ठीक है। यह तो इसी तरह की बात हुई कि अपनी बीमारी दूसरे में मजर आ रही हो, जैसे यरकान वाले को हर चीज पीली दिखाई देती है।

इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि एक कमीशन बना दिया सरकारिया कमीशन और वह टाल-मटोल करने के लिए बनाया है। शायद इस लिए कहा गया है कि इस मसले पर विधान में तबदीली की गुंजाइश कम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई गुंजाइश है, तो वह यह है कि काआपरेशन और एजुकेशन, ये दोनों सबजेक्ट्स काम्प्रेन्ट लिस्ट में होने चाहिए। बाकी सब ठीक है। बैसे इस चीज को री-एगजागिन कर लिया जाए और अगर कोई दिक्कत आ रही है, तो उसको दूर किया जाए मगर ओवरड्राफ्ट की जो बात है, तो उसमें यह नहीं हो सकता कि जितना किसी स्टेट्स ने कह दिया, उतना रुपया देना मान लिया। सेन्टर पर आपने नुकता चीनी की कि उनका

डिफेंसिबल बचत है, पालियामेंट में आती है और डिस्कस होती है और पालियामेंट उसको एप्रूव करती है।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने जम्मू व काश्मीर के मुत्सुल्लिक कही। अब ये तशरीफ ले जा रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी जैसे संजीदा इन्सान एक दफा कम अज कम काश्मीर जा कर देखते कि वहां क्या हो रहा है और उनको वहां पर जाना चाहिए था और वहां जाकर वे यह देखते कि हमने जो हहा है बक गलत है या दुरुस्त है। अगर ऐसा हंता तो कोई दिक्कत न होती। मैं कहता हूँ कि अब एक दफा जाकर आप देख आइए। 14 जनवरी को जो बाकयात वहां पर हुए, उसके बारे में आप मालूम काजिये। आप काँग्रेस की बात करने हैं। वहां जाकर देखिए कि क्या हो रहा है। लोगों को न तेल मिलता है और न ख़ाँड़ मिलती है और पाब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जां जरूरी चीजें हैं, जो वहां के लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिलती। अब अगर लोग उनके लिए डिमांड करते हैं और जलम करते हैं, तो आप काँग्रेस को कोसने लगते हैं। मेरी समझ में उनकी यह बात नहीं आई। अप्पेर्जाशन की कहीं भी कोई गवर्नमेंट है और अगर वह कोई काम गलत करती है, तो उसको आप गलत कहने को तैयार नहीं हैं। यह कौन सी दियानतदारी है। पालीटीकल औनेस्टी की बात भी होनी चाहिए। जहाँ गलत बात है, उसको गलत कहिये। जितनी पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की चीजें हैं, वे कोआपरेटिव के पास हैं या फेडरेशन के पास हैं और वे ब्लैक-मार्किटिंग कर रही हैं और इससे लोग सफर कर रहे हैं। और काँग्रेस के बेनर के नीचे इन चीजों की डिमांड करते हैं और कहते हैं कि ये चीजें हमें दो, तो आप इसको कन्डेम करेंगे।

मैं आपको एक बात और बताता हूँ। काश्मीर में सनोवारी ब्लाक में एक जगह पर एक दिन में 40 दुकानों को जला दिया गया।

जिन लोगों को गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं देती थी, एक आबमी ने 40 दुकानें बनवाकर 40 नौजवानों को दुकान पर बैठाया। उन गरीब कारीगरों को काम नहीं मिलता था। उसने एक कालीन का खारखाना लगाया ताकि उन लोगों को काम मिल सके। उन लोगों को उसने वहां पर रख लिया लेकिन उस कारखाने को भी जलवा दिया गया। जो लोग बागवानी करते थे, जिनका अपना बाग था, वहाँ से लकड़ी लेकर उसने आरा लगा कर पेट्टी सप्लाई करने का काम शुरू किया। ये सारा काम सरकार को करना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसने यह काम किया मगर वह आरा भी जला दिया। उमने दुकानें खुलवाई जिससे लोगों को उचित दर पर सामान मिल मिल सके। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने क्या किया। एम. एच. ओ. ने लाठी चार्ज करके पहले तो दुकानें लुटवाई और फिर जला दी गई। और कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान का नाम लेने वाले आदमी को लड़की को लाओ, मैं सड़क के ऊपर उसके साथ बेहदगी करूंगा। इससे ज्यादा बेशर्मी और क्या हो सकती है। फारूख अब्दुल्ला से हमें भी प्यार है, हमने जिन्दगी उनके बाप के साथ गुजारी है लेकिन उनको इन बातों पर कन्ट्रोल करना चाहिए।

जहां तक मुसलमान अवाम का तैल्लुक है, 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान के साथ मुकाबला करने के लिए उसने पूरी मदद की। 1965 में तीन दिन तक हमारी फौज नहीं आई थी। मैं उस समय वहाँ पर थी। अनवर करीम, एडीशनल चीफ सेक्रेटरी वहाँ थे। उस वक्त काश्मीर में मुस्लिम अवाम ने इन्फ्लेटर्स का मुकाबला किया। तीसरे दिन फौज आई। 1971 में भी वहाँ फौज कम थी। जब तक फौज नहीं आई ईस्टर्न फ्रंट से तब तक उन लोगों ने पुंछ राजौरी से इन्फ्लेटर्स को भगाया। आज एंटी इंडियन एक्टिविटीज करने वालों को पूरी छूट दी गई है। चाहे जमायते-

इस्लामी हो, चाहे जमीतुलतुलबा हो। जो हिन्दुस्तान का नाम लेने वाले नौ आदमी थे, उनमें से दो 18-19 साल के नौजवान थे, वे सब मुसलमान थे। उनको शहीद किया गया। जो गिरफ्तार किए गए, जो जरूरी किए गये जलती हुई सिग्रेट लगाई गई, उनमें से कोई, हिन्दू या मिस्त्र नहीं था, वे सब मुसलमान थे।

एक जमाना था जब शेख अब्दुल्ला माहब की व्यक्तिगत रूप से लोग इज्जत करते थे, उनको लिहाज करते थे। जम्मू शहर के बारे में वाजपेयी जी जानते हैं कि पं. प्रेम नारायण डोगरा थे जिन की अपनी इज्जत थी। अब्दुल रहमान को उन्होंने कामयाब कराया था और ये दो सीटें उनको मिल जाती थीं। इस वजह से कन्फ्यूज नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं किसी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन फारूख साहब को इन गतिविधियों को वहाँ पर रोकना चाहिए। वे रोक सकते हैं, वहाँ का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रोक सकता है। मैं यहाँ पर यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि आज प्राइवेट तौर पर वहाँ लोग क्या कहते हैं, उनके आदमी क्या कहते हैं।

1965 के जिब्राल्टर आपरेशन के बारे में जनरल मूसा ने एक किताब लिखी है जो पाकिस्तान में छपी है। उसमें उसने लिखा है कि 1965 में हम इसलिए नाकामयाब हुए कि कश्मीरियों ने, वहाँ के मुसलमानों ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया। आज वे इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं मुख्यतःलिए एजेंसियों के जरिए कि इनके रेजिस्ट्रेस को ब्रैक किया जाय। आज बंगाल के अंदर ओवरड्राफ्ट नहीं मिलता इसलिए बगैर सोचे समझे ये कश्मीर का सपोर्ट करें, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझता कि सी. पी. एम. का कोई भी मॅम्बर इंपीयर-लिज्म को बढ़ावा देने की बात करेगा। लेकिन उनके अंदर जो दिल में जलन है, उसको किसी न किसी तरह से वे निकालना चाहते हैं। यह

नहीं होना चाहिए कि बहु का गुमान तोड़ने के लिए वेटे का कत्ल कर दिया जाए। ऐसी बात कोई नहीं कर सकता। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता था कि वहाँ सिचूएशन बहुत खराब है। काश्मीर में सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी ही है जो अपोजीशन का रोल कर रही है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : लहाख : सुरजीत साहब वहाँ गए थे, उनसे पूछ सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : नेशनल सिन्धोरिटी क्वेश्चन को अगर आप वोट के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो आप कन्ट्री को बिट्टे कर रहे हैं मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक रक्षा का सबाल है, वह डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास है लेकिन जब तक लोगों में यूनिटी और कटेन्टमेन्ट नहीं होगा तब तक आप डिफेन्ड नहीं कर सकते। मैंने पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ तीन जंग देखी है। जहाँ लोग ठीक तरह से रहते हैं वहाँ पर आर्मी काम कर सकती है लेकिन जहाँ तक लोग उखड़ जायें, वहाँ आर्मी काम नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए, यह जरूरी है कि वार्डर पर जो लोग हैं, उनको ठीक तरह से बसाने का काम किया जाए। जेठमलानी जी ने कहा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। उन्होंने जो बुनियादी बातें कहीं उनकी तरफ तबज्जुह दी जानी चाहिए। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि एजुकेटेड और अनु-एजुकेटेड एम्पलायमेंट की स्कीम ठीक तरह से लागू हो रही है या नहीं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सभी राज्यों की तरफ एक सा ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि यू. पी. को देख लिया और बंगाल को छोड़ दिया। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मामले में जो इकोनामिकली वीकर हैं, उनको प्रिफरेंस मिलना चाहिए। इसमें कुछ लोग तो आगे बढ़ गए हैं लेकिन बाकी पीछे रह गये हैं। इसलिए उन लोगों को भी अपना हक

मिलना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री और चीफ मिनिस्टर के कहने के बावजूद भी लद्दाख और कारगिल के बारे में जो फैसला हुआ है, वह रुका हुआ है। वे कहते हैं कि सेन्टर कुछ नहीं कर रहा है और सेन्टर की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि स्टेट कुछ नहीं कर रहा है इसके लिए एक मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए जिससे कुछ हल निकाल सके।

18.00 hrs.

पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्सिस का काम बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन हमारे यहां पर बदकिस्मती से जो रिट्रैटमेंट स्टेट के महकमों में होता है उस में बहुत ज्यादा कुर्रप्शन चलती है। जम्मू काश्मीर में हजारों रुपया चपड़ासी की भी जब भरती होती है तो खर्च करना पड़ता है। आई ए एस और आई पी एस जो सीधे भरती करते हैं उनका काम तो बहुत अच्छा हुआ करता था लेकिन उनको वहां पर एक तरफ रख दिया जाता है और अपने आदमियों को पोस्ट पर रख दिया जाता है। कुछ दूसरे लोगों को प्रमोट करके बिठा दिया गया है। आई ए एस और आई पी एस जो डायरेक्ट भरती होते हैं उनको अपनी पोस्टों पर रहने नहीं दिया जाता है। अपने एम्प्लायोज को ले लिया जाता है। मर्तीजा यह है कि हजारों रुपया चपड़ासी की पोस्ट तक की नौकरी पाने के लिए लोगों को खर्च करना पड़ता है। बड़ी नौकरियों की बात को तो आप जाने दें। पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सिंग जम्मू काश्मीर से काफी भरती करना चाहिये। कुर्रप्शन की बात जेठमलानी जी कर रहे थे। यह एटीट्यूड की बात है। यह उसी वक्त मालूम हो गया जो ऐम्बेडमेंट के मुताल्लिक हमारी पार्टी ने एडाप्ट किया। बाकी तकरीर में तो पालिटिक्स था। जेठमलानी जी की मैं इज्जत करता हूँ, कद्र करता हूँ। उन में औरों की तरह से कमजोरी भी है और सिफ्त भी है। लेकिन यह एटीट्यूड की बात है। कुर्रप्शन जहां कहीं है खराब है।

इस में कोई फर्क नहीं करना चाहिये। इस मामले में डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर में इस किस्म की बातें हो रही हैं जो नहीं होनी चाहिये। पंजाब का जहां तक ताल्लुक है होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जो वहां पर एडवाइजर रखे हैं, उनके काम का असर हुआ है। समस्या हल तो नहीं हुई है। लेकिन एक्सटरीमिस्ट्स खास कर स्टूडेंट्स में जो थे, उनकी ब्रेक ब्रेक हुई है। इसको और भी ज्यादा ब्रेक दिया जा सकता है। कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा भी गया है। पुलिस ने भी अच्छा काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर और पंजाब में पुलिस की सक्रियिग की जरूरत है। और जगह भी हो सकती है और वहां भी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ट्रेड अनडिजायरेवल एलीमेंट्स जम्मू काश्मीर की पुलिस में आ गए हैं। कम्युनल माईडिड पंजाब पुलिस में भी हो सकते हैं। उनको देखना चाहिये। पुलिस फोर्स अच्छी हो तो सब ठीक हो सकता है। सक्रियिग कराने की जरूरत है। पौलिटिकल पार्टीज भी काम कर रही है। बी जेपी ने, कांग्रेस आदि ने भी काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। अलग अलग या मुश्तरका तौर पर पौलिटिकल एक्टिविटी शुरू कर दी जाए तो इस चीज को आसानी से फाइट किया जा सकता है। और कोई इसका तरीका नहीं है।

एक बात मैं इन बेचारे स्टेनो के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इन बेचारों पर बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है, नाइसाफी हो रही है, क्रुअलटी इनके साथ हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is a matter regarding Lok Sabha, You should not raise it here.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : I am not saying about the Lok Sabha. It is regarding the Government of India.

इनकी तीन कैटगरीज हैं। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन इनकी रिक्लूटमेंट करता है। क्लाक्स से डिफेंट इनके लिए रूल्ज हैं। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में ये मैट्रिकुलेट हुआ करते थे। आज डबल ग्रेजुएट आ रहे हैं। कम से कम इनको एट पार तो आप ट्रीट करें। इनकी तीन कैटेगरीज हैं। क्लरकों की प्रमोशन एडहाक की जाती है कई सालों तक ये एड हाक चलते रहते हैं। इनके वास्ते कोई प्रमोशन का चांस नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नए सिरे से इनके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिये और रिट्रोस्पेक्टिवली इनके साथ इंसाफ किया-जाना चाहिये। एट पार विद क्लाक्स तो आप इनको लाएं।

वक्त की किल्लत के होते हुए आपने मुझे वक्त दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ। मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू कश्मीर, पंजाब नार्थ ईस्टर्न जितनी भी बोर्डर स्टेट्स हैं इन में इम्पीरियलिस्ट पाबर्ज जैसे अमरीका हमारे खिलाफ अड्डे बनाती है, वहां हथियार देती हैं और जब चाहती हैं वहां लोगों को लड़वा देती हैं और जब चाहती हैं लड़ाई बन्द करवा देती हैं। हम को बहुत

होशियार रहना चाहिये। हमें अपने अन्दर मजबूती पैदा करनी चाहिये। इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। जबदस्त निगाह शरहद पार से कारंवाइयों पर रखनी चाहिये। अपने अन्दर मजबूती करने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है होम मिनिस्ट्री उसकी तरफ दबज्जह दे सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) :
Sir, I have heard Mr. Jethmalani's speech very patiently.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rathod, You can continue tomorrow. The House Stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 27, 1984/Chaitra 7, 1906 (Saka).