

Monday, December 21, 1981  
Agrahayana 30, 1903 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**Seventh Session, 1981/1903 (Saka)**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, December 21, 1981 Agra-hyana 30, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने 388 का नोटिस दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : श्री जटिया के साथ जी घंटा घटी है।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

... (व्यवधान)\*\* ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब काम हिसाब से होते हैं। ये कानून आप ही ने बनाए हैं, मैंने तो बनाए नहीं। नियम आप के ही बनाए हुए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)\*\* ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसी का उपयोग किया है।

... (व्यवधान)\*\* ...

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen to anybody and just try to....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमान जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन को दर्द है,

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तो मुझे भी दर्द है। अगर किताब में  
को कुछ होता है... (व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not disposed of that. It is under my consideration and tomorrow we shall decide about that.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Development plans by States

\*414. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments opposed the idea for an inter-State Water Development Plan by the Centre and instead wanted to form their own water development plans with financial assistance from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to that proposal with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by the Centre. The State Government of Kerala has opposed this proposal. Other States have agreed in principle to the necessity of such a proposal.

On inter-State rivers, in order to derive full benefits from the limited dam sites available, plans for optimum development have to be prepared taking into consideration the potential of the storage sites and the requirements

\*\*Not recorded.

2968 LS-1.

of the region or the country as a whole. Such plans have to be drawn up by the Centre. In view of this fact the Central Government has decided to undertake the work of surveys and investigations of the Peninsular component of the National Perspective by setting up a separate Agency for the purpose. This Agency will work in close co-operation and consultation with the concerned State Governments.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** May it only Kerala Government or Kerala and West Bengal...

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** Kerala only.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** May I know what are the reasons advanced by them to oppose this central plan and whether the plan which you are placing just now deprives the State Government of the authority over waters because this means erosion of their rights on waters which they are now enjoying?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** There are no reasons at all for them for opposing this move. But if somebody unreasonably opposes it, I cannot give reasons.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** That is his opinion. I have asked what reasons have been given by them.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Well, as I have said, they have no valid reasons. There is an unreasonable attitude. How can I say that there is any reason.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** I am not asking his opinion.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** That is only ideological reason.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Have they advanced any reasons while opposing it or not? You are expressing your opinion.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Just now as the hon. Member is feeling, they seem to misunderstand the whole thing. There is misapprehension that the Centre is trying to take rights of the States in its hand. The present proposal is only a matter of investigation. After investigating and surveying the water resources, if there is any distribution to be done, it will be done in consultation with the States. The States' rights are not affected at all. Therefore, the attitude of the Kerala Government, to my mind, is unreasonable.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** I want a categorical assurance that the rights on the Water which are now enjoyed by the States...

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has just explained...

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** I wait that their apprehension should be cleared.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** The Kerala Government, as a matter of fact, has opposed the national perspective plan itself. The attitude they have taken is an objection to the very spirit of the national perspective plan and they have given certain reasons for that. One reason it is that this national perspective plan has been proposed by the Centre whereas 'water' is a State subject. Therefore, the Centre should not come forward with any national perspective plan. The other point is that the Centre should not have any direct hold. Another reason is that as far as surplus water is concerned, in their view, Kerala do not have any surplus water to be transferred from Kerala to Tamilnadu. It is a matter of investigation. The national perspective plan has been prepared with full consideration and it will be decided after full investigation as to whether any State has got surplus water or not Kerala has opposed to these two grounds.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** I want to know when they are bringing in the Bill for this purpose.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** No Bill is required for setting up a National Water Development Agency. We have

not taken any decision about bringing in a legislation under Entry 56. We have been consulting the States. That is a different matter altogether.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** I wanted to know whether the Government would enunciate a national water policy fixing priorities. For example, if a dispute goes before the Tribunals, they do not have guidelines as such as on date. Do the Government of India want to enunciate a national water policy fixing priorities, like percentage on population-wise and so on, so that it could be a guideline for all the States? Are the Government thinking on those lines?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** Sir, the Government is thinking on those lines. The Karnataka Government has suggested that some national water policy should be there. We are considering that point.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The idea of having a national water perspective plan is a very good one. But I would like to know from the Minister whether in view of the fact that the Southern States are at a great disadvantage vis-a-vis the Northern States, in the sense that the rivers in the Southern States are being utilised to the extent of about 90, 95% whereas the waters in the Northern States are being fairly utilised, the Government is still considering or has rejected the Ganga-Cauvery Link Plan that was presented some time ago?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** The national perspective plan is, as a matter of fact an improvement on the earlier two proposals made by Dr. K. L. Rao and Dastur's formula. There are two components in the national perspective plan. In the earlier two proposals, there was a suggestion of linking the Northern rivers with the Southern rivers. Now, there are some difficulties in developing storage sites in the Northern area.

Now, this National Perspective Plan has two components. One component

is to develop all the Himalaya-rivers—Ganga-Brahmaputra basin—and the other component is to develop the peninsular rivers. As far as the Himalayan rivers are concerned, an international angle is also involved in it. Therefore, if we take the two together, it will be unnecessarily delayed. Therefore, the National Perspective Plan has been so designed that we should first try to develop the Peninsular rivers, investigate them and try to divert water from the surplus areas to the scarcity areas. Then, we should take up the other component to develop the Himalayan rivers and we can link both of them.

#### Removal of Restriction on Cutting Forests for Laying Water Lines

\*416. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have debarred all State Governments, except with prior approval of Central Government, from making any orders directing restrictions of dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose vide Forest (Conservation) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1980);

(b) whether use of forest land or cutting of trees even for laying down pipes of the Drinking Water Supply Schemes was objected to by the Forest Officers;

(c) if so, whether Government would take into account difficulties caused by this Order and exempt use of forest land or cutting of trees to the extent to which it becomes unavoidable for construction of Drinking Water Supply Schemes, in view of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990);

(d) if so, when a decision would be taken in this regard;

(e) whether any rules, as contemplated in the said Ordinance, have been framed; and

(f) If so, nature and scope thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):**

(a) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which has replaced the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance promulgated on 25th October, 1980, lays down that no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing that any reserved forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be reserved or that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose. For the purpose of the Act, 'non-forest purposes' means breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereto for any purpose other than re-afforestation.

(b) The provisions of the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, apply to use of any forest land or any portion thereof for any non-forest purpose. No report has been received by Government regarding objection raised by forest officers to any drinking water supply scheme.

(c) and (d). Government gives priority consideration to drinking water supply schemes. All proposals received so far under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in which use of forest land for drinking water supply schemes has been considered unavoidable, have been accepted on merits.

(e) and (f). The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981, framed under Section 4(1) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, have already been laid on the Table of the House on 24th August, 1981. Another copy of the Rules is again laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3163/81].

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** My question related to the difficulties caused in the laying down of the drinking water schemes. From my own experience, I can say that if there

is no total rejection, even then considerable delay is caused in the process of setting up of a committee at the district level; then, the State Government forwards the scheme to the Central Government and, finally, the committee as provided under rule 5 considers it and, ultimately, the whole thing is delayed, if not more, at least by one year. In view of the necessity to provide drinking water, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, in cases where drinking water supply schemes are involved and delay is likely to be caused, any time limit would be fixed by which the Central Government would clear such proposals as and when they come.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I do not know what difficulties are foreseen by the hon. Member. We have so far received only two proposals for water supply schemes and those two proposals are from Maharashtra only. Both the proposals have already been cleared speedily. There is no proposal at present pending with us. If there is any delay in consideration, that is at the level of the State Government itself. The State Government can lay down its own rules for speeding up the whole procedure. We have only provided for pro forma information to be sent by the State Government. How soon the State agencies can prepare that pro forma information and send to the Centre depends upon the State Government. So far as the Central Government is concerned, I assure the House that all development schemes and particularly, schemes relating to drinking water supply will not be delayed.

**PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR:** My question was specific regarding time limit, if it can be feasible.

Secondly, a Committee has been provided for as envisaged in sections (2) and (5) of the Rules. What is the composition of the Committee? Is there any particular State concerned?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The rules have been laid on the Table of the



House. They were provided earlier also. The Committee at the Centre is headed by the Inspector-General of Forests; representatives from other Ministries like Environment are also members of the Committee. This is a Committee of officers, I have said earlier in the House while piloting the Bill. We have also provided that, wherever, after receipt of proposals from the State there are any queries raised by this Committee, the reply will be sent by the States within six weeks. That only means that we want to speed up the whole procedure so that it is not held up at the Central level. But I cannot lay down a definite time limit for drinking water supply schemes. It all depends on the merits of each scheme. All I can say is that they will receive the highest priority.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** The Forest Conservation Act which has recently been passed by Parliament completely prohibits the State Governments taking up any irrigation projects or even rural electrification programme; the Forest Department started posing even laying of electric lines. In view of this fact I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to make an exemption in the Act itself to provide for taking up irrigation projects as well as electrification programmes.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The whole purpose of the Act will be defeated if the States are allowed to exercise powers in this matter. This is why we have passed this legislation in Parliament—because we found that there was indiscriminate felling of trees and clearing of forests and it required some Central supervision. Even now we are not fully satisfied. We are thinking of a comprehensive legislation on the subject to be brought before Parliament.

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर:** माननीय कृष्ण महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कि उन्होंने

बताया है कि केवल महाराष्ट्र से दो प्रस्ताव आपके पास अनुमति के लिए आए हैं, लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश से एक को-ऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री के लिए एक प्रस्ताव राज्य शासन की ओर से 4 माह पूर्व आया है ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** This question relates only to schemes for drinking water supply. I have got information about the total number of proposals received and the number of applications rejected and those accepted. But I do not have information with regard to any particular factory.

**श्री कृष्ण वत्त मुल्तानपुरी :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में मिट्टी बट कर नीचे पंजाब और हरियाणा के इलाके में आती है, क्योंकि ऊपर पेड़ काट लिए गए हैं। इस मिट्टी में डैमों को नुकसान होता है और लोगों को परेशानी होती है। वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा वन लगाने और धनों की कटाई रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकार को किस तरह मदद दी जा रही है ?

**श्री बीरेन्द्र राव सिंह:** स्पीकर साहब, यह तो हाउस में कई बार बताया जा चुका है कि हमारा फारेस्ट्री प्रोग्राम काफी तेजी से चला है। जहाँ टारगेट हम ने इस साल के लिए रखे थे, वे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने प्रधान मंत्री के आदेश से फिर स्टेट्स में जहाँ कहीं कम दरख्त लगाने थे वहाँ फिर अपवर्ड रिवीजन के लिए काफी पैसा दिया जा रहा है और एफारेस्टेशन के लिए तो अब बहुत रकम बढ़ा दी गई है। पहले प्लान की निस्वत 10-11 गुनी तेज करने का फैसला किया गया है। कोई 10, 11 भुना हमने यह प्रोग्राम तेज कर दिया है। इस प्लान में दे कर 100 मिलों को छांटा जा रहा है जिन में इंटेक्टिव फारेस्ट्री प्रोग्राम चलाया जाएगा। सांगन फारेस्ट्री पर बहुत जोर है, और हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो इसके लिये खास तौर से धनराशि दी गई है।

### Supply of Foodgrains to Tamil Nadu

\*418. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute scarcity of foodgrains in the border areas and some other areas in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any such report was sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government of Tamil Nadu, have sent proposals for allotment of more quantity of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the quantity of foodgrains not allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu during 1981 as per the demand of the State and the reasons for the non-fulfilment of the demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reports had been received from the State Government about the scarcity of foodgrains in the State due to drought conditions prevailing before the North-East monsoons.

(c) and (d). The demand of the State Government for foodgrains during 1981 was about 16.2 lakh tonnes against which they were allotted 10.2 lakh tonnes. The allotment of foodgrains to the State from the Central Pool is made on month to month basis having regard to the overall availability of foodgrains in the Cen-

tral Pool vis-a-vis demands received from the State Governments, the stocks of rice available with the State Government and the trend of offtake in the past.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Nothing is mentioned in the answer about the scarcity of foodgrains in the border areas of Tamilnadu adjoining Kerala namely, Kanyakumari district and some other places which are severally affected by the scarcity of foodgrains and the open market prices are very high. Realising the endemic scarcity of foodgrains prevailing in these areas the previous State Government has made special arrangements for distribution of adequate quantity of foodgrains through fair price shops by fixing specific quantity for each member. Now this arrangement has been taken away and the quantity is reduced to a very low level, even less than half of the original quantity. So there were large-scale agitations and arrests.

May I know whether the Government have examined the difference between the quantity required to meet the demand and the quantity supplied to the State and whether the Government would supply the required quantity to the State of Tamil Nadu with a guideline for adequate distribution in these areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is adequate stock of rice in Tamil Nadu. In the past they have not even been lifting the quantities allotted to them. It is not a question of how much demand is placed by the Government of a particular State, but we see how much out of the allocation is being

utilised by them. From April to November we have been allotting them 60,000 tonnes of rice per month on an average and the offtake has been between 20,000 to 35,000 tonnes—about half of the total allotment to Tamil Nadu. Whenever they feel any difficulty, we always help Tamil Nadu. Last time, perhaps the hon. Member would know that when procurement was proceeding and we were utilising all the railway capacity for handling foodgrains on account of FCI, the Tamil Nadu Government was given a special concession and we gave them permission to transport 50,000 tonnes of rice purchased from Andhra Pradesh on commercial basis. It was only to try and augment their stock position. As I have said, there is very good stock still available in Tamil Nadu with regard to rice, on 1-12-1961, it was 3,54,000 tonnes in Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI N. DENNIS:** The question is regarding the scarcity in border areas of Tamil Nadu adjoining Kerala. The allegation made is that inadequate distribution is due to the failure of this Government to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains to the State authorities. That is why the Food Ministry or the Food Corporation of India must have a say in the management and distribution to see whether adequate distribution is made in the scarcity areas. So, may I know from him the basis on which the foodgrains are apportioned to each State? Is there any general or specific guideline given regarding the matter of distribution and may I know whether any check or inspection is made on the fairness of distribution and whether, Government would come forward to make specific allotment and give specific direction for the distribution of adequate quantity to the scarcity areas of Tamil Nadu adjoining Kerala like Kanyakumari.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Sir, distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Government itself. It is expected that they would supply their needs and judiciously meet the requirements of every area within a State. There have been no compla-

ints received by us so far that there was any discrimination being exercised in regard to a particular area. But, now that the hon. Member has pointed this out, we are taking note of it. The distribution or monthly allotment to a State is done according to certain norms and these have already been stated in my main reply.

**SHRI JATENDRA PRASAD:** Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the imported American wheat which was purchased to replenish our buffer stocks is being supplied to Tamil Nadu and, is there a complaint that the wheat supplied is of substandard quality.

**RAO BRINDRA SINGH:** Sir, I am not in a position to say whether Government at some level has received any such complaint. But, I remember having seen a news report in the press about the matter that the hon. Member has mentioned and I have already asked the Ministry to look into it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question. . Q. No. 419. Shrimati Madhuri Singh. Not here. Shri Sidnal.

#### Agricultural Credit to Farmers

+

\*419. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the agricultural credit provided to farmers by various credit bodies and commercial banks in various States during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that agricultural credit to farmers has been declining; if so, its details;

(c) whether any assessment had been made about the farmer's annual requirements of loan and the amount they receive; and

(d) the details in this regard for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). Agricultural Credit is provided to farmers by three major institutional agencies namely, Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The loans disbursed by these agencies during the latest three years for which information is available are indicated below:—

**Statement**

(Rs. in crores)

Type of Loan	Achievements during		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<i>Cooperatives:</i>			
Short-term	1111.22	1261.91	1300.00*
Medium-term	160.47	193.07	187.00*
Long-term	237.90	240.57	308.21
<i>Commercial Banks:</i>			
Short-term	288.10	365.05	233.72**
Term-loan	202.75	308.09	170.33**
<i>Regional Rural Banks:</i>			
(From January to December)	122.02 (1978)	167.41 (1979)	243.38 (1980)

\* Provisional.

\*\* Represents achievements for six months.

It would be seen from the above table that the total quantum of agricultural credit provided by the institutional agencies has been increasing.

(c) and (d). No specific assessment of the farmers' annual requirements of loans has been made by the Government of India. The annual loan requirements of the farmers would be dependent upon many factors including the area of the land cultivated, type of land, nature of crop, weather conditions etc. The institutional agencies provide production loans to farmers on the basis of a scale of finance fixed by the concerned State Governments/Agencies for each crop, taking into account the various inputs and the extent of land cultivated. In-

vestment loans of improvement of land including irrigation facilities and acquisition of capital assets like machinery, livestock etc. are provided by these agencies on the basis of specific factors including the need and viability of the scheme.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Sir, the Minister has not answered part (c) of my question namely whether any assessment has been made about the farmer's annual requirements of loan and the amount that they receive.

Further I want to know whether Government has any proposal to assess the Statewise requirements or regionwise requirements of the farmers' loan facilities, in view of the fact that a modern agriculturist has taken a scientific approach to farming unlike the old

facilities that have already been provided.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Sir, the credit supply to agriculture has been increasing at a very fast rate. We always assess the requirements of each State for short-term, long-term and medium-term loans as these advances are made through the cooperatives and these have increased in number during the past two years. Commercial Banks also supply credit for agriculture. There are certain methods by which we are trying to assess the real position. Along with the other information that we are collecting, agricultural census is also being undertaken in the country after a lapse of ten years. All these things will be kept in view and we shall know as to what are the needs of agriculture.

**SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question. Firstly, is there any proposal before the Government to make a definite assessment in view of the scientific and new implements to be applied to agriculture; secondly, in view of the fact that land has lost fertility due to heavy irrigation and other weather changes have Government taken these conditions in view while assessing the total requirements of credit facilities to be provided to the farmers?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I have already stated that the credit available for agriculture has increased very fast from Rs. 1,034 crores in the year 1973-74 to Rs. 2,621 crores in the year 1979-80. It will go upto Rs. 5,415 crores by 1984-85.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that for certain reasons we cannot evaluate the system of even providing credit facilities to the farmers. There are two important issues. Firstly, the credit facilities initiated through the commercial and other banks have not been simplified and a cumbersome procedure has been laid down. Secondly, in the absence of the evaluation of the categories of farmers including marginal and landless farmers, the money is not percolating down to them at the right time

and reason. Will the hon. Minister make a scientific assessment or evaluation and simplify the procedures to judge whether all the categories of farmers get credit? What machinery is the Government going to institute? Sir, I know you will like this question.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Sir, the question of simplifying the procedure has been taken up with the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** What do you mean by from time to time?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Sir, all these banks, namely, commercial and cooperative banks come under the Reserve Bank of India. We always point out the hardships and difficulties felt by the farmers and the Reserve Bank of India has indeed try to make the procedure as simple as it could be, but if there are any specific instances or any suggestions given by the hon. Member as to what should be the simpler system, he can send the same to me and we shall send it to the Ministry of Finance.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** इस हाउस में इन दो सालों में कम से कम छः सात बार किसानों को ऋण देने और उसकी प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है। इस विषय पर कई बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है और आज माननीय कृषि मंत्री भी बात कर रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि किसान जब कभी ऋण के लिए एप्लाइ करता है तो उस को समयानुसार ऋण नहीं मिलता है, या जब उसकी जरूरत पूरी हो जाती है, तो उस को बैंक से ऋण देने की बात होती है। ऋण देने के भी अलग अलग बैंकों में अलग अलग नियम और व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसानों को ऋण देने के बारे में सभी बैंकों को एक ही किस्म का निर्देश है या अलग अलग निर्देश हैं। कृषि बैंक, भूमि बंधक बैंक और अन्य बैंकों की ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया और प्रणाली अलग अलग है या एक ही प्रकार की है? यदि अलग अलग

है तो क्या आप उस को एक प्रकार का बनाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था आप कब तक कर देंगे और जब तक आप ने ऋणकों को ऋण देने की जो सुविधाएं बतायी हैं उस के अनुसार कितना आप ने दिया है ?

**श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** ऋण देने के लिए अलग अलग एजेंसियां अपने-अपने कायदे कानून स्थानीय तौर पर बना सकती हैं, लेकिन जो प्रो.वर्ग-जाल गाइड लाइन्स रिजर्व बैंक ने रखी हैं उस के बाहर नहीं जा सकतीं। 95 हजार से ऊपर तो कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज हैं प्राइमरी लेवल पर। 300 से ऊपर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सेंट्रल बैंक्स हैं कोआपरेटिव के। देश में 27 स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक हैं। यह तो कोआपरेटिव संस्कार है। कोआपरेटिव स्टेट सबमैकट है। कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट सब स्टेट्स के हाथ में हैं। तो वह अपने-अपने यहाँ अलग-अलग तरीके अपना सकते हैं। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक की नीति से बाहर वह नहीं जा सकते। प्रो.वर्ग के लिए हर एक स्टेट के अंदर वह अपने-अपने कायदे बना सकते हैं अपने कोआपरेटिव बैंक के लिए। इसी तरह कमर्शियल बैंक अलग-अलग हैं। 25 हजार से ऊपर कमर्शियल बैंक की क्वालिफिकेशन है। जो एग्रीकल्चर के लिए ऋण देती हैं। तो उन के लिए एक नीति तो ऊपर से रिजर्व बैंक लागू करता है लेकिन हर एक बैंक अपनी-अपनी जगह के ऊपर प्रो.सिजर क्या इस्तेमाल करता है क्या सुविधाएं किसानों को देता है, यह वह तय करता है। बहुत से बैंक तो जगह-जगह मेलें लगा कर सारे लोगों को बुला कर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर्स के साथ मिल कर सब एजेंसियों से बात कर के सब मामला तय कर देते हैं। यह भी एक तरीका चल रहा है। कोआपरेटिव बैंक के लिए अलग कायदे कानून हैं, कामर्शियल बैंक के अलग-अलग कायदे कानून हैं। सारी चीजों का ध्यान मेरे पास नहीं है और न मैं विटिल में बता सकता हूँ।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि ये सारी जो रीतियां और नियम हैं इन से किसानों को असुविधा होती है, तो क्या इन को एक आप कर सकते हैं और कोई ऐसी प्रणाली बना सकते हैं जिस में सारे देश के अंदर ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में एक नियम हो और किसान को कोई परेशानी न हो ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** आप का यह सुझाव है, इसे मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास रिजर्व बैंक के कंसिडरेशन के लिए भेज दूंगा।

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** Sir, the farmers in this country, especially the farmers from the South, who have been growing paddy, do not at all get proper incentive price or adequate price for their produce. They do not get reasonable procurement price or levy price for their paddy. What they get is not at all remunerative for them, for growing paddy. The Government of India is giving to them Rs. 115 for the first quantity of paddy. For the second quantity they give something less; for the lower quality, it is still less which they are giving. Therefore, there is a persistent demand from them that the procurement price of paddy and also the levy price of paddy should be raised, so as to safeguard the interests of these farmers.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is not about 'remunerative price' but about 'credit to farmers'. This has nothing to do with remunerative price.

**SHRI M. MAYATHEVAR:** Sir, I come to the credit aspect also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are coming in a very devious way!

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** The farmers are all permanently in debt. You know it, Sir. All the Members of the House know about the difficulties faced by the farmers....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The entire back-bone of the farmers is broken now. We should all be very serious about it. Therefore, I want to know this: May I know whether the Government is prepared to raise the remunerative price and also the procurement price of paddy which is given to the farmers? Sir, I was just coming back from Madras and I saw this is Hindu (Interruptions) We are Indians; we are living in India. I saw the following heading in the Hindu paper this

Re: Q. Nos. 420, 421 and 422

Q. No. 420—Shrimati Sanyogita Rane

. Absent

Q. No. 421—Shri A. K. Roy

. Absent

Q. No. 422—Shri Trilok Chand

. Absent

It is a hat-trick.

#### Import of Wheat

+

x423. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much wheat Government propose to import, from foreign countries during the current financial year and how much wheat has been imported from U.S.A. till 31st October, 1981 and what is the price paid per quintal of wheat for Bombay;

(b) whether Government propose to import more wheat; if so, what is the target and the estimated price to be paid per quintal; and

(c) is it a fact that the price of wheat has nearly gone up by 25 per cent in the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). During the current financial year Government has contracted

morning "Defiant States; RBI asked to charge higher interest." Certain States are giving help in the form of cess price to the farmers. Three States—Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh—have shown sympathy towards farmers by way of giving cess prices for their produce. I would like to know whether the Government would ask the Reserve Bank of India to withdraw its instructions given to the various States in regard to the increase in the interest rate.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked you to put a question. But you have given a speech. Next question.

for import of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. and 7.50 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia. The estimated C & F value of imported wheat per tonne works out to US \$ 213.47 in case of US wheat and US \$ 212.11 in case of wheat from Australia. The average landed cost, inclusive of ocean freight, insurance and incidental expenses of unloading of imported wheat from U.S.A. and Australia is estimated at Rs. 203.65 and Rs. 202.40 per quintal respectively (taking 1 US dollar-Rs. 9.22). A quantity of 1.1 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. has been discharged upto 31st October, 1981. Regarding further imports, the Government have kept the matter open depending on need and circumstances.

(c) No, Sir. The index of wholesale prices of wheat in the country as on 28-11-81 was higher only by 2.1 per cent in comparison with the corresponding index last year.

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्र,

जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है :

"Regarding further imports, the Government have kept the matter open depending on need and circumstances."

23 लाख टन का सीधा किया है जिसमें से सिर्फ 1 लाख टन गेहूं अभी तक आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी 22 लाख टन गेहूं कब तक आया लेंगे ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** यह तो जिस गेहूं के लिए कंट्रैक्ट हो चुका है उसकी फीगर्स हमने दे दी हैं। वह गेहूं आना शुरू हो गया है। सितम्बर से आना शुरू हुआ है और मार्च तक आएगा। कोई जहाज थोड़ा बहुत लेट भी हो सकता है।

**श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :** सरकार ने दो सौ करोड़ का गेहूं खरोदा है। एक सवाल के जवाब में यह पहले कहा जा चुका है। कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स हैं, कुछ अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है कि यह गेहूं अब-स्टैंडर्ड क्वालिटी का है जिस को ज्यादा दिन तक स्टोर नहीं किया जा सकता है जब कि यह गहू बफर-स्टॉक मेंटेन करने के लिए खरोदा गया था। यदि यह प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स सही हैं तो क्या सरकार ने इस सीदे को निरस्त करने के लिए सोचा है ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** जो सीदा हो चुका उस को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार बिल्कुल नहीं सोच रही है।

**श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :** क्या आप सड़ा हुआ गेहूं लेंगे ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि सड़ा हुआ गेहूं आ रहा है। जो गेहूं आता है वह देखकर लिया जाता है। हमारी अपनी एजेन्सिज उस की निगहदास्त करती हैं। अगर कहीं से कोई शिकायत है तो हम उस की जांच कराने के लिए तैयार हैं—आन्वरेबल मेम्बर इस मामले में अपनी इन्फार्मेशन हमारे पास भेज दें।

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** The Hon. Minister in his reply has indicated the estimated C&F value of imported wheat in US dollars. He has again

further indicated the average landed cost, inclusive of ocean freight, insurance and incidental expenses of unloading of this wheat in rupees. It is a bit confusing. It should have been answered either in US dollars or in rupees.

Further, I would like to know whether the imported wheat is tested in the food laboratories to find out whether it is fit for human consumption. Is there any convention that the wheat or any foodgrain which is imported should be tested at the landing port itself to find out whether it is fit for human consumption?

What is the gap between the production of wheat and the likely demand in our country, which would necessitate the creation of a bufferstock? If there is a gap, are we importing the required quantity of wheat to stabilise the market and to curb the black-marketers and hoarders in our country?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** The wheat is loaded under proper supervision, and when it arrives in our country, is unloaded and taken to godowns, even then there is a proper supervision. The landed cost that I have indicated includes the ocean freight, insurance incidental expenses of unloading. However, the charges within the country, upto the godowns in the interior are not included. This is the landed cost. It is not possible to say, what the gap between our production and demand in our country would be next time, but we hope that with this import, we have been able to stabilise the prices. The prices have not risen; the black-marketers have not been able to exploit the market. We have also been able to replenish our stocks which had depleted very badly after the drought year and this has served several purposes for the benefit of consumers.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** I wanted to know categorically, whether there is any convention in our country to check the foodgrains to find if these are fit for human consumption.



MR. SPEAKER: He has said that without checking it is not taken.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is properly checked. We cannot afford to import anything which is not fit for human consumption.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का आंकड़ा हमेशा बतलाता है कि पैदावार बढ़ रही है और इस साल 130 मिलियन टन बढ़ी है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार के मंत्री बड़े फसल के साथ विदेशों से 25 मिलियन टन गल्ला मंगा चुके हैं और अभी भी आस्था खुला हुआ है कि भविष्य में कितना गल्ला मंगाया है। इन दोनों में कौन सा आंकड़ा सही है—सरकार जो आंकड़ा देता है कि पैदावार द्रुतगति से बढ़ रही है या इन्होंने जो गल्ला मंगाया है, यह सही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पैदावार दोनों तरफ बढ़ रही है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: यह प्रश्न है और दूसरा मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप गेहूँ आयात कर रहे हैं, तो चावल भी निर्यात कर रहे हैं, चूंकि पैदावार सभी क्षेत्रों में बढ़ रही है? भारत के किसान को ए० पी० सी० कहता है कि 142 रु० प्रति बिन्टल दगे और आप बाहर से 205 रु० प्रति बिन्टल मंगा रहे हैं, यह कौन से दिमाग को उपज है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्यों नहीं अपने किसानों को तरजीह देते हैं।... आप अपने किसान को प्रोत्साहन क्यों नहीं देते हैं। आप विदेशों मुद्रा खर्च करने में क्यों फँस गए हैं? मैं जानना चाहूँगा—ये दोनों एक दूसरे के विरोधाभास हैं, इस का जबाब दें?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: जनाब यह इस लिए मंगाना पड़ा कि हमारी गेहूँ की स्टॉक-पोजीशन काफी नीचे चली गई थी। मैं बार-बार बतला चुका हूँ—अगर यह गेहूँ न मंगाया जाता तो हमें खतरा था कि गेहूँ की कीमतें खुले बाजार में बहुत ऊँची चली जातीं, इस से सरकार कीमतें कन्ट्रोल करने में कामयाब रही है। 7-8 मिलियन टन के करीब गेहूँ पीछे आता रहा है जिस का पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए इस्तेमाल होता रहा है। अगर इतना गेहूँ हमारे पास इकट्ठा हो जाय, देश के अन्दर, तो वितरण प्रणाली ठीक से चल सकती है, हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। लेकिन हम किसानों को मजबूर नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि जितना पैदा करे, वह सारे-का-सारा सरकारी भंडार में आ जाय, लेकिन साथ ही हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक से चलता रहे ताकि रोजनेबिल कीमत पर उपभोक्ताओं को गेहूँ और चावल मिलता रहे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: आप किसान को कितना दे रहे हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: आप ने जितना बतलाया है उतना ही दे रहे हैं।

130 रुपये दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आगे के लिए अभी कीमत तय नहीं की है, जब तय करेंगे तो जो कुछ आप ने कहा है उन बातों का ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि भारत के किसान को 130 रुपये दे रहे हैं, जब कि बाहर से 205 रुपये पर मंगा रहे हैं—ऐसा क्यों?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—यदि यह तर्क मान लिया जाय—बावजूद इस के लिए कि 130 मिलियन टन अनाज इस साल पैदा हुआ और जितनी हमारी जहूरत थी उसके मुताबिक हम समझते थे कि हम खाद्य पदार्थों में आत्म-निर्भर हो गए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप को 24 लाख टन गेहूँ अमरीका या आस्ट्रेलिया से मंगाना पड़ा है और आप ने अभी यह भी कहा है कि अभी रास्ता खुला हुआ है, हम नहीं कह सकते कि प्रागे नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। आप इस समय भारतीय किसान को 130 रुपये फी क्विंटल दे रहे हैं, लेकिन विदेशी गेहूँ 205 रुपये लैंडिंग-कास्ट पर मंगा रहे हैं—इस से किसानों का मन टूटता है, हौसला टूटता है, यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है, व्याप्तगत बात नहीं है। चूंकि सरकार ने फर्टिलाइजर, पानी और बिजली की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा कर दी है कि उसके मुताबिक किसान को सही दाम नहीं मिला, इसलिए किसान ने प्रोक्वोरमेंट स्कैम में सरकार को सहयोग नहीं दिया। अगर किसान को सरकार से ऊंची कीमत मिलती तो सरकार को बाहर से फार्म-एक्विवेन्ज खर्च कर के मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़ती। अब इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए—फर्टिलाइजर, बिजली और पानी की कीमतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए—किसान को दी जाने वाली कीमतों को फिर से रिवाइज करें, जिस तरह से इंडस्ट्रीज में तमाम इनपुट्स को ध्यान में रख कर कीमतें तय होती हैं, उसी तरह से किसान के इनपुट्स को ध्यान में रख कर सरकारी कीमत तय करें।

दूसरे—क्या सरकार इस बात में अपनी असफलता को स्वीकार करेगी कि प्रोक्वोरमेंट ठीक से नहीं कर पाई है

और प्रागे से उनको अच्छी कीमत दे ताकि प्रोक्वोरमेंट पूरा हो सके और बाहर से गेहूँ न मंगाना पड़े? क्या सरकार इन सुझावों पर विचार करेगी?

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : इन सब बातों पर सरकार हमेशा विचार करती रही है। गेहूँ की जो कीमत बाहर से आने के बाद बतलाई है उसे में ज्यादातर समुद्र के जरिए दूर से लाने का किराया भी शामिल है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : बाहर से जो गेहूँ आप मंगाने हैं उस के लिए किराया दे कर आप को 205 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल देना पड़ता है। इतने में आप यहां से क्यों नहीं गेहूँ खरीदते? यहां 160 रुपये ही देते हैं।

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : गेहूँ की कीमत जो अमेरिका और आस्ट्रेलिया में दे रहे हैं, ऐसी ही कीमत हम हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों को दे रहे हैं। इस में मेरी निगाह में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है।  
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का फंसला करवा दूँ, दोनों का?

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी बार फर्टिलाइजर्स की कीमत बढ़ाई है, उतनी बार किसानों के गेहूँ के और चावल के भी दाम बढ़ाए हैं!

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं बढ़ाए हैं।

(व्यवधान)

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : पिछले सालों में और 1976 के बाद हम ने कोई गेहूँ नहीं मंगाया था और इसलिए हम अब यह

कह सकते हैं कि अनाज के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान करोब-करोब आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है।

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** आप मंगा रहे हैं बाहर से। यहाँ पर 160 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल मांगे गए थे और वे आप ने नहीं दिए और 205 रुपये क्वींटल पर आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

**राज वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** हम ने चावल बहुत ज्यादा बाहर भेजा है। चावल एक्सपोर्ट किया है और थोड़ा सा गेहूँ सिर्फ इस साल मंगाया है लेकिन सारा अनाज देखा जाय कि कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया है और कितना इन पिछले चार-पाँच सालों में मंगाया है, तो उस को देखते हुए यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हमें ज्यादा अनाज बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री चरण सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि क्या उन को यह मालूम है या नहीं कि जिस साल भी प्रोक्वोरमेंट की प्राइस कम रखी गई, उसके अगले साल व्हीट एक्सेज कम हो गई। अगर आप 15-20 सालों के आंकड़े देखें, तो उस से यह साबित होता है कि सब माकूल प्राइस किसान को दो गई, तो किसान ने गल्ला दिया और अगले साल उससे ज्यादा बोया और उसके अगले साल उस से भी ज्यादा बोया लेकिन जब प्राइस कम कर दी, तो अगले साल उत्पादन गिरा और उसके बाद भी गिरा। तो क्या मंत्री जी को यह

मालूम है या नहीं कि जब वे अपने किसानों को इन्सर्टिव नहीं देंगे और इस के बजाय दूसरे किसानों को सब्सिडीज करते हैं, तो यह जो एक नीति है, उसी का यह नतीजा है जो सामने आया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या वे यह मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि जहाँ अपोजीशन ने 170 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल की मांग की थी, तो 170 रुपये आप ने नहीं दिए और 205 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल दे कर आज बाहर से गेहूँ मंगा रहे हैं। अगर आप उनको 170 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल दे देते, तो जो आप के स्टॉक में कमी है, उस को यहाँ के किसान पूरा कर देते।

**राज वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** स्पीकर साहब, जो चौधरी ने नीति हमें सिखाई है, उसी नीति पर हम चल रहे हैं। इसीलिए गन्ने की पैदावार हम बढ़ाने में कामयाब हुए हैं और जो नीति चौधरी साहब हमें समझा रहे हैं, उस पर वे नहीं चले, इस वास्ते गन्ने को आग लगानी पड़ी थी किसानों को।

(व्यवधान)

गन्ने का मामला तो हम ने संभाल लिया है और दूसरे मामले को भी संभाल लेंगे।

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** गेहूँ के मामले में इन्सर्टिव देने की यहाँ बात है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** गन्ना अलग है गल्ला अलग है।

(व्यवधान)

**राज वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** फटिलाइजर्स के ऊपर आज भी सरकार 450 करोड़ रुपये के करोब साल में सब्सिडी खर्च कर रही है और हम चौधरी साहब की इस बात से इतिफाक नहीं कर सकते

कि किसान को जितने ऊँचे षम लिए जाएंगे तो उस से हमारा प्रोक्थोरमेंट बढ़ जाएगा। इस में बहुत सी चीजें देखनी पड़ती हैं। अगर 170 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल प्रोक्थोरमेंट की प्राइस सरकार रख दे और यह मिनीमम हो, तो बाकी चीजों की कीमतें उसी हिसाब से ऊपर हो जाएंगी और सिर्फ गेहूँ की नहीं बल्कि हर चीज की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी और एकदम इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा और इस से देश के अन्दर बहुत से खतरे पैदा हो जाएंगे। इस लिए सिर्फ किसान को पैदावार को देख कर नहीं चलते हैं बल्कि और चीजों को भी देखना होता है। अगर सरकार 170 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल खरीदना भी चाहेगी तो फिर भी चाँधरी साहब किसानों को समझा देंगे कि अब भी मत बेचो और व्यापारियों को 172 रुपये से लेकर बेच दो। व्यापारी 2 रुपये ज्यादा दे कर खरीद लेगा और अपोजीशन फिर भी यहाँ कहेगा कि कीमत काफी नहीं है। इस लिए हमें तो सब चीजों का वलेंस रखना पड़ता है।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Agro Service Centres

\*415, SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agro Service Centres have been categorised as small scale industries;

(b) if so, whether the said centres are receiving subsidy on loan from various financial institutions in equal terms with other SSI units; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Agro Service Centres are mainly engaged in custom hiring of agriculture machinery and trading in agricultural inputs. These activities are not recognised as industrial activities. Accordingly, these centres are not entitled to receive the financial benefits available to small scale industries.

### Decling Production of groundnut in Saurashtra

\*417. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production of groundnut in Saurashtra has been falling for the last ten years;

(b) has any intensive study been effected to examine this per hectare decline in production; and

(c) if not, what Government plan to do to look into this problem?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b). Groundnut is grown largely as a rainfed crop in Saurashtra and the production and yield over the years have been fluctuating depending upon the weather conditions. The production in 1980-81 was 15.1 lakh tonnes as compared to 13.2 lakh tonnes in 1971-72.

(c) Government is seized of the problem concerning yield and production of groundnut. Steps are being taken to increase the production and yield of groundnut in various States including Gujarat, through various Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of oilseed development. A special project of groundnut development in Saurashtra has been taken up since last year.

**World Food programme assistance**

\*420. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar of the World Food Programme held in New Delhi in the first week of December this year discussed innovative ideas on the use of food aid and of World Food Programme assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of food aid to be provided by the World Food Programme to India for development projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Food Programme Seminar was entirely an internal Regional Seminar and Workshop of the World Food Programme. It brought together 41 WFP officials serving in Asia and the Pacific Region as well as from its Headquarters at Rome.

(c) According to information received, the amount of food aid to be provided by the W.F.P. for development projects to India was not discussed at the Seminar.

**Threat of Water Famine in Dhanbad District and Chhotanagpur**

\*421. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the threat of catastrophic water famine in the coming month in Dhanbad district and the Chhotanagpur hilly area of Bihar due to severe drought this year; if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scarcity of water would be most

severe in the remote jungle areas affecting the tribal people and all the living beings of the jungle;

(c) whether immediate blocking of water by constructing temporary dams over all the streams and canals before they become dry, is needed to save life there;

(d) whether it is a fact that nothing has been started yet; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):  
(a) to (e). Information has been called for from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

**दिल्ली की यमुनापार कालोनियों को गंगा जल की सप्लाई**

\*422. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या दिल्ली की यमुनापार कालोनियों को पेय जल की सप्लाई करने के लिए गंगा का पानी लाने हेतु कोई पानी की लाइन बिछाई जा रही है ; है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कब काम शुरू हुआ था, यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के लोगों की पानी की सप्लाई कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि इस में विलम्ब होने की सम्भावना है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और  
 खाद्यान्न मंत्री (श्री जीवन् नारायण सिंह) :  
 (क) से (घ). 30.70 करोड़ रुपये की  
 लागत से शाहदरा में स्थापित किए जा  
 रहे जल शोधन संयंत्र में कच्चा पानी  
 मंगल नहर से आयेगा। दिल्ली जल  
 सप्लाई तथा मल व्यवस्थापन की ओर  
 से उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम द्वारा कच्चे  
 पानी लाने के लिए एक कन्ड्यूट लाइन  
 बिछाई जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में  
 आवश्यक मजूरी उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम  
 को 1975 में दी गई थी। कन्ड्यूट  
 निर्माण का 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्य  
 पूरा कर लिया गया है।

शाहदरा का जल शोधन संयंत्र  
 मुळात: शाहदरा तथा दक्षिण दिल्ली के  
 निवासियों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति  
 के लिए है। जल शोधन एकाई के निर्माण  
 तथा वितरण पद्धति की लाइन बिछाने  
 का कार्य प्रगति पर है। संयंत्र को चालू  
 होने की निर्धारित तिथि 1983 है।  
 तथापि इस संयंत्र के प्रथम चरणों को  
 चालू करने की तिथि को एडवांस करने  
 के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

#### Report of Agricultural prices commis- sion

\*424. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will  
 Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased  
 to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Com-  
 mission had submitted its report to the  
 Government in respect of wheat and  
 paddy for the year 1982-83 marketing  
 season;

(b) if so, the details of its recom-  
 mendations; and

(c) the Government's view on the  
 same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
 AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
 AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUP-  
 PLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):  
 (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices  
 Commission has submitted Report on  
 the Price Policy for Wheat for 1981-82  
 crop to be marketed in 1982-83 season.  
 The main recommendations made in  
 the Report are as under:—

(i) the procurement price for  
 wheat for the 1981-82 crop be  
 fixed at Rs. 142 per quintal;

(ii) instead of concentrating on a  
 few varieties, research and de-  
 velopment emphasis should  
 shift to varietal diversification  
 suited to the environmental  
 conditions of different regions,  
 and high priority be accorded  
 to the seed multiplication of  
 such high yielding varieties  
 which are resistant to the new  
 races of rust, and to Karnal  
 "bunt; and

(iii) the administered prices of such  
 vital inputs as fertilizers,  
 diesel and pesticides be kept  
 under control, particularly  
 when the cornerstone of eco-  
 nomic policy is to contain in-  
 flation.

The Report has been sent to the  
 Chief Ministers of important wheat  
 producing and consuming States  
 for their views. The decision on the level  
 of procurement prices will be taken by  
 the Government after ascertaining the  
 views of the States and in consultation  
 with the concerned economic Minis-  
 tries.

The Agricultural Prices Commission  
 has not submitted its Report on Price  
 Policy for paddy for 1982-83 market-  
 ing season because it is as yet too  
 early.

**Ratio of Increase of Population  
Vis-a-Vis Foodgrain Production**

\*425. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the ratio of increase in population and foodgrain production in the country during the last three years; and

(b) whether the ratio of increase in the two fields has been assessed higher in our country as compared to South-East Asia countries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b). The ratio of annual percentage increase in foodgrain production to annual average percentage increase in population in the country during each of the last 3 years is as under:—

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.94	—7.51	8.21

Comparable information for the last 3 years is not available in respect of South-East Asia countries.

**Sharp Decline in Production of Khadi  
and Consequent decline in  
Employment**

\*426. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the reasons for sharp decline in production of Khadi and consequent decline in employment of persons in the last three years as against the target set for those years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

There has been continuous increase in the production of khadi both in terms of meterage and value during the last three years. The employment has also gone up side by side, as would be indicated from the following figures:

Year	Production		Employment (Lakh persons)
	Quantity (Million Sq. Meters)	Value (Rupees in Crores)	
1978-79	71.50	76.54	10.34
1979-80	82.27	92.03	11.20
1980-81	91.00 (Provisional)	106.85 (Provisional)	12.06 (Provisional)

The levels of production and employment reached by the Commission are, however, less than the targets proposed by them. This is due to the reason that the Commission expected to raise institutional finance in addition to

Government allocations and had consequently proposed these targets on the basis of higher outlays. They could not, however, raise sufficient institutional finance required for achieving these higher targets. The targets

proposed by the Commission outlays suggested for achieving the targets and      the actual allocations made by the Government are also given below:—

Year	Targets proposed by the Commission			Outlays suggested for achieving the targets (Rs. crores)	Actual allocations made by the Government (Rs. crores)
	Production		Employment (Lakh persons)		
	Quantity (Million Sq. Metres)	Value (Rs. crores)			
1978-79 . . . . .	85.00	82.00	11.28	57.60	38.00
1979-80 . . . . .	95.05	95.25	12.05	51.47	45.50
1980-81 . . . . .	90.91	111.00	11.86	45.00	39.00

The achievements of the Commission are considered to be satisfactory and commensurate with the financial allocations made.

**दिल्ली में टैक्सी स्टैंड**

\* 427. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में कितने टैक्सी स्टैंड हैं और उन्हें अपनी टैक्सियां खड़ी करने के लिए कितनी जगह दी गई है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका इन टैक्सी स्टैंडों से कोई किराया वसूल करती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनसे कितना वार्षिक राजस्व प्राप्त होता है?

संबंधी कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :  
 (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली में 496 टैक्सी स्टैंड हैं। प्रत्येक स्टैंड पर खड़ी की जाने वाली अनुमेष्य टैक्सियों की संख्या निम्न भिन्न भिन्न है और जनता की आवश्यकता/पाकिंग के स्थान की उपलब्ध के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि उनके अपने अपने सीमा क्षेत्रों के टैक्सी स्टैंडों पर टेलीफोन बूथों के लिए ही तहबाजारी फीस-वसूल की जा रही है।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा क्रमशः 56,000 रुपये और 80,109 रुपये का वार्षिक राजस्व प्राप्त किया गया।

**Production in Khadi and Village Industries**

\*428. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of Khadi and Village Industries is quiet satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details regarding production, (State-wise) during last three years; and

(c) the average daily wage paid to the Khadi and Village Industries workers separately?



THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUP-  
PLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement giving details of pro-  
duction of Khadi and Village Indus-  
tries during the years 1977-78, 1978-79  
and 1979-80 are given in the Annexure.  
Final figures in regard to production

achieved during the year 1980-81 are  
being compiled.

(c) It is not possible to furnish sepa-  
rately an all India average for wages/  
earnings in respect of all the industries  
included in the programme of Khadi  
and Village Industries Commission.  
Broadly speaking, the per capita earn-  
ings in this sector are about Rs. 4 to  
5 per day for eight hours of labour.

## Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs,	PRODUCTION											
		(Rupees in lakhs)											
		Khadi Industries	Village Industries	Total	Khadi Industries	Village Industries	Total	Khadi Industries	Village Industries	Total			
		1977-78				1978-79				1979-80			
<i>I STATES</i>													
1	Andhra Pradesh	326.13	849.99	1176.12	402.52	1098.93	1501.45	543.90	1859.95	2403.85			
2	Assam	51.29	227.39	278.68	59.36	206.81	266.17	45.44	289.44	334.88			
3	Bihar	433.42	1197.15	1630.57	496.19	1380.07	1876.26	699.03	2057.22	2756.25			
4	Gujarat	378.09	721.63	1099.72	549.89	1311.82	1861.71	679.39	2250.88	2930.27			
5	Haryana	133.78	874.68	1008.46	168.85	1064.12	1232.97	168.46	1382.44	1550.90			
6	Himachal Pradesh	39.82	221.28	261.10	45.51	242.55	288.06	59.85	401.48	461.33			
7	Jammu & Kashmir	100.92	295.87	396.79	118.32	328.22	446.54	108.38	379.31	487.69			
8	Karnataka	366.50	1643.51	2010.01	379.03	1756.14	2135.17	444.39	2129.87	2574.26			
9	Kerala	149.15	861.51	1010.66	129.16	1221.20	1350.36	177.52	1612.90	1790.42			
10	Madhya Pradesh	85.20	480.94	566.14	95.81	284.61	380.42	135.90	485.61	621.51			
11	Maharashtra	143.37	2391.61	2534.98	206.32	3399.56	3605.88	258.95	3998.61	4257.56			
12	Manipur	0.73	187.03	187.76	1.94	215.37	217.31	1.32	249.19	250.51			
13	Meghalaya		5.70	5.70		7.20	7.20		12.81	12.81			
14	Nagaland		2.12	2.12		4.54	4.54		2.76	2.76			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15 Orissa . . . . .		43.11	340.60	383.71	46.16	303.04	349.20	67.24	547.39	614.63
16 Punjab . . . . .		334.61	834.43	1169.04	447.72	1068.04	1515.76	501.18	1320.11	1821.29
17 Rajasthan . . . . .		863.25	964.00	1827.25	1096.33	1161.40	2257.73	1384.64	1574.46	2959.10
18 Sikkim . . . . .		2.07	..	2.07	2.03	0.24	2.27	0.49	0.14	0.63
19 Tamil Nadu . . . . .		1345.24	3017.21	4362.45	1216.40	4237.13	5453.53	1327.73	6830.16	7657.89
20 Tripura . . . . .		1.15	51.69	52.84	10.71	71.84	82.55	13.56	122.82	136.38
21 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		1325.66	3607.90	4933.58	1693.06	4305.87	5998.93	1972.54	6935.19	8907.73
22 West Bengal . . . . .		363.20	367.63	730.83	449.75	441.78	891.53	579.29	624.54	1203.83
<b>TOTAL I</b> . . . . .		<b>6486.71</b>	<b>19143.87</b>	<b>25630.58</b>	<b>7615.06</b>	<b>24110.48</b>	<b>31725.54</b>	<b>9169.20</b>	<b>34567.28</b>	<b>43736.4</b>

## P R O D U C T I O N Rupees in Lakhs

Sl.No. States/Uts.	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Khadi	Village Industries	Total	Khadi	Village Industries	Total	Khadi	Village Industries	Total

## II. UNION TERRITORIES

1	Arunachal Pradesh	1.80	..	1.80	0.14	0.14	..	..	..
2	Chandigarh	0.42	35.99	36.41	..	69.62	..	104.98	104.98
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	0.09	0.09	0.05	2.56	0.12	3.26	3.38
4	Delhi	..	21.99	21.99	36.94	38.96	33.37	47.64	81.01
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	3.70	3.70	0.03	12.90	..	14.61	14.61
6	Pondicherry	..	16.48	16.48	1.69	12.07	..	12.25	12.25
Total II		2.22	78.25	80.47	38.71	136.25	33.49	182.74	216.23

## III. MISCELLANEOUS

1	Departmental	..	31.30	31.30	50.60	50.60	..	48.43	48.43
2	Other Schemes	..	0.39	0.39	..	..	..	..	..
Total III		..	31.69	31.69	50.60	50.60	..	48.43	48.43

## TOTAL I + II + III

6488.93	19253.81	25742.74	7653.77	24297.33	31951.10	9202.69	34798.45	44001.14
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..Abolition of lease system in Delhi.

429. SHRI BHUKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already abolished the lease system of land in some parts of Delhi;

(b) whether due to persistent demand from the public, Government propose to abolish the system completely; and

(c) if so, when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, Government has been considering a limited proposal whether the leasehold system as it is at present may be abolished or changed in respect of residential properties in Delhi.

(c) A decision on the above is expected to be taken in the near future.

Effect of increased operational activities of mechanised boats on Traditional Fishermen ..

\*431. SHRI DAULATSINHJI SADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the increased operational activities of mechanised boats and trawlers near the coastline, the condition of traditional fishermen had been adversely affected in terms of fish catch and earnings; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to clearly demarcate the area for traditional boats, mechanised

boats and deep-sea vessels for the benefit of small fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The fishing operations of mechanised boats and large vessels near the coast are likely to have adverse effect on the fish catch and earnings of traditional fishermen. In order to safeguard the interests of the traditional fishermen, the Government commended to all the maritime States a model bill regarding marine fishing regulations and advised them to demarcate the areas of operation of traditional fishermen, mechanised boats and deep sea vessels. The Governments of Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa have already enacted suitable legislations in this respect. The Government do not permit operation of deep sea fishing vessels within the territorial waters extending upto 12 nautical miles from the coast.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फंडों का कोटा

432. श्री मोहम्मद अस्फ़ाक़ अहमद :

श्री हीरा लाल शार० परमार :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को मकान आवंटित किए गए हैं ; और क्या

उन्हें भविष्य में भी मकान आबंटित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रत्येक आवास योजना में रिलीज किए गए मकानों का 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आबंटन के लिए आरक्षित होता है।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि पिछले तीस वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न वर्गों के 1318 मकान आबंटित किए गए हैं। इन वर्गों को भावी आबंटन भी उनके लिए निर्धारित कोटे के अन्तर्गत किए जायेंगे।

### राज्यों में भूमि सुधार कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन

\*433. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या आजीवन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू भूमि सुधार कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन का पुनरीक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में इन कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन संतोषजनक नहीं पाया गया है; और

(ग) उन राज्यों में भूमि सुधार कानूनों का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित

करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

कृषि और आजीवन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (ग). भूमि सुधार कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन को उन सभी राज्यों में प्राथमिकता वाला कार्यक्रम समझा गया है जहाँ कृषि भूमि का सामुदायिक स्वामित्व भूमि काश्तकारी पद्धति की घोषित विशिष्टता नहीं है। भूमि में सम्पत्ति के अधिकारों से सम्बन्धित मामलों में कुछ विलम्ब होना स्वाभाविक है तथा सभी राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन की गति एक जैसी नहीं होगी क्योंकि प्रलग-प्रलग राज्यों में प्रचलित परिस्थितियों के अनुसार समस्याएं भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

चूंकि भूमि सुधार राज्य का विषय है अतः केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों से शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए आग्रह कर रही है।

### Food for Work Programme in U.P.

\*434. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes continuing and the number of people engaged during last two years in the Food for Work Programme in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there has been delay or disruption of work many times due to non-availability of wheat and rice; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Information regarding the number of schemes is not kept at Central level. Statement (1) indicated the physical achievements made in Uttar Pradesh under

the programme during these two years is laid on the table of the House. Statement (II) indicating the employment generated during these two years under the programme is also laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). Non-availability of foodgrains in some of the godowns of the Food Corporation of India at time due to movement difficulties etc., did cause some disruption in execution of works under the programme.

#### Statement—I

*The physical assets created under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during the last two years*

S. No.	Item	1979-80	1980-81*
1.	Area under soil conservation (Hect.) . . . . .	38,238	34,827
2.	Area covered under plantation (Hect.) . . . . .	361	1,204
3.	Road works		
	(a) Maintained/improved/repared (Kms.) . . . . .	46,212	1,18,037
	(b) New Roads constructed (Kms.) . . . . .	32,188	5,772
4.	Other works (Nos.) . . . . .	3,388	53,833

\*Relates upto December, 1980.

#### Statement II

*The employment generated under the programme during the last two years is as under*

Year	Employment generated (Lakh mandays)
1979-80 . . . . .	819.52
1980-81 (upto September '80) . . . . .	479.36

बिहार में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

\*435. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशाने वाला विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को नई सिंचाई योजनाएँ भेजी हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राज बोरेंद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने 1976 से 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान 23 बृहद और 22 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तुत

की हैं। इन स्कीमों का व्योरा दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

### विवरण

#### बिहार में सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तिथि	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	लाभ 1000 हैक्टयर
<b>क. बृहद स्कीम</b>				
1.	*बिलास जलाशय स्कीम	31-7-76	146.38	2.306
2.	अजगंइबेनाथ पम्प नहर स्कीम	22-12-78	1716.20	16.397
3.	सुवर्णरेखा बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजना	दिसम्बर, 1980	48090.09	241.873
4.	सिकतिया बराज	अक्तूबर, 1976	6603.0	40.59
5.	बाराठी पम्प नहर स्कीम	20-7-76	855.08	9.37
6.	लकोलाजन जलाशय स्कीम	5-8-77	1985.26	36.923
7.	कोनार जलाशय से सिंचाई	26-12-77	2976.00 (विद्युत भाग को जोड़ कर)	62.82
8.	अपर सकरी जलाशय स्कीम	10-4-78	5975.23	58.20
9.	कोइल कारो-सुवर्णरेखा अन्तः बेसिन सिंचाई परियोजना	5-4-80	10592	302.23
10.	बिहार में बागसागर जल के सपुपयोजन पर परियोजना रिपोर्ट	30-7-80	2263.00	दृष्टीकरण
11.	सोन नहर का आयु-निकीकरण	4-2-81	25244.00	443.00
12.	सुखमैनाषाट पम्प नहर स्कीम	22-4-81	1229.69	24.36

\*योजना आयोग द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदित की जा चुके ।



क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	लाभ 1000 हेक्टेयर
13.	पुनपुनघाटका सिंचाई स्कीम	30-4-81	2077.67	57.88
14.	बागमती परियोजना	19-8-81	18543	121.2
15.	कांची सिंचाई स्कीम का पुनरूपायन	अगस्त, 81	192.60	4.08
16.	उत्तरी कोइल जलाशय स्कीम	30-11-79	11377.00	109.42
17.	पुनासी जलाशय स्कीम	11-11-78	2609	24.29
18.	मासान जलाशय परियोजना	अक्टूबर, 80	3472	27.075
19.	औरंगा जलाशय स्कीम	9-12-81	11212	64.30
20.	बुरहई जलाशय स्कीम	4-9-78	2820.42	17.52
21.	जमानिया पम्प नहर स्कीम	22-12-78	2154.3	26.75
22.	दुर्गावती नहर प्रणाली का पुनरूपायन और आधुनिकीकरण	5-11-79	1246.00	17.57
23.	करमनासा नहर पुनरूपायन स्कीम	7-6-80	704	उपलब्ध नहीं
<b>ख. मध्यम स्कीम- -1</b>				
1.	मुराहिर जलाशय स्कीम *	1-1-76	189.70	2.10
2.	पंडारवा जलाशय स्कीम *	22-7-76	51.44	6.49
3.	बटेश्वरस्थान पी० सी० *चरण-II	22-2-77	297.10	6.59
4.	डकरानाला चरण-II*	26-2-77	475.95	4.02
5.	बदुआ अपर नाला जलाशय स्कीम *	9-3-77	90.54	0.831
6.	खुहिदा जलाशय स्कीम	9-6-77	134.60	3.846
7.	सिधवनी जलाशय स्कीम *	18-7-77	445.30	10.00

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	लाभ 1000 हेक्टेयर
8.	डोमीनिया नाला जलाशय स्कीम	22 10-77	195.545	2.486
9.	सोनुआ जलाशय स्कीम *	7-9-79	892.37	8.01
10.	तोरलो जलाशय स्कीम *	29-8-79	573.55	2.67
11.	भैरवा जलाशय स्कीम	12-6-80	303.00	4.01
12.	नन्दिनी जलाशय स्कीम *	सितम्बर, 1980	447.62	4.88
13.	तपकारा जलाशय स्कीम *	सितम्बर, 1980	203.71	2.70
14.	लटराटू जलाशय स्कीम *	सितम्बर, 1980	1098.18	10.20
15.	सुरंगी जलाशय स्कीम	सितम्बर, 80	214.85	1.53
16.	पंचखारो जलाशय स्कीम	20-12-80	407.00	2.75
17.	इज्जरी जलाशय स्कीम	26-2-81	640.23	7.81
18.	बासकी त्रिचाई जल सप्लाई स्कीम	अप्रैल, 81	1302.00	5.67
19.	कज्जारे जलाशय स्कीम *	6-6-81	866.26	6.34
20.	रामरेखा जलाशय स्कीम	6-6-81	686.00	4.16
21.	अपर शंख जलाशय स्कीम *	1-7-81	918.94	7.14
22.	भापत जलाशय स्कीम *	20-7-81	367.31	2.55

\* योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत

#### Levy sugar for Delhi

4664. SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 27,000 tonnes of levy sugar was purchased earlier at Rs. 800/- a quintal from Madras for Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sugar is still lying in Madras godown and a major portion of it is proposed to be sold in Madras itself;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the loss incurred on account of the sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation purchased 715.6 tonnes of non-levy sugar from co-operative sugar factories in Tamil Nadu through the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation in April, 1981 at an average cost of Rs. 847.12 per quintal (inclusive of Excise Duty) to build a buffer stock to meet the festival demand.

(c) and (d). This sugar was sold in Tamil Nadu itself in October, 1981 as there was no scarcity in Delhi during the festival season as was anticipated on the basis of past experience.

(e) About Rs. 26.35 lakhs.

**प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय की भूमि का आवंटन**

4665. श्री के.ए. सुब्रह्मण्यम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षण निदेशालय को दो एकड़ का एक प्लॉट आवंटित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय को आवंटित एक अन्य प्लॉट एक एकड़ से भी कम था ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूमि कम होने के कारण निर्माण कार्य रद्द कर दिया गया था ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) :- दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सांख्यिक भवन का निर्माण करने के लिए संघ राजा सिविल सेवा (प्रशिक्षण) निदेशालय को 2 एकड़ माप का भूमि का एक प्लॉट आवंटित किया था। इस निदेशालय के पुनः अनुरोध पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पहले आवंटित प्लॉट के बगल में ही 0.70 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि आवंटित की है। चूंकि यह निदेशालय सन्तुष्ट नहीं था अतः कुल 4 एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र (2.7 एकड़ के बजट में) आवंटित किया गया है तथा इन निदेशालय को प्लॉट का खर्चा 26 नवम्बर, 1981 को दिया गया। इस निदेशालय ने इस बात से इन्कार किया है कि निर्माण का कार्यक्रम समाप्त कर दिया गया है। निर्माण कार्य लोक निर्माण विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन को दे दिया गया है।

**Development of National Park in Trilokpuri**

4666. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Park is being developed in the name of Late Sanjay Gandhi in Trilokpuri area;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and time likely to be taken to complete the project; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the project?

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

(b) and (c): Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

**Central Grant for Slum Improvement to States**

4667. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to increase the Central grants for the slum improvement and rehabilitation of slum-dwellers in metropolitan cities such as Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) if so, how much financial assistance is likely to be given to the concerned States for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b): No, Sir. Slum Improvement is a subject in the state sector and funds are provided for environmental improvement of slums in the metropolitan cities and other towns in the state plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. The allocation of funds for this programme in respect of Delhi is made in the Union Territory Plan.

### बुद्ध बिहार कालोनी, दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

4668. श्री एल० एस० तुर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली में बुद्ध बिहार कालोनी में जिसे दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल ने अनधिकृत बस्ती घोषित कर दिया है; अनधिकृत निर्माणों को रोकने तथा निमित्त ढांचों को गिराने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) उा कालोनी में अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य में किसने पूरा सहयोग दिया तथा वहां पर किस को निकाश पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट की सप्लाई की गई तथा उचित दर दुकानें, डाकघर आदि खोले गए; और

(ग) उन अधिकारियों का व्योरा क्या है जिन्होंने वहां अनधिकृत निर्माण में योगदान दिया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसने अधियोग क्षेत्रों में रिहायशी प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि को गैर कानूनी बिक्री/खरीद के विरुद्ध गमाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से प्राथमिक चेतावनी जारी की है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि अनधिकृत निर्माण को दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किया जाता है और पुलिस की सहायता से समय-समय पर कार्यवाही की गई है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के आवास तथा सम्पत्ति विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि :—

(1) प्रशासन की नीति के अनुसार जहां तक सम्भव हो प्रत्येक 4000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक उचित दर की दुकान होनी चाहिए। तदनुसार विज्ञापन के माध्यम से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करके एक उचित दर की दुकान आबंटित की गई थी।

(2) जहां तक मकानों इत्यादि के निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट सप्लाई करने का संबंध है नीति के अनुसार अनुसूचित नक्शों के लिए पंजीकृत निर्माताओं को सीमेंट जारी किया जाता है। गांवों के लाल डोरा क्षेत्र में मकानों इत्यादि के निर्माण तथा ग्राम मरम्मत के लिए भी पूर्ण जांच करने के बाद सीमेंट जारी किया जाता है। तथापि, जिन मामलों में आवेदक की आवश्यकता को वास्तविक समझा जाता है उन में बिना किसी जांच के 5 बंदी सीमेंट जारी की जाती है। ये सुविधाएं लोगों को वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है।

डाकघर विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि बुद्ध बिहार कालोनी में कोई डाकघर भवन नहीं है। तथापि वहां एक अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर है जो 23-9-1981 को खोला गया था। यह अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्टमास्टर डाकघर को अपने मकान के एक भाग में चला रहा है जो कि 17-6-1981 के अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर को मंजूर करने के पूर्व ही बसा हुआ था।

(ग) सम्बन्धित विभागों ने इस बात से इनकार किया है कि उपर्युक्त

कालोनी में अनधिकृत निर्माण में अधिकांशकों द्वारा कोई भूमिका प्रदा की गई है।

#### Setting up of Safari Park in Orissa

4669. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments have proved that lions can be bred in Orissa;

(b) whether the Centre has taken interest to initiate its own scheme or assist the State Government to set up a Safari Park to grow lions in India; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the scheme drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) African Lions have breed successfully in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Captive breeding of Lions is already being done by some zoos in the country. The Central Government has a centrally sponsored scheme for providing financial assis-

tance for the development of selected zoos. Captive breeding programmes also qualify for assistance under this scheme.

#### Location of Bird sanctuaries

4670. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of birds sanctuaries in India;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have more bird sanctuaries in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) A list of bird reserves constituted as Sanctuaries/National Parks under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is attached.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act to constitute Sanctuaries and proposals in this regard are considered at the State level.

#### Statement

##### *List of Bird Reserves Constituted as sanctuaries in India*

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	State
1	Neelapattu Bird Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
2	Kolleru Pelicanary	Andhra Pradesh
3	Fulicat Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
4	Narcondam Sanctuary	Andaman & Nicobar Island
5	North Reef Island Sanctuary	Andaman & Nicobar Island
6	Topchanchhi Wildlife Sanctuary	Bihar
7	Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat
8	Sambhar Lake Bird Sanctuary	Harayana

1	2	3
9	Shankarachari Wildlife Sanctuary . . . . .	Jammu & Kashmir
10	Gobindsagar Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Himachal Pradesh
11	Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Karnataka
12	Ranganthitto Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Karnataka
13	Sirpar Bird Sancturay . . . . .	Madhya Pradesh
14	Gandhi Sagar Sacntuafy . . . . .	Madhya Pradesh
15	Karnala Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Maharashtra
16	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuay . . . . .	Maharashtra
17	Chilka Sanctuary . . . . .	Orissa
18	Harike Headworks Sanctuary . . . . .	Punjab
19	Kealodeo Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Rajasthan
20	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Tamilnadu
21	Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Tamilnadu
22	Sukhna Lake Sanctuary . . . . .	Chandigarh
23	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary . . . . .	Uttar Pradesh

#### • Bird Sanctuary in Delhi

4671. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have bird sanctuary in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme;

(c) the area selected for it; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration is considering various suggestions for constituting sanctuaries under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. No decision has been taken so far.

#### Scheme for supply of Plant protection Chemicals and farm tools for Tribal Areas

4672. SHRI CHINGWANG KONY-AK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose a scheme for supply of plant protection chemicals and farm tools for tribal areas;

(b) whether instructions will be issued to financial institutions to provide loan for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Four Central Plant Protection Stations have been established at Gangtok (Sikkim), Dimapur (Nagaland), Aizwal (Mizoram) and Port Blair (An-

damans) to cater to the needs of plant protection in tribal areas. These stations are supplying pesticides to the farmers on 'no profit-no loss' basis. No scheme is under implementation by this Ministry regarding supply of farm tools to tribal areas. -

(b) and (c). The financial institutions advance loans to farmers, under their common lending programme, for purchase of agricultural inputs and machinery.

**News item captioned 'Directive on Barsati Rooms a Jolt'**

4673. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the 'Indian Express' of 14th November 1981 under the heading 'Directive on Barsati Rooms a jolt'.

(b) if so, whether on 9th February 1976, the Municipal Commissioner of Delhi allowed partitioning of Barsati Room on Payment of Rs. 1000/- and regularisation of kitchen on payment of Rs. 5/- a square metre by the house owners;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not withdrawn the permission of partitioning Barsati Room and construction of kitchen at Barsati floor; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for taking such a decision and from which

date these instructions have come into effect and what is the position of construction carried out prior to this date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Year-wise and State-wise amount spent for "Food for Work Programme"**

4674. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) amount spent for the "Food for Work-Plan" and the number of persons benefited with this programme, give the figures Year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether foodgrains donated by Foreign countries are use for 'Food for Work Plan; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries together with the amount of grain and other food materials donated by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise and Year-wise position in respect of the resources utilised and the employment generated is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**  
*Food grains utilized and employment generated under FWP/IRFP*

Sl.No.	State/UT	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
		Food-grains utilized (MTs.)	Employment Generated (Lakh mandays)	Food-grains utilized (MTs.)	Employment Generated (Lakh mandays)	Food-grains utilized (MTs.)	Employment Generated (Lakh mandays)	Food-grains utilized (MTs.)	Employment Generated (Lakh mandays)	Food-grains utilized (MTs.)	Employment Generated (Lakh mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	93,430	186.79	1,96,690	532.91	87,047	476.99	..	NR
2	Assam	3,718	6.11	2,445	4.06	9,372	115.86	4,615	NR	Nil	Nil
3	Bihar	7,735	14.76	1,82,140	641.42	3,01,355	753.39	1,37,183	280.74	1,537	NR
4	Gujarat	..	..	15,000	301.00	46,345	523.84	26,070	9.75	Nil	5.60
5	Hararyana	..	..	15,903	30.03	71,542	124.19	30,211	257.17	667	NR
6	Himachal Pradesh	304	0.70	1,434	2.72	29,355	43.47	20,719	15.46	..	NR
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	6,000	10.99	33,389	29.83	13,563	34.77	62	NR
8	Karnataka	563	5.02	4,459	20.15	30,653	12.13	28,472	3.32	..	NR
9	Kerala	3,761	21.43	11,997	40.69	36,100	57.26	13,576	5.69	..	NR
10	Madhya Pradesh	8,780	44.00	12,500	450.00	2,91,762	456.02	1,41,226	661.31	..	NR
11	Maharashtra	..	..	52,240	143.00	1,70,540	499.12	1,27,324	NR	..	NR
12	Manipur	..	..	..	..	457	..	2,343	NR	..	NR
13	Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	NR	..	..	..	NR
14	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	1,480	NR	4,033	NR	..	NR
15	Orissa	23,106	68.69	1,80,746	362.39	2,09,888	552.27	1,23,460	321.67	10,304	NR



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16 Punjab		297	0.14	36,713	49.93	25,850	32.28	5,688	6.40	520	0.02
17 Rajasthan		3,928	6.87	2,50,379	500.74	2,25,458	400.35	1,97,329	154.75	7,239	23.56
18 Sikkim								79	NR		Nil
19 Tamil Nadu						58,232	222.54	47,378	147.53	24,429	123.57
20 Tripura				8,000	29.65	23,056	99.97	3,848	77.45	813	3.91
21 Uttar Pradesh		32,684	58.19	1,31,436	223.32	4,63,913	819.52	2,33,105	479.36		NR
22 West Bengal		44,959	218.43	1,26,356	533.44	1,49,597	540.50	83,250	328.51	8,126	44.85
<i>Union Territories</i>											
23 A & N Island.						216	NR	1,740	2.55		NR
24 Arunachal Pradesh						180	0.15	93	0.30		NR
25 Chandigarh									NR		NR
26 Mizoram				1,200	2.00	150		80	NR		NR
27 Pondicherry						550	1.50	592	1.26	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		1,29,835	444.34	12,44,878	3,532.32	23,76,130	5,817.10	13,33,024	3,264.98	53,697	201.49

NR—Not Reported.

**Quasi-Permanent status for work charged staff in C.P.W.D.**

4675. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work-charged staff of the C. P. W. D. have been made eligible to the grant of quasi-permanent status on completion of three years service; and

(b) if so, the number of workers in each division of the C. P. W. D. who are entitled to get the status and the number in whose cases orders to grant the status have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

**Lay out Plans of certain South Delhi Colonies**

4676. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the layout plans of Gautam Nagar, Arjun Nagar and Krishna Nagar in South Delhi have been finalised and displayed to public;

(b) if not, the reasons for undue delay in finalising the same;

(c) the expected time for displaying the layout plans to the public; and

(d) has the Government issued public notification in regard to the regularisation of these colonies if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi De-  
velopment Authority has reported

that the layout plans for Arjun Nagar and Krishna Nagar have been finalised, approved and displayed by it. The layout plan of Gautam Nagar has not yet been finalised.

(b) The work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies covered by the policy on the subject is being done by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi gradually in a phased manner.

(c) It is not feasible to laydown any time limit in this behalf.

(d) The regularisation plans of unauthorised colonies are approved by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi and no public notifications are issued by the Government in this regard.

**Allotment of Government accommodation towards of Retiring Government Employees**

4677. SHRI RAM PYAREE PANIKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many dependent Government servants had drawn House Rent Allowance prior to retirement of their allottee parents and subsequently refunded same to seek eligibility for ad-hoc allotment of Government accommodation, as per recent revised orders of three years stay with their parents in place of earlier requirement of six months stay;

(b) whether some dependent Government servants and their parents offices have not mentioned this fact while forwarding applications to the Directorate of Estates to get allotment;

(c) whether such dependent Government servants have been allotted Government quarters; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allot quarters to few left out

dependent Government servants in whose cases the fact of refund of HRA has been mentioned by them/their parent offices, to bring them at par with others of their category, who have got allotment, to meet natural justice and avoid discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH): (a) Four such cases have  
come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No such case has come to the  
notice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not permissible under the  
existing rules.

#### Scarcity of Vanaspati in Chandigarh

4678. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will  
the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity of  
vanaspati in the Union Territory of  
Chandigarh now-a-days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make  
the availability of Vanaspati easy in  
the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) No specific complaint to this effect  
has been received. Despatches to  
the Union Territory of Chandigarh  
averaged 716 tonnes per month dur-  
ing May—October, 1981, which are  
adequate for the known pattern of de-  
mands.

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

#### Stock of foodgrains and storage capacity

4679. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the total wheat stock with Cen-  
tral Government upto October, 1981  
and the quantity of wheat stored in  
godowns and the quantity of wheat  
kept in open; and

(b) the total grain storage capacity  
with Government and the details of a  
crash scheme to augment the storage  
capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)  
As on-31-10-1981, the Food Corpora-  
tion of India was holding 28.45 lakh  
tonnes of wheat stock on central ac-  
count, out of which 1.72 lakh tonnes  
were kept in open complexes and the  
balance quantity in the covered go-  
downs.

(b) As on 31-10-1981, the total stor-  
age capacity available with the Food  
Corporation of India, which is res-  
ponsible for management of buffer  
stocks of foodgrains, is 190.94 lakh  
tonnes (owned, hired and cover &  
plinth).

During the Sixth Five Year Plan  
period (1980-85), the Food Corpora-  
tion of India proposes to construct  
foodgrains storage capacity of 35.60  
lakh tonnes.

#### राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम की स्थापना

4680. श्री आचार्य जगदानंद रेव : क्या  
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र  
में काश्तकारों को बसाने के लिए विश्व  
खाद्य कार्यक्रम के अर्धीन सहयोग के लिए  
कोई बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि तथा प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन):** (क) जी, हाँ। राजस्थान नहर परियोजना अत्र में बसने वाले नये लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए खाद्य सहायता नीतियों और कार्यक्रम समिति ने, जो कि विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम का भागी निर्यात है, भारत को खाद्य सहायता देना स्वीकार किया है। कार्यक्रमों की ड्राफ्ट योजना की, जिस पर कि भारत सरकार और विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम के बीच समझौता होना है, अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) कुल सहायता में 131 लाख डालर (11.8 करोड़ रुपये) का प्रावधान है, जिस में 31,018 मीटरो टन गेहूँ 2482 मीटरो टन वनस्पति तेल और 2482 मीटरो टन जलें शामिल हैं। विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम को सहायता से राजस्थान नहर द्वारा नये निश्चित अत्र में व्यवस्थापन को दर में तेजी आने का आशा है। पाँच वर्ष का अवधि से 1,90,000 हेक्टर भूमि में सुधार व खेतों करने वाले तीस हजार परिवारों को उनके व्यवस्थापन के प्रारम्भिक 18 महीनों के दौरान, इस परियोजना से लाभ पहुंचाने की प्राप्ति है।

**Bureau of Fish Genetics Resources**

4681. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Bureau of Fish Genetics Resources will open its branches at different selective Centres in the country to collect and classify information regarding fish genetic resources;

(b) if so, the number and the names of the places of the country where such Centres are proposed to be operated;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to select Dhauli of Orissa as one such suitable Centre; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Centres are proposed to be set up under this Bureau. The Coordinating Centre to deal with freshwater species will be located at the Freshwater Aquaculture Research and Training Centre at Dhauli (Orissa) under the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) while the Brackishwater Centre will be located at Kakdwip (West Bengal) also under the CIFRI and the Marine Centre at Cochin under the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Sixth Plan proposals have been cleared. Steps have been taken to organise the Coordinating Centre under a Scientist at the Freshwater Aquaculture Research & Training Centre who will for the present function as the Programme Coordinator.

**In-depth study group on Bastar pine Plantation**

4682. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 114 on

23rd November, 1981 regarding study group on Bastar Pine Plantations and state:

(a) the contents of the recommendations of In-depth Study Group on Bastar Pine Plantation in detail;

(b) the safeguards provided by the Study Group in the recommendation for the tribals of Bastar;

(c) the names of the Ministries/ Departments so far consulted by his Ministry in this regard and the final decision proposed by his Ministry;

(d) the steps and measures taken by Government of Madhya Pradesh since starting of the Pine plantation project in Bastar for the protection of the interest of the tribals therein; and

(e) the reasons and the need for the constitution of the In-depth Study Group by Government of India therefor apart from the terms of reference given in the reply to the question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Contents of the recommendations of the Group for in-depth study of the impacts likely to be caused by raising Tropical Pine Plantation after clearfelling Sal Forests in Bastar District including the safeguards provided by the Group are given in statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3164/81.)

(c) The Department of Environment; Tribal Development Division of Ministry of Home Affairs and National Co-operative Development Corporation were consulted. The decisions taken by the Ministry are given in statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See no. LT-3164/81.)

(d) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Clearfelling of Sal Forest for raising Plantations of Tropical Pines in Bastar District under the World Bank Assisted Forestry Project namely "Madhya Pradesh Forestry Technical Assistance Project, Bastar" attracted criticism from Local Public and public leaders. In fact, the concern shown about the replacement of Sal forests by Tropical Pine developed into a controversy. In view of this controversy the Government of India decided to constitute the Group for in-depth study.

#### **Paduck Timber in Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

4683. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of Paduck timber is lying with private coup owners for a long time and according to executive instructions this timber cannot be sold out except to the Government; if so, the facts in detail, what is the quantity of paduck timber lying in different depots in private and Government coups in the entire Andaman and Nicobar Islands and since when; and

(b) when the last royalty rates were revised; what is the royalty rate fixed for paduck timber and if no rate has been fixed, since how long the matter is pending and with whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): It is a fact that as per executive instruction issued by the Department, Paduck logs cannot be sold by coup holders to other than Government department without the permission of Forest Department. Information about the

quantity of Paduck timber lying in different depots and coupes is not readily available.

(b) : The royalty rate for Paduck timber was revised in November, 1975. The revision of royalty rate for Paduck timber is under consideration with Government. The last information has been received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration in November, 1981.

#### Calculation of Prices of Levy Sugar

4684 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis and details of calculation of zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the season 1981-82 which has since been notified by Government;

(b) the zone-wise cost schedule recommended by the High Level Committee (BICP); and

(c) the zone-wise duration and recovery taken for calculation of the above mentioned prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): Ex-factory prices of levy sugar notified by the Government for the season 1981-82 have been determined with reference to the provisions of Section 3 (3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. A statement showing the calculation of zone-wise ex-factory prices of levy sugar is at Annexure. These have been arrived at from the basic conversion cost and other costs recommended by the High Level Committee on the sugar industry, with reference to duration, recovery and minimum cane price applicable for the season 1981-82.

(b) : The zone-wise basic conversion cost recommended by the High Level Committee is at column 10 of the statement.

(c) : The recovery and duration adopted for calculation of the above mentioned levy prices are shown in Columns (3) and (4) respectively of the statement.

#### Statement

*The calculation of ex-factory prices of D-30 grade of sugar notified on 10-11-1981 for 1981-82 sugar year*

S, No	Zone	Recovery %	Duration days	Rs. per quintal of sugar					
				Cane cost		Conversion cost	Return	Total Ex-factory price as notified*	Basic conversion cost
				Cane price (incl. driage)	Purchase tax/cane cess/Coop. Sec. Common				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Punjab	9.26	128	145.46	3.06	123.73	31.27	303.52	105.35
2	Haryana	8.50	145	157.76	18.66	109.16	31.27	316.85	97.54
3	Rajasthan	9.24	81	157.39	..	143.60	31.27	332.26	106.77
4	West U.P.	9.70	146	154.34	14.95	75.44	31.27	276.00	71.67
5	Central UP	9.60	158	156.63	15.10	86.96	31.27	289.96	83.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	East U.P. . . .	9.34	101	154.39	15.52	111.63	31.27	312.81	100.47
7	North Bihar	9.09	111	157.96	12.65	113.55	31.27	315.43	118.25
8	South Bihar	8.50	75	153.79	13.53	164.87	31.27	363.46	147.83
9	Gujarat . . .	9.82	160	158.95	13.99	79.54	31.27	283.75	78.43
10	Madhya Pradesh	8.89	84	153.35	6.20	172.94	31.27	363.76	129.76
11	Maharashtra	10.89	160	153.89	15.24	81.39	31.27	281.79	78.78
12	Karnataka . . .	10.09	148	156.85	18.63	74.67	31.27	281.42	74.54
13	Andhra Pradesh .	9.18	125	152.76	17.43	92.39	31.27	293.85	101.08
14	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry . . .	8.65	160	159.78	25.92	85.93	31.27	302.90	86.51
15	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland . . . .	8.50	113	158.20	..	123.65	31.27	313.12	137.54
16	Kerala and Goa	8.60	106	158.19	7.37	103.31	31.27	300.14	94.02

\*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.

#### Allotment of Land to Religious Institutions

4685. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of religious institutions to whom land involving places of worship has been allotted by the Central Government|Delhi Administration and what are the details regarding the rate thereof; and

(b) the number of Mosques, Temples, Gurdwaras and Churches which have been benefited from such allotment and the terms and conditions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Resentment over Denudation of Sal Forest in Chhota Nagpur

4686. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the denudation of Sal forests coming from Chhotanagpur area of Bihar had led to resentment amongst the tribals; and

(b) if so, steps taken to develop Sal forests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) ; Question does not arise. However, along with other species,

sal froests are also regenerated and conserved in the concerned States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal etc. where sal occurs.

#### **Closure of Central Fisheries Corporation**

4687. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down the Central Fisheries Corporation;

(b) if so, why;

(c) how many workers will be renumbered unemployed in the event of the closure; and

(d) what Government propose to do to provide alternative employment to the displaced workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the decision has been taken after reviewing the overall performance of the corporation which has been making persistent losses.

(c) There are at present 197 regular and 31 casual employees in the Corporation.

(d) The services of the employees are proposed to be terminated on payment of terminal benefits due to them.

#### **Allocation of Rapeseed Oil and Palm Oil to States**

4688. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of rapeseed oil and palm oil made to various States during 1981-82;

(b) the total quantities of rapeseed oil and palm oil released by Government of Orissa out of central allocation made in current financial year;

(c) whether such rapeseed and palm oil have been distributed through fair price shops in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the total number of such fair price shops in various districts of Orissa which are dealing with the distribution of rapeseed oil and palm oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The oil-year is from November to October. The oil-year 1981-82 has just begun. However, during the oil-year 1980-81 the total allocation to various States|Union Territories of Palmolein, RBD Palm Oil and Rapeseed oil together added upto 4,80,366 tonnes.

(b) to (d) Information is still awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### **Rural Development Programme during 1980-81**

4689. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the allocations of funds and targets for the programmes of rural development during 1980-81; and

(b) the number of rural families benefited during the year under above programmes and what amounts have lapsed due to the non-utilisation of the budgeted accounts, particularly in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A state-



ment showing the allocation, releases and expenditure as also the physical targets and achievement in various States including Orissa under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1980-81 is attached.

(b) There is no lapse of funds as the funds are released to the agencies direct and they are permitted to carry over the unspent balances to the next year.

### Statement

*State-wise progress of Integrated Rural Development programme during 1980-81*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States/ Union Territories	Central Share of allocation	Release (Central share)	Total Expendi- ture including States Share*	Target of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)*
1. Andhra Pradesh	810.00	715.39	1656.07	194400	147962
2. Assam	335.00	26.60	27.25	80400	5594
3. Bihar	1467.50	551.59	1034.77	352200	138956
4. Gujarat	545.00	466.87	842.56	130800	74261
5. Haryana . . .	217.50	161.15	356.28	52200	52700
6. Himachal Pradesh	172.50	167.55	107.12	41400	48090
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	187.50	59.05	37.42	45000	9357
8. Karnataka	437.50	376.86	956.13	105000	63906
9. Kerala . . .	360.00	351.66	460.27	86400	33510
10. Madhya Pradesh	1145.00	708.94	1356.00	274800	135598
11. Maharashtra	740.00	713.79	1272.11	177800	85414
12. Manipur .	65.00	32.50	32.50	15600	2768
13. Meghalaya	60.00	13.28	38.58	14400	5267
14. Nagaland .	52.50	73.42	150.27	12600	16721
15. Orissa	785.00	680.34	322.68	18600	101781
16. Punjab	292.50	277.50	647.66	70200	102694
17. Rajasthan .	580.00	580.00	1078.38	139200	155232
18. Sikkim .	10.00	3.00	3.76	2400	29
19. Tamil Nadu	992.50	655.75	1420.80	226200	219688
20. Tripura .	42.50	41.26	90.33	10200	11006
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	2190.00	1407.66	2823.84	525600	1510716
22. West Bengal . . .	837.50	42.08	224.36	201000	37415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Union Territories</i>						
23.	A. & N. Islands . . . . .	25.00	..	N.A.	3000	N.A.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	240.00	52.00	4.96	28800	N.A.
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	5.00	5.00	N.A.	600	N.A.
26.	D. & N. Haveli . . . . .	5.00	..	N.A.	3000	1259
27.	Delhi . . . . .	25.00	17.83	23.94	7200	12426
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	60.00	52.73	60.74	3000	N.A.
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	25.00	3.00	N.A.	12000	N.A.
30.	Mizoram . . . . .	100.00	15.00	N.A.	600	N.A.
31.	Pondicherry . . . . .	20.00	6.66	16.11	2400	272
TOTAL . . . . .		12780.00	8258.45	15044.90	3006600	2775613

\*Provisional.

**Agro Service Scheme Centres in Rural Areas**

4690. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agro-Service Scheme envisaged the idea of setting up of centres in rural areas employing thousands of engineers, ex-servicemen and agricultural graduates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details regarding its progress, state-wise, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b). 5086 entrepreneurs were trained and 3036 centres were set up under the Scheme upto 31st March, 1979.

(c): The Scheme was transferred to the State sector with effect from 1st April, 1979. statement indicating the progress till 31st March, 1979 is enclosed.

**Statement**

*The progress of establishment of Agro Service Centres*

Sl. No.	State Agro Industries Corporation	As on 31-3-1977		As on 31-3-1978		As on 31-3-1979	
		Entrepreneurs trained	Agro Service Centres set up	Entrepreneurs trained	Agro Service Centres set up	Entrepreneurs trained	Agro Service Centres set up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	318	229	318	237	341	249
2.	Assam . . . . .	62	6	64	10	64	10
3.	Bihar . . . . .	532	229	553	240	584	242

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat . . . .	226	88	249	101	263	120
5.	Haryana . . . .	180	108	202	123	211	127
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	6	6	6	6	6	6
8.	Karnataka . . . .	454	159	454	169	463	177
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . . .	422	300	447	319	459	325
10.	Kerala . . . .	23	10	23	10	23	10
11.	Maharashtra . . . .	390	344	390	360	390	360
12.	Orissa . . . .	69	34	93	38	102	42
13.	Punjab . . . .	364	207	470	247	516	275
14.	Rajasthan . . . .	445	311	507	322	541	342
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . . .	336	181	377	203	424	238
16.	Tamil Nadu . . . .	225	177	269	191	279	204
17.	West Bengal . . . .	399	315	400	317	420	309
TOTAL		4451	2704	4822	2893	5086	3036

**Agricultural Development Programme in Sixth Five Year Plan**

4691. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Central sponsored Agricultural Development Programmes proposed to be implemented in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what are such programmes proposed to be implemented in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): There are 35 Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Development Programmes which are to be implemented in the Sixth Five Year Plan, as shown in statement-I.

(b) A list of Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Development Programmes to be implemented in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period is given in statement II.

**Statement I**

*Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Development Programmes to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan*

S. No. Head of Development/Name of the Scheme

*Agricultural Statistics*

1. Improvement of Crop Statistics.
2. Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops.
3. Establishment of an Agency for Collection of Agricultural Statistics in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal.

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S. No.      Head of Development/Name of the Scheme

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*Plant Protection*

4. Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance in Endemic Areas, including Weed Control.

*Agricultural Implements and Machinery*

5. Establishment of Farmers' Agro-Service Centres.

*Crop-Oriented Programme*

6. Intensive Cotton Development Programme.  
7. Intensive Jute Development Programme.  
8. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.  
9. Pulses Development Programme.  
10. Development of Sugarcane in Pondicherry and Goa.

*Horticulture*

11. Package Programme for Coconut Development.  
12. Development of Cashewnut.  
13. Development of Horticulture (Fruit Crops) in Union Territories.  
14. Spices Development in Union Territories.  
15. Intensification of Vegetable Production around selected large cities.

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*Soil and Water Conservation*

16. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.  
17. Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Medium Rainfall Areas.  
18. Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood-Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin.

*Animal Husbandry*

19. Rinderpest Eradication.  
20. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme.  
21. Minikit Testing Programme on Fodder Crops.  
22. Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance including Creation of Disease-Free Zone.

*Dairy Development*

23. Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project—I.D.A. Assistance.  
24. Integrated Dairy Development Projects in 5 States.
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Sl. No.      Head of Department/Name of the Scheme

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*Fisheries*

25. Development of Aquaculture FFDA-I
26. Landing and Berthing Facilities for Fishing Crafts at Minor Ports.
27. Accelerated Programme of Establishment of Prawn Hatcheries and Prawan Farming in the Maritime States.
28. Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank Assitance FFDA-II.

*Forestry*

29. Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.
30. Project Tiger.
31. Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soil Watch).
32. Social Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantations.

*Agricultural Credit*

33. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

*Cooperation*

34. Processing Cooperatives Share Capital participation in Cooperatives
  - (i) Sugar Factories.
  - (ii) Spinning Mills.
35. Development of Cooperative Marketing, Processing, Storage etc. in Cooperatively Under-Developed States and UTs.
  - (i) Marketing.
  - (ii) Processing.

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**Statement-II**

*Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Development programmes to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the State of Kerala*

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S. No.      Head of Development/Name of the Scheme

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*Agricultural Statistics*

1. Establishment of an agency for collection of Agricultural Statistics in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal.

*Plant protection*

2. Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance in Endemic Areas, including Weed Control.
-

S, Head of Development/Name of the Scheme  
No,

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*Crop-oriented programme*

- 3 Pulses Development Programme.

*Horticulture*

- 4 Package Programme for Coconut Development.  
5 Development of Cashewnut.  
6 Intensification of Vegetable Production around selected large cities.

*Soil and Water Conservation*

- 7 Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.  
8 Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Medium Rainfall Areas

*Animal Husbandry*

- 9 Rinderpest Eradication  
10 Foot and Mouth Disease Control ,  
11 Minikit Testing Programme on Fodder Crops  
12 Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance including creation of Disease-Free Zone.

*Fisheries*

- 13 Development of Aquaculture—FFDA-I  
14 Landing and Berthing Facilities for Fishing Crafts at Minor Ports.

*Forestry*

- 15 Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.  
16 Project Tiger,  
17 Social Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantations.

*Agricultural Credit*

- 18 Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

*Co-operation*

- 19 Processing Cooperatives Share Capital participation in Cooperatives.  
(i) Sugar Factories.  
(ii) Spinning Mills (Growers).

**Import of Edible Oil Through Private Traders**

4692. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 34 on 23 November, 1981 regarding edible oil import policy and state:

(a) the quantity of edible oil which was allowed to be imported through private traders, which is in the pipeline or which is still to be shipped during the current year and the countries of import and names of private traders involved and the manner in which this has been or will be disposed of on arrival;

(b) whether it is a fact that some traders indulged in malpractices some time back by diverting the oil shipments while on high seas and thus making huge profits and what action has been taken to prevent such malpractices by the trade; and

(c) what action was taken against these unscrupulous traders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Import licences for edible oils were issued to private parties in pursuance of Import Trade Control Public Notice No. 91 dated 2nd December, 1978, on the basis of commitments made under OGL before the said date. The total quantity thus allowed for import was of the order of about 3.56 lakh M. Tons. The names of parties and other particulars of the licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Import and Exports, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Government have no information of the imports against these licences, the goods in the pipe-line or the quantity yet to be shipped, and the countries from which imported. Such statistics are not maintained.

(b) and (c): Reports had been received that some importers had diverted the oils on high seas but the enquiries made have not so far substantiated the complaint. As a general rule, however, a provision has been made in the Import Control Order for taking action against the importers who fail, without sufficient cause, to utilise fully their import licences.

**Assistance to Control Floods in Karnataka**

4693. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for financial assistance from Karnataka Government for control of floods in the State;

(b) the total loss caused due to floods in Dakshin Canara and Uttar Canara during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the total financial assistance given to Karnataka to control flood during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The total loss caused due to floods in Dakshin Canara and Uttar Canara during the last three years has been reported by the State Government as follows:—

	Total damage in Rs, lakhs		
	1979	1980	1981
Dakshin Canara	13.262	87.59	118.78
Uttar Canara	0.047	50.26	16.37

(c) Flood control is a State subject and flood control schemes are planned, implemented and financed by the State Governments. The outlay in the flood control sector by the Government of

Karnataka in the last three years has been as follows—

1979-80.	. . .	..
1980-81.	. . .	Rs. 50 lalkhs
1981-82.	. . .	Rs. 36 lakhs
	(Proposed)	

#### Opening of Dam Safety Cell in each States

4694. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October, this year, tragedy at Gopinatham in Karnataka is the direct result of neglect by the State Government of the recommendation of fifth conference of State Ministers held in November, 1980 for opening a Dam Safety Cell in each State under the Irrigation and Waterways Directorate; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The Tragedy at Gopinatham Minor Irrigation Tank which was not a complete work is not due to a breach in the dam (bundh) which is reported to be intact but in the guide bund of the spill channel, downstream of the dam.

(b) The Dam Safety Cell which has been recommended by the Fifth Conference of State Minister held in November, 1980 has been set up by the State Government in August, 1981. This Cell is basically to monitor the functioning of all completed works in the State. As this project was still under construction this would not have come under the purview of the Dam Safety Cell set up by the State Government. However, a senior officer from the Dam Safety Organisation of the Central Water Commission, visited the site soon after the tragedy. State Government reported the measures that are being taken by them. The cause/causes of the tragedy need to be studied in details.

#### Recruitment and Promotion Rules for Cadre Grade I and II Officers in.. ISI

4695. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recruitment and promotion rules for cadre and non-cadre grade I and II officers in Indian Standards Institution;

(b) whether these Rules are in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (c): The Indian Standards Institution, was set up under a Government of India Resolution in 1946. It makes its own rules for recruitment and promotion etc., in respect of its employees subject to the condition that sanction of the Government of India for appointment and promotion and other connected service matters of employees appointed on a scale of pay the maximum of which exceeds Rs. 1600/- p.m. is necessary.

Recruitment and promotion to Grade I cadre posts are governed by the rules for Indian Standard Institution Service, Cadre, 1972. For recruitment and promotion to non-cadre Grade I posts, procedures have been prescribed for each post. As regards recruitment and promotion to Grade II posts, they are governed by the ISI (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules, 1972 for grades II, III and IV posts.

While these rules are generally in line with the service conditions applicable to employees of similar status in the Government of India, suitable variations are made, wherever considered necessary, having regard to the nature and functions of the institution.



**Price of Ghee in Poly-Packs**

44696. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the supply of Delhi Milk Scheme Ghee, has been introduced in poly-packs with the same price of Rs. 35 per kg. as it was for sealed tin,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) would it be desirable for the Government to reduce the price, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): Yes Sir.

(b) and (c): The cost of manufacture of ghee has increased after 31-7-1981 when the present selling price of ghee was fixed. In view of this and keeping in view the prevailing higher prices of other brands of ghee, there is no proposal to reduce the selling price of Delhi Milk Scheme Ghee. The selling price of D.M.S. ghee continues to remain the most competitive in the retail market in Delhi.

**Modernisation of Government of India Presses**

4697. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the Government of India Printing Presses, and

(b), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Instead of the conventional stereo plates, which were hitherto being used for the printing of forms,

photo-polymer plates are being introduced. Web Offset printing machines have been installed at several Presses for producing forms, instead of Letter Press Flat Bed/Rotaries. Film-setter has also been installed at the Photo-litho Press, Faridabad, to replace conventional composing machines, e.g. mono and litho.

**Credit Extended to Rural Poor and Weaker Sections of Society .. by Cooperative Banks**

4698. SHRI R. P. GAEKWARD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the cooperative Banks in the country, the amount of credit extended to the rural poor, and the weaker section of the society by the cooperative banks; and

(b) the measures proposed to encourage the cooperative banks to expand their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) There are 27 State Cooperative Banks, 337 Central Cooperative banks and 95,187 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in addition to 19 Central Land Development Banks with 867 branches and 890 Primary Land Development Banks providing agricultural credit in the country. According to the information available, the amount of credit extended to the rural poor and the weaker sections of the society was Rs. 585 crores out of the total amount of Rs. 1,699 crores disbursed by the Cooperatives during the year 1978-79. The break-up of loans extended to the weaker sections of the society in respect of long-term loans for 12 States is, however, not available.

(b) The programme of reorganisa-tion of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, which are the most important institutions supporting the

institutional frame-work, has been undertaken by many States to form these Societies into viable units, with a full time professionally qualified Manager to provide adequate credit and supply services to the farmers in the rural areas. In order to expedite this programme, a Central Sector Scheme for providing assistance to these Societies for appointment of paid Secretaries is in operation. Financial assistance is also provided under the Central Sector Scheme to the Central Cooperative Banks and the State Cooperative Banks, as the case may be, in the cooperatively underdeveloped States and in areas like tribal areas. DPAP areas and areas with Scheduled Castes concentration in other States, for meeting the deficit in the non-overdue cover to enable them to undertake larger loaning programmes. The Central Sector Scheme of Investment in Debentures of the Land Development Banks on a matching basis with the State Governments is also in operation to sustain the loaning programmes of the Land Development Banks. The State Governments have been taking appropriate steps for supporting cooperatives through legislative measures, financial support, technical services, etc. The loan procedures have been simplified in a number of States to facilitate credit sanction and drawal by the members.

**News item entitled "BJP Alleges big land scandal"**

4699. SHRI H. K. GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "BJP alleges big land scandal" appearing in the Indian Express of 21 November 1981 highlighting:—

- (i) sale of about 1000 acres of agricultural land for residential purposes involving over a sum of Rs. 40 crores in Rithala and Pooth Kalan villages in West Delhi over a radius of 4 kms. the

land earmarked for acquisition by DDA under the Rohini Scheme;

- (ii) making provisions for roads, electric poles, primary school, Mother Dairy booth and Post Office duly inaugurated by M.P. on 23rd September, 1981;

- (iii) sale of land @ Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 per sq. yd. purchased from agriculturists @ Rs. 10 to 15 per sq. yd. in spite of a ban on the transfer of agricultural land through power of attorney; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that it has issued public warning through the news papers against illegal sale/purchase of land in agricultural areas for residential purposes. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is also taking action against unauthorised construction in the area. /5

**Pools for Allotment of Government Residences**

4700. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4191 on 14 September, 1981 regarding Pools for allotment of Government residences and state the names of the departmental pools referred to in reply to part (a) of the question?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): According to information available, following Departments have their own departmental accommodation:

- (1) P&T Department.

- (ii) Railways
- (iii) Ministry of Defence.
- (iv) Income-tax, Customs & Central Excise Departments.
- (v) Civil Aviation Department.
- (vi) Overseas Communication Service.
- (v.i) Delhi Administration.
- (viii) Delhi Police.
- (ix) Lok Sabha Secretariat.
- (x) Safdarjang, Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narain and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals.
- (xi) C.G.H.S.

#### **Silting in Tungabhadra Reservoir**

4701. SHRI H. G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that silting is taking place in the Tungabhadra Reservoir (Karnataka);

(b) what steps Government have taken to clear the silt; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon and is taken into consideration while designing the project Soil conservation measures including contour bunding and afforestation in the catchment area of the reservoir are in hand since 1962-63 under a centrally sponsored scheme. The Tungabhadra Board has also initiated action for afforestation in the foreshore of the reservoir, above the full reservoir level, for reducing sediment inflow into the reservoir.

#### **Provision of Kiosks and Urinals in Pushp Vihar Colony, Delhi**

4703. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities such as Kiosks and Urinals on main roads have not been provided so far by the Government in the Pushp Vihar Colony; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to provide these facilities to the residents of Pushp Vihar in the near future;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Facilities such as Kiosks and Urinals on main roads are provided for the convenience of people in an area by local bodies as and when considered necessary. Such facilities have not yet been provided in the Pushp Vihar Colony, Delhi.

#### **Wheat Rice and Cloth for Madhubani (Bihar)**

4704. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration quota of wheat and rice of about twenty thousand quintals for the months of July, August and September last and cloth worth three lakhs of rupees allotted for the district of Madhubani in Bihar lapsed and was not given to the Government shops causing immense hardship to the needy and huge profiteers during the loan months;

(b) if so, causes and accountability therefor; and

(c) whether cash allotment of ten lakhs of rupees for Madhubani also was transferred elsewhere; if so, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Conservation of Energy

4705. SHR KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modern architecture including designs of good buildings has necessitated artificial lightings during day time resulting in considerable wastage of energy;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve building designs, to avoid wastage of energy; and

(c) the directions issued in the matter, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The use of artificial light is necessary when the depth of the building at right-angle to the external windows is more than 20 ft. In order to increase the design

efficiency, and reduce the circulation spaces as related to useable office areas, the depth of rooms is increased.

(b) and (c). Architects of CPWD have been advised to design, as far as feasible, office rooms with not more than 23 ft. depth and office cabins with not more than 15 ft. depth. These instructions being followed, artificial lights will be required only on cloudy days.

### Cashewnuts Production

4706. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cashewnuts produced in India during the past three years, State-wise;

(b) steps taken to bring about increasing production; and

(c) the results thereof and projections for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimated quantity of cashewnuts produced in India during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 State-wise is as follows: The production estimates for 1980-81 are under finalisation:

State	1977-78 (Tonnes)	1978-79 (Tonnes)	1979-80 (Tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	12600	12600	14000
Kerala . . . . .	92151	89983	123890
Karnataka . . . . .	15666	15666	15300
Maharashtra . . . . .	3634	3634	4520
Orissa . . . . .	940	940	3000
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	10520	10260	11000
West Bengal . . . . .	Neg,	Neg,	600
Goa . . . . .	6500	6500	7500
Others . . . . .	229	229	190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142240</b>	<b>139812</b>	<b>180000</b>

(b) A programme covering 77,100 hectares for new plantation and 1,12,875 hectares for improvement of cashewnuts is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the 6th Plan, with a view to increasing the production of cashewnuts. Besides a multi-State cashew project with the assistance from the World Bank has been taken up from 1980-81 in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The project will cover 52,775 hectares under new plantations and 7500 hectares under improvement programme.

(c) The steps taken will result in substantial increase in production. It is expected that the production of cashewnut will go up to 3.00 lakh tonnes by 1984-85.

**Proposals by Industries and Mercantile Houses**

4707. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to constitute committees to examine the proposals submitted by Industries and Mercantile Houses for Rural Development;

(b) if so, whether any such Committee has been functioning in Tamil Nadu;

(c) how many Industrial Houses and Mercantile Houses have submitted Rural Development Programmes or Projects; and

(d) details of the programme submitted and approved by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Units to Fair Price Shops in Delhi**

4708. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a decision was taken to allot minimum of 4000 units to each FPS in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the FPS opened circle-wise in Delhi during 1981 but have less than 4000 units still; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to withdraw some units from the old FPS particularly those who are having more than 4000 units and to give the same to those FPS having less than 4000 units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) In order to strengthen the Public Distribution System and to avoid crowds at Fair-Price Shops, it was decided by Delhi Administration that as far as possible, there should be a Fair Price Shop for every 4000 cereal units. It was not stipulated that a minimum of 4000 cereal units should be allotted to each and every Fair Price Shops.

(b) A statement is annexed, giving the number of Fair-Price Shops opened in 1981 but having less than 4000 cereal units.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued by the Delhi Administration to transfer cereal units in excess of 4000 from old FPS to newly-opened Fair-Price Shops.

## Statement

Total number of FPS's sanctioned during the year 1981 in each Circle and FPS's amongst them having less than 4000 cereal units as on 1-12-81

Circle No.	Total No. of FPS sanctioned in 1981	FPS sanctioned in 1981 but having less than 4000 cereal units
1	2	3
1	52	38
2	32	17
43	32	18
3	31	21
4	23	21
5	45	24
6	7	5
7	4	2
8	8	6
9	23	21
10	2	2
11	14	13
12	34	13
44	17	15
13	31	18
14	11	6
42	1	1
15	15	10
16	27	21
17	23	18
41	7	7
18	15	7
19	5	4
20	24	21
21	24	16
22	26	20

Circle No.	Total No. of FPS sanctioned in 1981	FPS sanctioned in 1981 but having less than 4000 cereal units
1	2	3
23	10	10
24	7	7
25	5	2
26	11	9
27	7	4
28	4	3
29	2	1
30	1	1
31	4	2
32	22	12
33	54	28
34	28	14
35	31	22
36	14	11
37	3	1
38	11	4
39	20	17
40	12	10
TOTAL :	779	523

**Building activity Plan of the Planning Commission Employees' Cooperative House Building Society**

4709. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would immediately release the Building Activity plan of the Planning Commission Employees' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, development plan, lease paper which have already been cleared long ago;

(b) if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government would state the reasons of the delay in releasing this Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH):** (a) The DDA have re-  
ported that the building activity for  
this society has already been released.

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

**Illegal Construction in Hauz Kazi,  
Delhi**

4710. SHRI QAZI SALEEN:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MANGAL RAM  
PREMI:

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.  
PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that un-  
authorised and illegal constructions  
of multistoreyed Commercial Com-  
plexes in a very congested area of  
Hauz Kazi (No. 3442 to 3470) in the  
Chandni Chowk constituency of Delhi  
have come up or are coming up dur-  
ing 1980; and 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the  
residents living around this area as  
well as Delhi Steel Tools and Hard-  
ware Traders Association (Regd.)  
Delhi have written some detailed let-  
ters and memoranda in the above mat-  
ter to the Central Housing Minister  
and Authorities of Delhi Municipal  
Corporation, Delhi Administration,  
Central Government and D.D.A. in  
the matter, if so, the details thereof;  
and

(c) the action taken to demolish the  
said unauthorised and illegal construc-  
tion as well as actions taken or propo-  
sed to be taken against the owners and  
those involved in the same?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Some communications in this  
regard were received by the Municip-  
al Corporation of Delhi. Shri Inder  
Raj Chhabra, General Secretary, Del-  
hi Steel Tools & Hardware Traders  
Association (Regd.), Delhi alleged that  
sub-standard material was being used  
in the construction which might re-  
sult in mishaps. He desired that an  
enquiry be held in regard to this un-  
authorised construction.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of  
Delhi has reported that the unauthori-  
sed construction in property No. 3442  
to 3470/VI, Hauz Qazi Chowk, Delhi  
was booked under the relevant pro-  
visions of the Delhi Municipal Cor-  
poration Act, 1957. Demolition action  
was also started by the Municipal  
Corporation of Delhi on 4-8-181 at  
ter vacation of a stay order granted  
by the Court. The shutters and par-  
tition walls of 44 shops constructed  
outside the sanctioned building plan  
at ground floor and first floor were  
dismantled. However, on the same  
day, i.e. 4-8-1981, the owner brought  
another stay order restraining the  
Municipal Corporation of Delhi from  
taking any demolition action. The  
Municipal Corporation of Delhi has  
stated that at present, four stay or-  
ders in connection with this property  
are in operation.

**Grabbing of DDA land in Punjabi  
Bagh, Delhi**

4711. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether in the West Punjabi  
Bagh, Delhi, the Delhi Development  
Authority officials have permitted  
about 2 acres of public land earmark-  
ed for a park there, to be grabbed and

are afraid to clear the unauthorised occupation because of large size hoarding and portraits of leaders cleverly put up there by some miscreants;

(b) details of facts in this regard;

(c) names of guilty officials and beneficiaries and action taken against them; and

(d) what measures are being taken to get the land cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): No, Sir. The Delhi Administration has reported that the land does not belong to the Delhi Development Authority or Delhi Administration but to the Refugee Co-operative House Building Society, Punjabi Bagh.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

#### Illegal Construction of DDA land

4712. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some merchants owe Rs. 25 lakhs to the D.D.A. as licence fee for shops and trollies operated by them;

(b) whether these merchants have constructed houses on illegal occupancy of the DDA land; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that some licences of shops in the ISBT Complex have defaulted in payment of licence fees resulting substantial accumulation of arrears.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The DDA has reported that these cases are being processed for obtaining payment from the parties as per provisions contained in Law.

#### Beldars working on daily Wages in CPWD, Delhi

4713. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of candidates who are working as Beldar on daily wages in various divisions of CPWD in Delhi/New Delhi-give details circle-wise;

(b) how many of them are initially appointed through Employment Exchanges and are eligible for regular work-charged establishments according to the rules framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(c) how many vacancies exist at present of Beldars in various circles if CPWD in Delhi/New Delhi, details, circle-wise; and

(d) by what date the candidates belonging to daily wages and working as Beldars who are eligible according to Government rules for regular work-charged Establishment, would be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Some of the muster roll workers working since long were not sponsored by the Employment Exchanges but were employed on the basis of the registration cards given by the Employment Exchanges. The relaxation from the procedure of having been sponsored through the Employment Exchanges has been sought for from the concerned authorities. Further action will be taken as soon as this issue is settled.



## Statement

S. No.	Name of the Circle	DATE IN RESPECT OF		
		Part (a) of the question	Part (b) of the question	part (c) of the question
1	D.C.C.I.	432	32	100
2	D.C.C.II	814	Nil	131
3	D.C.C.III	36	Nil	Nil
4	D.C.C.IV	54	4	9
5	D.C.C.V	20	19	(—)23**
6	D.C.C.VI	397	Nil	233
7	D.C.C.VII	43	43	18
8	D.C.C.IX	583	Nil	114
9	P.W.D.C. I	185	102	17
10	P.W.D.C. II	866	40	14
11	P.W.D.C. III	42	28	12
12	P.W.D.C. IV	127	Nil	17
13	Directorate of Horticulture	Nil	Nil	19
14	P.W.D.C. V	261	12	19
		3860	280	690

\*\*Excess staff due to readjustment of the existing units.

These are being readjusted against other vacancies.

**Use of Gandhiji's name and portraits for commercial purposes**

4714. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that Gandhiji's name and portrait has been used in a commercial advertisement released by Delhi Development Authority on October 2, 1981 in utter violation of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act passed by the Parliament in 1950; and

(b) have Government taken any action against the DDA or the advertising agency responsible for his crude

exploitation of Bapu's name for commercial gain?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have informed that the advertisement entitled "The Spirit behind our constant quest to provide Social Security for the poor and weaker section" published on 2nd October, 1981 was released in the spirit of dedication and faith for the amelioration and well being of the weaker sections. Housing schemes for weaker sections in DDA are subsidised so as to enable the poor to make use of the opportunity offered

by the Government agency to own a house of their own.

(b) The DDA have however, been advised to desist from such practice in future. They have noted this for compliance.

#### Allotment of land to landless people

4715. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted lands throughout the country to the landless people during the last three years;

(b) if so, details, State-wise;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government has still not given the possession to all those persons; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that in Rajasthan, particularly in V. Kanodia

Purohitan in Jodhpur district etc., some powerful persons have captured the allotted lands and many of the victimised persons have made complaints to the Central and State Governments about this, but no action has been taken in this regard; and

(e) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). State Governments allot wastelands at their disposal and ceiling-surplus land vested in them to the landless. The Government of India review progress in implementation of the revised ceiling laws. Details of the area distributed under these laws are given in the appended statement.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will, on receipt, be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(Area in acres)

States/Union Territory	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws.	No. of beneficiaries.	Period to which the information relates.
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	84,703	59,203	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
Assam	13,032	6,034	1-8-79 to 30-6-81
Bihar	6,362	14,156	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
Gujarat	5,190	1,199	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Haryana	15,781	4,579	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Himachal Pradesh	166	301	1-11-80 to 31-7-81
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
Karnataka	16,437	4,083	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
Kerala	7,313	15,440	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Madhya Pradesh	22,984	9,077	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
Maharashtra	5,780	1,819	1-2-79 to 31-10-81

1	2	3	4
Manipur .	..	..	..
Orissā	6,729	6,940	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Punjab	3,159	644	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Rajasthan	2,824	641	1-4-79 to 30-6-81
Tamil Nadu	26,251	15,486	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
Tripura .	489	462	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Uttar Pradesh	37,760	23,229	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
West Bengal .	20,446	84,304	1-1-79 to 30-6-81
Dadra & N. H.	214	100	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
Delhi	..	..	..
Pondicherry	113	108	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
	2,75,733	2,47,805	

**Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Act**

4716. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any re-thinking in the matter of giving permission to Tamil Nadu land Ceiling Act awaited the approval of the President;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Act is not in tune with National Guidelines; and

(c) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No amendment to the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation to Ceiling on Land) Act is pending for the President's assent.

(b) Certain provisions of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 are not in accord with the National Guidelines. For example, retention of stridhan land in excess of the ceiling which this

Act permits is contrary to the Guidelines.

(c) The State Government have been requested to bring forward necessary amendments.

**Construction Contracts by Dairy Board**

4717. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Dairy Board has been awarding massive construction contracts at exorbitant rates all over the country which have no relation to the prices paid by CPWD or NBCC etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken to stop misuse of public funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government are not aware of any case of the

National Dairy Development Board awarding contracts at exorbitant prices.

(b) Does not arise.

**Subsidy to Khadi Gramoudyog by Central and State Governments on Mahatma Gandhi Birthday**

4718. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi Gramoudyogs are given any subsidy by the Central and State Governments on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi birth day celebrations; and

(b) if so, the amount of subsidy given by Central Government to Khadi Gramoudyogs functioning at the Centre and in the States and the State-wise details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A special rebate is sanctioned only for Khadi (Cotton, Woollen and Silk) during Gandhi Jayanti period every year. There is no State-wise allocation of this amount as the amount of rebate given depends upon the volume of sales in each State.

**Pollution of River Water**

4719. SHRI D. M. PUTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey made by the National Environment Research Institute, water from 70 per cent of rivers in India is polluted and unfit for drinking;

(b) if so, details thereof and a factors responsible for that; and

(c) the action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute had studied only some stretches of Yamuna, Ganga and Hoogly rivers and found the water unsuitable for drinking in untreated form.

Large quantities of untreated sewage and industrial wastes, mainly from Class-I towns and some Class-II towns are responsible for pollution of water bodies in the country.

(c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is in force in the various States through which Yamuna, Ganga and Hoogly passed. The concerned State Boards are implementing the provision of this Act.

The action in respect of treatment of domestic sewage which is now being discharged in untreated form into these rivers has to be taken by the concerned local bodies with the help of respective State Governments and this is being pursued by the State Boards for Control of water Pollution.

**Financial Assistance to New Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh**

4720. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving financial assistance to new sugar factories; and

(b) if so, whether it will comply with the request of Andhra Pradesh Government to assist the sugar factories for which already share capital was collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). All-India Financial Institutions have

taken up for sanctioning the applications for financial assistance for new sugar projects after the announcement of the revised scheme of incentives to sugar units in October, 1980. Industrial Finance Corporation of India (I.F.C.I.) have informed that so far they have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 749 lakhs as financial assistance to new sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh. No application for financial assistance in respect of any new sugar project in Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) also provides loan assistance to the State Governments to supplement their resources towards share capital contribution for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector; under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of about Rs. 416 lakhs has been sanctioned by National Cooperative Development Corporation to new Cooperative sugar factories under the Scheme. Application for financial assistance in respect of new sugar units from any State as and when received will be considered for financial assistance by the All-India Financial Institutions and the National Cooperative Development Corporation depending upon the merits of each case including the position regarding collection of share capital.

**आराधपुर, बिहार में एक चीनी कारखाने की स्थापना की आवश्यकता**

4721. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में एक चीनी कारखाने की स्थापना की आवश्यकता है जिस से क्षेत्र के किसान को अपनी गन्नें की फसल को नेपाल बेचने की आवश्यकता न रहे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार के साथ कोई बातचीत की गई है अथवा कोई पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्विर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन):** (क). केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी भी राज्य में किसी स्थान पर नयी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने के लिए शुरुआत नहीं करती है। नयी चीनी फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 4 जुलाई, 1980 को जारी किए गए प्रेस नोट में उल्लिखित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार और योजना में लाइसेंसिंग के समूचे लक्ष्यों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्ताव भेजे जाने होते हैं। फिलहाल केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में स्थित आराधपुर में मिल स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

**Persons Working in I.M.F.L. Division of Civil Supplies Corporation, Delhi**

4722. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons working in the I.M.F.L. Division of the Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation, designation-wise and the pay scales of each category; and

(b) what other benefits are being given to their employees in the above categories by the above Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) The total number of persons

working in the I.M.F.L. Division of the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corpo-

ration, designation-wise and their pay scales, are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of persons
1.	Deputy Manager . . . . .	900—1400	1
2.	Assistant Manager . . . . .	550—900	1
3.	Sales Officer/Shop Manager	1000/- p.m. consolidated 425—700	15
4.	Cashier . . . . .	330—560	15
5.	Asstt. Gr. II . . . . .	330—560	10
6.	Sales Assistant . . . . .	450/- p.m. consolidated	51
7.	Helpers . . . . .	300/- p.m. consolidated	43

(b) In addition to the pay all the persons in the regular scale of pay are receiving D.A., ADA., C.C.A. and L.T.C. facilities as admissible to the employees of the Delhi Administration plus 30 per cent House Rent Allowance. All the persons both on consolidated salary and in the regular pay scales are eligible for fixed medical allowance of Rs. 150/- per quarter.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) with effect from 15th August, 1979 with the principal object of removal of unemployment among youth. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment. Under the scheme it is proposed to train about 2 lakh rural youths every year in various skills in all the blocks of the country.

#### **Man-Power for Rural Rehabilitation**

4723. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA  
S. DEO:

SHRI D. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to train adequate number of Man-power for rural rehabilitation during coming year; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India has already launched the National Scheme of

The scheme has been merged into the Integrated Rural Development Programme with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The progress of the scheme so far is that during 1979-80, 43572 persons were trained and 12565 became self-employed. During 1980-81, 103124 persons were trained and 31,285 became self-employed.

#### **Meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission**

4724. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission for

Economic and Commercial Cooperation was held in the month of November to discuss the expansion and diversification of bilateral trade;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether any Agreement in regard to the expansion of trade has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Land Grabbing in Delhi Trans Yamuna area**

4725. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

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

(a) is it a fact that in the Delhi Trans Yamuna area of Azad Nagar the Delhi Development Authority have allowed a youth organisation leader to grab half an acre of D.D.A. land situated at Ramlila Maidan in East Azad Nagar, to remove the D. D. A. board and wire fencing, to construct a pucca boundary wall and to open a restaurant there;

(b) reasons for the D.D.A.'s permission therefor, particulars of the beneficiaries and action taken against the guilty D.D.A. officers;

(c) the remedial measures being taken to get the land cleared; and

(d) market value of the land?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that cases relating to this area are *sub judice*. However, an F.I.R. has been lodged by the D.D.A. with the Special Cell for illegal sale of land on 14-9-81.

(d) As per the scheduled of market rates of developed land effective from 1-4-81, fixed by this Ministry mainly for administration of Govt. leases, the market rate for Jheel Khuranja area of Shahdara is Rs. 800/- per sq. metre and Rs. 1600/- per sq. metre for residential and commercial sites respectively. No specific rate has been fixed for Azad Nagar as such.

**Rules regarding supply and use of stationery**

4726. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 138 on 23 November, 1981 regarding Rules for use of Stationery and state:

(a) whether the Rules for the Supply and Use of Stationery Stores were issued under the authority of the Government of India, Department of Labour in 1924 and were reprinted in 1940, corrected upto 29-2-1940 and since then the said rules have not been updated;

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

(c) steps taken to bring these rules upto date; and

(d) steps taken to ensure that Government Departments and Public Undertakings buy their requirements of Stationery and all other items through the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, and not place their requirements on the suppliers direct so as to check malpractice?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Controller of Stationery was not in a position to attend to this work due to paucity of staff.

(c) A senior officer of the Office of Controller of Stationery has been asked to attend to the work of updating the rules.

(d) Orders have been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, asking Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and other organisations financed/controlled by the Government, located in Delhi/New Delhi to make 'local purchase' of stationery articles etc. through the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi. Government offices located outside Delhi are not covered by the above orders as the Society has no branch outside Delhi.

#### **Fishing harbour projects**

**4727. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there are delays in the completion of several fishing harbour projects in the country;

(b) steps taken by Government to help poor traditional fishermen for small fish landing centres in form of mini harbours; and

(c) whether Government intend to set up a separate administrative authority for the fishing harbours?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Construction of some fishing harbour projects has taken more time than scheduled due to unavoidable technical difficulties.

(b) Such small landing centres have been sanctioned at about five sites in the past 18 months. The State Governments have been requested to identify sites and formulate proposals.

(c) Such harbours are administered by the concerned department like State Port Department of Fisheries Department.

#### **Maintenance of Government colonies**

**4728. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware that the question of resurfacing the approach roads in the Government colonies has been raised in this House more than once through Question Hours but all in vain;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee of Parliament to go round the Government colonies including the MP's flats, to assess the state of affairs prevailing therein and how they are being maintained; and

(c) is not, what concrete positive and effective steps are proposed to be mooted to remove the shortcomings prevailing therein including the resurfacing of the roads?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. But difficulty in resurfacing the approach roads is constraint of resources.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) The roads will be resurfaced/ repaired in a phased manner subject to availability of funds.



**चिर नदी पर बांध**

**4729. श्री सजोमोहान :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या कछपछिया राजदोर से निकलने वाले तथा बिहार के जिला भगलपुर के बारहाट विकास खण्ड से होकर बहने वाले चिर तथा सुखानिया नदियों से बारहाट खण्ड में विशेषरूप से धौरैया खण्ड लगभग 50,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या चिर नदी पर एक बांध बनाने और चालना गांव, धौरैया खण्ड के निकट राजदोर में वितरण प्रपात बनाने की योजना सिंचाई विभाग को पेश की गई है ;

(ग) क्या बांध तथा वितरण के न बनाये जाने के कारण से सम्पूर्ण धौरैया खण्ड में सूखा की स्थिति है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वोकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार धौरैया खण्ड को भविष्य में सूखा की स्थिति से बचाने के लिए बांध तथा वितरण प्रपात का निर्माण करेगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खियाजरहमान भंसारी) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

**Implementation of small farmers development agency programme**

**4730. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:** Will the Minister of RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa in last three years for implementing Small Farmers Development Agency Programme;

(b) the amount actually dispersed in different districts of Orissa for sinking of wells in those years;

(c) the total number of small farmers of Mayurbhanj District of Orissa who had taken loans from the Government for sinking well during those years;

(d) whether all those beneficiaries of Mayurbhanj district have repaid the loans; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 936.61 lakhs was released by the Government of India to Orissa in the last three years for implementation of SFDA Programme in 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the IRD Programme (with which SFDA was merged) in 1980-81.

(b) The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Small Farmers Development Agency Programme was not in operation in the district of Mayurbhanj.

(d) and (e). The question does not arise.

**Irrigation Growth**

**4731. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether although India has the largest irrigation system in the World it still requires a lot of improvement in the quality of irrigation and water management;

(b) whether growth rate of irrigation was about 2.5 million hectares a year during the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) what is the position of irrigation development during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth rate of irrigation during the Fifth plan period was on an average about 2.0 million hectares a year.

(c) The target for the Sixth Five Year Plan is creation of additional irrigation potential of 13.74 million hectares.

**Excise rebate for early crushing of cane vis-a-vis Sugar Production**

**4732. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to offering an incentive to boost up sugar production, Government offered a rebate in excise duty of Rs. 23.25 per quintal on free sale sugar and Rs. 15.30 per quintal on levy sugar produced during 28 October, to 30 November, 1981, over and above the quantum of sugar produced by respective mills during the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, what was the extent of additional sugar produced this year in excess of the quantum produced during the corresponding period last year, as a result of this incentive; and

(c) what is the target of sugar production fixed for the current season in view of the enhanced production shown during the afore said period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir, but the rebate in the case of free sale sugar is Rs. 23.55 per quintal and not Rs. 23.25.

(b) About 1.6 lakh tonnes. However, while this is the overall picture regarding production, the portion out of

this that will be eligible for incentives with reference to the conditions of eligibility laid down will be known after the claims for the rebate have been preferred by the factories and they have been decided by the Government.

(c) No target has been fixed. Sugar Production is, however, expected to touch 65 to 67 lakh tonnes.

**Supply of Skim Milk Powder to Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme**

**4733. SHRI NIREN GHOSH; SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum monthly requirements of Skim milk powder and butter oil are 600 MT and 195 MT respectively for running the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, the quantity of Skim milk powder and butter oil supplied to the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme during the last two years;

(c) whether there was any shortfall in this period; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) On the basis of the norms prescribed in the procedure for supply of Skim Milk powder and butter oil by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the dairies, entitlement of the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme worked out to 3456 MT Skim Milk Powder and 1152 MT butter oil during the calendar year 1981. The monthly average of this works out to 288 MT skim milk powder and 96 MT butter oil. However, against this, the Indian Dairy Corporation supplied on an average 547 MT Skim milk powder and 148 MT butter oil per month.

(b) Skim milk powder and butter oil supplied to the Greater Calcutta

Milk Supply Scheme during the last two years are as under:

(Figures in M.T.)

Year	Skim Milk Powder	Butter Oil
1979-80 . . . . .	5906.780	1564.329
1980-81 . . . . .	5104.360	1278.107

(c) No complaint was received from the State Government regarding supply of skim milk powder and butter oil.

arranges adequate supply of food-grains from the Central Pool for issue through public distribution system so as to keep a check on open market prices of foodgrains.

(d) Does not arise.

**Export of rice vis-a-vis price rise**

**Import of Wheat**

4734. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

4735. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export rice in the current year;

(a) whether the Food Secretary visited the USA to negotiate the deal for further purchase of wheat;

(b) if so, the expected quantity of export;

(b) if so, the quantity expected to be imported and when is the shipment like to reach India;

(c) whether the export drive will boost the domestic price; and

(c) whether the deal has been or is being made at a Government level or with private parties and what role has been played by the Indian Embassy in Washington in the matter of negotiating the deal; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop the possible rise in the prices of rice?

(d) whether any quality tests are conducted before shipment, if so, through which agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). During the current year, Government propose to export about 6 lakh tonnes of rice besides basmati rice which is on the Open General Licence.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A three-member team headed by the Food Secretary visited USA towards the end of June, 1981 and finalized the deal for import of 15.15 lakh tones of wheat from USA for deliveries during 15-8-1981 to 31-1-1982.

(c) and (d). Only such quantities of rice have been allowed to be exported as are not likely to endanger the public distribution system in the country or unduly push up the prices internally. Moreover, Government

(c) Purchases have been made from nine US Grain firms whose names appeared in the approved list of United States Department of Agriculture. Supply Wing of the Indian Embassy in Washington was fully associated with the deal.

(d) Yes, Sir. Quality of wheat shipped from USA is inspected by the US Federal/State Inspectors at the time of loading, under the overall supervision of the US Federal Grain Inspection Service. As a measure of abundant caution, we have also deputed our technical staff to USA to oversee the inspection work on shipments for India.

#### Food for Work Programme in Andhra Pradesh

4736. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of wheat and rice allotted to Andhra Pradesh Food for Work Programme during the period from April, 1981 to November, 1981;

(b) the quantity actually delivered;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent any proposal for allotment of more quantity of wheat and rice for the remaining months of current financial year;

(d) if so, the quantity asked for; and

(e) the decision taken by Government on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A quantity of 15,750 MTs of rice was allotted to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme earlier called

as Food for Work Programme during the current year.

(b) The State Government are reported to have lifted a total quantity of 11875 MTs of rice so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

#### Low procurement price for Wheat and Rice

4737. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed low prices for procurement of paddy and wheat this year;

(b) whether this will lead to import of more foodgrains and result in shortage supply of foodgrain for public distribution and the National Rural Employment Programme Scheme (NREP); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Import of wheat has been undertaken mainly for augmenting the reserves with the Government. During the 1981-82 wheat marketing season, a quantity of 6.6 million tonnes was procured upto 11th December, 1981 as against 5.9 million tonnes procured during the corresponding period of last year. Out of 1981-82 kharif crop, a quantity of 3.6 million tonnes of rice has been procured upto 17th December, 1981 as against 3.3 million tonnes procured

during the corresponding period of last year. Further, to ensure sufficient procurement of kharif cereals Government has streamlined and strengthened the levy system and advised the State Governments to prevent leakage of procurement levies. The Food Corporation of India and State procurement agencies have also strengthened the purchase arrangements.

**Residential colonies in Delhi provided with Government accommodation**

4738. SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government residential colonies where residential flats over shops have been allotted to Government employees;

(b) the category of those flats;

(c) whether it is a fact that in colonies like Srinivaspuri etc minimum required amenities have not been provided in such flats; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Srinivaspuri, Andrews Ganj, R. K. Puram, Nanakpura, Kidwai Nagar and Lancer Road.

(b) Type C&D.

(c) Minimum amenities such as electricity, water supply and sewerage system have been provided.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of dry farming research station at Palani (Tamil Nadu)**

4739. SHRI A. SENAPATHY GOUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a Dry Farming Research

Station at Palani and Vedasendur in Madurai District in Tamil Nadu as the annual rain fall is very low there; and

(b) if not, what are the other steps taken for the benefits of agriculturists in Palani in Tamil Nadu which is a most backward area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the problem of Dryland Agriculture, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is operating a centre at Kovilpatti in Tamil Nadu State. This centre is conducting the research work on the regional problems of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu State. As a result of research work carried out so far at this centre suitable dryland technology has been evolved and recommended for adoption in the region. The package of dryland technology includes suitable crops and varieties, dryland agronomy, efficient use of rain water and fertilizers.

**Transfer of Deputy Director/Director in Central Water Commission**

4740. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down by Government for transfer of Deputy Directors and Directors of the Central Water Commission from one Station to another Station;

(b) whether it is fact that in a number of cases the above criteria have not been followed strictly in Delhi while transferring the Deputy Directors/Directors of the Central Water Commission;

(c) if so, the number of Deputy Directors and Directors (including their period as Deputy Directors) of the

Central Water Commission whose stay in Delhi is more than the stipulated period as mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in transferring these Officers out of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Deputy Directors on promotion to the grade are, as far as possible, to be posted within the same discipline for a period not exceeding 3 years. Within the first 5 years service as Deputy Director, the officers have to serve in the field for a minimum period of 2 years. The Directors are also required to serve in the field for atleast 2 years in the grade, before they become eligible for promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer. The Directors may be rotated in the different Directorates of the Central Water Commission after every term of 5 years. The transfers/postings involving change of station, are generally effective after the closure and before commencement of the academic session to avoid dislocation of education of children.

(b) The guidelines are invariably kept in view while transferring officers from one place of posting to another.

(c) The number of Deputy Directors/Executive Engineers who have not rendered any field service outside Delhi during the last 5 years is 31 and there are 17 Directors/Superintending Engineers who have not rendered field service in the grade so far.

(d) Action to transfer the Deputy Directors/Executive Engineers and Directors/Superintending Engineers for field experience outside Delhi is already in hand and the transfers will be considered at the time of commencement of next academic session in April-May, 1982.

#### General Pool Govt. Accommodation at Bombay

4741. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government have approved a programme for construction of General Pool Staff Quarters in Bombay and elsewhere in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many quarters will be constructed in Bombay and the total cost and by what time they are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of quarters proposed to be constructed during the Sixth Five Plan are given in the statement annexed.

(c) 3870 quarters, including hostel accommodation, are to be constructed during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Bombay. The total cost involved is Rs. 16 crores, and the project is likely to be completed by the end of the year 1982-83. Quarters numbering 260 have already been completed.

## Statement

The Category-wise houses proposed to be constructed during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

S. No.	Station	Type of Houses	No. of Houses targeted for completion during 1980-85
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi . . . . .	I/A	1012
		II/B	5192
		III/C	10678
		IV/D	72
		V/E	120
		Hostel	184
2	Calcutta . . . . .	I/A	816
		II/B	1480
		III/C	1048
		Hostel	84
3	Bombay . . . . .	I/A	1040
		II/B	1800
		III/C	870
		IV	80
		Hostel	80
		Total for Bombay	3870
4	Bangalore . . . . .	I/A	128
		II/B	276
		III/C	96
5	Madras . . . . .	I/A	216
		II/B	207
		III/C	96
6	Simla . . . . .	I/A	24
		II/B	64
		III/C	16

1	2	3	4
7	Hyderabad . . . . .	I/A II/B III/C	88 144 96
8	Ghaziabad . . . . .	III/C	64
9	Chandigarh . . . . .	I/A II/B III/C	100 52 148
10	Shillong . . . . .	I/A II/B III/C	20 32 24
11	Agartala . . . . .	I/A II/B III/C	40 12 16
12	Kohima . . . . .	I/A II/B III/C	8 16 40
13	Imphal . . . . .	I/A II/B III/C	4 16 16
14	Lucknow . . . . .	I A II/B III/C IV/D	32 48 32 16

**Area of Cultivation Land**

4742. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of cultivable land in India and the area of land which is actually under cultivation at present, and the area of irrigated and unirrigated land respectively under cultivation at present; and

(b) the details, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)

According to the latest available all-India land utilisation data for 1978-79, the position is as under:

	Million hectares
Total cultivable area	185.8
Area under cultivation . (Net cultivated area)	142.9
Net irrigated area .	38.0
Net unirrigated area . . .	104.9

(b) State-wise details are given in the statement appended.



**Statement**  
*Area of Cultivable Land in 1978-79*

(Thousand hectares)

State / Union Territory	Total Cultivable Land*	Area actually under cultivation		
		Net area sown	Net area irrigated	Net area unirrigated (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15387	11349	3655	7694
Assam†	3288	2679	572	2107
Bihar	11760	8532	2960	5572
Gujarat†	12449	9543	1715	7828
Haryana	3800	3650	1918	1732
Himachal Pradesh	797	561	89	472
Jammu & Kashmir	1069	724	305	419
Karnataka	12752	10315	1409	8906
Kerala	2463	2204	228	1976
Madhya Pradesh	22631	18847	2315	16532
Maharashtra	21119	18245	1896	16349
Manipur†	164	140	65	75
Meghalaya	1105	193	48	145
Nagaland	705	150	54	96
Orissa	7515	6097	1148	4949
Punjab	4284	4177	3262	915
Rajasthan	26418	15471	2895	12576
Sikkim†	67	61	10	51
Tamil Nadu†	8521	6251	2873	3378
Tripura†	350	246	29	217
Uttar Pradesh	21038	17482	8892	8590
West Bengal†	6282	5539	1489	4050
A. & N. Island	72	32	..	32
Arunachal Pradesh	377	112	24	88
D. & N. Haveli	23	20	1	19
Delhi	99	73	61	12
Goa, Daman & Diu	228	134	13	121
Lakshva Dweep	3	3	..	3
Mizoram†	534	77	8	69
Pondicherry	36	31	27	4
<b>All India</b>	<b>185786</b>	<b>142938</b>	<b>37961</b>	<b>104977</b>

†In the absence of data for the year 1978-79 latest available information has been utilised.

\*Comprise of Net area sown, fallow and, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves etc. and cultivable waste land.

### Letters Received from M.Ps.

4743. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters were received from the Members of Parliament during the last six months by the Ministry;

(b) when were they received and when were they acknowledged and replied finally; and

(c) have the prescribed procedure in dealing with letters from M. Ps. been followed, if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Committee to Suggest Consumers Price for Agricultural Commodities

4744. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to constitute a Committee consisting of representatives of agricultural labour, agriculturists and consumers for fixing minimum consumer prices for different agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, what steps Government have taken to fix the minimum consumer prices for different agricultural commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The consumer prices of essential commodities like cereals, sugar etc., distributed through the public distribution system, are fixed by Government.

### गुजरात में चक्रवात

4745. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री मुख्य रत्ना :

क्या कृषि मंत्री चक्रवात से फसलों को हुई क्षति के बारे में 30 नवम्बर, 1981 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101 के उत्तर में यह बताने को कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या "एपल" उपग्रह, चक्रवात को संभावना को भविष्यवाणी करने में किसी तरह सहायक सिद्ध हुआ;

(ख) क्या इस चक्रवात के बारे में लोगों को चेतावनी दे दी गई थी और उसके बाद व्यवस्थाएं कर दी गई थीं; और

(ग) उन मछुमारों का, जिनकी नौकायें चक्रवात के दौरान समुद्र में क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं, दो गई राहत का व्योरा क्या है और किस दर से उन्हें राहत प्रदान की गई?

कृषि मंत्रालय तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) जो नहीं। 'एपल' उपग्रह एक प्रायोगिक संचार उपग्रह है। इसे उष्णकटिबंधी समुद्री तूफानों की खोज के लिए तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान ने राज्य अधिकारियों और आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से सम्बन्धित लाभानुभवियों को चेतावनी दे दी थी;

(1) 30-10-1981 को आकाशवाणी के समाचार में सम्मिलित करने के लिए प्रथम तटीय चेतावनी बुलेटिन जारी किया गया था।

(2) 30-10-1981 को भारतीय समयानुसार रात्रि के 8.40 बजे से बन्दरगाह अधिकारियों को चेतावनी देना

गृह किया गया। 30-10-1981 को भारतीय समयानुसार रात्रि के 10.30 बजे से मंगरोल से गोधा तक समस्त बन्दरगाहों पर विकट संकट के सिगनल दिए गए ।

(3) 31-10-81 को प्रातः क्षेत्रीय समुद्री तूफान चेतावनी केन्द्र, बम्बई ने गुजरात राज्य अधिकारियों के खतरे के प्रति सचेत किया। इसके पश्चात् 30-10-1981 को भारतीय समयानुसार रात्रि के 10.00 बजे से सभी लीयों को बार-बार समुद्री तूफान के खतरे को सूचना दी गई।

(4) 31-10-1981 को दोपहर से मछुधारों के लिए चेतावनियां जारी की गई तथा इसके उपरान्त क्षेत्रीय समुद्री तूफान चेतावनी केन्द्र, बम्बई द्वारा दिन में तीन बार चेतावनी दोहराही गई। गुजरात में आकाशवाणी के स्थानीय केन्द्रों द्वारा समाचारों में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, मराठी और गुजराती में कई तटोय समुद्री तूफान चेतावनी बुलेटिनों के अतिरिक्त आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा क्रमानुसार कुछ मिलकर आठ बुलेटिन जारी व प्रसारित किए गए।

(5) टेलिफोन, तार और पुलिस बेतार के जरिए मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्र, अहमदाबाद और राज्य सरकार अधिकारियों के बीच घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क बनाए रखा गया। समुद्री तूफान की गतिविधि के बारे में प्रेस, आकाशवाणी समाचार एवं दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार किया गया।

**गुजरात सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—**

नागरिक आपूर्ति, पुलिस, होमगार्ड, स्वास्थ्य, परिवहन तथा सिवार्ड, लोक निर्माण और संचार विभागों सहित विभिन्न

सरकारी विभागों को निर्देश दिए गए कि वे प्रभावित होने वाले जिलों में खतरे में पड़े गांवों को खाली कराने के लिए आवश्यक काम उठावें, आवश्यक जिन्सों को जमा करें, परिवहन और संचार साधनों को पुनः व्यवस्था शीघ्रता से करें ताकि समुद्री तूफान के प्रभाव को कम किया जा सके।

मुख्य मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री और अन्य वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों तथा अधिकारियों ने समय-समय पर स्थिति की समीक्षा की।

10 गांवों के 11,000 लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाया गया।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार की रिपोर्ट को प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दो जाएंगे।

**नई दिल्ली को यमुना-पार कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना**

4746. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना-पार कालोनियों में, अनधिकृत कालोनियों के निवासियों को दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन कालोनियों के निवासियों को इन कालोनियों को नियमित किए जाने को जानकारी है ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें, अनधिकृत कालोनियों के निवासियों को भान्ति परमिट पर सोमेट, लोहा प्राप्त करने को सुविधा दी गई है ;

(घ) इन कालोनियों के सम्बन्ध में विकास-प्रभार क्या निश्चि किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी पूरा ज्योरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और धावास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति तथा मल शयन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 68 नियमित और अनधिकृत कालोनियों में जल सप्लाई विद्यमान है। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि वह किसी विशेष अनधिकृत कालोनो को रेजिडेन्ट्स वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन के विशेष अनुरोध पर अनधिकृत कालोनो में सामान्य वाणिज्यिक सुविधाओं के पूर्ण होने और विकास प्रयत्नों के भुगतान की शर्त पर पिछले समय में ऐसी कालोनियों के विद्युतीकरण को उसकी नीति के अनुसार वह अनधिकृत कालोनियों का विद्युतीकरण का कार्य करता आ रहा था। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इन कालोनियों के नियमितोकरण नक्शों को बनाने समय स्कूलों के स्थल, पार्क, खुले स्थान, विषणन केन्द्रों इत्यादि जैसी सामूहिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अनुमोदित नक्शे प्रदर्शित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) सोमेट: दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य तथा सम्भरण निगम ने सूचित किया है कि अनधिकृत कालोनियों के निवासियों को सोमेट मरम्मत के लिए दिया जाता है और न कि किसी परिवर्धन या परिवर्तन या बिना स्वोक्त नक्शे के नये निर्माण के लिए।

लोहा, इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय (इस्पात विभाग) ने सूचित किया है कि अनधिकृत कालोनियों के निवासी लोहा

व इस्पात सामग्रियों की सप्लाई के मार्ग-निर्देशनों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं क्योंकि वे अनुमोदित भवन नक्शों को पेश करने की स्थिति में नहीं होते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) अब नियमित की जा रही अनधिकृत कालोनियों के सम्बन्ध में विकास प्रयत्न अभी तक तय नहीं किए गए हैं।

#### Criteria for Allocation of Funds to States for Supply of Drinking Water

4747. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and the programmes under which the Central Government allocate funds to the various State Governments for supply of drinking water;

(b) whether it is a fact that provision of drinking water facilities in a village in Rajasthan comes 5 to 10 times more than that incurred in the plains, because half of the area in this State is desert and depth of wells there is 200 to 400 feet and the distance between one village to another village is even ten to twenty miles; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to adopt a reasonable criteria for the allocation of funds for supply of drinking water in the desert areas of Rajasthan and if so, from when and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The supply of drinking water to the people is the responsibility of the State Governments and funds for executing water supply schemes are provided in the State Plans. However, the Central Government supplements the resources of the State Government by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water

Supply Programme to accelerate the coverage of identified problem villages.

The existing criteria for allocating funds to the State Governments under the Central Programme are as under:

(i) 75 per cent of the Central Assistance is on the basis of the number of identified problem villages in the State and their population;

(ii) the balance 25 per cent is to be utilised to cope with resources shortfalls of States for coverage of identified problem villages.

(b) The cost of providing drinking water supply in the desert regions of the State is high.

(c) The funds in the Central Programme are limited and have to be distributed equitably to all the States many of which have special problems. The major portion of the funds for drinking water is provided in the State Plans and their quantum and utilisation depend on the priorities and efforts of the State Governments.

#### **News Item 'Fodder that can bring in White Revolution'**

4748. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Fodder that can bring in white revolution" in the Indian Express dated 5th November, 1968; and

(b) if so, what are the claims of Dr. H.K. Singh, Senior Fodder Scientist of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and reaction of the Government to each of the points made by Dr. Singh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new fodder "Teomazie" has been developed by Scientists over several

years by crossing Maize and Teosinte. The selection made from this cross combines the leafy, juicy and high protein characters of maize and tillering hardness of teosinte. Teomaize can be grown from March to July. Early sowing done in the month of March provides fodder during the scarcity period of May-June and the late sowing done in July meets the fodder requirements for October-November. This Teomaize has made possible the production of abundant fodder (40 to 50 tonnes/ha in well distributed rainfall areas and 60 to 70 tonnes/ha under irrigated conditions) during these two scarcity periods which is of great significance. If this forage cropping pattern is adopted, the farmers would be able to supply nutritious green fodder to cattle throughout the year. This would help in increasing milk production.

This new fodder is still in the experimental stage and has yet to be tested on the farmers' fields for eliciting their reaction to its acceptability and adaptability, under the different agro-climatic zones of the country.

#### **Survey for Housing Needs of the People**

4749. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to survey the housing needs of the people;

(b) if so, by what time the survey work will be completed; and

(c) steps to be taken to meet the housing needs of the people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Housing is a State subject. Within the Plan provision of the State, the State Governments are free to

make inter-sectoral allocation of funds according to their needs and priorities.

The public sector outlay on housing in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1490.87 crores. In the State sector, under Rural House-sites-cum-Construction assistance scheme in the Minimum Needs Programme, house-sites are to be provided to the remaining 6.8 million eligible families in addition to the 7.7 million families already provided with housesites to cover all the eligible families estimated to be 14.5 million families by 1985. The plan also envisages construction assistance to 3.6 million families. The Plan also provides for an investment of Rs. 600 crores by HUDCO, 55 per cent of which would be for the housing of economically weaker sections and low income group. HUDCO, since its inception in 1970, has sanctioned loans upto 31-10-81 for construction of 9.74 lakhs dwelling units in the country mostly for economically weaker sections and low income group.

**Recommendation of Sen Commission regarding sugar policy**

4750. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not been able to evolve a rational policy of sugar which should have been able to take into consideration the interest of cane growers and mill owners;

(b) if so, whether Sen Commission has stressed the need for an integrated sugar policy;

(c) what were the other recommendations made by the Sen Commission; and

(d) how many of its recommendations have so far been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government have always been endeavouring to formulate a rational

• sugar policy for a coordinated development and satisfactory growth of the sugar industry, keeping in view, at the same time, the interests of cane growers, mill owners and consumers. Formulation of such a policy is, however, subject to various constraints due to wide fluctuations, from year to year, in production, availability, prices etc. of sugarcane, which is the major raw material for the manufacture of sugar, as also the production, availability and prices of the commodity itself resulting in problems necessitating short-term corrective measures and temporary changes in policy parameters to meet the varying situations. Government have tried different alternatives of sugar policy parameters namely, complete control, de-control and partial control and consider that partial control on sugar with a oval pricing system has, basically, the flexibility required to cope with changing situations.

(b) Yes, Sir, generally.

(c) and (d). The report of the Sugar Enquiry Commission headed by Dr. S. R. Sen was published in 1965. It contains a very large number of recommendations. Due to efflux of time and non-availability of the relevant records, it is not possible to give detailed information with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission.

**Criteria for charging rent for Govt. Accommodation**

4751. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an employee is charged rent for the type of accommodation allotted to him even if allotment is refused by him on the ground that it is not in an area or on a floor of his choice, irrespective of the fact whether he moves therein or not and the said accommodation is allotted to someone else;

(b) if so, reasons therefore, and steps taken to honour the preference

of the employees of the area and floor; and

(c) what is the net difference in rents between Types B and C which an employee has to pay?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH):** (a) According to the Allotment Rules, if an officer occupying a lower type residence is allotted or offered a residence of the type for which he is eligible, he may, on refusal of the said allotment, be permitted to continue in the previously allotted residence on payment of the same licence fee which he would have had to pay under F.R. 45-A in respect of the residence so allotted or offered or the licence fee payable in respect of the residence already in his occupation, whichever is higher.

(b) At the time of initial allotment in the entitled category, it is not always possible to meet the demand of every employee; for allotment of a quarter in a locality/floor of his choice. However, after the allotment has been accepted, the employee can ask for change of residence to a locality/floor or his choice.

(c) Normally all officers are required to pay 10 per cent of their emoluments or the standard licence fee whichever is less for the Government accommodation allotted to them. Standard licence fee varies in accordance with the covered area of the house concerned.

#### **Shortage of cast iron pipes**

4752. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute shortage of cast iron pipes has threatened to stall the rural drinking water scheme;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that pipes are vital input for underground network for the drinking water schemes; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps being taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH):** (a) and (b). No, Sir, C.I. Pipes are not required in many of the rural drinking water supply schemes. Even, in the case of those schemes where these pipes are required, attempts are being made to use alternate materials.

(c) Implementation of Water Supply schemes is the responsibility of the state governments who take steps to procure cast iron pipes through recognised procedures. It is noted that there is a shortage of cast iron pipes of certain sizes. All efforts are made by the Government of India to ensure that cast iron pipes are made available to the State Governments in the implementation of drinking water supply schemes in the rural areas to the extent needed. An assessment of the requirement of various types of pipes including C.I. Pipes and other materials required in the implementation of the drinking water supply schemes during the first four years (81—85) and subsequent 6 years of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981—1990) has been made by the Apex Committee on International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade appointed by this Ministry and the question of ensuring corresponding supplies is being further pursued with concerned agencies.

#### **Construction Warehouses by C.W. C. during Sixth Five Year Plan in West Bengal, Tripura and Bihar**

4753. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Warehousing Corporation is planning to construct about four lakh tones additional storage capacity during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, details of the plan for the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura; and

(c) number of Central Warehouses in these States as on 30 November, 1981?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980—85) the Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to construct warehousing capacity of 16.25 lakh M.T. under its general warehousing programme.

(b) The Central Warehousing Corporation has tentatively identified centres for construction of warehouses during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for the capacities of 67,900 M.T., 5,000 M.T., 1,08,750 M.T. 19;640 M.T., 5,000 M.T., 1,08,750 M.T. 19;640 West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura respectively

(c) The number of Central Warehouses as on 30th November, 1981, in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura are 45, 8, 17, 9 and 2 respectively.

**Meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee in Central Water Commission**

4754. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no departmental promotion committee meeting was convened in the Central Water Commission for the promotion/regularisation of over 200 ad-hoc Assistant Directors/Assistant Executive Engineers since March, 1975 for all practical purpose;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) number of posts lying vacant till date?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seniority list of the feeder grade of Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer in the Central Water Commission was under compilation. The seniority list as on 1-3-81 has since been finalised and a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee is expected to be held shortly.

(c) 101 posts are vacant, as on date.

**Gobar Gas Plants**

4755. **SHRI K. A. SWAMY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of gobar gas plants set up in the country from 1977 onwards, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with their efforts in popularising this cheap and abundant source of power; and

(c) whether Government propose to offer more subsidies and other attractive incentives so that, more and more people would be inclined to set up gobar gas plants?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The information is as under:

Year.	No. of biogas units set up
1977-78	16261
1978-79	14756
1979-80	15506
1980-81	15430
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61953</b>



(b) and (c). With a view to accelerating the progress of the programme, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a National Project for Biogas Development' as a Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores, for the Sixth Plan period. The target of the present project is to set up 400,000 biogas units which represent a four-fold increase over the Fifth Plan targets.

The project contains provisions for:

- (i) subsidies to all beneficiaries with higher rates for small and marginal farmers and Scheduled Tribes and hilly areas. The rate of subsidy in general is higher than was provided in the Fifth Plan.
- (ii) Incentive to village level functionaries for promotion and supervision of the programme
- (iii) Fee to corporate bodies and recognised registered societies for turn-key implementation of the programme.
- (iv) Establishment of biogas cells at State Headquarters and at the district level.
- (v) Creation of a cadre of trainers for training of village masons.
- (vi) Publicity and extension support to the programme.
- (vii) Assistance to agricultural universities and other institutions on a regional basis for providing technical and training support to the programme.

### उर्वरक, बीज तथा कीटनाशक औषधियों के लिये ऋण

4756. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए उर्वरक, बीज और कीटनाशक औषधियों का खरीद और वितरण हेतु राज्य को अल्पावधि के लिए राज्यों को ऋण मंजूर किए जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष तथा इस वर्ष अलग अलग उर्वरक, बीज और कीटनाशक औषधियों के लिए राज्य वार कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है और उस ऋण की शर्त क्या हैं और इन चालूवर्ष में यह ऋण किस तारीख को स्वीकृत किया गया था ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) खरीफ तथा रबी मौसमों के लिए अलग से अल्पकालीन ऋण मंजूर किए जाते हैं, जिसे ऋण लेने की तारीख से छह माह के भीतर ब्याज की 6 प्रतिशत की सामान्य दर के साथ वापिस करना पड़ता है। चालू वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान अल्पकालीन ऋण जून, 1981 नवम्बर, 1981 तथा दिसम्बर, 1981 में मंजूर किए गये थे। वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को निर्मुक्त किए गए अल्पकालीन ऋणों को प्रवर्धित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

## बिबरण

1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को मंजूर किया गया  
अल्पकालीन ऋण

(करोड़ रुपए)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	1980-82	1981-82 (दिसम्बर, 1981 तक)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	26.00	19.00
2.	असम	3.00	3.50
3.	बिहार	13.00	14.00
4.	गुजरात	8.00	10.00
5.	हरियाणा	12.00	13.50
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.00	0.15
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1.50	1.75
8.	कर्नाटक	12.00	11.00
9.	केरल	2.00	3.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	19.00	12.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	11.00	10.00
12.	मणिपुर	--	1.28
13.	मेघालय	0.47	1.15
14.	नागालैण्ड	0.03	--
15.	उड़ीसा	8.00	5.00
16.	पंजाब	11.00	14.50
17.	राजस्थान	16.50	20.00
18.	सिक्किम	--	--
19.	तमिलनाडु	--	--
20.	त्रिपुरा	--	0.67
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	39.00	42.00
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	16.50	17.50
योग		200.00	200.00

**गया जिले में फल्गू पर जलाशय की योजना**

4757. श्री आर० पी० सारंगी: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में लाखों एकड़ अर्धसिंचित भूमि को जिसे हर वर्ष सूखे के कारण क्षति पहुंचती है, सिंचने के लिये सरकार ने बिहार के गया शहर में फल्गू नदी पर वर्षा का पानी इकट्ठा करके एक बांध बनाकर एक जलाशय बनाने की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना को लागू करने पर लाखों एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई की जा सकेगी, जलाशय में मछली पकड़ने का काम किया जा सकेगा, पानी का अभाव दूर हो जायेगा तथा गया में भीषण गर्मी में कमी आएगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी) : (क) फल्गू की दो सहायक नदियों नामशः लीलाजान और गोहाने पर सिंचाई के लिए दो जलाशय स्कीमों पर बिहार सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) दोनों जलाशय परियोजनाओं से संबंधित प्रस्तावों को बिहार सरकार द्वारा अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने इन दोनों स्कीमों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

**Regularisation of Work Charged Staff in CPWD**

4753. SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work charged staff of CPWD are entitled to get quasi-permanent status on completion of three years service,

(b) if so, whether these rules are applicable on the work-charged staff employed in the Arunachal Pradesh Zone of CPWD; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering the question of extending this rule to them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, as the workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Zone is not borne on the cadre of CPWD.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Upkeep of Government Residences by CPWD**

4759. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CPWD Enquiry Offices are required to carry out preventive maintenance with a view to know and assess the yearly plan of action and utilisation of funds earmarked for maintenance of residential buildings,

(b) if so, is the same being carried out regularly;

(c) if so, what are the underlying reasons that most of the items of works have not been taken up for years together, and

(d) steps taken to implement the laid down policy?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir within the limitation of funds.

(c) Constraint of financial resources.

(d) A phased programme spread over a period of 4 years and costing Rs. 4.2 crores for preventive and special repairs works in Delhi/New Delhi has been sanctioned and is in progress.

#### **Silting of Nizam Sagar Reservoir**

**4760. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nizam Sagar Reservoir is silting up at a fast pace;

(b) whether any estimate has been made about the rate of silting that is going on here;

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given to arrest and desilt the reservoir in phases so that water carrying capacity of the reservoir is increased; and

(d) if so, the plans drawn up in this connection?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b): The Nizam Sagar Reservoir is silting up at a rate of 6.77 hectare meters per year per 100 square km. of catchment.

(c) and (d). The Government of India initiated during the Third Five Year Plan a Centrally sponsored Soil Conservation Scheme in the catchment of River Valley Projects, Nizamsagar Reservoir catchment is covered in that scheme. Out of a total catchment of 2.169 million hectares of the reservoir an area of 0.317 million hectares has been identified as priority area to be treated with soil conservation measures. An area of 0.018 million hectares has been treated till 1979-80.

#### **Public Distribution of Foodgrains— Profit Earned by States**

**4761. SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre supplies foodgrains and other items of mass consumption to States for being supplied through the Fair Price Shops;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the States are selling these items by adding some percentage of profit to it;

(c) if so, the names of the States which are indulging in this practice and the quantum of profit earned by each such State during the last three years; and

(d) whether Central Government approve of it and if so, their reaction to it?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**हिन्दी के कार्य तथा हिन्दी को पत्रिकाओं  
के लिये सृजित श्रेणी एक तथा दो के पद :**

**4762. श्री आर० पी० यादव :**  
क्या सिबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में मंत्रालय तथा इसके संबद्ध तथा अधोनस्व कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के कार्य तथा हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं के लिए सृजित श्रेणी एक तथा दो के पदों की संख्या क्या है तथा किन कार्यालयों में ये पद सृजित किए गए थे और ये पद कब सृजित किए गए थे तथा इन पदों पर की गई नियुक्तियों का स्वरूप क्या है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हिन्दी विशेषज्ञों का एक साक्षात्कार बोर्ड गठित किए बिना इन पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा श्रेणी एक और दो के सभी हिन्दी पदों, विशेष रूप से सिचाई

विभाग और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में, को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिन्दी के कार्य तथा हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं के लिए श्रेणी एक तथा श्रेणी दो के निम्नलिखित पद सृजित किए गए थे :—

कार्यालय का नाम	सृजित पद	पदों के सृजन की तारीख
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	सम्पादक भर्गीरथ (हिन्दी)	1-9-1980
	उप-सम्पादक	1-9-1980
	कलाकार (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी, दोनों पत्रिकाओं के लिए)	1-9-1980

उपर्युक्त तीनों पद अभी तक भरे नहीं गए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) तीन पदों के सम्बन्ध में भर्ती नियमों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि, सम्पादक, भर्गीरथ (हिन्दी) के पद को तदर्थ आधार पर भरने के लिए कार्यवाही पहले ही की जा रही है। उप-सम्पादक तथा कलाकार के पदों को, इन पदों के भर्ती नियमों के अधिसूचित किए जाने के शीघ्र बाद भर लिया जाएगा।

the 5.5 lakhs of villages in our country,

(c) the amounts that have been allotted to the States for this purpose during the past three financial years (State-wise).

(d) how many villages have so far been provided with drinking water through bore wells and whether this programme has been slowed down of late and if so, the reasons for the same, and

(e) the number of villages and semi-urban centres having sanitation arrangements?

**U.N. In the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation (1981-90)**

4763. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has committed to the programme being enunciated by the United Nations in the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation (1981—90),

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for providing drinking water in

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Decade envisages greater attention to water supply and sanitation facilities. The Programme in India will cover the period from April, 1981 to March, 1991. The Programmes will be undertaken in

terms of outlays made under the Five Year Plans. During the Sixth Plan (1980—85) the outlay for the rural water supply (problem villages) has been stepped up considerably to Rs. 2007.11 crores as against Rs. 429.27 crores during the Fifth Plan (1974—79). Of the sum of Rs. 2,007.11 crores, Rs. 1407.11 crores is in the State Plans (MNP) and Rs. 600.00 crores in the Central Plan (ARWSP). The Sixth plan document envisages that the estimated number of 1.90 lakhs problem villages will be provided with one source of drinking water by March, 1985. The balance outlays for covering the remaining villages would be made in the successive five year plans during the decade. An Apex Commit-

tee has been set up by the Government of India to check out the various steps connected with the Decade Programme in consultation with the state Governments. Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes of rural water supply have to be implemented by the State Government.

(c) The amounts allocated to States/UTs under MNP during the past 3 financial years are given in the Statements I and II respectively.

(d) The drinking water programme through borewells has not been slowed down. The coverage of problem villages during the past 3 financial years is as under:

Year	State Sector (MNP)	Centrally Sponsored ARWSP
1978-79	13866	7054
1979-80	15182@	7640
1980-81	17645£	5659£

+ Includes partial coverage in respect of Orissa and also hamlets in respect of Tamil Nadu.

@Does not include coverage by spot sources under MNP in respect of West Bengal,

£ Includes partial coverage in respect of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim. Does not include coverage by spot sources under MNP in respect of West Bengal and report of coverage in respect of Maharashtra.

(e): The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade has been launched on the 1st April, Decade:

1981 and the same is in progress. The Government have set the following targets to be achieved by the end of

*Coverage of population*

1, Urban Sanitation	80% overall (100% in case of Class-I cities)
2, Rural Sanitation	25%

**Statement I***Actual Outlay under the States Sector (MNP)**(Rs. in lakhs)*

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	670.00	1016.94	1228.00
2. Assam . . . . .	274.63	244.00	500.00
3. Bihar	750.00	1000.00	1350.00
4. Gujarat	746.00	909.38	900.00
5. Haryana . . . . .	433.00	652.80	650.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	445.00	665.09	650.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	654.65	1081.68	1130.00
8. Karnataka . . . . .	790.00	751.98	900.00
9. Kerala	313.00	386.96	824.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	793.00	716.03	900.00
11. Maharashtra	1352.10	2733.00	2310.00
12. Manipur	122.00	284.70	300.00
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	60.06	285.93	275.00
14. Nagaland	83.49	125.32	198.00
15. Orissa	363.00	407.46	550.00
16. Punjab	403.00	481.16	500.00
17. Rajasthan	937.00	1438.50	1415.00
18. Sikkim	48.34	77.70	70.00
19. Tamil Nadu	913.00	600.01	1100.00
20. Tripura	37.00	98.34	200.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	2576.00	4011.00	3425.00
22. West Bengal . . . . .	352.00	430.00	600.00
23. A & N Islands . . . . .	26.66	55.00	54.50
24. Arunachal Pradesh	74.00	94.72	175.00
25. Chandigarh			
26. Delhi . . . . .	8.88	121.10	200.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		5.90	9.00
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	27.96	33.81	20.00
29. Lakshadweep		0.83	2.50
30. Mizoram	48.02	18.97	185.50
31. Pondicherry.	6.00	12.00	19.50
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>13307.79</b>	<b>18740.31</b>	<b>20641.00</b>

## Statement II

*Funds Allocated for works under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	Funds allocated	Funds allocated	Funds allocated
1. Andhra Pradesh .	347.00	215.60	432.23
2. Assam	144.13	323.15	427.11
3. Bihar	500.00	680.45	503.36
4. Gujarat	254.85	126.20	354.00
5. Haryana	197.00	259.00	355.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	422.00	388.86	561.77
7. Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	181.55	313.00
8. Karnataka .	105.00	65.00	248.81
9. Kerala	275.00	282.35	328.40
10. Madhya Pradesh	290.00	353.15	690.00
11. Maharashtra	397.97	372.30	659.00
12. Manipur	50.00	48.55	105.00
13. Maghalaya .	100.00	106.60	149.00
14. Nagaland	91.00	133.57	150.00
15. Orissa	212.00	203.00	307.00
16. Punjab	170.00	68.40	128.95
17. Rajasthan	348.90	205.00	559.10
18. Sikkim	39.09	20.00	19.50
19. Tamil Nadu	402.00	213.52	500.00
20. Tripura .	110.00	91.15	122.44
21. Uttar Pradesh	614.00	703.55	944.95
22. West Bengal	530.00	670.05	433.50
23. A & N Islands .	18.50	15.00	6.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	44.20	35.00
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26. Delhi	12.00	11.10	13.50
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu .	7.50	9.95	11.46
29. Lakshadweep	..	..	..
30. Mizoram .	18.50	17.05	26.25
31. Pondicherry .	15.00	12.00	7.00
TOTAL .	5901.44	5820.30	8391.33



**Auction of Residential Plots by DDA**

4764. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government policy for auction/sale of residential plots by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) can the highest bid for a residential plot which is far in excess of reserve price declared by DDA and for which DDA accepts 25 per cent of such bid amount after auction is over as earnest money be rejected by DDA, if so, what are the considerations and guidelines governing such auction and time limit for such rejections;

(c) whether these guidelines have sanction of Government and have been scrupulously adhered to for all such auction bids accepted by DDA; and

(d) based on these guidelines, what is the total number of rejections of auction bids made by D.D.A. during last three years and grounds governing rejection of each bid?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to Government policy only the plots exceeding 200 sq. yds. in area are disposed of by public auction and the others are allotted on predetermined rates to persons falling in L.I.G. and M.I.G. categories.

(b) and (c). According to DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981, the officer conducting the auction shall normally accept, subject to confirmation by the Vice-Chairman, the highest bid offered at the fall of the hammer at the auction and the person whose bid had been accepted shall pay as earnest money, a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of his bid and he shall pay

the balance amount to the Authority within fifteen days of acceptance of the bid or within such period as the Vice-Chairman may specify in the public notice or in another public notice.

The Officer conducting the auction may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and submitted to the Vice-Chairman reject any bid including the highest bid.

(d) The DDA has reported that 45 bids were canceled during the last three years as follows:—

- i. Rejected for failure to deposit the earnest money (i.e. 25 per cent of the bid amount) .. 28
- ii. The bid amount being much lesser than the average rate fetched by other plots in the same area in the same auction or in the last auction .. 15
- iii. The auction-purchaser having surrendered the allotment by auction .. 1
- iv. The auction purchaser had purchased another plot earlier .. 1

**कृषि योग्य भूमि का आवंटन**

4765. श्री मोतीलाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों और पिछड़े वर्गों के छोटे किसानों को कृषि योग्य भूमि आवंटित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नियम बनाए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी- नाथन): जी, नहीं। भूमि का आवंटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों के अनु- सार होता है।

**Price of Chemical manure**

4766. **SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government of India to reduce the rates of Chemical manure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Missing of Files from ICAR HQ.**

4767. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**  
**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of files have been missing from the ICAR Headquarters and its institutes; and

(b) if so, the number of files found missing during the last one year at the ICAR Headquarters and its institutes stating the nature of the missing files and the result of the inquiry if any made into these missing files and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last one year, seven files were reported misplaced/missing from different Sections of the ICAR Headquarters. The nature of such files relate to different subject matters handled in the Council.

The information in respect of ICAR Institutes is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

In order to prevent the possibility of files being misplaced in the Council, a suitable procedure has been evolved and circulated to all concerned for compliance.

**Encroachment on D.D.A. Land in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

4768. **SHRI SHIBU SOREN:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain shopkeepers in A—I and A—I B blocks market in Janakpuri have encroached upon the D.D.A. land and are grossly misusing the passages in varandas;

(b) whether two of the shopkeepers running sweets shop and general merchants shops have opened gates by removing brickwall and have encroached up the place earmarked for public park in gross violation of DDA's land by using for his preparations and for serving refreshments etc.;

(c) the details of such shopkeepers;

(d) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken to check this misuse and encroachments; and

(e) whether D.D.A. propose to cancel their allotment or direct them to close the door with bricks?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING: (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-İN SINGH):** (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that allottee of shop No. 12 in A—I and A—IB blocks had encroached upon Delhi Development Authority's land by misusing the passages in the varandas. The Delhi Development Authority has also stated that allottee of shop No. 13 who is running a Halwai shop had punctured the side wall and fixed a shutter there and had put chairs, benches, bhatti and other materials on Delhi Development Authority's land.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that encroachment in the first case (i.e. shop No.

12 was removed in the month of May, 1981 but that recent inspection of the site has revealed that the passages in the verandas have again been encroached upon/reoccupied. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it is proposed to cancel the allotment in this case.

2. As regards the second case the Delhi Development Authority has stated that action for removal of the encroachment and against the puncturing of the wall and fixing of the shutter had been taken about six months back but recent inspection reveals that the shop-keeper has again fixed up the shutter and is also using some of Delhi Development Authority's land unauthorisedly. Show cause notice has since been issued by the Delhi Development Authority to the said allottee. The Delhi Development Authority has also stated that if these violations are not removed immediately, action for cancellation of allotment is proposed to be taken.

**Laying of water lines works in Manak Vihar Colony Delhi**

4769. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of water laying work in Manak Vihar Colony in West Delhi;

(b) the actual cost after execution of the above work in the above colony; and

(c) if the actual cost is less than the estimated cost; what steps have been taken to afford relief to the residents of the colony in the shape of reduction in development charges on *ad hoc* and permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Rs. 82,603.66

(b) Rs. 56,700.37.

(c) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed

that water connections are being sanctioned provisionally to the residents of Manak Vihar on rates lower than the estimated cost.

**राजस्थान में छवि और बिलासी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए धनराशि**

4770. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान छवि सिंचाई परियोजना (झालावाड़, राजस्थान) और बिलासी सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई और कितने काम के लिये यह धनराशि मंजूर की गई थी; और

(ख) ये दोनों सिंचाई परियोजनाएं कब तक पूरी हो जाएंगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान छवि सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए 5 लाख रुपये और बिलासी सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए 10 लाख रु० की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। यह राशि इमारतों, पहुंच सड़कों, के निर्माण और निर्माण-पूर्व सर्वेक्षणों आदि जैसे प्रारम्भिक काम के लिए है।

(ख) दोनों स्कीमों के वर्ष 1984-85 में पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

**Capacity utilisation of Sugar Mills of U.P. and Bihar**

4771. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity utilisation of the sugar factories of Eastern U.P., Bihar and West U.P. for the last five years region-wise;

(b) the average capacity utilisation of sugar factories of India for the last five years;

(c) the main reasons for this low utilisation capacities of East U.P. and Bihar Sugar Mills; and

(d) what Government contemplate to do to improve the utilisation capacities of sugar factories of India in general and East U.P. and Bihar in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement I giving the percentage of capacity utilisation of the sugar factories of Eastern U.P., Bihar and West U.P. for the last five years is attached.

(b) Statement II showing the percentage utilisation of sugar factories of India for the last five years is attached.

(c) The main reasons for lower utilisation of capacity in East U.P. and Bihar are:—

(i) The Plant & Machinery of the sugar factories are by and large old and inefficient;

(ii) Natural calamities like drought, floods etc. affecting adversely sugar cane crop.

(iii) Less sugarcane production and poor availability of cane in some factory areas.

(d) Government have taken the following measures for increasing the production of sugar and better capacity utilisation:—

(i) Incentives for early start of crushing operations in 1981-82.

(ii) Revival of incentives for newly established sugar factories and expansion projects.

(iii) The Government of India have also decided for the levying of a cess of Rs. 50/- per metric ton on the sugar produced in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period which is expected to bring about Rs. 25 crores every year. This cess fund has been created for modernisation and rehabilitation of sugar mills and for helping large number of mills to seek soft loan assistance for such purposes which would go a long way in improving the capacity utilisation.

#### Statement-I

The Percentage of Capacity Utilisation of the Sugar Factories of East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Uttar Pradesh for the Sugar Years 1976-77 to 1980-81.

Zone	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
East Uttar Pradesh	83.15	103.94	77.50	53.17	54.81
Bihar	59.00	84.37	76.11	48.67	57.23
West Uttar Pradesh	120.78	142.79	101.33	74.62	87.15

#### Statement-II

The Percentage Capacity Utilisation in the Sugar Industry During the Last Five years.

Sugar Year (Oct. Sept.)	% Utilisation
1976-77	93.77
1977-78	114.86
1978-79	98.90
1979-80	64.41
1980-81	81.16

#### Additional allotment for expenditure on N.R.E.P.

4772, SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have not given the additional allotment for the expenditure incurred on N.E.P. and Food for Work

Programmes in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the view of Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir. During the year 1980-81, a total quantity of 2,58,458 metric tonnes of foodgrains was made available to Madhya Pradesh including the unutilised balance from the previous year. In addition, cash funds amounting to Rs. 950.10 lakhs were released to the State. The State Government have reported utilisation of 1,41,226 metric tonnes of foodgrains only. Hence the question of giving any additional allotment for meeting the expenditure under the programme in the State during last year does not arise.

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

**Industrial land development corporation, Delhi**

4773. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a suggestion from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) for the creation of an Independent Industrial Land Development Corporation in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction and thinking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Number of drinking water wells for last three years**

4774. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drinking water wells sanctioned during the past three years i.e. 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (for six months);

(b) number of drinking wells completed during the above periods; and

(c) number of villages yet to be served by drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Provision of drinking water is a State subject and the funds for this purpose are provided in the State Plans. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, financial assistance is given to the States/U.Ts to supplement their resources for the provision of safe drinking water facilities to the identified problem villages.

The drinking water supply schemes are formulated and executed by the State/U.Ts under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the schemes drawn up by States/U.Ts are scrutinised by my Ministry. With reference to the lists of identified problem villages and also technical aspects of the schemes. Since the inception of the schemes in 1977-78, schemes for total number of 39,615 problem villages have been cleared so far by the Ministry.

(b) The coverage of problem villages under Centrally Sponsored Scheme through different modes of supply are:

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (upto sept. 1981)
7,640	5,659	1,121

(c) According to the Sixth Plan document (1980-85) the total number of problem villages which remained to be covered with safe drinking water facilities as on 1-4-1980 is estimated at 1.90 lakhs.

**World Food security Plan**

4775. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :  
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a comprehensive World Food Security Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any committee was appointed to frame the aims and objectives of the proposed World Food Security Plan; and

(d) if so, by what time the scheme is likely to be started and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The need for a system of World Food Security was unanimously accepted at the World Food Conference in November, 1974, which also endorsed the International Undertaking on World Food Security. While adopting the resolution, the World Food Conference defined the objectives of the World Food Security in the following terms:-

"...to ensure the availability at all times of adequate food supplies of basic food stuffs, primarily cereals, so as to avoid acute food shortages in the event of wide-spread crop failure, natural or other disasters, to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption in countries with low level of per capita in-take and off-set fluctuations in production and prices."

The subject of the World Food Security has been discussed at various international forums like FAO Committee

on World Food Security, Commonwealth Heads of Govts. Meeting, International Wheat Council, World Food Council, Cancun meeting etc. No concrete arrangements at international level have, however, been finalized so far. However, so far as India is concerned, the Govt's policies already aim at increased agricultural production in the country and ensuring availability of food by means of adequate buffer stocks and effective public distribution.

**Averting World Food crisis**

4776. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(t) whether Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation has given warning of increasing world food crisis, while speaking on the 'World Food Day' at Delhi on 15th October, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that World Food Production has not increased by more than ½ per cent during 1979 and 1980;

(c) the total production of food grain in the country during the year 1981 Kharif Season and the expected production of food-grain and cereals in the Rabi Season of 1981-82;

(d) what is estimated total food stock with (i) Central and State Government in the country (ii) in the private godowns and Mandis as on 30 October, 1981; and

(e) arrangement made for equitable distribution, of foodgrain and cereals as Government planned in the event of acute food shortage of capacity for the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No.

(b) According to F.A.O., world food production in 1980 increased by 0.5 per cent as against 0.9 per cent increase in 1979.

(c) The estimates of production of foodgrains for Kharif 1981 and Rabi 1981-1982 have not yet become available from the States.

(d) The total stock of foodgrains with all the public agencies was 98.82 lakh tonnes as on 1-11-1981. Information about the stocks of foodgrains in private godowns and mandis is not available.

(e) There already exists a public distribution system in the country for equitable distribution of essential commodities. At present, selected items of foodgrains such as wheat, rice, levy sugar, kerosene oil, imported edible oils and controlled cloth are distributed through the outlets of the public distribution system in the country. These items are allotted and supplied through public sector agencies to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations at central issue price. The organisation and administration of the Public Distribution System is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who are taking necessary steps to expand and improve the system.

**Jute/Paddy ration as per stationery minimum prices fixed by A.P.C.**

4777. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the jute/paddy ratio (all India basis) as per statutory minimum prices fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission in the years 1976-77 onward till 1981-82;

(b) how was the statutory minimum price for raw jute W5 arrived at showing the proportion and value of different items that went into the cost in the year 1981-82; and

(c) when were the data collected and what had been the weightage of different types of land-holdings that went into sample designs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The jute/paddy ratio (all-India basis) as per statutory minimum support prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission in the years 1976-77 onward till 1981-82 are indicated below:—

Year	Jute/Paddy Ratio
1976-77	1.84
1977-78	1.83
1978-79	1.76
1979-80	1.63
1980-81	1.52
1981-82	1.52

(b) While recommending the statutory minimum support prices of raw jute W5 Grade, the Agricultural Prices Commission took into account various factors, such as, available data on cost of production, changes in input prices, inter-crop price variations and changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The cost data for 1981-82 have yet to become available.

(c) The data used were collected under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India, in the States of Orissa and West Bengal during 1978-79. However, while using the data, the Agricultural Prices Commission also took into account the changes in input prices following the year to which the data relate.

As regards the weightage of different types of holdings, it may be pointed out that under the above scheme three stage stratified sampling design is followed (tehsils being the first stage unit, number of clusters from each selected tehsil the second and 10 holdings from each cluster from the third

and ultimate unit) and in each cluster all the holdings are stratified into five size classes and two holdings are then randomly selected from each size class. The estimated costs at different holding levels in each cluster are weighted in proportion to the area under the crop of all the holdings (selected as well as others) in the respective holding classes to the total area under the crop in the cluster as a whole so as to obtain the estimates of costs of cultivation per hectare at the cluster level. Estimates of yield and value of the main product and the by-product per hectare are similarly obtained. Simple averages of these cluster-level estimates are taken to generate estimates at the zonal and State levels.

#### Prices of commercial crops

4778. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that there is steady and progressive decline in the price of important agricultural produces like coconut and cocoa in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline in each case;

(c) the steps taken by Government of India to avoid the decline in prices;

(d) whether Government of India have demanded any action in this regard; and

(e) if so, give details of the demand and the steps taken by the Central Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The prices of coconut have been fluctuating with a declining trend during the current year. The prices of cocoa also have registered a decline.

(b) The prices of coconut have shown a downward trend because of easy supply position. The prices of

cocoa have declined as a result of fall in international prices of this commodity and increase in its production.

(c) to (e). There has been a demand by the Kerala Government to put a ban on the import of copra and coconut oil or increase import duty to serve as an effective deterrent action against imports. They have also demanded to put a ban on the import of cocoa and fix minimum support price.

Import of copra, coconut oil, cocoa bean and powder are currently canalised through State Trading Corporation in order to regulate the import of these items having regard to domestic production and demand. As regards copra and coconut oil, S.T.C. has not made any imports nor does it have a proposal to make any imports of these items. However, limited imports of these items are permitted for export production under the import policy for registered exporters. As regards cocoa, the S.T.C. did not make any imports of cocoa bean and powder during 1980-81. For 1981-82 import of a small quantity of cocoa beans for blending purposes has been allowed to help current operations of the industry. Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture are keeping the price situation for cocoa under review in consultation with the Government of Kerala.

#### Work on Rajasthan Canal

4779. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the Rajasthan Canal, which is the biggest Irrigation Project of the world stands still;



(b) whether any report on this project has also been submitted to the Prime Minister to discuss the issue with the French Government during her recent visit; and

(c) if so, whether the matter was discussed by the Prime Minister with the French Authorities and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An informal report had been given to Prime Minister's office, but the matter was not discussed by the Prime Minister with the French authorities.

**मध्य प्रदेश में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का खोला जाना**

4780. श्री के.यूर. भूषण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के धान उगाने वाले क्षेत्र में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में प्रस्ताव विचार करने के लिये आया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीधर. वी. स्वामीनाथन )**

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश के धान उगाने वाले क्षेत्र में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Memo from National Federation of AGRO Entrepreneurs**

4781. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that National Federation of Agro Entrepreneurs had submitted to the Minister in May, 1981 a memorandum demanding that if the concerned Agro Service Centre Entrepreneurs cannot be revived, attempt should be made that the bank or Government agencies which advanced the loan to the entrepreneurs should receive the principal amount without interest with capital subsidy; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government this demand and whether there is any rehabilitation scheme under the consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is sub-judice. Under the directive of the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of India has sent a scheme, suggested by the Counsel for Agro-Service entrepreneurs, for consideration of the Government views of the Government will be submitted to the Court after due consideration.

**Colonies to be developed in North Delhi by D.D.A.**

4782. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the housing colonies being developed in North Delhi by the DDA alongwith the total

area, housing capacity and the expenditure involved on the development; and

(b) the likely date by which it is proposed to reach the full utilization capacity in respect of each of these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The  
details in respect of housing colonies  
being developed in North Delhi, as  
reported by the DDA, are as under:—

Name of locality	Area of Scheme	No of dwelling units as per Master Plan Norms	Population
Shalimar Bagh Block A & B	290.56 HA	19180	91554
Shalimar Bagh Block C & D	523.00 HA	5500	26163
Pitampura	339.84 HA	20796	93657
Pitampura (societies)	633.20 HA	32644	153428
Haidarpuri	50.00 HA	2760	13000
Rohini	2497.30 HA	180000	850000
TOTAL	4333.90 HA	260880	1227802

It is not possible to indicate the exact date by which these colonies would be fully developed as substantial construction/development has to be undertaken both by the cooperative societies to whom land has been allotted and by the individuals to whom plots have either been allotted or auctioned. The DDA has also reported that it is going ahead with the construction of flats on group housing basis on the pockets earmarked for such development to cater to the persons registered under various categories.

#### Out of Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

4783. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government employees who have been allotted out of turn or ad-hoc accommodation on

medical grounds or on account of being handicapped during the last three years in Delhi including the current financial year; and

(b) the number of the employees whose names have been registered for out of turn allotment for the current/next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The  
requisite information is being collect-  
ed and will be laid on the table of  
the House.

#### Parks maintained by CPWD in Delhi

4784. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parks main-  
tained and being developed by the

Horticulture Wing of the CPWD in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the main outlets of the development programme alongwith the facilities proposed to be provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) Garden areas attached to all Central Government and Delhi Administration buildings in Delhi/ New Delhi, Shanti Van, Vijay Ghat, Raj Ghat complex, Central Vista, Budha Jayanti Park etc. are maintained by the Horticulture Wing of the CPWD. A new park covering an area of about 25 acres is being developed along side Sardar Patel Marg in Southern Ridge, New Delhi.

(b) Horticulture work in all the construction works to be executed by the CPWD in the Union Territory of Delhi during the 6th Five-Year Plan would be handled by the Horticulture Wing of the CPWD.

**Amount of Grain Allotted to States under food for work programme**

4785. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) amount of grain allotted to different States and Union Territories under "Food for Work Plan";

(b) number of projects carried out in West Bengal district wise since the inception of the programme; and

(c) details regarding the projects in the five backward districts of North Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains allotted to different State/ Union Territories under the Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during the last 4 years is enclosed.

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

**Statement**

The quantities of foodgrains released during the years 1977-78 to 1980-81

S. No.	State/UTs	Quantities of foodgrains released from 1977-78 to 1980-81 (M. Tn.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	456000.00
2	Assam	28000.00
3	Bihar	686000.00
4	Gujarat	88000.00
5	Haryana	113500.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	52440.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	61000.00
8	Karnataka	94000.00
9	Kerala	96200.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	684000.00

1	2	3
11	Maharashtra	284940.00
12	Manipur	4000.00
13	Meghalaya	750.00
14	Nagaland	10900.00
15	Orissa	561500.00
16	Punjab	75000.00
17	Rajasthan	703000.00
18	Sikkim	500.00
19	Tamil Nadu	133000.00
20	Tripura	34750.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	1026500.00
22	West Bengal	496200.00
23	A.N. Islands	1225.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1000.00
25	Chandigarh	50.00
26	Mizoram	2200.00
27	Pondicherry	1350.00
TOTAL		5696005.00

### Development of Agriculture in Tribal Area

4786. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development of Agriculture in the Tribal areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Sixth Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the details regarding the proposed plan for the development of Agriculture in the five backward districts of North Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) The information would be available with the State Government.

## Statement

Allocations for Development of Agriculture in Tribal areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Sixth Plan 1980-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Flow from State Plan to Tribal Sub-Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2357.00	1200.00	3557.00
2	Assam	4557.50	990.00	5547.50
3	Bihar	14443.00	2338.00*	16781.00
4	Gujarat	15048.00	355.00*	15403.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	1176.00	53.00	1229.00
6	Karnataka	940.00	92.17	1032.17
7	Kerala	666.20	145.00	811.20
8	Madhya Pradesh	25349.87	5380.80	30,730.67
9	Maharashtra	4725.11	108.10*	4833.21
10	Manipur	2075.08	325.00	2400.08
11	Orissa	8648.67	3040.00	11,688.67
12	Rajasthan	2431.99	932.53	3364.52
13	Sikkim	452.10	59.00	511.10
14	Tamil Nadu	438.46	226.00	664.46
15	Tripura	2830.23	101.65	2931.88
16	Uttar Pradesh	96.80**	"	96.80
17	West Bengal	6119.66	1025.00	7144.66
18	A & N Islands	102.29	14.47	116.76
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	31.13	28.87	60.00
TOTAL		92,489.09	16,414.59	108,903.68

\*Tentative

\*\*Including Special Central Assistance @Included in Col. 3.

वन क्षेत्र और वन-रोपण कार्यक्रम

4787. श्री केपूर भूषण :

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 में देश में कुल कितना

वन क्षेत्र था और अब कितना है;

(ख) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने वन क्षेत्र की कटाई की गई;

(ग) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 जुलाई, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान वृक्ष रोपण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने क्षेत्र में वृक्ष लगाए गए हैं; और

(ब) इस अवधि के दौरान देश में पेड़ों की कटाई और उन के रोपण का अनुपात क्या रहा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) 1971 तथा 1981 में देश में कुल वन क्षेत्र नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	लाख हेक्टेयर में वन क्षेत्र
1971	746
1981	751

(ख) से (घ). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी मांगी गई है और उसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

**आदिवासी और हरिजन बहुल क्षेत्र में मत्स्य उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना**

4788. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आदिवासी और हरिजन बहुल क्षेत्र में मत्स्य उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो चालू वर्ष में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि की मंजूरी दी गई है और राज्य में किन किन स्थानों पर यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां। राज्य सरकारों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है कि मछुआ विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गैर आदिवासी जिलों में अभिज्ञात किए गए लाभानुभोगियों में से 25 लाभानुभोगी अनुसूचित जातियां। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के होने चाहिए तथा जिन जिलों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जन संख्या बहुतायत में है वहां अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लाभानुभोगी 50 प्रतिशत होने चाहिए।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना हेतु चालू वर्ष (1981-82) के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में 60 लाख रुपये का प्राबन्धन किया गया है ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जन जातियों को उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित सीमा तक लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके।

(ग) और (घ) : गहन मत्स्य पालन हेतु 25,000 हेक्टेयर जल क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता से अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यिकी परियोजना के क्रियान्तक हेतु 5,464 करोड़ रुपये का परिष्कृत मंजूर किया गया है, जिस में राज्य सरकार, भारत सरकार व कृषि पुनर्वित्त विकास निगम का भाग भी शामिल है। यह परियोजना मध्य प्रदेश के 6 जिलों अर्थात् बिलासपुर, दुर्ग, रायगढ़, रायपुर, राजन्दागांव तथा शहडोल में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, जो प्रधानतः आदिवासी जिले हैं।

मछुआ विकास एजेंसियां मछुओं को जल क्षेत्रों के बन्दोबस्त, उनके प्रशिक्षण, मत्स्य तालाबों के सुधार व आदानों के लिए राज सहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता, विस्तार समर्थन की व्यवस्था,

संस्थागत वित्त आदि के मामले में सहायता प्रदान करती है ताकि वे जलाशयों और तालाबों में मत्स्य का पालन शुरू कर सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रति वर्ष 740 लाख उत्तम डिम्पोना का उत्पादन करने वाली 4 वाणिज्यिक डिम्पोना हेचरियां स्थापित की जायेंगी तथा विस्तार कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए रायपुर स्थित विद्यमान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र सुदृढ़ किया जायगा।

**दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों को उजाड़ना**

4789. श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली नगर में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों को उजाड़ने की नीति अपनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान उजाड़े गए झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस निस्सहाय लोगों को किन्हीं वैकल्पिक स्थानों पर बसाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों ने दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 1981 को प्रधान मंत्रों के निवास स्थान के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग क्या थी और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) :**  
(क) से (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस बात से इन्कार किया है

कि उन्होंने दिल्ली शहर में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ीवासियों को हटाने की एक नीति अपनाई है। तथापि जब कभी भी ऐसी अनधिकृतवासिता उनके ध्यान में आती है इसके प्रबन्ध के अधीन भूमि में नये अनधिकृतवासियों को हटा दिया जाता है। नवम्बर, माह में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तुगलकाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा कल्याणपुरी से नई झुग्गियां हटाई गई थीं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि अधिकांश सभी झुग्गियां खाली थीं।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) प्रदर्शनकारी झुग्गियों के गिराने पर रोक, झुग्गी निवासियों के लिए पुनर्वास सुविधाएं आदि की मांगें कर रहे थे। मार्च, 1977 में विद्यमान दिल्ली के अवशेष पाकियों में शेष बचे अनधिकृतवासियों को पुनर्वास मुहैया कराने की सरकार की नीति है। भूमि तथा वित्त की कमी के कारण ऐसी योजनाएं सुनिश्चित काल तक जारी रखना सम्भव नहीं हैं।

**सचेतक सम्मेलन**

4790. श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहले सचेतकों का सम्मेलन नियमित रूप से हुआ करता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों से इस सम्मेलन का आयोजन नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, त. उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसे सम्मेलन की उपयोगिता का महत्व समझती है ; और

(झ) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार कब सचेतक-सम्मेलन का आयोजन करने का है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) :**

(क) अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन विगत में समय-समय पर आयोजित किए जाते रहे हैं।

(ख) पिछला सचेतक सम्मेलन वर्ष 1972 में हुआ था।

(ग) विभिन्न कारणों से उसके बाद सम्मेलन का आयोजन करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) अगले सम्मेलन के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

#### Attendance to Tube Light Defects in Government Accommodation

4791. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if some Government quarter allottees request to the CPWD (Enquiry regarding defect in tubelight, it is not attended on the ground that according to Government rule they can attend to only to bulbs or lights defects; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to issue instruction to the electrical authorities to attend to complaints regarding tube defects also?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH):** (क) Defects in the wiring from the supply point to the tubelight are attended to by the Elec-trical Staff of the CPWD. Defects in

the tube itself or in any of its accesso-ries are not attended to by the Elec-trical Staff of the CPWD.

(b) It is not possible for Govern-ment to agree to attend to the defects in the tubes or their accessories instal-led by the occupants in Government quarters.

#### Survey Regarding Annual Production of Milk

4792. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plea-sed to state:

(a) whether Government have con-ducted any survey regarding annual production of milk, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the per capita consumption of milk in each State and how far Government have achieved this aim to cover the cities, towns with the milk supply?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) During the 1960s *ad hoc* survey in some States were undertaken by the Indian Agri-cultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR) with the objective of evolving suitable statistical methodology for estimation of milk production. Re-cently, some State Directorates of Animal Husbandry have undertaken the surveys for estimating the annual production of milk using the metho-dology of the I.A.S.R.I. The National Sample Survey Organisation in their 30th round conducted a survey of livestock number, products and con-sumption of livestock products during the period July, 1975—June, 1976.

(b) As the entire milk produced in the country is consumed either as liquid milk or in the form of milk products, per capita availability esti-mates per day have been worked out State-wise, on the basis of the latest milk production estimates for 1979-80 and the projected population of 1980. The figures of per capita availability



are in respect of States where surveys have been undertaken and, also, in respect of the other States where in absence of objective estimates from surveys, other official estimates proposed by the States have been used. The per capita availability per day figures are attached in Statement.

The location of the dairy plants for supplying milk to the consumers is decided by the State Governments/State Agencies concerned after taking into consideration inter-alia the availability of milk. During 1979, the installed capacity of all dairy plants in the country was 96.78 lakh litres per day. This capacity rose to 111.36 lakh litres per day during 1980. The utilisation in the 2 years was respectively 64.14 per cent and 62.08 per cent. Under Operation Flood II, it has been envisaged to set up milk marketing arrangements in all the cities with a population of 1 lakh and above according to the 1971 census.

#### Statement

State-wise per capita availability of milk per day (grams)

S. No.	State	Per capita availability of milk per day (grams)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98
2.	Assam	65
3.	Bihar	76
4.	Gujarat	179
5.	Haryana	437
6.	Himachal Pradesh	201
7.	Kerala	92
8.	Karnataka	108
9.	Maharashtra	69
10.	Punjab	531
11.	Orissa	25
12.	Rajasthan	259
13.	Tamil Nadu	109
14.	U.P.	149
15.	J & K	110
16.	Madhya Pradesh	117
17.	West Bengal	62
18.	Nagaland	13
19.	Tripura	21
20.	Meghalaya	115
21.	Manipur	112
22.	Sikkim	16
	All India	125

#### Percentage of Forest area in M.P., Orissa and Bihar

4793. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the percentage of forest area in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar;

(b) whether the loss of forest area by diversion to other uses is being compensated in a phased and regulated manner;

(c) whether Government are in a position to furnish the progress made in the field of Reforestation and afforestation during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The percentage of forest area to total geographical area in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is as under:—

Bihar	16.8
Madhya Pradesh	35.1
Orissa	38.6

(b) Constant efforts are made to bring in more and more area under forests, regardless of extent of forest area lost by diversion to other uses.

(c) and (d). The progress made in Reforestation and Afforestation programmes in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar during last 3 years is furnished in the statement.

## statement

*Progress of Reforestation and Afforestation Schemes in the Forestry Sector 1979-80 to 1981-82,*

Name of States	Plantation (In ha)	Expendi- ture (in Rs. lakhs)
<i>Bihar</i>		
1979-80	7460	112.35
1980-81	10273	164.50
1981-82(T)	11727	219.00
<i>Orissa</i>		
1979-80	33150	254.05
1980-81	26650	207.51
1981-82(T)	37500	250.00
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1979-80	10635	203.42
1980-81	13300	287.00
1981-82	35500	698.60

(T) Relates to outlay/target.

#### Water Charges in Government Colonies

4794. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Government colonies in which water meters have not been fitted and flat rate is charged from the salary of allottees as water charges;

(b) whether there is a difference of water charges rates in different colonies; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH): (a) The information is  
given in the Statement annexed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Water charges are computed on  
actual total consumption. The con-  
sumption varies from colony to  
colony.

#### Statement

*The Government colonies in which water meters have not been fitted and rent rate is charged from the allottees as water charges,*

S. No. Name of the Colony;

- 144 type-1 (4-storeyed) Qrs. at Kali Bari Marg, D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi, 'H' Pocket Nos. 33-38, 97-192, 1-33.
- 160-type-1 (4-Storeyed) Qrs. at 'K' Pocket Clive Square.
- Type-1 unmetered Qrs. Delhi/New Delhi (except 4-storeyed Qr.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony
4.	Type-I Daftary Type Qrs. at Delhi/New Delhi (except 4-Storeyed Qrs.)
5.	Lavatory Block for 47 Mali Qrs. at Talkatora Bagh (Garden).
6.	64 (M.S.) Qrs. at D.I.Z. Area, No. 783—846.
7.	Common Lavatory Block for Domes and Baradaucis in D.I.Z. Area.
8.	128 (M.S.) Qrs. at Thayagaraja Nagar, Nos. 1—128.
9.	128 (M.S.) Qrs. at Timarpur, Nos. 665—696, 697—792.
10.	48 (M.S.) Qrs. at Sadiq Nagar, Nos. 209—256.
11.	64 (M.S.) Qrs. at Andrews Ganj, Nos. 105—136, 301—332.
12.	495 (M.S.) Qrs. at Minto Raod.
13.	105 Type I (M.S.) at M.B. Raod, Block Nos. 29—31, 37—40 (15 Qrs. in each block).
14.	Double Storey Qrs. at S-III, M.B. Road, Nos. 1209—1376-168.
15.	400 (M.S.) Qrs. at M.B. Road.
16.	168 (Double Storey) Qrs. at M.B. Road, Sector III Nos. 1209—1376—168.
17.	Alaxandra Place (Single Room) (Since Demolished).
18.	Alaxandra Place (Single Room) (Since Demolished).
19.	Ibbetson Road Chumneries (R.K. Ashram Marg).
20.	756 Qrs. at Srinivasputi.
21.	80 Type-II-A Qrs. at Timarpur Nos. 1—80.
22.	84-II-A Qrs. at Timarpur Nos. 81—164.
23.	56-Type II-A Qrs. at Timarpur Nos. 809—344, 365—384.
24.	400 (M.S.) Qrs. at Timarpur Nos. 1015—1414.
25.	52 (M.S.) Qrs. at Timarpur Nos. 1889—1940-52.
26.	192 (M.S.) Qrs. at D.I.Z. Area (Sector 'D') Nos. 451—506, 571—706.
27.	96 M.S. Quarters at North West of Moti Bagh, Nos. 1—96—96.
28.	360 Quarters at Kali Bari Marg 'J' Pocket, D.I.Z. Area 193—552—360.
29.	345 M.S. Quarters at Mandir Marg, D.I.Z. Area, Nos. 553—717, 733—897, 943—957.
30.	30 M.S. Qrs. at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, D.I.Z. Area.
31.	344 Qrs. (M.S.) at Sadiq Nagar, Nos. 177—208—32'257—568—312.
32.	210 M.S. Quarters in Sector 'C' at Albert & French Sq. D.I.Z. Area, Nos. 141—326, 351—380.
33.	240/255 M.S. Quarters at M.B. Road, Phase I., Nos. (Block)1—8, 57—64—15 Quarters in each block.
34.	60 M.S. Quarters at M.B. Road, Block No. 53—56, 15 Qrs. in each block.
35.	M.S. Qrs. at Sadiq Nagar, Nos. 617—744, 865—888, 841—864.
36.	72 Double Storey Qrs. at Mohamad Pur (R.K. Puram), 1—40 73—104.

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**Sl. No. Name of the Colony**


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37. 10 (MS) Qrs. at B.K.S. Marg.
38. Alexandra Place (Double Room).
39. 348 Qrs. at Andrews Ganj.
40. 4-flats at Srinivaspuri Nos. 1-4-4.
41. All flats above shops at Srinivaspuri.
42. Flat above shops at Andrewsganj Nos. 1-7-7.
43. 64-II-B Qrs. at Timarpur (Lancer Rd.) Nos. 1-64-64.
44. 120-II-F at Qrs. Timarpur, Delhi. Nos. 1-120-120.
45. 4-CS Qrs. at Netaji Nagar, Nos. CS-25 to CS -28.
46. 168 (M.S.) Qrs. at D.I.Z. Area Sector 'D'.
47. 160 (M.S.) Qrs. at Timarpur Nos. 1-160-160.
48. 64 (M.S.) Qrs. at Probyn Rd. (Timarpur) Nos. 1-64-64.
49. 112 (M.S.) Qrs. at North West Moti Bagh, Nos. 1-112-112.
50. 144 (M.S.) Qrs. at Nanakpura, New Delhi, Nos. G-217-320, F-305-320, F-345-368.
51. 336 (M.S.) Qrs. at Sadiq Nagar, Sector-I 1-16, 17-144, 145-224, Sector-II 35-144.
52. Sector-III Sadiq Nagar Nos. 153-272, 321-368.
53. 52-Type-III (M.S.) at S-II Sadiq Nagar, Nos. 297-320, 273-296, 258-262, 266, 270.
54. 330 (M.S.) Qrs. at Minto Raod.
55. 140 Quarters (M.S.) Baba Kharak Singh Marg. 701-714, 714, 716-729, 746-759, 761-774, 776-799, 791-804, 806-819, 821-834, 836-840, 851-864.
56. M.S. Quarters Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Nos. 611-624, 626-639, 641-654, 656-669, 671-684, 686, 669, 731-744.
57. 192 Quarters (M.S.) at Hanuman Raod, 1-92-192.
58. 28 (M.S.) B.K.S. Marg, Nos. 673-699.
59. 399 (M.S.) Qrs. at Lodhi Road, Complex, Nos. 1-240, 271-330, 331-429.
60. 64 (M.S) Qrs, at Foch Squar, DIZ area, Nos. 164-64,
61. 30 (M.S.) Qrs, at M.B. Road, Block Nos. 106-107, 9-17. 16-21.
62. 400 (M.S.) Qrs, at S-V M.B. Road Nos. 1-400
63. Flat No. 1 above shops at Srinivaspuri.
64. Flat No. 8 above shops No. 40 Andrews Ganj
65. 124 Type (IV) (8 Storeyed) Qrs. at DIZ Area (Peshwa Raod).
66. 60 Type IV (8 Storeyed) Qrs. at Seemal Bagh apartments DIZ Area
67. 152 M.S. Quarters at Sadiq Nagar, Nos. 1-152.
68. 64 M.S. Quarters out of 80 Qrs. In S-III R.K. Puram.

Sl No	Name of the Colony
99.	80 M.S. qrs. at N.W. Moti Bagh
70.	80 M.S. qrs. at N.W. Moti Bagh, Nos. 33-112
71.	60 M.S. qrs. at M.B. Raod Block Nos. 22-25-15, qrs. in each block
72.	Jai Pur House, Suite No. 55 & 56, 15 suite 2S/qrs. each 17 suite 51-54, 67-79, 19 suite 2S/qrs. each 82-119
73.	Sujan Singh Park, Double Suite, Single Suite, Servant qrs.
74.	Servant Qrs. for D-II Flats at Andrews Ganj.
75.	Servant Qrs. attached to D-I Flats at Bharati Nagar and Ravindra Nagar,
76.	Servant Qrs. attached to D-I flats at Chanakay Puri
77.	Servants Qrs. attached to D-II flats Nos. 221-368, at Chanakay Puri Cornwallis Road, Kaka Nagar, Kidwai Nagar West (1..64) only Netaji Nagar A, B & M Avenue, Meena Bagh, Moti Bagh, B-1, B-56, CI-36, Pandara Road and Shahjahan Road.
78.	112 Servant Qrs. at Kidwai Nagar East.
79.	Servant Qrs. at D-II Flat at Moti Bagh A-29— 80.
80.	Servant Qrs. attached in M.S. Flats in R.K. Puram.
81.	D-II Flats at Kidwai Nagar East Nos. 17— 52, 77—112 excluding Servant Qrs.
82.	M.S. Flats at R.K. Puram.
83.	C-II Flats Shahajahan Road and Tilak Marg.
74.	17 M.S. Flats at Shahajahan Road.
85.	Servant quarters 17 M.S. flats at Shahjahan Road.
86.	M.S. Flats at R.K. Puram.
87.	Servant Qtrs. C-II Flats Wellesly Road.

- N.B. 1. M.S. stands for multi-storeyed.  
2. M.B. Road stands for Meh rauli Badarpur Road.  
3. BK.S. stands for Baba Kharak Singh.

#### Quota of Houses for Allotment to Disabled Persons

4795. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced its policy regarding the allotment of house in the Capital, some quota for the handicapped persons during this International Disabled Year;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the cases of the handicapped children also and given sympathetic

consideration to their parents in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if so, the number of handicapped children's parents considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 1 per cent of the flats released by the Delhi Development Authority is reserved for allotment to the physically handicapped. This quota was fixed in January, 1979.

(b) Benefit of reservation is given also to a person any of whose dependent children falls under the category of physically handicapped.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The DDA has reported that no separate record is maintained in respect of those persons who have been allotted flats on the ground of their children being handicapped.

#### IR.D. Scheme in Punjab

4796. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural integrated development and employment schemes were formulated for being executed in Punjab during the current year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The integrated rural development programme (IRDP) and the national rural employment programme

(NREP) are the two major centrally sponsored rural development/rural employment schemes under implementation in Punjab during the current year. Under the IRDP, assistance is provided to identified families of the target group for raising their incomes above the poverty line. The target group consists of rural artisans and craftsmen, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, SC/ST belonging to the target group etc., who are below the poverty line. Agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, sericulture, horticulture, fisheries, small and cottage industries and virtually any economic proposition in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors which is likely to raise the income of the targetted families is eligible for assistance under this programme. The national rural employment programme aims at providing supplementary employment opportunities to work seekers during the lean employment periods of the year. It aims simultaneously at creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural economy and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor.

(c) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

*The progress achieved under the integrated rural development programme and national rural employment programme in Punjab during the current year (1981-82)*

(a) *Integrated rural development programme (IRDP)*

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of State	Central share of allocation	Amount released	Amount utilised	Beneficiaries assisted	Term credit mobilised
Punjab	351.00	175.50	192.51*	28371*	464.00*

\*Upto September, 1981.

## (b) National rural employment programme (N.R.E.P.)

Name of State	Quantity of food-grains allocated/released (MTs)	Quantity of food-grains utilised (MTs)	Cash fund released (Rs. in lakhs)	Cash funds utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)
Punjab	2,150	520.16	126.00	129.50	0.02

Note:—1. Information in Column (2) to to (5) is upto August, 1981.

2. Information in Column (6) is upto June, 1981.

रावी, व्यास और सतलुज से राजस्थान को पानी

1,58,230 क्यूसेक दिन जल प्राप्त हुआ था।

4797. श्री आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) भविष्य में भी, राजस्थान को जल की उपलब्धता और राज्य के अधिकार के अधीन सिंचाई जल की सप्लाई की जाएगी।

(क) दिनांक 11 नवम्बर से 30 नवम्बर तक की रबी-पूर्व बुवाई की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान की रावी, व्यास और सतलुज सिस्टम से नहरों द्वारा कितने पानी की सप्लाई की गई ;

#### Implementation of I.R.D. Projects in the Districts of Orissa during 1981-82

4798. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(ख) गत वर्ष के समान अवधि में कितने पानी के सप्लाई की गई थी ; और

(a) the amount allocated to various districts of Orissa towards implementing the Integrated Rural Development Projects during 1981-82;

(ग) राज्य के आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भविष्य में राजस्थान को कितना पानी दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

(b) the amount which has been actually spent by those districts in implementing various Rural Development Projects Programmes to be implemented for the current financial year;

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खिबानूर्रहमान अन्तारी) : (क) और (ख). भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान को 11 नवम्बर से 30 नवम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान 2,40,491 क्यूसेक दिन जल प्राप्त हुआ और पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान

(c) the guidelines sent either by the Centre or the State to those districts to complete all the rural development projects within the time scheduled; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement indicating district-wise allocation of funds, the Central share released for the year 1981-82 uptil now and amount reported to be utilised upto 30-9-1981 is attached (Annexure D. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3165/81].

(c) and (d). A copy each of the guidelines issued regarding annual action plan for 1981-82 vide letter No. D.O.S. 11011/52/80-IRD (III) dated 7th March, 1981 and the drill laid down by the Government of India for timely utilisation of funds vide letter No. D.O. 14613/1/81-IRD(I) dated 27th April, 1981 is attached (Annexure II and III). Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3165/81].

#### Implementation of Rural Reconstruction Programme

4799. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the implementation of rural reconstruction programme in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) how much of the total amount of Central assistance earmarked for Orissa has been provided to the Government of Orissa so far during this plan period for implementing rural reconstruction programme in the State;

(c) what are the various rural reconstruction programmes which have been started there; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) An amount

of Rs. 2542.46 crores has been provided in the Central Sector for the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction during the Sixth Plan.

(b) An amount of Rs. 22.58 crores has so far been released for major programmes like the integrated rural development programme, national rural employment programme and drought prone areas programme in Orissa. Besides 1.8 lakh M.Ts. of foodgrains have also been released.

(c) and (d). The major programmes of rural reconstruction being implemented in the State are as follows:

#### (1) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):

IRDP is a Centrally sponsored scheme. During the Sixth Plan it seeks to assist at least 3000 families in each block belonging to the target group of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans etc., through the provision of subsidies and institutional credit which would enable them to take up viable economic activities. The rate of subsidy is 25 per cent of the capital cost of the project for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers etc. subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000. For tribals the rate of subsidy is 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000. At least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries are to be drawn from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and at least 30 per cent of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidy are to flow to these. The programme covers the entire State of Orissa. The expenditure on IRDP is shared between the Centre and the State on a 50:50 basis.

#### (2) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

NREP has replaced the food for work programme in October, 1980. The basic object of the programme is to generate additional employment for



rural areas and thereby create durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in rural areas for socio-economic development. 10 per cent of the outlay is earmarked for construction of assets having a direct impact on the socio-economic life of scheduled castes/tribes. Allocation to the States/Union Territories is made on the basis of a weightage of 75 per cent for the population of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent for the incidence of poverty in the State. The programme covers the entire State of Orissa. The expenditure on the scheme is shared between the Centre and the States on a 50 : 50 basis with effect from 1-4-1981.

(3) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP):*

The main components of this Centrally sponsored scheme are:

- (i) development and management of irrigation resources;
- (ii) soil and water conservation and afforestation;
- (iii) restructuring of the cropping pattern and pasture development;
- (b)

(iv) popularisation of dry land farming techniques;

(v) livestock development; and

(vi) development of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers etc.

The programme covers 25 blocks in Orissa. The expenditure on this programme is shared between the Centre and the States on a 50 : 50 basis.

**Shifting of Offices from Vikas Minar**

4800. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Departments and offices of DDA have been shifted and are being shifted from its building Vikas Minar; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

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

Already shifted offices of	Shifted to
1. Joint Director (Lotteries)	} Inter State Bus Terminal
2. Co-ordinating Officer (Damages)	
3. Accounts Officer (Damages)	
4. Dy. Director (Lands Protection Branch)	} Vikas Kuteer
5. Director (Traffic & Transportation)	
6. Superintending Engineer (Circle V)	
7. Four Divisions of Horticulture Department of DDA	Nehru Place, Shaikh Sarai, Radhu Place & Asian Games village Complex
8. Construction Division No III	Nehru Place
9. Electrical Division No I	} Jhandewalan
10. A Section of P.P.W.	
Ordered to be shifted	
Traffic & Transportation unit of the perspective Planning Wing	New building being constructed at I.N.A.

Shifting of these offices have been made with a view to reduce congestion in Vikas Minar and afford better facilities to the public visiting the offices of the DDA located in Vikas Minar.

**Provision of Water Lines to Unapproved colonies on Najafgarh Road, Delhi**

4801. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay water and sewerage lines in unapproved/partly approved colonies on Najafgarh Road;

(b) if so, by when these colonies will have these facilities;

(c) on what terms and conditions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Delhi Water Supply and Disposal Undertaking has stated that the question of providing water and sewerage lines in the regularised colonies can be considered if and when the beneficiaries pay the development charges. These services can be provided in unapproved colonies on their regularisation of payment of development charges.

**Completion of Irrigation Projects in Sixth Plan**

4802. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Irrigation Projects likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period for irrigation in each State; and

(b) the percentage of land which is under irrigation at present and the percentage of such land likely to be

under irrigation by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Three statements showing the State-wise details of Major Irrigation Projects (Statement I), Medium Irrigation Projects (Statement II) and Minor Irrigation Projects (Statement III), which are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3166/81.*]

(b) A statement showing the State-wise ultimate potential from major, medium and minor irrigation projects, potential created upto 1-4-1981 and percentages thereof, targets of additional potential during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the percentages at the end of Sixth Plan (Statement IV) is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3166/81.*]

**Bamboo for Paper and Pulp Mill**

4803. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the States to furnish the report regarding the quantity of bamboo at present available to meet the demand of the existing paper and pulp Mills in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the private and public sector paper and pulp mills and the quantum of bamboo required per annum by the Mills, State-wise therefor;

(c) whether the available bamboo in the country can meet the present and future consumption of the existing Mills or it is in short supply; and

(d) if the bamboo material is in short supply to the existing Mills how the new industries based on bamboo

has been cleared and issued new letter of intent therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The States were asked to furnish information regarding the bamboo supplied to mills having capacity of over 20,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The requirement intimated by the mills so far is given in the attached statement.

(c) Bamboo is in short supply because it has many uses other than that of paper and pulp mills.

(d) Letters of Intents for new industries are issued by the Ministry of Industry after ascertaining availability of raw material on a sustained basis.

**Statement**

Name of State	Name of Mill	Bamboo requirement intimated
Madhya Pradesh	1. Nepa Mills Ltd., Nepanagar	60,000 Metric Tonnes
Orissa	2. Sewa Papers, Bhubaneshwar	35,000 Metric Tonnes (Air Dry)
	3. Straw Products Ltd., Rayagada	91, 289 Metric Tonnes
	4. Orient Paper Mills, Brajrajnagar,	1,22,500 Tonnes
Uttar Pradesh	5. Century Pulp & Paper, Lalkua, near Nainital	1,50,000 Metric Tonnes (including coniferous materials)
	6. Star Paper Mills Ltd., Saharanpur	Not using as it is not available in U.P.
Assam	7. Hindustan Paper Corporation, New- 2,66,000 Tonnes (Air Dry) gong	
	8. Hindustan Paper Corporation, Cachar	2,70,000 Metric Tonnes
	9. Ashok Paper Mills, Joghigopa	1,45,000 Metric Tonne (Air Dry)
Karnataka	10. Harihar Polyfibres, Harihar	Not using bamboos at all
	11. Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati	50,000 Tonnes
	12. West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli	89,000 Tonnes
Tamil Nadu	13. Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd., Erode	47,000 Tonnes
Kerala	14. Gwalior Rayons, Mavoor	60,000 Metric Tonnes (Air Dry)
	15. Kerala Newsprint Ltd., Velur	1,05,000 Metric Tonnes
	16. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Punalur	1,05,000 Metric Tonnes (Air Dry)
Maharashtra	17. Laxmi Board & Paper Mills Ltd., Kalyan	
	18. Ballarpur Industries, Ballarpur Division	1,45,000
	19. Central Pulp Mills Ltd., Shivajinagar, Pune	1,00,000 Tonnes

Name of State	Name of Mill	Bamboo requirement intimated
Andhra Pradesh	20. Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., Sirpur, Kaghaznagar	1,20,000 Metric Tonnes
	21. Andhra Pradesh Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Rajamundry	1,10,000 Metric Tonnes (Air Dry)
	22. Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd., Adoni	55,000 Tonnes (Air Dry)
	23. Bhadrachalam Paper & Boards Ltd. Bhadrachalam,	70,000 Tonnes (Air Dry)
Gujarat	24. Rohit Pulp & Paper Mills, Khatki, Udvada	35,000 Metric Tonnes (Air Dry)
Haryana	25. Billarpur Industries (Shree Gopal Division), Yamunanagar	Not using bamboo
West Bengal	26. Bengal Paper Mills Company Raniganj	75,000 Metric Tonnes
	27. India Paper & Pulp Company, Naihati	48,000 Tonnes (Bone Dry)
	28. Tataghur Paper Mills Company, Tataghur	73,426 Metric Tonnes (Air Dry)

#### National Guidelines regarding Land Reforms

and the measures adopted by his Ministry to this regard?

4804. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the national guidelines regarding land reform adopted by the Government of India and issued them to the States for implementation;

(b) State-wise the land reform Acts enacted and implemented, detail therefor;

(c) the names of the States which have sent the amendments of the existing Acts of their States for clearance from his Ministry, the proposed amendments therefor and the action taken by this Ministry on the amendments so far;

(d) is it a fact that some States are tardy in implementation of the land reform laws; and

(e) if so, the reasons given by the States for delay in implementation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The National Guidelines on land ceilings suggest, among other things, that (i) the ceiling on agricultural holdings should range between 10 to 18 acres of the best category of land, viz. land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops a year; (ii) the ceiling for land of inferior quality may be higher but it should in no case exceed 54 acres; (iii) the ceiling should apply to a family unit of five members and where the size of the family is larger, additional land may be allowed for each member of the family in excess of five so however that the total area held by the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit; (iv) 'family', for purposes of the ceiling law, may be defined to include husband, wife and minor children; (v) land

under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and cocoa should not be subject to ceiling; (vi) private trusts should not be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling; and (vii) priority in the allotment of ceiling-surplus land should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(b) States have their own land reform laws which provide for (i) abolition of intermediary tenures; (ii) ceiling on agricultural holdings; and (iii) tenancy reform. A statement indicating the progress in implementation of revised ceiling laws of different States is appended.

(c) According to the present practice, this Ministry does not receive for clearance amendments passed by State Legislatures.

(d) and (e). All the States are committed to implementation of land reforms. In matters involving property rights in land, it is natural that there would be some delays and the pace of implementation would not be uniform in all the States since the problems differ according to the conditions obtaining in different States. The State Governments have been requested to expedite implementation of land reform laws and adopt appropriate administrative and legal measures.

#### Statement

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus under revised ceiling laws	Area taken possession of under revised ceiling laws	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws	
			Area	No. of beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	9,80,767	4,32,113	3,00,703	2,07,150
Assam . . . . .	5,80,140	5,03,161	3,16,784	2,54,333
Bihar . . . . .	2,33,205	1,44,008	1,37,658	1,52,725
Gujarat . . . . .	1,17,906	38,800	5,190	1,199
Haryana . . . . .	27,355	19,582	17,956	..
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1,35,915	1,35,293	3,417	4,500
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Karnataka . . . . .	2,10,569	75,664	53,470	11,042
Kerala . . . . .	1,18,272	79,034	5w,311	84,637
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,53,029	1,40,193	78,749	31,567
Maharashtra . . . . .	3,70,193	2,81,586	2 81,586	76,892
Manipur . . . . .	1,029	26	..	..
Orissa . . . . .	1,40,505	1,21,888	1,00,931	76,9933
Punjab . . . . .	49,324	15,896	12,511	2,955
Rajasthan . . . . .	2 46,495	2,20,643	1,22 230	26,212
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	78,149	75,175	56,934	36,147
Tripura . . . . .	1,842	1,469	947	869
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2,81,869	2,59,773	2,31,856	1 88, 601
West Bengal . . . . .	1,52,658	1,01,748	56,542	1,59,290
Dadra & N.H. . . . .	8,958	6,180	3,406	1,512
Delhi . . . . .	780	413	..	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	2,527	976	837	960
<b>Total:</b> . . . . .	<b>39,91,497</b>	<b>26,53,631</b>	<b>18,34,018</b>	<b>13,22,830</b>

**Price of Hard Wood and Soft Wood**

4805. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price per cubic metre of hard wood and soft wood supplied by Government to private industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years; specifying the rates in different depots;

(b) what is the price per cubic metre of hard wood and soft wood supplied by the private industry from their

coups to the Forest Department for the last three years; and

(c) if there is any difference between the two rates, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Price in Rupees per cubic metre of wood inclusive of royalty ex-forest/ghat depot irrespective of lead involved, for supply to private industries by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration during the last 3 years is given below—

(Price including royalty rates type of Wood and Size	Year		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gurjan Ply,			
Higher girth	385	540	600
Lower girth	350	490	540
Non Gurjan Ply			
Higher girth	252	302	400
Lower girth	229	275	360
Match Logs			366
Higher girth	252	302	..
Lower girth		275	..

(b) Price in rupees per cubic metre of Wood logs supplied by private In-

dustries to Forest Department for the last 3 years is as under:—

	1979-80 & 1980-81		1981-82
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Peel Island	96 (By raft)		119 (By raft)
2. Pyinmanallah	115 (By road)		..
3. Charalangta	110 (By road)		119 (By road)
4. Pitchar	130 (By road)		147 (By road)
5. Rutland	163 (By raft)		164 (By road)
			184 (By raft)
6. Cheria Tappa			123 (By road)
			139 (By raft)
7. Pawajig			94 (By raft)

(c) Difference in rates is due to fixation of rates for supply of logs by the Department on the basis of cost of production reflected on the proforma account of the Department, which takes into account, besides the actual cost of production, over heads as per the principles laid down by Government of India, and also due to transportation lead involved in varying degrees.

**Schemes Undertaken by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration under NREP**

4806. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state how many schemes have been undertaken by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration under scheme; State Tehsil-wise indicating the names of the schemes and total number of persons benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Provision of Civil Amenities in Vikas Puri, Delhi**

4807. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

SHRI KESHUORAO PARDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that following the construction of a large number of houses, there has been a large expansion of Vikas Puri, Delhi for the last 2-3 years;

(b) whether residents of the colony are experiencing great difficulty in the absence of 'Shopping Complex' 'School' and a satisfactory bus service to and fro the colony; and

(c) remedial measures proposed to be taken to solve the problems of the colony and the likely time to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that no representations/complaints as such have been received in this regard. However, as per the general development plan of Vikaspuri, there is a provision of one community centre, 5 local shopping centres, and 20 convenient shopping centres. Part of the community centre has already been developed and cinema plot has been sold. Out of 20 convenient shopping centres, layout plans of 7 convenient shopping centres have been finalised. Construction of one convenient shopping is complete and the others are at various stages of construction. In order to cater to the needs of the residents living in Vikaspuri, a number of Kiosks have been built in other shopping centres located in various blocks of Vikaspuri are under preparation and shall be constructed alongwith houses being constructed by the DDA.

The D.T.C. has reported that the colony is at present being served by as many as 24 bus services including 3 Mini-bus Services.

**Agriculture Holdings in the Country**

4808. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any more census about the pattern of agricultural holdings in the country after 1971, if so, facts in details giving the trends;

(b) whether it is a fact that the land is passing from the hands of previous feudal landlords to the employees of the persons in service making no difference in the basic nature of parasitic agriculture;

(c) whether Government have any study about the land that would be available for distribution if the persons in service are deferred from possessing land for cultivation on the principle of 'one man one job'; any sample survey in this matter;

(d) if so, facts in detail; and

(e) if not, whether Government have any plan to have such survey?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir. The latest Agricultural Census relates to 1976-77. The main findings of this Census are as follows:

(i) The average size of an operational holding declined from 2.30 ha in 1970-71 to 2.00 ha in 1976-77.

(ii) The decrease in the size of the average operational holding is the highest for large holdings (10 ha and above), followed by marginal holdings (below 1 ha).

(iii) The percentage of marginal holdings to the total number of holdings increased from about 51 in 1970-71 to 54.7 in 1976-77.

(iv) There was some fall in the operated area comprised in large holdings and some increase in the operated area comprised in marginal holdings.

(b) There is no evidence to suggest that land is increasingly passing into the hands of persons in service. Feudal landlordism has already been abolished.

(c) to (e). No such study or sample survey has been taken up. Since there is no visible trend of concentration of land in the hands of persons in service and since, in the event of such an exercise being taken up, no worthwhile results are likely, no study or sample survey is contemplated.

### MPs on Government Delegation

**4809. SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of MPs sent abroad in Government delegations in the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon with year-wise break up in details;

(b) number of Members of the different political parties in those delegations; whether any independent Member of the Parliament was selected, facts in detail for the last three years with year-wise break up; and

(c) basis of such selection?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

### Water Supply for all Delhi Villages

**4810. SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce certain scheme under which potable water can be supplied for all Delhi villages by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan Period;

(b) if so, the name of that scheme and the amount estimated for implementing that scheme;

(c) the expected time of implementing the scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Municipal



Corporation, Delhi, there are 245 villages in Delhi out of which 148 has been identified as problem villages and the rest 97 are non-problem villages. At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 99 problem villages and 53 non-problem villages were to be provided with drinking water supply facilities. According to the programme drawn by the Corporation all the villages are expected to be covered with drinking water supply facilities by the end of the year 1982-83. The Sixth Plan outlays under Minimum Needs Programme for problem villages and non-problem villages are Rs. 700 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively. Although drinking water supply will be provided to all Delhi Villages by 1982-83, yet it will be taken further two years beyond 1983 to stabilise the water supply in the villages.

**Procurement of Agro-aviation  
Air-craft**

4811. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agro-aviation aircraft being made use of for spraying and dusting of pesticides during this year;

(b) whether those aircraft are under the control of his Ministry;

(c) if not, whether his Ministry propose to procure such agro-aviation aircraft to make readily available for spraying and dusting of pesticides; and

(d) the programme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total number of Agro-Aviation aircraft used for aerial spraying during this year is 34.

(b) Out of 34 aircrafts mentioned above, 15 are under the control of the Agriculture Ministry.

(c) and (d). In view of reply part (b), the question does not arise.

**Provision for 1980-81 under N R E P.  
to Orissa**

4812. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how much Government propose to allot under the National Rural Employment Programme to Orissa out of the budgetary provision of Rs. 340 crores sanctioned for 1980-81;

(b) what are the principles Government propose to follow in making the allotment; and

(c) what are the proposals Government received from the Government of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During the year 1980-81, the resources given to Orissa under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme work out to 100500 MTs of rice valuing at 15.35 crores and cash funds amounting to Rs. 586.00 lakhs. For the current year, the total provision for the programme (both in central and state budgets) being Rs. 360 crores, the total share of Orissa for implementation of the programme in the State would come to Rs. 16.40 crores.

(b) The allocations under National Rural Employment Programme are made on the basis of a formula evolved in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance under which 75 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in the State and 25 per cent

weightage to the incidence of poverty in each State.

(c) None, Sir.

#### Representation against revised forest Plantation Policy

4813. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any representation from the adivasis of Bihar and Orissa against the revised Forest Plantation Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that this policy has resulted in gradual decline of the daily earnings of the local adivasis from the forest produce; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government regarding the demands of these adivasis in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### Landless Labour in the Country

4814. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of landless labour in the country day by day;

(b) what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the present number of landless labour in the country, State-wise, and what was the number as

on 31 December, 1975, 1978 and 1980; and

(d) what measures are being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). There has been no recent estimation of the number of landless labour in the country. However according to the Second Rural Labour Enquiry, there were 10.53 million agricultural labour households without land in 1974-75 as against 8.57 million in 1964-65. The percentage of agricultural labour households without land to total agricultural labour households, however, decreased from 56.1 per cent to 50.8 per cent over the same period.

(c) A statement indicating the available information is appended.

(d) Eradication of poverty is the major objective of planned development. While amelioration of poverty depends on overall economic growth, the following are among the specific measures directed towards increasing the income level of the rural poor including the landless:

(i) allotment of land (both waste land at the disposal of Government and ceiling surplus land) for agriculture;

(ii) the integrated rural development programme which aims at enabling the poorest to cross the poverty threshold;

(iii) schemes of village and cottage industries development;

(iv) schemes of acquisition/upgradation of vocational skills;

(v) provision of employment through the national rural employment programme; and

(vi) development of intensive agriculture involving larger labour requirement.

## Statement

(In Thousands)

State/Union Territory	Estimated number of agriculture labour house-hold without lan in 1974-75
Andhra Pradesh	1624
Assam	125
Bihar	1298
Gujara'	497
Haryana	104
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Karnataka	667
Kerala	118
Madhya Pradesh	625
Maharashtra	1035
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	4
Orissa	467
Punjab	348
Rajasthan	84
Tamil Nadu	1535
Tripura	18
Uttar Pradesh	1036
West Bengal	989
Delhi	
Goa, Dama & Diu	4
Pondicherry	18
All India	10532

## Cultivation of Cashewnuts

4815. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where cashewnuts are being cultivated and the approximate quantity of cashewnuts produced in each such State annually;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in other States in which cashewnuts can be cultivated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what measures Government have taken to popularise this product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The main cashewnuts growing States in the country and the estimated quantity of cashewnuts production in each State during 1979-80 is as under:—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Estimated production of cashewnuts (Tonnes)
1	Andhra Pradesh	14000
2	Kerala	123890
3	Karnataka	15300
4	Maharashtra	4520
5	Orissa	3000
6	Tamil Nadu	11000
7	West Bengal	600
8	Goa	7500
9	Others	190
TOTAL		180,000

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Research on New High Yielding Varieties of Potatoes**

4816. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been made any research regarding the new-high yielding varieties of potatoes by the All India Coordinated Research Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been conducting research for evolving new high yielding varieties. The details of the new high

yielding varieties produced through the All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project are given in Statement—I.

(c) The varieties and the technology developed by the Project are supplied to various agencies and the farmers regularly. For example during 1980-81 the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, supplied for multiplication about 25,000 quintals of breeders' seed of improved varieties to various State Departments of Agriculture and the National Seeds Corporation from the crop raised from plains and hills for production of certified seed.

The work of multiplication of certified seeds of these varieties and their popularization is being taken up under the operational research and Lab-to-Land Programmes of the Council.

The varieties released under All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project are mentioned below:

**Statement**

*The varieties released under All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project are mentioned below:*

Varieties	Recommended for areas
(i) Kufri Lau kar	Plateau Region <sup>1</sup>
(ii) Kufri Dewa	Frost Prone Areas of U.P. and Punjab.
(iii) Kufri Badshah	Indo-Gangetic Plains and Plateau Region
(iv) Kufri Bahar	U.P., Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
(v) Kufri Sherpa	Wart and Late Blight infected Area of West Bengal Hills and Plains. <sup>2</sup>
(vi) Kufri Himalini	North Indian Hills and Nilgiris.
(vii) Kufri Lalima	Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Haryana and Madhya Pradesh where red coloured tubers are preferred.

**Land at Concessional Rate to Educational Institutions and Societies in Delhi**

4817. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding the private charitable educational institutions and

educational societies to whom Government have allotted land in Delhi at concessional rates applicable to other educational institutions; and

(b) the number of educational institutions run by the minorities which have been benefited from such allotment?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) The information is being  
collected and will be laid on the Table  
of the House.

(b) With respect to allotment of  
land, no separate record is maintain-  
ed by the Government about the  
character of the educational institu-  
tions namely whether they are run  
by the minorities.

#### **Single Food Zone System**

4818. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-  
DASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of  
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
single Food Zone System is in the  
best interest of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government will  
consider to implement the single food  
zone system?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI  
R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and  
(b). The entire country is being treat-  
ed as single zone for the purpose of  
movement of rice/wheat and all State  
Governments have been accordingly  
advised. In the case of paddy, how-  
ever, proposals from certain State  
Governments for imposing movement  
restrictions have been approved, with  
a view to maximising procurement.

No proposal is at present under  
consideration of Government to revert  
to the system of single State Zones.

#### **Supply of Water to Hooghly during Lean Period**

4820. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL** Will the Minister of IRRIGA-  
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any timely steps have  
been taken to ensure the adequate  
supply of water in the Hooghly river  
during the ensuing lean period so as

to maintain the navigability of the  
Calcutta port; and

(b) if so, what and if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION  
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b).  
The Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of  
November, 1977 on sharing of the  
Ganga Waters at Farakka and on  
Augmenting its Flows provides interim  
arrangements for sharing of the Ganga  
waters during January to May, every  
year, at Farakka as per an agreed  
schedule. This agreement is in force  
for a period of five years.

All possible efforts are also being  
made to ensure the navigability of  
Calcutta Port.

#### **Expenditure on ASIAD Project**

4821. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:** Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure  
incurred so far on the various projects  
connected with Asiad Games handled  
by the Delhi Development Authority  
executed departmentally or through  
the contracts;

(b) whether the payments are made  
before pre-audit or only post-audit is  
done; if so, which is the authority do-  
ing the pre-audit;

(c) what is the periodicity of  
checks exercised over the material-  
at-site accounts of the various projects;  
and

(d) whether there have been ins-  
tances of wasteful expenditure and if  
so, the broad details thereof and steps  
taken to prevent this?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) to (d). Information is be-  
ing collected from the Delhi Develop-  
ment Authority and will be laid on  
the Table of the Sabha.

**Panel to deal with Inter State Water disputes**

4822. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute a panel to deal with Inter State Water Disputes between the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Flood Relief and Drought Relief Assistance to Karnataka**

4823. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum has been submitted by Karnataka Government on 13 and 20 November, 1981 for flood relief and drought relief seeking central assistance;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government;

(c) whether request has also been made by Government of Karnataka to send a Central Team to assess the extent of damage due to drought and flood in the State;

(d) if so, when the team is likely to be sent;

(e) the amount sanctioned by the Centre to Karnataka to deal effectively the flood and drought condition in the State; and

(f) the amount already spent by Karnataka on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has forwarded a Memorandum

on floods on the 13th November, 1981 and a Supplementary Memorandum on scarcity situation on 22nd November, 1981 seeking additional Central assistance for relief operations upto the end of September, 1981.

(b) to (d): A Central Team on floods visited Karnataka from 30th November, to 2nd December, 1981 to assess the damage caused by floods and the requirements of assistance to meet the situation.

As regards request for additional Central assistance for drought, the Memorandum is under consideration.

(e): *Floods*: The Report of Central Team on Floods is awaited. On receipt of the same, further action will be taken to approve a ceiling of expenditure in this regard.

*Drought*: The Government of India sanctioned on the 27th July, 1981 a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 806 lakhs for drought relief operations upto the end of September, 1981.

The following kinds of assistance, extended to the State Government in general during 1981-82, are also available to provide relief in the areas affected by floods/drought:

(i) Short-term loan of Rs. 1000 lakhs (Rs. 400 lakhs for Kharif and Rs. 600 lakhs for Rabi) for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs;

(ii) The first instalment of Rs. 414 lakhs including 7,000 MTs food-grains under the National Rural Employment Programme; and

(iii) Rs. 164.50 lakhs released under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(f) *Drought*: According to the Supplementary Memorandum received, the State Government had incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 2632.54 lakhs on drought relief measures against

the approved ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 806 lakhs.

**Floods:** As a ceiling of expenditure has not been approved, this does not arise. The State Government would however, be meeting the emergent expenditure from the Margin Money of Rs. 200 lakhs.

#### **Ceiling for Employment Generation Scheme**

4824. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ceiling fixed by Government of India for employment generation scheme for the purpose of drought relief assistance was too meagre to meet the drought situation in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government are considering to review fixation of ceiling;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): On the basis of the report of the Central team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India approved a total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 806 lakhs for drought relief measures during 1981-82. (Pre-monsoon). This included a provision of Rs. 469 lakhs to provide additional gainful employment to the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers upto the end of September 1981. The Government of Karnataka submitted a supplementary Memorandum seeking additional Central ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1826.54 lakhs including

Rs. 1876.15 lakhs for employment generation works upto the end of September 1981. The State Government stated in the Memorandum that the ceiling fixed by the Government of India for employment generation schemes was inadequate to meet the requirements of drought situation.

(b) and (c). The request is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Horticulture in Karnataka**

4825. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government regarding the development of horticulture in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the project report for integrated development of horticulture in the State of Karnataka has since been finalized; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Plan proposals of the Government of Karnataka for 1982-83 has been discussed in Planning Commission. Working Group on Agriculture has accepted all the outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for development of horticulture in the State as proposed by the State Government for 1982-83 as against the outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs for 1981-82.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Policy for promotion on basis of Seniority in Class I and II Posts in I. S. I.**

4826. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has been following Government of India orders contained in Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform O.M. No. 27/2/71-Est. (SCT) dated 27th November, 1972 and O.M. No. 36021/7/75-Est. (SCT) dated 25th July, 1976 regarding promotion on the basis of seniority in Class I and II posts;

(b) if so, how many persons have been promoted so far since 1976 onward in the categories of Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Secretary, Section Officer and STA (D); and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 27/2/71-East. (SCT) dated November 27, 1972, is being followed in respect of promotion to Grade II posts from Grade III posts. In addition, No. 36021/7/75/Est. (SCT) dated 25 February, 1976 in relation to the aforesaid O.M. is also being followed. Promotions to and within Grade I and promotions to 2/3 posts within Grade II posts, where applicable, are by selection on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority. Promotion to 1/3rd of the posts in Grade II in the categories of Section Officer Reporter, Senior Technical Assistant (Drawing)/Laboratory/Editing are on the basis of merit through Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations. The O.M. dated 27 November, 1972 is not applicable to these posts.

(b) and (c). In all, 110 persons have been promoted to the posts of

Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Secretary since 1976. But as per rules and procedures for recruitment and promotion, the posts of Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Secretary and 2/3rd of the posts of Senior Technical Assistant (Drawing) are to be filled by selection on the basis of merit and as such do not attract the provisions of the O.M. dated 27 November, 1972. No person to the post of Senior Technical Assistant (Drawing) has been appointed/promoted since 5 June, 1973. However, one post of Senior Technical Assistant (Drawing) has been reserved for an SC candidate to be filled through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

**Minimum Qualifications for L. D. C. in I. S. I.**

4827. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the minimum educational qualifications for the post of Lower Division Clerk in Indian Standards Institution with regard to candidates of;

- (i) General Category;
- (ii) SC/ST Community; and
- (iii) Physically Handicapped;

(b) whether there is any relaxation for SC/ST physically handicapped candidates in minimum educational qualifications; and

(c) if not, why not?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):** (a) to (c). The minimum educational qualifications for the post of Lower Division Clerk in the Indian Standards Institution are as under:-

Matric or Higher Secondary with 1st Division or Intermediate with IInd Division or B.A. No relaxation in respect of educational qualifications has been considered necessary in the case of SC/ST and



physically handicapped candidates as candidates belonging to these categories with the prescribed minimum educational qualifications are available. However, suitable relaxation is made in favour of SC/ST and physically handicapped candidates in qualifying marks, in objective and typewriting tests as well as in interview.

**Reservation of SC/ST posts in I.S.I**

4828. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has formulated any scheme for Reservation of posts for SC/ST candidates;

(b) if so, what are its salient features;

(c) whether the scheme is in accordance with the orders issued by Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has been provided for in Direct Recruitment Rules. There is similar reservation for promotion. The maximum age limit for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidate is five years higher than the general age limit. For direct recruitment, either by examination or otherwise, there is provision for relaxation of standards in favour of SC/ST candidates.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Selection Board/Departmental Promotion Committee in I. S. I.**

4829. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any Selection Board/Departmental Promotion Committee in Indian Standards Institution;

(b) if so, how many such Selection Board/Departmental Promotion Committee exist at present for selection of Grade I, II and III posts;

(c) whether representation has been given by any SC/ST Officer on these Selection Board/Departmental Promotion Committee to look after the interests of these communities as per Government of India orders; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, There are Seventeen (17) Selection Boards/Departmental Promotion Committees in the Indian Standards Institution, as per details below:—

(i) ISI Headquarter Office, Delhi Four (4).

(ii) ISI Regional and Branch Office, Thirteen (13).

(c) and (d). Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers wherever available, have been given representation on these Selection Boards/Departmental Promotion Committee to look after the interest of these communities as per Government of India's orders.

**Report of National Flood Commission**

4830. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Flood Commission which was appointed by Government has submitted

its report recommending to constitute six river basin authorities covering the various river basins of the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding its stage of the implementation at present;

(c) whether States Government comments were also received by Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Realising the need to prepare plans for developing the water resources of inter-State rivers including flood control measures and operating projects in the context of sub-basin, basin and regional and national needs, some legislative measures for this purpose have been considered in consultation with State Governments. However, so far, no conclusions have been reached.

**D. D. D.'s Chief Engineer's visit to West Germany**

4831. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A.'s Chief Engineer was sent to West Germany to study the technique for constructing a folding, transparent and sound proof partition of the indoor stadium under construction for the Asian Games;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the expenses for his visit are to be borne by D.D.A. while the consultancy work for the entire stadium has been handed over to an Architect at a fee of Rs. 60 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the reasons for bearing the expenses by the D.D.A. and the extent of the amount involved therein?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) The DDA has reported that the Chief Engineer visited West Germany to assess the capability and capacity of the foreign collaborators for putting up Sound Proof Partition in the Indoor Stadium at Indraprastha Estate.

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that the fees payable to the Architects appointed in connection with the consultancy services is at the rate of 3½ per cent of the estimated cost/accepted tendered post/actual cost whichever is least, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 49 lakhs and that the agreement does not cover the cost of any foreign visits required to be made by them on behalf of the DDA. The DDA has also reported that an expenditure of approximately Rs. 20,000/- was incurred by the DDA in connection with the visit of the Chief Engineer.

**Allotment of land to Shri Shiv Hari Mandir Sabha Lawrence Road, Delhi**

4832. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority have issued letter No. M. 2(158)/78-HS dated 16.8-1979 to Shri Shiv Hari Mandir Sabha (Regd.);

(b) whether the DDA have received no objection—certificate from the residents organisations;

(c) what is the total area in possession of the Sabha and actual cost of the land to be paid to the DDA;

(d) whether it is the policy of DDA to delay regularization allotment of land to religious institutions on one pretext or other; and

(e) if not, the number of letters received by DDA from Shri Shiv Hari Mandir Sabha, Lawrence Road since he joined the DDA and number of them replied?

result in loss of sizeable share of our export market; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to check this NAFED monopoly deal?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) The DDA has reported  
that the letter in question was issued  
on 18-8-'79 and not on 16-8-'79.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sabha is in unauthorised  
occupation of a piece of land measuring  
625 sq. yds. meant for a park. The cost  
of land is estimated to be Rs. 38740.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The DDA has reported that 4  
letters have been received from the  
Sabha from January '81 to November  
'81 and replies to all of them have  
been sent.

**Export of Onion to Malaysia by  
Nafed**

4833. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJA-  
RI:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract of mono-  
polistic nature entered into by the  
National Agricultural Co-operatives  
Marketing Federation (NAFED) with  
a sole buyer in Malaysia has posed  
a threat to exports of Indian onion to  
Far East and West Asian countries,  
Chief buyers of the produce from  
India;

(b) whether by indulging in mono-  
poly sales to a single agency, NAFED  
has provided an opportunity to Pakis-  
tan to make a dent in India's domain;

(c) whether the failure to serve the  
large number of buyers is bound to

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI  
R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The  
Government have allocated quota of  
50,000 tonnes of onion for export to  
Malaysia and Singapore during the  
financial year 1981-82. Out of this  
quantity, 12,177 tonnes were exported  
to various buyers in these two coun-  
tries and 18,045 tonnes to a single firm  
in Penang with which NAFED had  
entered into an agreement for export  
of 50,000 tonnes of onion to Malaysia  
and Singapore upto May, 1982, subject  
to Government's policy. After the  
agreement with the Penang firm in  
May, 1981 which had exhausted the  
quota for the year, no export could be  
made to any other buyer in Malaysia  
and Singapore. This agreement with  
a single buyer has not affected exports  
of onion to the Far East and West  
Asian countries during the current  
year.

(b) As indicated in part (a) of the  
Question, exports of onions have not  
been affected because of this contract.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Export Policy is reviewed  
by the Government periodically for  
taking appropriate measures.

**Trust Deed of Indira Gandhi Prati-  
bha Pratishthan**

4834. PROF MADHU DANDA-  
VATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in the  
trust deed of the Indira Gandhi Prati-  
bha Pratishthan registered under the  
Bombay Public Trust Act, in part  
3(c) it has been stated that the Prati-  
shthan shall purchase or make arrange-  
ments for the sale of such of the

creative works of the people in this group who find it difficult to push their works in the market;

(b) whether it is also true that part 3(c) states that apart from allocating cash assistances, the Pratishtan will establish printing, publishing, distributing, producing and selling organisations for literary work; and

(c) if so, does not the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Prafishtan come within the ambit of Section (3) of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**  
(a) and (b): Part (c) of clause 3 of the Trust Deed reads as under:—

“to give training incentives and financial aid to budding talents of the State”.

In part (b) of clause 3, however, there is reference to “sale and purchase of books and works of art, etc.” It has also been mentioned that this would be done “provided the Trust gives such assistance on no profit no loss basis”. Similarly, in part (d) of clause 3, there is a reference to “help in establishing, printing, publishing, production, selling centre, exhibition and sales galleries, work lobbies and studios, art and literary centres and such other venues in various parts of Maharashtra or India, provided that it is done on no profit no loss basis”.

(c) No, Sir.

**Regularisation of House Rent Recoverable for Retention of Government Accommodation after Retirement**

4835. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, under the existing rules, a retired Government servant retaining Government accommodation, is charged normal rent for the first

two months, standard rent for next six month and market rent beyond 8 months;

(b) upto what period can a retired person retain Government accommodation;

(c) are these rules applicable to all the Pools of accommodation under Tary AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND the Government of India, if not, reasons for variations;

(d) in how many cases the retired officers during the last 2 years, retained accommodation upto one year and beyond; and

(e) would Government consider liberalising these rules, especially in view of acute shortage of accommodation in Delhi, very high rents and the sympathetic treatment that these persons deserve?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Government servant after retirement can retain the General Pool accommodation for a period of two months on normal rent. Thereafter, in special cases, on his written request he may be allowed to retain his residence on payment of twice the standard licence fee under F. R. 45-A or twice the pooled standard licence fee he was paying, whichever is the highest, for a period not exceeding six months. Retention beyond this period is unauthorised for which licence fee at market rates is chargeable.

(c) Separate rules have been framed by the Departments concerned in respect of Government accommodation under their administrative control keeping in view their special requirements and the exigencies of the situation.

(d) 825.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

**News Item Captioned "DDA Told to modify Rohini Scheme"**

4836. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the news-item appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 4 December, 1981 and state:

(a) what are the details of the defects pointed out by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission in the Rohini Scheme of the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) how is it that the Commission was not consulted by the D.D.A. before launching the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The informa-tion is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Demolition of Pedestal and Plaque at Sheikh Sarai New Delhi**

4837. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that soon after the much publicised ceremony launching the 10000 Ist house at Sheikh Sarai, the pedestal and the marble plaque announcing the inaugu-ration was demolished by DDA; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stat- ing the expenditure incurred on the plaque, construction of the pedestal and in performing the ceremony (to be shown separately)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development

Authority has reported that the pedes- tal for plaque was badly damaged by some miscreants and that there was a risk of the plaque also getting damag- ed. It was, therefore, thought fit to entirely reconstruct the pedestal on which the plaque was put.

(b) The details of expenditure, as reported by the DDA, are given bel- low:—

- |                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| (i) On plaque                    | Rs. 520    |
| (ii) On construction of pedestal | Rs. 550    |
| (iii) On the ceremony            | Rs. 14,000 |

**बिहार सरकार द्वारा उर्वरकों की मांग**

4838. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार सरकार ने पिछले 2 वर्षों के दौरान किसानों मात्रा में उर्वरकों की मांग की और राज्य की उर्वरकों की वस्तुतः कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई;

(ख) खेप मात्रा की सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) राज्य की भविष्य में मांग के अनुरूप मात्रा की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० खासी नाथन) : (क) प्रत्येक फसल-मासिक शुरु होने से पहले राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से उर्वरकों की जरूरत का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। इस प्रकार मूल्यांकन जरूरत स्वदेशी उत्पादन तथा आयात से पूर्ण रूप से, प्रावर्तित की जाती है। गत दो, वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों

की सकल जबरत तथा उसकी खपत  
निम्नलिखित रही:—

आंकड़े लाख मीटरों टन पोषक  
तत्व एन०+पी०+के०)

वर्ष	सकल जबरत	वास्तविक खपत
1979-80	2.62	1.84
1980-81	2.15	2.05

प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में बिहार में  
उर्वरकों का निम्नलिखित स्टॉक उपलब्ध  
था जिस से पता चलता है कि राज्य में  
उर्वरकों की समय उालब्धि संतोषजनक  
थी और सप्लाई में किसी प्रकार की  
बाधा नहीं थी।

(आंकड़े लाख मीटरों टन पोषक  
तत्व एन०+पी०+के०)

वर्ष	राज्य में स्टॉक	पूल में स्टॉक
1-2-1980	0.36	0.17
1-2-1981	0.17	0.17

(ख) तथा (ग): प्रश्न ही नहीं  
होता।

SC/ST in Group A.B.C.D. in NDMC

3839. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will  
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-  
ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal  
Committee is not observing the recruit-  
ment/promotion rules in respect of

STe and SCs and the vacancies in vari-  
ous Departments are not filled up for  
a long time;

(b) what is the percentage of Sched-  
uled Caste and Scheduled Tribes em-  
ployees in the N.D.M.C.;

(c) what special steps are proposed  
to be taken to ensure that the claims  
of S/T and S/C people are not ignored  
in the recruitment and promotions by  
the N.D.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH): (a) The New Delhi Muni-  
cipal Committee have informed that  
the Government instructions regard-  
ing Reservation for Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes in Services are  
observed by them and steps are taken  
to fill up the vacancies without delay.

(b) Scheduled Castes 30.5 per cent.  
Scheduled Tribes 1.06 per cent.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply  
to part (a) above.

#### Implementation of Land Reforms

4840. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of RURAL RECONS-  
TRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the  
Land Reforms have been implemented;  
and

(b) action taken to implement land  
reforms in States where they are yet  
to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI  
BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Land reform  
programmes are being implemented in  
all the States where community owner-  
ship of land is not a pronounced fea-  
ture of the land tenure scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

**U. S. Team to Study Wild Life in India**

4842. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US Team to study wild life in India and Nepal has visited India recently;

(b) the names of the places visited by them;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made for the development of our sanctuaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): No US Team has recently visited India specifically to study wildlife.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

**Drainage Scheme in 'Damos Beel'**

4843. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of West Bengal submitted long before a scheme for constructing a drainage in the "Damos Beel" area in the Murshidabad district with a view to make a vast area recultivable which is presently inundated following the operation of the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether Central Government propose to approve/sanction the scheme;

(d) if so, the progress so far achieved; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages construction of two regulators, one at the ex-

take of Gadir Nalla located down the confluence of Kharkhar Nallah to prevent the spill from Bhagirathi and other at the tail end of the Gadir nalla (locally known as Dubri Nala) and a pumping station at Dubri nalla regulator for pumping the residual water into the Bhagirathi in order to make the area fit for cultivation by the end of November. Estimated cost of the scheme as submitted by the State Government in February, 1980, was Rs. 77.17 lakhs.

(c) to (e). The scheme was examined by the Central Water Commission and the State Government has been advised to revise the scheme as well as the estimate on the basis of the comments furnished by the Central Water Commission in August 1980.

**Compensation for Inundation of Land due to Feeder Canal of Farakka Barrage**

4844. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have adopted certain measures to compensate the farmers of Jangipur Sub-Division under Murshidabad district in West Bengal for the loss they have suffered due to the inundation of their lands following the operation of the feeder canal of the Farakka Barrage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No specific proposals for this purpose have so far been received from the State Government for consideration by Government of India.

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

**Restoration of Inundated Area due to Feeder Canal of Farrakka Barrage Project**

4845. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress achieved so far with regard to the implementation of the scheme intended for the restoration of a vast area presently inundated following the operation of the feeder canal of the Farrakka Barrage Project to its pre-barrage condition;

(b) whether the completion of the scheme will be made within the scheduled time limit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to Pagla-Bansloi basin drainage scheme. The work on construction of regulator on Bansloi is in progress and that on Pagla is expected to be started in January 1982.

(b) No Sir, the regulator works which were to be completed by November 1981, as originally scheduled, are now expected to be completed by June, 1983.

(c) There were initial delays on the part of the contractor for mobilisation of finance, labour and materials. The contractor reported labour problems at Bansloi site and objection to construction of approach at Pagla site by the State. These have since been sorted out.

**Government Accommodation in Rajkot and Surendra Nagar**

4846. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing staff quarters facilities for the Central Government Employees (excluding Railways)

in Rajkot and Surendra Nagar cities in Gujarat; and

(b) is there any proposal to construct more quarters for them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) My Ministry is concerned only with the provisions of 'general pool' accommodation. At present, no quarters in the 'general pool' are available in Rajkot and Surendra Nagar.

(b) There is no proposal to construct quarters in the 'general pool' in Rajkot and Surendra Nagar.

**Supply of Palmolein Oil to Gujarat**

4847. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that out of required capacity of 97,000 tonnes of Palmolein oil for the State of Gujarat only 56,000 tonnes were made available in the year 1980-81; and

(b) what Government plan to do to meet with this requirement for the year 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Allocations of imported edible oils to State Governments/ Union Territories for supply to consumers through the public distribution system are made every month on the basis of the assessment of their requirements, local availability of indigenous oils, availability of stocks of imported oils, actual lifting by the State/Union Territories against earlier allocations and such other relevant factors. Though demand for the entire oil year is projected by each State/Union Territory at the beginning of the oil-year, ad hoc requests for increase in allocation, change of oil etc. continue to be received throughout the year. These are taken into consideration while deciding the allocations from month to month. In the case of Gujarat, which is one of the major oil producing States, the



requirements of Palmolein for the oil-year November, 1980 to October, 1981 were projected at 78,000 tonnes by the State Government. The total allocations from month to month to that State during the oil-year 1980-81 added upto 56,500 tonnes, against which the State Government actually lifted 53,500 tonnes. The requirements of Gujarat during 1981-82 will be considered in the light of the factors mentioned above.

**Establishment of Fishing Harbours in West Coast**

4848. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to establish fishing harbour or harbours in West Coast of Tamil Nadu where there is wide scope and opportunities for the development of fishing industry;

(b) if so, the time when such fishing harbour or harbours would be established; and

(c) the place or places where such harbours would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is proposed to have a fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom to serve the needs of the entire Kanyakumari district. A project has been prepared and is awaiting investment decision.

(b) The work would be undertaken immediately after the investment decision is taken.

(c) At Chinnamuttom.

**Command area Development Programme in Tamil Nadu**

4849. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Command Area Development Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the places where such programme is implemented; and

(c) if not, whether there are proposals for the implementation of this programme in the State, the places proposed for its implementation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is being implemented in the command areas of Periyar Vaigai, the Lower Bhawani System and the Kaveri System. The Districts in which the command areas of these three projects lie are (i) Thanjavur, (ii) Cimbatore, (iii) Tiruchy, (iv) Madurai.

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

**Poor Civil Amenities in Madangir, Delhi**

4850. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:

SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

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

(a) whether a social organisation, Rajasthan Sharmik Sang Delhi, has sent various representations to the Lt. Governor of Delhi and Vice-Chairman of DDA, complaining about the lack of civil amenities such as inadequate and erratic supply of drinking water and electricity, broken doors of Public Lavatories and inordinate delay in commissioning of water tank in Madangir, Phase II, colony;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not bringing any improvement in this regard till to date;

(c) whether in spite of sanctioning of electric connection, the concerned Electrical Inspector has only installed a few connections on discriminatory basis; and

(d) if so, whether Government would conduct an enquiry into this and take action against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it is not correct to say that any improvement is not being done in the J.J. Colony Madangir. The D.D.A. has already converted 575 W.C. seats into semi-flush type with septic tanks out of a total of 780 dry type W.C. Seats in Phase-I and Phase-II of this colony. The D.D.A. has further reported that water supply is being provided through public hydrants and domestic water connections have also been given in some cases and that there is no scarcity of water in this colony. The D.D.A. has also provided wooden door shutters in most of the latrine blocks and proposes to commission the water storage tanks by the end of March, 1982. Repairs and maintenance works are also being executed by the D.D.A. generally according to specifications. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that this area is completely electrified and that the facility of street lighting also exists there and the same is being maintained satisfactorily.

(c) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has denied this.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

### ...Acceptance of Broken Rice

4851. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of broken rice accepted by Food Corporation of India varies from one State to the other;

(b) if so, details of the percentage of the broken rice accepted by Food Corporation of India in each State for the last two years;

(c) whether Government have received representations from some of the State Governments against increase in the percentage of the broken rice received from the rice millers by the Food Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, what action Government are contemplating to take in this matter and whether Government are formulating a uniform policy in this regard to suit the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir.. The Government of India lays down, every year, the Uniform Specifications for rice for procurement for the Central Pool. The Food Corporation of India procures rice conforming to these specifications only in all the States. Specification in respect of 'brokens' have been gradually tightened to ensure delivery of good quality rice.

There have been representations from State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab for enhancement of the Tolerance and Rejection limits of 'brokens' in raw rice of common variety. Relaxation in specifications has not been agreed to as the rice stocks with excessive brokens pose problems when issued through Public Distribution System.

**Basis for allocating Funds for Tube Wells with World Bank Assistance**

4852. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:  
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are allocating funds for setting up of tube wells in various States with the help of World Bank as was done previously;

(b) if so, whether these funds will be allocated on the basis of un-irrigated area of each State and the strata of the sub-soil water; and

(c) what are the salient features of the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Installation of tubewells under minor irrigation programme comes entirely under the purview of State Government. No funds are allocated by the Central Government for setting up tubewells in the states. However, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken up a project for constructing 500 public tubewells with World Bank Assistance in April 1980 which is scheduled to be completed by end of May, 1982.

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

**Funds Allocated to Uttar Pradesh National Rural Employment Programme**

4853. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allocated to various Districts in the Divisions of Bareilly, Meerut, Agra and Lucknow in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the National Rural Employment Programme have not been utilised;

(b) if so, details of the works completed and the percentage of utilisation in each District of the above mentioned divisions; and

(c) action contemplated against the persons responsible for non-utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that funds allocated to various districts of Bareilly, Meerut, Agra and Lucknow Divisions under National Rural Employment Programme for 1980-81 have mostly been utilised. Information regarding the details of the utilisations and the works completed in each district under the Programme are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question of action to be taken against the persons responsible for non-utilisation of funds would arise only if it is found that the funds have not been properly utilised in any of the districts.

**Procurement of Mortgage Deeds by Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

4854. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state what has been done so far by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in regard to obtaining equitable mortgages from the institutions whose loans were not covered by mortgage deeds which ran to the tune of Rs. 33.57 crores ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been vigorously pursuing expeditious execution of equitable mortgage deeds by institutions whose loans were not covered by such deeds earlier and as a result thereof

a large number of them have executed the same.

### Recovery of outstanding Loans and Unutilised Grants

4855. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of unrecovered loans and grants of the biggest three institutions of West Bengal which are directly financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, namely, Gandhi Ashram of Malda, Chandrakanta Lalitmohan Resham Khadi Samity of Murshidabad and

Bhagabandas Sharad of Bankura, accumulated since the very inception of these institutions; and

(b) what steps have so far been taken by Government for recovery of the outstanding loans and unutilised grants from these institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The amounts of loans overdue and the amounts of grants unutilised in respect of the three institutions are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Institution	For Khadi loans overdue as on 31-3-1980	For Village Industries Loan overdue as on 31-3-1979	For Khadi Grants unutilised up to 31-3-1979	For Village Industries Grants unutilised up to 31-3-79
1. Gandhi Ashram of Malda (Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Jalalpur, Malda)	..		*	*
2. Chandrakanta Lalitmohan Resham Khadi Samity of Murshidabad.	0.82	0.06	0.24	0.01
3. Silk Khadi Sewa Mandal, Dishnupur (Shri Bhagabandas Sharad is Secretary of the Institution)	1.58	0.20	0.12	②

\*No grant was given to the institution upto 1976-77. There was no unspent amount of grant for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Utilisation certificate is awaited in respect of grants given during the year 1979-80.

@An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh was paid to the institution as grant for Village Oil Industry for which utilisation certificate is still awaited.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has asked the institutions to repay forthwith the overdue loans and the unutilised grants given to them. The KVIC has also advised its State Office at Calcutta to recover the dues from rebate/subsidy claims of the concerned institution.

### Recruitment of Hindi Officers in Central Water Commission

4656. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Central Water Commission aware of the guidelines of the Union Public Service Commission to the effect that candidates having the prerequisites for recruitment to various gazetted posts on the basis of written examination followed by interview etc. are to be treated at par irrespective of their present status and the the past additional experience;

(b) is it also a fact that while conducting examination and interview for the recruitment of Hindi Officers

in Central Water Commission recently, the meritorious candidates were lagged behind ignoring the instructions/guidelines of the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The Central Water Commission is not aware of such guidelines issued by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### 1981 तक पूरी होने वाली सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ

4857. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) देश में जिलावार ऐसी कितनी फिटचाई परियोजनाएँ चल रही हैं जिनमें 1980 और 1981 में पूरा होना था परन्तु निर्धारित समय के अनुसार पूरी नहीं हो सकीं, तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है जहाँ आवंटित राशि से निर्धारित समय में पूरी नहीं हो सकीं लेकिन जिनके लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि मंजूर करनी पड़ी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्यामसुंदर देव) (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Land prices in Delhi

4858. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land prices in Delhi have shown a great upward trend in recent years;

(b) whether this is mainly due to the Delhi Development Authority selling the land in Delhi at exorbitant prices;

(c) whether the operation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act is also one of the contributory factors for increase in the land prices in Delhi and other cities; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to arrest this trend and reduce land prices in the Capital?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The price rise appears to be due to general inflationary trends and low availability of plots for free purchase.

(d) About 23,000 plots had been allotted by the DDA to persons belonging to low-income group and middle income-group, upto the 31st March, 1981 on pre-determined rates. In addition to this about 2 lakh plots measuring 25 sq. yds. and 80 sq. yds. were allotted in resettlement colonies on nominal licence fee basis.

About 3670 acres of land has been allotted to House Building Co-operative Societies by the Delhi Administration and D.D.A. for development of about 28000 residential plots.

Further the D.D.A. has launched an ambitious residential scheme known

as 'ROHINI' for allotment of 1,17,000 residential plots under L.I.G., M.I.G. and Janta Categories and about 17,000 dwelling units in Group Housing. This programme apart from going a long way to solving the residential problem is expected to result in reducing the prices of land. The D.D.A. has also invited applications from the Group Housing Co-operative Societies registered in the years 1979, 80 and 81 for the allotment of land. The above measures will ensure that people belonging to middle and low income groups and economically weaker sections will get land at reasonable price.

#### Conversion of residential houses into commercial ones in Delhi

4859. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that conversion is taking place rapidly of residential houses into commercial shops in Chandni Chowk and walled city areas of Delhi due to compulsion and heavy requirement for commercial places;

(b) are Government also aware that all this is happening in an haphazard manner;

(c) whether in view of this and of great demand for shops in the above areas, Government have considered allowing permission officially for construction of shops in the ground floor of buildings so as to stop unauthorised conversions which are taking place with the knowledge of various Government departments and to ensure proper development; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) and (b) The DMC have  
reported that many cases of unauthor-  
ised conversion of residential houses

into commercial places in the walled city of Delhi including Chandni Chowk in a haphazard manner have come to their notice. The DMC is already taking action against such unauthorised conversion under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

(c) and (d). The DDA have reported that there is no such proposal to allow shops to be constructed on the ground floor of the buildings.

#### Social forestry programme in Orissa

4860. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa in 1981-82 for implementing social forestry programme;

(b) the names of the districts of Orissa covered under the above programme in this year;

(c) the total amount of money financed by the World Bank, Centre and the State for implementing social forestry programme in that State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI  
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An  
amount of Rs. 26.58 lakhs has been  
allocated for Social Forestry Pro-  
gramme during 1981-82 under State  
Sector schemes. In addition to this  
an amount of Rs. 75.24 lakhs has been  
allocated for 1980-81 and 1981-82  
together for the Centrally Sponsored  
Scheme "Social Forestry including  
Rural Fuelwood Plantations" including  
Central grant and State share.

(b) The Social Forestry programme  
will be implemented in all the 13 dis-  
tricts of Orissa viz. Balasore, Bolan-  
gir, Cuttack, Dhankanal, Ganjam,  
Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayur-  
bhanj, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur  
and Sundergarh.

(c) World Bank has not given finance for any Social Forestry programme in Orissa. Centre has provided Rs. 213 lakhs for 1980—85 Plan period for the Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation scheme. The State has provided Rs. 713.00 lakhs for the 1980—85 Plan period for Social Forestry Programme including State share for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(d) Under the State sector programme of Social forestry the State Forest Department will raise plantations over 1,25,800 ha. at a cost of Rs. 500 lakhs during Sixth Plan period. Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantations, a total amount of Rs. 428 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Plan period for raising plantations over 20,000 ha. and raising of 230 lakhs seedlings for distribution in four selected districts of Bolangir, Balasore, Cuttack & Puri.

छठी योजना के दौरान सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए धन

4861. श्री बंजोत्तम चक्रवर्ती महोदय: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि:

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सिंचाई योजनाओं पर खर्च के लिए सरकार ने राज्य-वार कितने धन की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) . दो विवरण संलग्न हैं, जिन में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य-वार सिंचाई सेक्टर के लिए परिष्कृत (विवरण—एक) और सिंचाई स्कीमों से प्रतिशत लाभों के लक्ष्य (विवरण दो) दिए गए हैं।

विषय एक

मिथार्थि सेंटर में छोटी योजना (1980-85) के लिए पारिच्छय

(करोड़ रुपए)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	बृहद् प्रारंभ	लघु	सांस्थानिक	जाड़	कमान क्षेत्र विकास	जाड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	सांध प्रदेश	791.29	79.0	225.00	204.00	35.00	1130.29
2.	मसम	62.50	74.50	9.50	84.00	1.60	148.10
3.	बिहार	850.00	168.70	198.00	361.70	32.00	1243.70
4.	गुजरात	980.00	88.00	57.00	145.00	18.00	1048.80
5.	हरिधारा	362.25	23.71	45.80	69.01	69.05	500.31
6.	हियाकल प्रदेश	10.45	21.00	1.40	22.40	--	32.85
7.	जम्मु और काशीर	67.94	48.50	0.60	44.10	2.02	120.04
8.	कर्नाटक	440.50	100.00	60.00	160.00	13.00	313.50
9.	केरल	256.05	40.00	57.00	97.00	7.25	360.30
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	780.00	267.75	250.00	517.75	94.75	1392.50
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1138.66	164.65	129.00	293.65	26.70	1459.01
12.	मणिपुर	40.00	8.52	0.70	9.20	0.50	49.70



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. मेवातय .	1.00	9.00	0.70	6.70	7.70			
14. तारासिंह .	--	10.00	0.70	10.70	10.70			
15. उदोता .	360.00	85.00	111.00	196.00	10.00	566.00		
16. पंजाब .	327.29	9.43	47.00	56.43	38.81	422.58		
17. राजस्थान .	375.00	34.00	85.00	119.00	94.26	588.26		
18. सिक्किम .	--	4.00	0.50	4.50	--	4.50		
19. तमिळनाडु .	149.79	39.40	25.00	64.40	8.00	222.19		
20. त्रिपुरा .	19.00	13.10	0.60	13.70	--	32.70		
21. उत्तर प्रदेश .	1049.74	279.96	208.00	482.96	85.00	1617.70		
22. प० बंगाल .	240.00	150.00	111.00	261.00	13.20	540.20		
उप-जीड़ राज्य कोस	8,301.46	1710.70	1693.00	3403.70	555.92	12,261.02		
संघ राज्य कोस								
1. मध्यप्रान्त और त्रिजोरा	--	1.20	--	--	--	--		
2. मरणापल प्रदेश .	2.00	13.00	--	--	--	--		
3. बरकोण्ड .	--	0.64	--	--	--	--		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	अहमदाबाद और अहमदाबाद	9.00	0.55	--	--	--	--
5.	दिल्ली	4.10	2.00	--	--	--	--
6.	गोवा, दमन और दियु	40.00	6.00	--	--	0.35	--
7.	लक्षद्वीप	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	मिजोरम	--	3.00	--	--	--	--
9.	पांडिचेरी	1.80	3.21	--	--	--	--
	उप-गोठ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	56.90	29.60	7.00	36.60	0.35	98.85
	केन्द्रीय सीस्ट	90.00	70.00	--	70.00	300.00	460.00
	कुल जोड़	8448.36	1810.30	1700.00	3510.30	856.27	12814.98
							(अर्थात् : 12,815)

(विद्यमान-दी)

छठी योजना (1980-85) के दौरान सतिविका पिचार्ड लामों के लक्ष्य

(हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	समता		उपयोग			
		वृहद और मध्यम	लघु	जोड़	वृहद और मध्यम	लघु	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश		520	350	870	335	350	685
2. असम		119	107	226	99	107	206
3. बिहार		665	1015	1680	683	1015	1703
4. गुजरात		260	193	453	224	193	417
5. हरियाणा		151	147	298	166	147	313
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश		6	22	28	5	22	27
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर		40	25	65	45	25	70
8. कर्नाटक		400	315	715	320	315	635
9. केरल		208	95	303	207	95	302
10. मध्य प्रदेश		533	500	1033	601	500	1101
11. महाराष्ट्र		550	325	875	450	325	775
12. मणिपुर		46	15	61	43	15	58

(हवार हस्टोर)

उपयोग

अवधि

क्रम सं०	राज्य	अवधि		उपयोग									
		वृहद और मध्यम	नघु	जोड़	वृहद और मध्यम	नघु	जोड़	वृहद और मध्यम	नघु	जोड़			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	मेघालय	--	15	15	--	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
14.	नागालैण्ड	--	10	10	--	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15.	उड़ीसा	254	406	660	254	406	660	254	406	660	254	406	660
16.	पंजाब	170	240	410	170	240	410	170	240	410	170	240	410
17.	राजस्थान	332	150	482	314	150	482	314	150	482	314	150	464
18.	सिक्किम	--	8	8	--	8	8	--	8	8	--	8	8
19.	तमिलनाडु	66	167	233	65	167	233	65	167	233	65	167	232
20.	त्रिपुरा	3	10	13	2	10	13	2	10	13	2	10	12
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1200	3350	4550	1359	3350	4550	1359	3350	4550	1359	3350	4709
22.	प० बंगाल	197	490	687	251	490	687	251	490	687	251	490	741
उपजोड़ राज्य क्षेत्र		5720	7955	13675	5588	7955	13675	5588	7955	13675	5588	7955	13543
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		21	45	66	12	45	66	12	45	66	12	45	57
कुल जोड़		5741	8000	13741	5600	8000	13741	5600	8000	13741	5600	8000	13600
अर्थात्		6000	अर्थात्	14000									

**छठी योजना के दौरान नलकूप लगाना  
और नहरें बनाना**

4862. श्री मोहम्मद अलरार अहमद :  
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :—

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के  
दौरान राज्यवार कितने नलकूप लगाये  
जाने तथा कितनी लम्बी नहरें बनाये  
जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में उन पर  
व्यय का क्या प्रावधान किया गया है  
और उस पर कितनी लाभ्य ग्रान्ट का  
अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जियाउर्रहमान अलरारी ) (क) और

(ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान  
निमित्त का जाने वालों नहरों की लम्बाई  
के बारे में कोई सूचना संकलित नहीं की  
गई है। शेष सूचना एकत्र की जा रही  
है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जाणगी।

**गेहूं का पिछले पांच वर्षों का समर्थन  
मूल्य**

4863. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1976 से 1981  
के बीच प्रति वर्ष रवि फसल के लिए  
गेहूं का क्या समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित  
किया था ;

(ख) क्या समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि  
के लिए समता के सिद्धांत की आधार  
बनाया गया था ;

(ग) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक वर्षों में 30  
जन, तथा 31 दिसम्बर, को गहन की  
दुकानों से बेचे गए गेहूं का अनिर्गमन मूल्य  
क्या था ; और

(घ) समर्थन मूल्य और निर्गम मूल्य  
के बीच उदा भारी अंतर को कम करने  
के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये  
जाने हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण  
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारो बी०  
श्यामीनाथन (क) 1976- 77 से 1981-  
82 के वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा  
निर्धारित किए गए खरीद मूल्य नीचे  
दिए गए हैं :—

(रुपए प्रति क्विंटल)

(वर्ष विपणन मौसम)

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1976- 77    1977- 78    1978- 79    1979- 80    1980- 81    1981- 82

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गेहूं का  
खरीद

मूल्य    105.00    110.00    112.50    115.00    117.00    130.00

(ख) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ गेहूं के उत्पादन को लागू व आदान-लागतों में हुई वृद्धि समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने में महत्वपूर्ण रही है। समर्थन मूल्य को त्रिफाजि करके समर्थन मार्च, 1980 से अर्ध मूल्य आयोग अर्ध व गैर-कृषि

सेक्टरों के बीच होने वाले व्यापार सम्बन्धी परिवर्तनों पर भी ध्यान देता रहा है।

(ग) 1976 के 30 जून तथा 31 दिसम्बर को गेहूं के निर्गमन मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

(रुए प्रति क्विंटल)

	30 जून	31 दिसम्बर
1976	125.00	125.00
1977	125.00	125.00
1978	125.00	130.00
1979	130.00	130.00
1980	130.00	130.00
1981	145.00	--

(घ) खरोट मूल्य व निर्गमन मूल्य में अधिक अन्तर नहीं है बल्कि संभाल, भण्डारण, मण्डारण आदि के कारण आयो लागत पर पर्याप्त राजसहायता दे कर यह अन्तर बहुत कम रखा गया है।

allocation of these commodities and the actual requirements;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to reduce the rationed quota of wheat and sugar to card holders in the capital;

(c) if so, the actual supply of wheat and sugar made by Government to the fair price shops since January, 1981 (till date) (month-wise) as against the demand stating the reasons for the short supply; and

(d) reasons for reducing the rationed quota for the card holders?

#### Reduction in Wheat and Sugar Quota to Ration Card Holders in Delhi

4864. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI  
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): No, Sir.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been continued shortage of wheat and sugar at the fair price shops in the Capital because of the gap between the

(b): The Delhi Administration has been advised that in case the existing allocation of 40,000 tonnes of wheat is not adequate, the wheat quota issued to ration card holders may be reduced, and replaced by rice.

With regard to sugar, allocation for the public distribution system in Delhi is being maintained at the level of 6,104 tonnes per month, and Delhi Administration have been advised to make marginal adjustments in the ration quota, if necessary.

(c) and (d) A Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of wheat and sugar for public distribution system during 1981 is attached.

The Delhi Administration have been getting allocation of 40,000 tonnes of

wheat per month. They recently made a request for increasing the allocation to 60,000 tonnes. In view of the tight wheat availability position, this request could not be agreed to and the Delhi Administration has been advised to make necessary adjustment by reducing the quota of wheat to the ration card holders and increasing the quota of rice.

With regard to sugar also, the Delhi Administration has been requested to make marginal adjustments in line with the allocation since it is not possible to increase the allocation at present.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the quantities of demand, allotment and off-take of wheat and sugar for public distribution system during 1981.*

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment		Off-take	
	Wheat	Sugar	Wheat	Sugar	Wheat	Sugar
1981						
January	40.0	Please	40.0	5.33	45.9	5.40
February	40.0	see note	40.0	6.12	36.5	5.65
March	64.0	below.	40.0	6.12	40.3	6.52
April	64.0		40.0	6.12	35.3	5.94
May	66.0		40.0	6.12	28.7	6.08
June	60.0		40.0	6.12	28.9	6.04
July	60.0		40.0	6.12	35.5	7.63
August	60.0		40.0	6.12	37.9	6.98
September	60.0		40.0	6.12	38.4	5.85
October	60.0		40.0	6.13	38.0	6.00
November	60.0		40.0	6.12		5.36
December	60.0		40.0	6.12	Not available	

**Note—** Requests were received from Delhi Administration for increase in their monthly levy sugar quota from time to time. They asked for a monthly quota of 6,100 tonnes in January, 1981, 6,290 tonnes in July, 1981 and 6,500 tonnes in October, 1981.

**Provision of Street Lighting in Shankar Garden, Delhi**

4865. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of providing street lighting which is a basic civic necessity to various authorised/unauthorised colonies of Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shankar Garden Colony of West Delhi is a developed and authorised colony by D.D.A. yet it has been denied this basic amenity of street lighting.

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing street lighting even after the residents have repeatedly approached DESU for the same; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide street lighting to the colony at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The D.E.S.U. has stated that the Electrification of any colony is the responsibility of the coloniser/developing agency. Estimates for street lighting in respect of a colony are obtained from DESU and 100 per cent cost thereof is to be made in advance, after which DESU provides street lighting. Payment for electricity consumption in streetlighting and the maintenance of street lighting in a colony is also borne by the coloniser/developing agency, till such time the services of the colony are formally taken over by the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi whereafter such payment is made by M.C.D. to D.E.S.U.

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

**Recovery of Electricity Charges for Government Quarters**

4866. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING allottee every month;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government charge flat rate for supply of power to Government quarters along with the rent from the salary of each allottee every month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these charges are made without the knowledge of the allottees;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that in many blocks of the localities, particularly D.I.Z. Area, Mandir Marg, the Stair case light remain out of order for long time; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to depute any authority to check and get it signed by the allottee regarding the proper functioning of the stair case light?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Charges for supply of power to Government Quarters are recovered by the local bodies directly. Charges for stair-case-lights in multi-storied Government quarters are recovered by the Directorate of Estates at flat rate along with the rent for the quarter from the salary of each allottee every month.

(b) No, Sir. The charges are shown distinctly in the Demand Statement preferred by the Directorate of Estates.

(c) Complaint register is maintained at every Enquiry office and complaint about stair-case lights are attended to promptly by the electrical staff of the CPWD.

(d) No, Sir. After attending to the complaints about staircase light, the electrical staff of the CPWD obtain the signature of the allottee concerned in token of rectification of the fault.



**Absorption of Work-charged staff**

4867. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain orders were issued in July, 1981 to absorb the muster roll workers of CPWD in workcharged posts in relaxation of normal rules of recruitment;

(b) whether it is a fact that these orders have not so far been implemented in most of the places;

(c) whether it is a fact that the CPWD Workers' Union drew attention of the Government to the points which require further clarification; and

(d) if so, what are these points raised and what clarifications have been issued on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In July, 1981, orders were issued to consider absorption of workers on muster roll in the Workcharged establishment of CPWD subject to their fulfilling certain criteria and availability of vacancies in the direct recruitment quota.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The points raised by the CPWD Workers' Union are given in enclosed statement. No clarifications have been issued so far.

**Statement**

**Statement about the various points raised by the CPWD Workers' Union:**

1. The conditions of having sponsored through the Employment Exchange should be waived off in respect of muster roll employees

who were engaged on or before 8-7-1981.

2. The conditions of 240 days' service should not be taken from 1-7-1979 but from the date of first appointment in 1978.
3. The orders should also be extended to the muster roll employees of the regular transferred categories posts i.e. Sweepers, Sewermen, Chowkidars, Lift Operators etc.
4. These orders should also be extended to the part time employees.
5. Training scheme introduced in Directorate of Horticulture should continue and the muster roll malis eligible for absorption under orders of July, 1981 should be absorbed as Trainee Malis on stipend and on successful completion of training should be absorbed as workcharged Malis.
6. The muster roll workers working as Beldar and Khallasi may be considered for either post depending upon the available vacancies.
7. Orders dated 8-7-81 should be amended to cover other Workers also who were not actually working on 8-7-81 but had been working prior to this date.

**Guidelines for transfer of staff in CPWD**

4868. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1164 on 24 August, 1981 regarding transfer rules for Junior Engineers in CPWD and state:

(a) whether the guidelines contained in para 10 of CPWD Manual Vol. I, regulate that Junior Engineers would not serve in any particular division or group for more than four years;

(b) if so, whether the ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance on transfers also states that the Junior Engineers cannot be transferred from one Division or Group to another within such stations as Delhi; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to implement this part of guidelines?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Engineering personnel, including Junior Engineers, are transferred from one unit to another in the same station, subject to exigencies of work.

**Pay Scales/Service condition of Em-  
ployees in Co-operative societies in  
Delhi**

4869. **SHRI B. D. SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrator of Delhi has been delegated the powers under the Delhi Cooperative Society Act, 1972 to prescribe lay down the pay scales and other service conditions of the employees working in the various Co-operative Societies in Delhi including the Consumers one;

(b) if so, whether the pay scales and service conditions have been formulated;

(c) if so, whether a copy each of them will be laid in the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor and by when will the needful be done?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):**

(a) Section 96 of the Delhi

Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, empowers the Lt. Governor to constitute a common service comprising of officers and other employees of different classes of co-operative societies and determine the number and designation of such officers and other employees; and to make rules regulating the qualifications; remuneration; allowances, recruitment and other conditions of service of such officers and other employees of the cooperative societies.

(b) The service rules in respect of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies have been notified by the Delhi Administration. The Administration is formulating rules in respect of other categories of cooperative societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi has prescribed the Diploma in Cooperation from the Delhi State Cooperative Training Centre as an essential qualification for appointment of clerical, managerial and supervisory staff of the following types of cooperative societies with effect from 1.1-1982:—

1. Primary Cooperative Thrift and Credit Societies.
2. Cooperative Banks.
3. Federal Societies.
4. Primary Cooperative Industrial (Production) Societies.
5. Consumers' Cooperative Societies Stores.
6. Multi-purpose Cooperatives.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Upper Krishna Project**

4870. **SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Upper Krishna Project has been delayed by many years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the estimated escalation in the cost because of the delay; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid further delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay has been mainly due to insufficient financial outlays in the earlier years.

(c) The original and revised costs of Upper Krishna Project Stage-I as approved by Planning Commission in 1963 and 1978 are Rs. 58.20 crores and Rs. 283.65 crores respectively. The State Government have intimated that the cost estimates are under further revision.

(d) The State Government have informed that tempo of work on this project has increased subsequent to getting aid from World Bank and necessary steps have been taken by the State Government to expedite works, by providing more funds and additional staff.

#### **Food for work Programme**

4871. **SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food for work programme has benefited only more affluent section of society and not the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that food for work programme applying only to weaker sections of the society?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):**

(a) to (c). No, Sir. According to the evaluation study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, 60.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were found to be agricultural labourers, 19.7 per cent non agricultural labourers and 22.5 per cent cultivators, 42 per cent of the beneficiaries were Scheduled Castes and 13 per cent were the Scheduled Tribes. Also, the assets created under the programme benefited the entire rural community and not only the more affluent section.

#### **Writing off of Cooperative Loans**

4872. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State write off cooperative loans taken by the weaker sections of the society and outstanding for years against their names;

(b) if so, the names of States which have taken such measures and the quantum of money so written off;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the write off of the loans of the S.C., S.T. and economically weaker sections of society; and

(d) whether any States have approached his Ministry regarding the steps taken for the write off of such loans in recent years and the reaction of Government of India thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) to (d). As indicated in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3629 replied on 14th December,

1981, the State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu decided to write-off the institutional loans due from the members of the weaker sections of the society. The amounts involved in the write-off of loans by the Government of Tamil Nadu were Rs. 42.00 crores (as on October, 1980) and by the Government of Maharashtra Rs. 49.00 crores (as on July, 1980). Full details of the decisions to write-off of loans in respect of other States is not available. However, the State Governments of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal had introduced measures of relief such as waiver of interest on loans, rescheduling of loans and waiver of penal interest.

Government of Tamil Nadu sought financial assistance of Rs. 40 crores from the Central Government towards the write-off of the said loans. Since the Government of India is not in favour of write-off of co-operative loans, Government of Tamil Nadu was informed that no Central assistance could be extended for this purpose.

The Government of India are not in favour of any measures involving blanket write off of institutional loans as it tends to vitiate the climate for recovery, encourage wilful default and undermine the viability of credit institutions. The State Governments have been advised of the need to adopt a cautious approach in this regard. However, Government of India does recognise that some support is needed by way of relief in certain circumstances. Mechanisms measures have been provided, hence, for giving relief by way of conversions of short-term loans into medium-term loans, rescheduling of institutional loans as well as write-off of part of the dues of the weaker sections in special circumstances where the liability is beyond their repaying capacity.

### **Supply of Panghat Vanaspati Ghee through Cooperative stores in Delhi**

**4873. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in October, 1981 to supply 57,000 tins of Panghat vanaspati ghee through the co-operative stores in Delhi to the consumers @ one tin per head by slashing down the quota of the stockists of DCM afterwards making its availability only through licensed retailers thereby making its availability difficult;

(b) whether it created a shortage of ghee in the open market as a result of which there was great black-marketing and a number of wholesalers were subjected to unnecessary checking and consumers had to buy ghee in small packs;

(c) whether letters written by some of the M.Ps. had no salutary effect on the Government; and

(d) if so, who are responsible for taking wrong decisions and creating ugly situations putting the consumers to avoid further delay?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):** (a) With a view to ensuring availability of vanaspati in loose form to the consumers, the Delhi Administration had directed the DCM Chemical Works Ltd., the manufacturers of Panghat vanaspati, to supply 40,000 tins of vanaspati per month in packs of 16.5 kg. This had a salutary effect on the availability of the product.

(b) The availability of vanaspati in Delhi was, by and large, satisfactory as the supplies averaged about 197 MT during the festival season as against the estimated demand of 175 MT per day. No unnecessary checking of wholesalers was carried out.

(c) and (d): Immediate action was taken on the letter written by an Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

**Stoppage of Sale of Imported Edible Oils through Fair Price Shops**

4874. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of imported edible oils be not banned/stopped through ration shops as 95 per cent of the same is siphoned in black to the open market to be used for adulteration; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b): Imported edible oils are allocated to State Governments and Union Territories for issuing them to the consumers through the Public Distribution System. The functioning of this system is continuously reviewed by the State Governments and the Central Government. Instructions for streamlining the Public Distribution System have also been issued by the Central Government. Demands for increasing the monthly allocations of edible oil for Public Distribution System are continuously being received from all the States/Union Territories which goes to show that the imported edible oils are becoming popular among the consumers. If the supply of imported edible oils through the P.D.S. is stopped, the consumers will suffer.

**News Item "Curbs on Sale Vanaspati in Delhi"**

4875. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'curbs on sale of vanaspati in Delhi' appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 2nd October, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) should the sale of imported edible oils be not restricted to those who are eligible to draw controlled cloth thereby ensuring its proper use which is now being siphoned to open market in black by the fair price shops and the vanaspati ghee manufacturers;

(d) should the manufacturers of vanaspati be not told to supply ghee more in big packs of 16½ Kg. than in small packs which costs more to the consumers in more demand; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news item refers to the various regulatory measures adopted by the Delhi Administration for ensuring availability of vanaspati to consumers. These facilitated availability of vanaspati, specially during the festival season.

(c): Imported edible oils like food-grains and sugar are essential commodities needed by everybody. They are, therefore, sold to ration card holders in general.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Administration has advised the manufacturers of vanaspati in Delhi to supply more vanaspati in bulk packs.

**Losses to Sugar Mills of U.P.**

4876. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of the President Central Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Association as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21 November, 1981, to the effect that sugar mills are likely to suffer enormous losses;

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the matter as projected by him; and

(c) if so, what is the result of Government's probe into the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The statement, as reported in the newspaper, has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c): In this reported statement, a view has been expressed that the sugar mills in Central Uttar Pradesh are likely to suffer a loss of about Rs. 28 crores during the current season, 1981-82, on account of payment of higher cane price on the advice of the State Government. No basis as to how such a working result has been computed has been given in the statement.

So far as the suggestion for upward revision of levy sugar price of Central U. P. Zone is concerned, this has duly been fixed on the basis of expectations of recovery and duration and the cost schedules and other parameters recommended by the High Level Committee in October, 1980, as in the case of the other zones.

The other matters mentioned in the statement fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

#### **Implementation of I.R.D.P.**

4877. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisation involved in implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(b) whether any study has been made about the impact and effectiveness of these organisations on development of the rural community;

(c) what more effective machinery the Government propose to set up for early integrated rural development; and

(d) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme is implemented through District Rural Development Agencies which are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act with the Collector/Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of Zila Parishad as the Chairman.

(b) As the District Rural Development Agencies have been set up only after the extension of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country with effect from 2-10-1980, it is too early to carry out any such study.

(c) and (d): In view of the position explained under Section (b), the question of considering a more effective machinery does not arise. However, assistance is being given to the States, on a matching basis, to strengthen the administrative machinery at the block level.

#### **Villages Connected by All Weather Roads**

4878. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

**SHRI NIHAL SINGH:**

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 35,000 village roads remain to be connected by the all-weather roads throughout the country;

(b) if so, State-wise break-up of these village roads; and

(c) what is the Sixth Plan Allocation for the purpose (State-wise)?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): A statement is attached.

## Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Number of villages that remain to be connected as on 31-3-1981 by all weather roads.	*Sixth Plan Out lay (Rs. in crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh.	16594	15.00
2	Assam	12917	36.00
3	Bihar	48472	140.00
4	Gujarat	9584	135.00
5	Haryana	181	3.50
6	Himachal Pradesh	10536	35.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3038	16.00
8	Karnataka	19423	45.00
9	Kerala	Nil	13.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	56811	40.00
11	Maharashtra	26479	94.00
12	Manipur	1606	10.00
13	Meghalaya	2398	5.20
14	Nagaland	332	3.25
15	Orissa	53889	30.00
16	Punjab	364	20.00
17	Rajasthan	28018	65.00
18	Sikkim	N.A.	9.00
19	Tamil Nadu	11517	70.00
20	Tripura	3945	11.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	103480	315.00
22	West Bengal	21204	37.80
U.T.S.*			
23	A. & N Islands	145	3.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	3463	4.50
25	Chandigarh	Nil	0.10
26	D. & N. Haveli	17	0.40
27	Delhi	...	0.30
28	Goa Daman and Diu	33	0.25
29	Lakshdweep	..	0.10
30	Mizoram	237	7.20
31	Pondicherry	47	0.60
		434730	1164.90

\* Provisional.

### Drought Condition in the State of Orissa

4879. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of drought conditions last year and at present in the State of Orissa, Government have framed any programme for construction of wells during the current financial year;

(b) whether some provision for wells has also been made during the Sixth Five Year Plan also in that State;

(c) whether the programme includes deepening and renovating the existing wells to develop useful water source; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme which is in operation in the districts of Kanhadi and Phulbani, subsidy for construction of dugwells is provided to small and marginal farmers. Subsidy to indentified beneficiaries is also available everywhere in the State under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, the State Government determines the

overall programme for minor irrigation including provision of assistance for dug wells.

### News-Item "24 per cent Foodstuff Carries Pesticides"

4880. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item dated 24 November, 1981 in Financial Express under the heading "24 per cent foodstuff carries pesticides";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a study conducted by the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, all India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, on "Pesticide Residues in Human Food in Calcutta", a total number of 400 food samples were examined from different markets of Calcutta and were analysed for detection of DDT, B.H.C. (Lindane) and Malathion. The results of the study were as under:

Sl. No.	Food-stuff	Number examined	Number positive	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Animal products (milk, meat, fish & eggs)	40	12	30
2	Grains (cereals & pulses)	110	29	26.3
3	Vegetables	200	48	24.0
4	Condiments	10	2	..
5	Oil & Fats	10	1	..
6	Fruits	10	1	..
7	Beverages	10	0	..
8	Water	10	2	..
TOTAL		400	95	23.7



(c) The tolerance limit of various pesticides in different food commodities has been prescribed by the Government of India under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Directorate General of Health Services has advised the State Governments from time to time to intensify their activities for detection of pesticides residues in foods by drawing large number of samples and for taking corrective measures.

“कानपुर से नेपाल को चावल की तस्करी” शीर्षक समाचार

4881. श्री जय राम धर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान लखनऊ से प्रकाशित दिनांक नवम्बर, 1981 के “स्वतंत्र भारत” में “कानपुर से नेपाल को चावल की तस्करी 330 बोरा बरामद” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मामले में कोई जांच कर ई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस में शामिल पाये गए सरकारी अधिकारियों, व्यापारियों तथा अन्य लोगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी घटना पहले भी घटित हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या चला या और ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या सावधानी बरती गई है ?

कृषि तथा शालीय पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचनानुसार “कानपुर से नेपाल को चावल की तस्करी 330 बोरे बरामद” के शीर्षक से लखनऊ से प्रकाशित दिनांक 9 नवम्बर, 1981 के “स्वतंत्र भारत” में छपी रिपोर्ट सही नहीं पायी गई है।

#### Supply of Wheat and Sugar to F.P.S. of Delhi

4882. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops in Union Territory of Delhi, the requirements of wheat and sugar in them and the same actually supplied with monthwise break up in details in 1981 till October;

(b) population of Union Territory of Delhi and the number of units according to the ration cards;

(c) whether he is aware of the letter of Deputy Commissioner, Food and Supply, Delhi Administration to an M. P. dated 26th September, 1981 about inadequate supply of sugar in the Green Park area, and

(d) if so, facts in details and reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As on 1-11-1981, there were 2830 Fair Price Shops in the Union Territory of Delhi. A Statement showing month-wise demand, allotment and actual supplies of wheat and sugar to Fair Price Shops of Delhi upto October, 1981, is attached.

(b) According to Delhi Administration, as per ration cards, the population of Union Territory of Delhi is

72.29 lakhs as on 1-10-1981. The number of sugar and cereals units as on that date were as under:

Sugar units . . . . .	72,29,614
Wheat units . . . . .	1,10,61,986
Rice units . . . . .	18,73,614
Total cereal units . . . . .	1,29,35,600

(A person below 8 years of age is entitled to 1 unit of cereals and all others are entitled to 2 units of cereals.

In case of Sugar, each person is counted as a unit irrespective of the age).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per clarification given by the Delhi Administration, they could not meet the entire requirement of their card holders because of the gap between the demand and allocation of sugar. However, this gap was only marginal and the allocation level of 6104 tonnes of sugar per month gives Delhi per capita availability which is higher than in any other State.

**Statement**

*The quantities of demand allotment and off-take of wheat and sugar for public distribution system upto October, 1981*

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment		Off-take	
	Wheat	Sugar	Wheat	Sugar	Wheat	Sugar
1981						
January . . . . .	40.0		40.0	5.33	45.9	5.40
February . . . . .	40.0	Please see	40.0	6.12	36.5	5.65
March . . . . .	64.0	Note	40.0	6.12	40.3	6.52
April . . . . .	64.0	below.	40.0	6.12	35.3	5.94
May . . . . .	66.0		40.0	6.12	28.7	6.08
June . . . . .	60.0		40.0	6.12	28.9	6.04
July . . . . .	60.0		40.0	6.12	35.5	7.63
August . . . . .	60.0		40.0	6.12	37.9	6.98
September . . . . .	60.0		40.0	6.12	38.4	5.85
October . . . . .	60.0		40.0	6.13	38.0	6.80

Note:—Requests were received from Delhi Administration for increase in their monthly levy sugar quota from time to time. They asked for a monthly quota of 6,100 tonnes in January, 1981, 6,290 in July, 1981 and 6,500 tonnes in October, 1981.

**Enquiry into Issue of Licence for Kerosene Oil**

4883. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some M. Ps. have requested for conducting enquiries into the issuing of licence

for kerosene oil depots by Delhi Administration during the current year; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The specific points raised by the Hon'ble Members were inquired into and appropriate action taken in the respective cases by the Delhi Administration on the basis of facts that emerged on enquiry.

**Action for Food Production Delhi**

4884. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of "Action For Food Production" organisation in New Delhi;

(b) the amount of financial assistance received by this organisation since its inception from Foreign Government and foreign organisations;

(c) the amount spent by Action for Food Production for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the names of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes organisation assisted by Action For Food production together with the amount provided in cash/kind and both?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Action for Food Production is a non-profit,

joint service agency in India. It is an Indian registered society established in 1966 as a professional service link between international assistance agencies and voluntary agencies in India that work for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural community. It is established to co-ordinate, support, evaluate and give technical guidance to food production projects without regard to race, caste, community of creed and aims at bringing together structures at the grass root level into a single action food production programmes. AFPRO's Charter of Duties confines its activities to development programmes as opposed to relief or give-away charitable programmes. This secular agency of Christian inspiration endeavours to bring together the resources of funding and voluntary agencies for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural community.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d): AFPRO is a technical service organisation which renders guidance and support to voluntary agencies that are engaged in the development of the weaker sections of the rural community, irrespective of caste and creed. It, therefore, does not maintain separate records of assistance rendered to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**Statement**

The amount of Financial Assistance received by AFPRO since its inception from Foreign Government and Foreign Organisations

Year	AFPRO (HQ)	AFPRO-Geo hydrological Investigation Team	AFPRO (Training)	Projects
April 1966--31 Dec. 1973 (about 8 years)	45,97,600.00	Included under 'Projects'	Included under 'Projects'	1,76,09,000.00
1974	7,60,776.65	5,03,848.45	Included under 'Projects'	14,84,478.64
1975	9,12,283.49	10,41,318.67	Included under 'Projects'	8,23,231.93
1976	12,78,769.30	13,04,597.15	1,72,131.71	5,43,371.00
1977	9,06,072.43	14,84,749.72	1,81,946.92	
1978	12,67,623.48	11,16,009.25	60,070.57	2,80,008.25
1979	11,93,836.04	18,55,616.23	1,77,286.53	2,93,020.00
1980	15,98,490.16	18,69,673.31	91,235.93	15,15,000.00
1981 (as on 17-12-81)	15,93,824.85	25,68,301.20	1,85,527.22	18,65,000.00

रिफ्यूजी बेरकम बेलफेयर एसोसिएशन,  
किंगजवे कैम्प को आवासन

4885. श्री राम जे5मस्तानी: क्या  
निर्वाण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या रिफ्यूजी बेरकम बेलफेयर  
एसोसिएशन, किंगजवे कैम्प को यह आश-  
वासन दिया गया था कि निम्नलिखित  
उपाय किए जाएंगे;

(ख) कि आउटरम और हडसन  
लाइनों में रह रहे 645 परिवारों को  
विकसित भूखण्ड आवंटित किए जाएंगे;

(ग) कि क्षेत्र के किराएदारों और  
झुग्गी-झोंपड़े निवासियों के 4000 परिवारों  
को, किन्हीं उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में उतनी ही  
संख्या में विकसित भूखण्ड दिए जाएंगे;

(घ) उन परिवारों को औद्योगिक  
इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए तथा दुकानें  
और कार्यालय खोलने के लिए उपयुक्त  
भूखण्डों के आवंटन की व्यवस्था की  
जाएगी;

(ङ) कि मुखर्जी नगर में 204  
भूखण्डों का विकास किया जाएगा;

(च) कि मुकदमों बाजों को वैकल्पिक  
भूमि दिवाने की व्यवस्था करने के द्वारा  
भूमि विवाद के उन मामलों को वापिस  
कराने के प्रयास किए जाएंगे, जो अदालतों  
में लम्बित पड़े हैं; और

(छ) इन में से प्रत्येक मुद्दे के  
सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई  
है और आगामी तीन महोनों के दौरान  
कितनी प्रगति होने की आशा है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्वाण और  
आवास मंत्री (श्री धीरज नारायण सिंह):

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने  
सूचित किया है कि इस प्रकार का कोई  
आवासन नहीं दिया गया था।

(ख) जैसा कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधि-  
करण ने सूचित किया है कि हडसन तथा  
आउटरम लाइनों में रहने वाले पात्र  
परिवारों को प्लोटों का आवंटन करने  
के लिए विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) झुग्गी-झोंपड़े आवासिय योज  
के अन्तर्गत पात्र झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासिय  
को उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक प्लॉट देने के लिए  
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विचार  
किया जायेगा।

(घ) इन वाणिज्यिक अनधवासियों  
को वैकल्पिक आवंटन देने का मामला  
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विचारा-  
धीन है।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा  
पहले ही 202 प्लॉटों का विकास किया  
गया है तथा हाई टेन्सन लाइनों से 2  
प्लॉट प्रभावित हुए हैं।

(च) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने  
सूचित किया है कि कोर्ट के समझोते  
के बाहर यदि कोई अनुरोध किया जाता  
है तो उसकी गुणावगुण के आधार पर  
जांच की जायेगी।

(छ) उपर्युक्त भाग(ङ) के उत्तर  
में उल्लिखित 202 प्लॉटों के प्रतिरिक्त  
अब तक 80 वर्ग गज के 125 प्लॉटों  
का भी विकास किया गया है। 202  
प्लॉटों के आवंटियों को कब्जा देने के  
लिए पत्र जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

**दिल्ली में अनधिकृत वाणिज्यिक  
मार्किट**

4886. श्री रामजी भाई मावणि :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के भूत-  
पूर्व महानगर पार्षद के 21 नवम्बर,  
1981 और 27 सितम्बर, 1981 के  
विस्तृत पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन में बताया  
गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन पुराने (वाल्ड)  
दिल्ली में अनधिकृत वाणिज्यिक मार्किटों  
के निर्माण को रोकने में पुरी तरह असफल  
रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल  
को गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पत्र का पाठ  
क्या है और इसका क्या उत्तर दिया  
गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह  
मामला दिल्ली नगर निगम आयुक्त को  
सौंपा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में  
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके  
क्या परिणाम निकले ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास  
मंत्री (श्री मोक्ष नारायण सिंह) :**

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) ये पत्र चौक होजकाजी, सब्जी  
मार्किट वार्ड-6 (परिसर संख्या 3442 से  
3470), दिल्ली में बने एक चौमंजिले  
वाणिज्यिक परिसर तथा गांधी गली,  
फतेहपुरी, दिल्ली में बने एक चौ मंजिले  
मार्किट के सन्दर्भ में है। 27-9-81  
के पत्र की पावती उप राज्यपाल के  
सचिव ने भेजी थी।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) सम्पत्ति संख्या 34.42 से  
3470/8 होजकाजी में बने अनधिकृत  
निर्माण को दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा  
दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957,  
के सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत दर्ज  
किया गया था और न्यायालय द्वारा दिए  
गए स्थगन आदेश की समाप्ति के बाद  
दिनांक 4-8-1981 को इसके द्वारा  
भिराने की कार्यवाही भी आरम्भ की गई  
थी। तथापि, उसी दिन अर्थात् 4-8-  
1981 को किसी भी तोड़ने की कार्य-  
वाही करने से दिल्ली नगर निगम को  
रोकने के लिए मकान मालिक दूसरा  
स्थगन आदेश ले आया।

2. गांधी गली, फतेहपुरी में बने  
अनधिकृत निर्माणों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध  
है, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया  
है कि उनके बारे में भी स्थगन आदेश  
हैं।

**Finance and Fertilizer Requirement of  
small Farmers Development Agency  
Blocks and Drought Prone Area**

4887. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the  
Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUC-  
TION be pleased to state:

(a) number of small farmers de-  
velopment agency blocks and drought  
prone areas of land covered under the  
schemes SFDAP and their financial re-  
quirements as well as requirements of  
fertilizers etc.,

(b) the extent of finance and ferti-  
lizers that was made available under  
the above scheme during the last three  
years, and

(c) whether any unsatisfactory  
effects have been brought to the notice  
of Government due to rise in fertili-  
ser prices by the farmers involved in  
those agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) 1818 blocks in the country were covered under small farmers development agency programme upto 1-10-1980. With effect from 2-10-1980, the farmers development agency programme was merged with integrated rural development programme and the latter was extended to all the blocks in the country. 554 blocks are covered under the drought prone areas programme at present.

Under the integrated rural development programme, the allocation is Rs. 35 lakhs per block over the Sixth five year plan period (1980—85)—Rs. 5 lakhs in the first year, Rs. 6 lakhs in the second and Rs. 8 lakhs per block per annum during the last three years of the sixth five year plan period. Under drought prone areas programme the allocation is Rs. 15 lakhs per block per year. We have no information regarding their fertiliser requirements.

(b) Rs. 20957.79 lakhs were released by the Government of India under small farmers development agency/integrated rural development programme and Rs. 11441.12 lakhs under drought prone areas programme over the last three years i.e. 1978—81. As regards fertiliser, subsidy was available for potassic and phosphatic fertilisers under small farmers development agency/integrated rural development programme.

For the period November, 1979 to 31-3-1981, subsidy at the usual rate for the target group was made available for all inputs including all kinds of fertilisers in areas affected by the 1979 drought.

No information is available regarding either the quantum of subsidy provided for fertilisers or the quantity of fertilisers purchased by the target group.

(c) It is difficult to isolate the effect of increase in fertiliser price on consumption since this depends on a number of variables such as extent of

cropped area, irrigation facilities, availability of credit, crop prices etc.

#### Evacuee Land exempted from Acquisition

4888. SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Evacuee land is exempted from acquisition in terms of Delhi Administration General Notification part IV dated 13th November, 1959;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that D.D.A. placed barbed wire fencing longback, around the world and namely West Dux Road, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdra, sold as plots to displaced persons on 12 August, 1959 in a public auction by Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) is in affirmative, the authority for fencing the plots and proposed redressal measures to be taken to grant the owners (Displaced persons) alternative plots/compensation in lieu thereof; and

(d) when the deprivation of owners (Displaced persons) of their plots since 1980 is to be lifted and plots restored to them, if these plots are not acquired as per Delhi Administration General Notification, referred to in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

#### Palmyra Tapping

4889. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to protect the palmyra tapping

occupation from deterioration and safeguard the interest of large number of persons engaged in the Palmyra Jaggery production and connected subsidiary occupations; and

(b) whether Government would come forward to protect them by giving subsidies and loans for purchasing utensils and firewoods for the preparation of Jaggery and for promoting connected subsidiary occupations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Manufacture of Palm-gur and allied products is included as one of the industry in the Schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Act and the Commission provides financial assistance as per its approved patterns of assistance to the units engaged in this industry and registered with the concerned State Khadi and Village Industry Board.

**Supply of Boilers by Dairy Board**

4890. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a recent Report from the World Bank aided Dairy project in Rajasthan indicating some serious problems and constraints arising from wrong implementation of project by the Dairy Board;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter specially in respect of wrong supply of Bodies Which have been wrongly certified by the Dairy Board; and

(c) whether Government will look into similar cases of incorrect supplies made by Dairy Board to other parties under World Bank and Operation Flood I and II projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). While there has been no report of any serious problems or constraints in relation to overall implementation of the World Bank Aided Dairy project in Rajasthan as such, some problems were observed in the coal fired boilers supplied by M/s. ACC Vickers Babcock Ltd. during commissioning at Alwar Dairy, where these were first installed.

The matter was taken up by the National Dairy Development Board with the manufacturers, who, it is understood, have carried out the required modifications resulting in satisfactory performance by the Boilers. Incorporation of a mechanical ash extractor and conversion into oil fired type is also under consideration for further facility of operation.

(c) There has been no such report to Government so far.

**Trespassing in Lodhi Colony, Delhi**

4891. SHRI HABIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in September, 1980 some persons from CPWD Enquiry Office, Lodhi Road forcibly entered a house in Lodhi Colony in the absence of the allottees and carried out destructive activities;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken so far in respect of this trespass; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking the action?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) The officials of the CPWD Enquiry Office, Lodhi Road, entered Qr. No. C3/F. 39, Lodhi Colony, in September, 1980, on official duty, to demolish the unauthorised structures constructed by the allottee in the premises. The sub-tenant of the allottee was present at that time.

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

#### **Allocation of Funds for Development of Gardens**

4892. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated funds for development of garden projects in different State during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the allocation of funds State-wise and name of the gardens?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Central Assistance for Repairs and Rehabilitation after Flood in River Vansadhara**

4893. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance so far released to the Government of Orissa in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 for repairs and rehabilitations after the flood in river Vansadhara and other rivers in the year 1980;

(b) the funds provided by the Government of Orissa from the State Sector for flood damage works apart from the funds of the Central Government

in different sub-divisions of the flood-affected districts so far and utilised; and

(c) the minor and major works already completed and yet to be taken up the rehabilitation of the people of this area taken up so far and other related matters of importance yet to be taken up in different flood-affected areas in detail?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b). The Central Government have released a non-plan grant of Rs. 2820.39 lakhs during 1980-81 to the Government of Orissa for flood relief measures and for repair and restoration of public properties damaged by floods during the year 1980-81. The State Government have reported that on the basis of information available so far Rs. 3820.40 lakhs have been spent.

(c) The State Government have reported that 771 roads, 1250 buildings, 1602 river and canal embankments and 107 minor irrigation projects damaged by floods have been restored fully. Restoration work of 725 school buildings including new buildings has also been completed. Repairs to 2140 P.S. and G.P. Roads and 1245 minor irrigation projects and tanks, 2005 wells and 428 buildings have also been completed under community development and rural reconstruction.

The State Government do not have readily available the particulars of the incomplete works. The sanction to the housing schemes for rehabilitation of people in Gunupur Sub-Division has been obtained by the State Government in October 1981 and works have been taken in hand.

#### **Problems Faced by Cocoa Growers of Kerala**

4894. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government of India are aware of the problems faced by the



cocoa growers of Kerala and if so, the details thereof as also the steps taken to solve the problems?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN):** Yes, Sir. Main problem of cocoa growers in Kerala is marketing. State Government of Kerala are implementing a scheme for procuring cocoa from growers and primary processing in co-operative sector. For this purpose 20 co-operative Societies have already been sanctioned and financial assistance to set up fermenting and drying facilities have been provided. State Government of Kerala have appointed Kerala Marketing Federation and the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Ltd., (CAMPCO), Mangalore to lift stocks from these Societies on no profit and no loss basis. Government of Kerala are also examining question of setting up processing plant for manufacture of finished products or intermediate products like cocoa butter.

Besides, Modern Bakeries (1) Ltd., a Public Sector Enterprise also proposes to set up a cocoa beans processing plant in Kerala. The Industrial Development Corporation of Kerala has also proposed to establish new processing units.

#### **Requirement of Coconut Oil and its Production**

**4895. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of Coconut Oil required by the nation; and

(b) what is the quantity produced in India?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):** (a) There is no firm estimate of the specific requirement of coconut oil in

the country. However, the total requirement of edible oils has been assessed to be between 36 and 38 lakh tonnes annually.

(b) The quantity of coconut oil produced is estimated to be around 1.7 lakh tonnes.

#### **Performance of Cooperative Credit Institutions**

**4896. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a dismal performance of the cooperative credit institutions in the rural areas;

(b) whether any assessment of the amount which is due to primary agricultural societies has been made;

(c) whether Government have conducted any studies to identify the causes of overdues in cooperative credit institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether in view of (a) above, Government are considering to strengthen the commercial banking infrastructure in rural areas?

(f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) to (f). No, Sir. The quantum of agricultural credit provided by the cooperatives

has been increasing as indicated below:—

Type of Loan	(Rs. in crores)		
	Achievements during		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<b>Cooperatives :</b>			
Short-term . . . . .	1111.22	1261.91	1300.00*
Medium-term . . . . .	160.47	193.07	187.00*
Long-term . . . . .	237.90	240.57	308.21

\* (Provisional)

The amount outstanding due to co-operatives and the percentage of overdues, are given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Loans outstanding . . . . .	1798.00	2049.00
Percentage of overdues to Demand . . . . .	43	43

A number of studies have been made in the past on causes of overdues in cooperative credit institutions. The report of the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee (1969), had, *inter-alia*, examined this problem. A Study Team was set up by the Reserve Bank of India specifically on overdues of cooperative credit institutions in 1972. This Study Team submitted its report in 1974. These studies showed that a number of causes, both internal to the cooperatives and external to them, have led to defaults in payment of cooperative dues. A major cause was found to be lack of will and discipline among cultivators to repay, leading to wilful defaults. Further, defective lending policies of cooperatives, indifference of management in taking prompt action against recalcitrant members and lack of favourable climate for recovery were found to be the contributory factors.

The overdues of the commercial banks were 48.8 per cent in 1977-78 and 46.9 per cent in 1978-79 indicating that the position of recovery is more

or less the same in respect of both the cooperatives and the commercial banks.

The over-all policy is progressive institutionalisation of agricultural credit under Multi-Agency approach in which the cooperatives and commercial banks and regional rural banks will supplement the role of each other. The question of replacing any institutional agency by the other does not therefore arise.

महापुरुषों के नाम पर संस्थाओं की स्थापना

4897. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कोई मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए हुए हैं, जिनके अनुसार केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें देश के महापुरुषों के नाम पर संस्थाओं की स्थापना करती हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का ब्यौता क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का दिवार इस संबंध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करने हेतु इस मामले पर ध्यान देने का है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) से (ग) : संप्रतीक तथा नाम का (अनुचित प्रयोग निवारण) अधिनियम (1950 का बरहवा) में व्यवसायिक और दार्णिज्यिक प्रयोजनों लिए कुछ संप्रतीकों तथा नामों के अनुचित प्रयोग को रोकने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस संबंध में इस अधिनियम के उपबन्ध स्पष्ट हैं।

इस अधिनियम के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त नहीं बनाये गये हैं, क्योंकि दिगत में इनकी आवश्यकता नहीं पडी थी। तथापि, एक अन्तर-मंत्रालय समिति इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित आम प्रश्न की जांच कर रही है, जिसमें इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियम तथा मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तैयार करने की जरूरत पर भी दिवार किया जाय।

**National Employment Programme**

4898. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) progress and achievements of the National Employment Programme in the country upto the period ending 31st October, 1981;

(b) whether the objectives of the programme have been realised; and

(c) if the progress is very slow, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Three Statements indicating the progress and achievements made under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme as per reports received from the States/UTs so far in respect of resources utilised, employment generated and physical assets created are enclosed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. According to the evaluation study report conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, the objectives of the programme by and large are being fulfilled.

**Statement I**

*The resources utilised under FWP/NREP during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82*

Years	Quantity of foodgrains utilised (M.Ts.)	Cash fund utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	1,29,835	..
1978-79	12,44,878	..
1979-80	23,76,130	..
1980-81	13,33,024*	931.25*
1981-82	53,697	3167.81*

\*Incomplete information.

## Statement II

The employment generation under FWP/NREP during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82

Years	Employment generation (Lakh mandays)
1977-78	444.34
1978-79	3532.32
1979-80	5817.10
1980-81	9264.98*
1981-82	201.49*

\*Incomplete information.

## Statement III

The physical assets created under FW/PNRF during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82

Items	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 @@@	1981-82 @@
1. Area covered under soil conservation (Hect.)	24,516	4,64,021	3,98,603	1,01,279	2,548
2. Area brought under irrigation through major/minor irrigation (Hect.)	75,988	6,12,380	3,22,731	2,46,612	8,196
3. Area made cultivable through flood protection (Hect.)	1,02,354	1,75,284	1,54,374	57,904	..
4. Area covered under plantation (Hect.)	2,313	91,563	1,77,386	2,00,414	611
5. School Buildings constructed/repaid (Nos.)	967*	34,062	63,493	14,615	4,692*
6. Panchayat Ghars/Community Halls constructed (Nos.)	..	878	2,401	885	..
7. Road work					
(a) Maintained/improved-(Kms.)	47,391@	57,222	1,88,057	1,86,970	9,025@
(b) New roads constructed (Kms.)	..	1,14,968	1,00,042	17,561	..
8. Area benefitted through the construction of intermediate main-drains, field channels and land levelling etc. in irrigation command areas (Hect.)	..	78,245	79,033	2,806	..
9. Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, group Housing and land development for SC/ST (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	896
10. Construction of village tanks	..	..	..	..	776
11. Other works (Nos.)	826	39,195	1,22,861	2,12,001	26,744

@@@Incomplete information.

@@Information relates to the period ending JUNE '81 in respect of Rajasthan, West Bengal Pondicherry and till the period ending 30-9-81 irrespect of Assam, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh.

\*Includes Panchayat Ghars also.

@Includes new roads constructed also.

**Farakka Agreement with Bangladesh**

4898-A. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Farakka and other issues have been settled down with Bangladesh Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and since when these issues are pending with the Bangladesh Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Bangladesh had demanded to make Nepal a party to any agreement on Farakka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). India and Bangladesh signed an Agreement on 5th November, 1977 on sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows which is valid for a period of 5 years. As is the case between two neighbours there have been differences over some bilateral questions, including Farakka, between the Indian and Bangladesh Governments. However, the two Governments have agreed that these problems can best be solved through peaceful bilateral negotiations. Farakka as well as other issues are under active discussion with the Government of Bangladesh and we hope to find acceptable solution to them, even if immediately solutions are not forthcoming.

(c) and (d). The Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of 1977 has provided that

the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission should carry out investigation and study of schemes for augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga proposed by either Government and recommend a solution which was economical and feasible. After both countries had exchanged their respective proposals in March 1978 Bangladesh wanted as a pre-condition that Nepal be made a Member of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission or of its Committee to study the Bangladesh proposal. Government of India had expressed the view that it was not necessary that Nepal should be made a Member of Joint Rivers Commission which is a bilateral body or of its Committee to study the Bangladesh proposal as this study had to be carried out under the terms of the 1977 Agreement which is also bilateral in nature. No fresh proposal regarding the inclusion of Nepal in an Agreement on Farakka has been received from the Bangladesh Government.

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12.00 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ETC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have raised a very serious issue..

MR. SPEAKER: You just listen to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why are you making us sit down, because when you get up, I have to sit down?

MR. SPEAKER: I have received your communication.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me say a word about it. In the past, the Speaker has allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: You just listen to me. I have to say certain things on the matter against Prof. Dandavate and Shri Ram Jethmalani. He has given me some notice.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI** (Bombay North West): After you have finished, you will give us a minute.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Listen to me and then if there is need...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Don't bar us from speaking after that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No; if the rules permit I will allow. I do not bar anything. I go according to the rules.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has written to me a letter on Saturday, 19th December, 1981 giving reference to the report which has appeared in the *Hindustan Times*, about leave having been granted by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly to privilege motion against him and another Member of Lok Sabha, Shri Ram Jethmalani.

We have not so far received any official communication on the subject from the Maharashtra State Legislature.

I have already invited his attention to the procedure which governs such matters. Briefly, the procedure is that:

"If a member, officer or servant of the other House or another Legislature in India is involved in a case of contempt or any alleged breach of privilege of this House, the Speaker/Chairman shall refer the matter to the Presiding Officer of that House, unless on hearing the member who raised the question or perusing any document, where the complaint is based on a document, the Speaker/Chairman is satisfied that no breach of privilege has been committed or the matter is too trivial to be taken notice of, in which case he may disallow the motion for breach of privilege.

Further, when a case of contempt or any alleged breach of privilege against the other House or another Legislature in India, in which a member, officer or servant of this

House is involved, is referred to this House by the Presiding Officer of the House or Legislature concerned, the Speaker/Chairman of this House shall deal with the matter in the same way as if it were a case of breach of privilege of this House and communicate to the Presiding Officer who made the reference, a report about the enquiry and the action taken on the reference received."

I would request Prof. Dandavate not to proceed in the matter at this stage. That is all. I have just to receive it and then I will take care of it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I want to make one observation, since it was my notice on which you have made certain observations, not the final one, because you have said, "I am waiting for a communication from the Maharashtra Assembly". Only one observation I want to make. I will not go into the merits of the case.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let me have the facts, because I cannot go on a wild goose chase.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Do you know what will be the technique used by the Maharashtra Assembly?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not know.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** After the Parliament Session is over, they will allow the Antulay affair to come over here...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I cannot decide anything without knowing what it is.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I will tell you the urgency. I have already filed a petition against Mr. Antulay in the High Court. He wants to snub our voice with a parliamentary device. We can never allow that. I shall never submit to the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Assembly, not to talk of Mr. Barrister Antulay.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This case has to come to this House.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I will give a precedent. When you got the news of railway accident from the newspapers, you allowed an adjournment motion even before you received any communication from the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Whatever the privilege motion is, we have to deal with it. I have to see the facts and then decide. *(Interruptions)*. I do not know anything.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Why not allow us a submission?

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no subject before me.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** What appears in the press uniformly is no consideration for you?

**MR. SPEAKER:** In this matter I am not going to take anything at all unless I have got...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I want your observation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** My observation is, I must receive official communication. Until and unless I have seen something concrete on facts, I cannot do anything. *(Interruptions)*. Nothing; not allowed.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West):** May I enquire at least about my adjournment motion? What has happened to my motion for adjournment?

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no question of adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)* I have not admitted it.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** May I only say one thing? On a point of personal explanation, I have just got to tell you this that I have not moved that adjournment motion because I want to claim your protection.

**MR. SPEAKER:** My protection is available all the time.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I know how to fight my battle with\*\* Abdul Rehman Antulay.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is unparliamentary. It is not going on record. You have personal things outside, not in the House. You say them outside and not on the floor of this House.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I never say something in this House which I am not prepared to repeat outside. I will repeat it outside...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not going to allow you.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: \***

**MR. SPEAKER:** I cannot allow it. I will not do it. Nothing doing. I do not expect such things from the hon. Members. They may have antagonism against each other. *(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** मैं खड़ा हूँ, आप बैठ नहीं रहे हैं ?

What are you doing? Please sit down. You listen to me. Why do not you let me say something.

*(Interruptions)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ? मुझे कहने क्यों नहीं देते कुछ ?

*(अवधान)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, आप कहने नहीं देते ।

*(अवधान)*

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\*Not recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारी आप से बात बात ही रही है। आप ए.प.अ. कर दें, मॅम्बर को कहें कि विवदा करे, जो चाहे करे। फार्मार्स में से भी आप निकाल सकते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह से तो नहीं चल सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई सुने तो कहूं। किस को कहूं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गलत बात है।

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यगण। बड़ा सफ़ाई होता है मुझे यह देख कर कि क्या हो रहा है। थोड़े से संयम की आवश्यकता है। संयम की आवश्यकता है। आपके विचार कुछ भी हो सकते हैं। विचारों का टकराव कुछ हो सकता है। पोलिटिकल फ़ाल्ड में आप किस तरीके से चाहते हैं बाहर करें लेकिन अगर मन्दी का प्रयोग यहां थोड़ा सा संयम से कर लें तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा, न किसी को सेहत पर यहां पड़ने वाला है और न बाहर लोगों पर पड़ेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you sit? You are not doing any better than what he has done. It is all right. I don't discriminate against this thing.

इसको यही बात कह सकता था लेकिन अगर आपने कहने दिया होता तो।

I could have said it, I have got the courage to say on the floor of the House. It is all derogatory to the dignity of the House. Whosoever has done it is wrong and I appeal to you all, this should not be done. You may say it in a refined way, but why use unnecessary sour language which just hurts on the floor of the House the

dignity of the House? That is what I say. May be I am going to discuss it, I am going to allow anything under the rules, but I am not going to be heckled or I am not going to be pushed around and cajoled around in any way or in any direction which anybody likes. I have to guide this House. As long as I am here, I am going to do whatever is right according to the rules. So simple is it. Nothing is going on record, whatever is unparliamentary. It is all quashed and expunged.

(Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बात आप मानेंगे कि सदन के किसी मॅम्बर को कोई मुख्य मंत्री धमकाए तो आप बरगारत नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा सुनने के लिए मैं तैयार बैठा हूं। प्रिवलेज मोशन हो सकता है, सब कुछ हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रिवलेज मोशन प्राया, आपने बोलने ही नहीं दिया। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन प्राया, आप ने रिजक्ट कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब किया है प्रिवलेज मोशन रिजैक्ट ? रिजैक्ट थोड़ा किया है। मैं ने कहा है कि मेरे विचाराधीन है। मुझे कोई कागज भाने दो, कुछ देखने दो। बगैर देखे कैसे कह दूं।

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): I am on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Let me study everything.

मैंने कहा है कि मैंने कोई प्रिवलेज मोशन आप का रिजैक्ट नहीं किया है। जो सुना है, देख रहा हूं, और जब तक मेरे पास कोई चीज नहीं प्रायेगी त, फैसला कैसे करूंगा ? हवा में क्यों मरवाते हैं।



श्री अन्न विहारी चाव्हेयी (नई दिल्ली)  
नहीं, अध्यक्ष जी, महाराष्ट्र की विधान सभा  
में प्रस्ताव पास कर के ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास प्रायेण  
में देखूंगा ।

I will get it. I will act accordingly.  
I will give my ruling accordingly and  
place that before you.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I  
would not defy the Chair. (*Interrup-  
tions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar):  
My point of order is...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और क्या चाहते  
हैं आप ?  
What more do you want from me?

मे ने किया नहीं क्या ?

(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, I  
have done my duty. Please sit down.  
Take your seat.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Let  
me make it clear that when you make  
an observation I am the last man to  
defy the Chair. I would prefer to  
walk out of the House rather than  
defy the Chair. I want to make a  
submission to help you. I do not  
want to prompt the issue. I do not  
want to go into the merit...

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I  
accept that. During the stage of con-  
sideration regarding procedure I would  
bring only one thing to your notice  
from Lok Sabha debate. I have with  
me Lok Sabha debates of 12th May,  
1954.

MR. SPEAKER: I have with me  
the debate of 1954. I have gone  
through that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:  
When privilege motion came against  
Shri N. C. Chatterjee in Rajya Sabha,  
Dada Saheb Mavalankar...

MR. SPEAKER: There is a report  
of the Privilege Committee which is  
27 years old.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: He  
said that he would not allow his  
Members to submit themselves to the  
jurisdiction of the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through  
that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:  
Please keep that in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: I have in mind,  
The Committee Report is also there.  
Privilege Committee report after that  
is also there. I am going to take into  
consideration each thing which you  
give.

श्री अन्नवीर यादव (प्राजमगढ़) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की भावना के साथ अपने  
को जोड़ता हूँ। सही बात है कि जे. कुछ  
सदन में घटा है इस से देश भर में सदन  
की मर्यादा घटी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन को, माफी  
मांगनी चाहिये।

श्री अन्नवीर यादव : सही बात है,  
माफी मांगनी चाहिये...

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि यह  
प्रिविलेज का मॉशन सीरियस है। माननीय  
जेठमलानी जी सीनियर मेम्बर हैं उन को  
इस तरह के शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करने  
चाहिये। पहली बात तो यह है।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

कैसे देखा रहा हूँ कि इस सदन में किसी भी मिनिस्टर या सदस्य को, ईविन प्रारम्भ मिनिस्टर को, बार बार कह देना\*\*

इस ने सदन की मर्यादा बहुत ही गिरती है। इसीलिये कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं सदन के संचालन के लिये। . . . .

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम जेठमलानी: वह कह रहे हैं पहले। मैंने पहले नहीं कहा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : साथ ही अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह हमारी कृषि पार्टी के सदस्य अपना सीट से उठ कर धमकी देते हुए, चाये यह भी उचित नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सब को कहा है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : क्या यह लोग अपने मंत्रों की बात भी नहीं मानेंगे? आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन बारे में बैठक बुलायें, और सदन में कैसे काम होगा यह तय किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मैं बुलाऊंगा।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have never said that\*\*

श्री छतल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री सदन का लीडर हैं और पार्टी की भी लीडर हैं। प्रधान मंत्री सदन में नहीं हैं। हम तो इन्हें रोखने के लिये हैं, मगर कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों को, कानि रोकेगा . . .

(व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) : आप पहले अपने दल के बुजुर्ग सदस्य को समझालिये, हम अपने दल के सदस्य को संभाल लेंगे।

श्री मन्ने राम बाल्मी (हिंसा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं वादस्था का धमन उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात सुनूंगा।

BROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When Shri N. C. Chatterjee raised this issue Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present in the House.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : श्रीमान्, आप ने जो कुछ कहा है सदन की परम्पराओं के बारे में उनमें मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ, और अगर हमारी तरफ से कोई अपशब्द या अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द कहा गया है तो, उस के लिये खेद है। और आप ने यह भी कहा कि जो कुछ गैर-संसदीय है उसको कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जायगा। मगर आपने स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि क्या गैर-संसदीय है। माननीय जेठमलानी जी ने श्रीमान्, एक बार नहीं तीन बार . . .

श्रीमान्, तीन बार इन्होंने . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: What is he doing now? There is nothing on the record. What are you trying to do now?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : अध्यक्ष जी, हम आप से स्पष्ट व्यवस्था चाहते हैं, इसलिये कि इन की प्रवृत्त बन गई है, (व्यवधान) इन्होंने जो लफज इस्तेमाल किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई लफज यहाँ नहीं है।

There is nothing on the record. Nothing was to be recorded.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : अध्यक्ष जी, आप यह कहिये कि वहाँ रिक्वाड में प्रसंसदीय है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन की भर्त्सना कीजिये, इन्होंने इस प्रकार के शब्द प्रयोग किये। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हजारीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक दूजरे विषय पर एडवार्नमेंट मोंशन दिया है। प्रिविलेज का मामला तो अलग है, लेकिन श्री सत्य नागायण जटिया जी के सम्बन्ध में, गृह-मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडवार्नमेंट मोंशन नहीं बनता,  
I have not allowed it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मकवाना साहब यहाँ बैठे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : श्री सत्य नागायण जटिया को, बुरी तरह मारा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप को, कहा कि :

it is not a question of Privilege. I have not allowed.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं प्रिविलेज नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। प्रिविलेज का अलग मामला है, सरकार का अलग मामला है।

MR. SPEAKER: If he had said it?

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:  
Yes.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जित एल० पी० ने बुरी तरह एक संसद्-सदस्य को पीटा है, यह कहते हुए कि हरिजन है, तुम को एम० पी० बनने का कोई अधिकार ! . . . .

(अवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कार्यवाही पूरी पड़ी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मकवाना जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि सदस्य चले जायेंगे, तो अदालत जांच होगी। मकवाना जी बैठे हैं, बतायें कि क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ? मैं आप को पढ़ कर बताता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I have sent the Telex message to the State Government immediately after going from the House. Today, I have received a message from the State Government that there is heavy rain in Bhopal and it is not possible also because of Sunday, to collect all the information which I have called for. So, they are sending "tomorrow two officers and they will reach Delhi the morning and will supply the information" which I will make in the form of a Statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me say. Let me put it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोभा पंती की जा रही है, मकवाना साहब का आश्वासन बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। मैं उन की याद दाश्त को ताजा करता हूँ . . . .

"If the hon. Members want it to be a judicial inquiry, there is no doubt about it that we will ask the State Government to initiate a judicial inquiry."

इस में पानी और बरसात कहां से आ गई।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
He has said it.

SHR YOGENDRA MAKWANA:  
I was referring to the facts of the case which I wanted to put before the House.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब को ऐसा कहे करते हैं ? कान के प्रति हम सब यही बँडे हैं। मेन्बरों को सुनाई है,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

किस प्रकार से बुरी तरह से घायल किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल फैसला कलंगा, मैं ने बताया ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप फैसला कीजिये प्रिविलेज मोशन पर, जो सरकार ने कहा है हाउस में कि हम जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे, कई मेम्बर की लाइफ पर खतरा है, उस पर क्या हो रहा है ? आप का प्रिविलेज मोशन अलग है, सरकार का अलग है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Did he say anything?

Did you make anything? Did you give any assurance on that? Was it so?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Whatever I had said, it is on the record of the House. So far as the letter received by your office...

MR. SPEAKER: No. The Members wanted to know as to whether you stand by that assurance or not.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I will abide by the statement. I assured the House. "I will write to the State Government to conduct an inquiry into this matter." (Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह इतना आसान नहीं है ...

MR. SPEAKER: Let me handle it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Immediately, I have written to the State Government about what has happened in the House. I have sent the entire proceedings of the House to the State Government and I have conveyed them that I have given an

assurance in the House. "So you please arrange for the enquiry". I have already written to the State Government. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me handle it.

मुझ पता तो करने दियिए ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not confused and I am not being confused. I want to be explicit about this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): You have to answer to the Member about what you said the other day, sitting in this Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: What did I say?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You assured in this House that any Member who has been assaulted or obstructed by... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are sure! Did I say?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Reference to Shri Bhogendra Jha's case. I have a reference to that. When he came here injured, it was referred to the Privileges Committee. You said that the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee. I am not worried about the judicial inquiry. Here, a privilege motion had been brought the other day. You said that you would certainly go into it and that, if any member has been assaulted or obstructed in this fashion, it will be regarded as a serious breach of privilege. After that, Mr. Jatia came to the House heavily bandaged and injured. I do not understand what there is now to beat around the bush in this fashion. This matter should be sent to the Privileges Committee. Mr. Makwana may or may not... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are mixing up the two things. I am after the Home Minister now to know whether he is still committed to the judicial inquiry or not. Why do you mix up

the two things? The privilege motion is my domain. That I have to do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If I am a member of the House and beaten up by the police, you will be satisfied only with a judicial inquiry? What about my privilege as a member of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you mixing up the two things?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a dangerous precedent. I do not know what will happen. The police will start beating up Members everyday.

MR. SPEAKER: You want only the privilege motion?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The privilege motion was given to you and it is pending with you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have nothing to do with the judicial inquiry? Shall I drop it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let the House know whether he stands by the assurance or not.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have repeatedly said whatever I have assured here I have conveyed to the State Government and asked them do it. What more you require?

MR. SPEAKER: Then it is all right.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If they do not do it?

MR. SPEAKER: We will cross the bridge when it comes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why there is so much delay?

MR. SPEAKER: We will cross the bridge when it comes.

श्री राम बिलास वासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मेरा एक निवेदन है। मनी मकवाना साहब... जो कहा है।

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am only observing the constitutional formalities. Whatever is written, whatever is directed under the Constitution, we have to do.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bagri.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You are not listening to me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या हो गया ?

मैं कहीं चला तो नहीं गया, तिवारी जी :

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am standing for half an hour. You are giving time to everybody. You are not even looking at us. I have been shouting and shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking at you.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have a very important matter to raise...

MR. SPEAKER: Every hon. Member thinks that he is raising a very important matter.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: We also exist in the House. (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): You looked at him. He was going to make a statement. You did not listen to him. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We are patiently hearing you. But you are not calling us.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो दो बातें आप से चाहूंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे एक ही बात बताने की आवश्यकता है कि आप क्या चाहते हैं? आपका पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** एक बात से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मेरा विचार बिल्कुल अलग है। फर्ज करो, मैं खड़े होकर एक बड़े से बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ आरोप लगाता हूँ, तो क्या मुझे इस सदन से मैं आरोप लगाने का अधिकार है या नहीं? आप, जो सदन का आदमी है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कौन सी बात कर रहे हैं आप?

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कोई अधिकार नहीं है किसी को।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** आप इस तरीके से नहीं कर सकते। मुझे सुने बगैर कैसे...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप दोबारा सारा काम शुरू करवाना चाहते हैं?

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** किसी आदमी ने कहा कि\*\*\*

यह मुझे कहने का अधिकार है या नहीं? मेरे खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिए। अगर मैं गलत बात कहता हूँ, तो मेरे खिलाफ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात सुनिए।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** नहीं अध्यक्ष जी, आप ईमोक्रेसी को खत्म कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह अधिकार है। अगर मैं गलत आरोप लगाता हूँ, तो मेरे खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing goes on record.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :\***

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात सुनिए। आप मेरी बात सुनते क्यों नहीं?

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :\*\***

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात सुनिए। एक फैसला हुआ है कि जो सारे विधायक हैं, उन के जो नेता हैं उन को मोटिव करेंगे, उस में यह बात तथ्य करेंगे।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैं उस को मानता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो फिर और क्या नहीं मानते हैं।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैं यह कहना हूँ कि अगर मैं कह दूँ कि फनों मिनिस्टर करप्ट हैं तो मेरी जिम्मेदारी है कि सबूत दूँ या मैं माफी मांगूँ। लेकिन अगर यह कहें कि मुझे अधिकार ही नहीं है कहने का तो फिर ईमोक्रेसी क्या है और यह लोक न्याय क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) चन्द्रजीत कहते हैं कि यह गलत है। कैसे है गलत? और आप सब ने कह दिया कि ठीक है, तो फिर बैठे किस लिए हैं? भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं अन्तले के खिलाफ....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बगैर पूरा साबित किए किसी को कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

**Nothing doing. We cannot go by hearsay.**

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी सुनने आप ? श्री राम  
 लाल दाही को. ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मेरे पास है ।

It is under my consideration. I will  
 take a serious note of it. I have got  
 it. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भरे बाबा, मेरे पास है ।  
 मैं ने सुन लिया । मेरे पास है ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I am  
 raising a matter of utmost public im-  
 portance... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed  
 Prof. Tewary now.

मेरे पास आ गया है ।

Why do you shout now? Nothing is  
 going on record. Why don't you sit  
 now?

क्या कर रहे हैं आप ?

.... (व्यवधान)\*\* ....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on  
 record. What is the fun?

मेरे पास है, मैं देख रहा हूँ, पूरे गौर से  
 देख रहा हूँ और ठीक करूँगा ।

.... (व्यवधान) ....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I would  
 request the hon. Members to listen  
 to me; I request them with folded  
 hands. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात सुन  
 रहा था तो वह इंटरप्ट कर रहे थे, अब मैं ने  
 उन को एलाऊ किया तो आप नहीं सुनने  
 देते ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
 मैं खड़ा था, आप ने कहा कि मैं देख रहा हूँ,  
 पता नहीं क्या देखते रह गए आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की शकल ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : हमारी  
 शकल क्या देखेंगे ? मिनिस्ट्रों की शकल  
 देखिए, सरकार की शकल देखिए, मेरी  
 शकल क्या देखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या कहें ?  
 आप तो काम ही नहीं करने देते ?

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मेरी शकल  
 क्या देखेंगे आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे भाई तो आप  
 ही लगते हैं न ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : राम लाल राहीं  
 के बारे में क्या कहा आप ने ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख रहा हूँ पूरे गौर से,  
 पूरा ठीक काम करूँगा ।

.... (व्यवधान) ....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: There is  
 a news item...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिकेश बहादुर,  
 यह कल परसों तक कर देंगे । आज ही तो  
 दिया है आप ने । आज ही आया है मेरे  
 पास ।

श्री मनाराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
 यह पांच मिनट का भी काम नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भरे बाबा, पांच मिनट  
 की बात करते हैं ? मेरे पास और कोई काम  
 नहीं है क्या ? मुझे यहाँ से छुट्टी दे दीजिये,  
 अभी चला जाता हूँ ।

.... (व्यवधान) ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Don't interrupt. वह  
 आप को इंटरप्ट करेंगे तो आप मारे जाएँगे ।  
 नहीं, ऐसा मत करिए ।

.... (व्यवधान) ....

**सच्यस महोदय :** मैं आप की बात सुन लूंगा। तो फिर क्या होगा ? आप ज्यादा कुछ कर रहे हैं क्या ? आप की आवाज ज्यादा है क्या उन से ? यह कोई बात तो नहीं हुई।

If certain things are taken beyond certain limits,

यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। कर लें आप जितना करना चाहें।

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I am making a solemn request to the Members of the House to take up this matter seriously and not to take any partisan....(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I want to know what it is about.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** This matter relates to the life of the Prime Minister...(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is it? That is what I want to know.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** There is a news item..

**MR. SPEAKER:** Under what rule are you trying to raise? (Interruptions).

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore):** Under what rule did you permit them? (Interruptions).

**सच्यस महोदय :** कल है 376।

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** This has come out in a widely circulated daily of Gorakhpur.

**सच्यस महोदय :** आप इस पर कोई मोशन दे दीजिए।

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** This is about Prime Minister's life and many leaders of the Opposition have made

predictions of great upheavals in the country in 1982. Here is a man...

**सच्यस महोदय :** आप मोशन क्यों नहीं दे देते ?

Why not you come under a motion?

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** He has made predictions about Prime Minister's life...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have to come under some motion.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I have given you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. Then I will consider.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** Sir, there is a definite threat to the life of the Prime Minister. Here is a man who holds a press conference and in the Press conference he said. Mr. Vajpayee the other day at a public meeting said, 'There will be an upheaval in the country.'...

(Interruptions)

It has all been engineered by the Opposition.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What has a public meeting got to do with it?...

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I take strong objection to this...

(Interruptions)

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** This tantric man gave a prediction. Therefore we want an inquiry to be made into this...(Interruptions) This man is making predictions and no action is being taken against him.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*



**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Why don't you ask the Home Minister to hold an inquiry whether there was any threat to the life of the Prime Minister?

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I want the Home Minister to make an inquiry.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Under the law it should be proceeded.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I want to know the identity of this tantric man. Who is this man—I want to know.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why are you wasting the time?

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** There is a definite link between this man and some people in the country, between some opposition group and this man has been going around spreading panic in the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why don't you write to the Home Minister?

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** Let there be an inquiry. A Member's life is precious and important but when the Prime Minister's life is in danger, should we not express our concern? This is a very important matter and there should be an inquiry. Who is this man—I just want to know. He is issuing press conferences. He is issuing press conference. He is issuing statements and no action is being taken.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आती। इस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है, होम मिनिस्ट्री है। कानून आप ने बनाया है और उस की देख-भाल करना उन का काम है।

**प्रो० के० के० तिवारी :** जब एम्पोजीशन के सीडर्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में ऐसी बात

कहते हैं तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस की इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं करती है कि वे कौन आदमी हैं।  
... (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सरकार का काम है, पुलिस का काम है उन को पकड़ना।

**प्रो० के० के० तिवारी :** हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वे कौन से आदमी हैं ? ...

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur): Prof. Tewary has said about a newspaper which is published in my constituency. Therefore, I want that the Home Minister should inquire into this matter and come with a categorical statement before the House as to who is that person and who are the leaders behind him. I support him, Sir. The Home Minister must come before the House with a statement.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): About the matter raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate—I am not going into the merits at all. The session will be over on the 24th...

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is nothing.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Half a minute.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not have anything before me...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I am not questioning.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, unless and until I have something, I cannot go on. I am ascertaining the facts. Then I will go according to the rules.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Only half a minute.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no.

Shri Bhisma Narain Singh.

12.39 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY THE VARIOUS SESSIONS OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA.**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :—

(1) Statement No. XV—Third Session, 1980.

(2) Statement No. VIII—Fourth Session, 1980.

(3) Statement No. VIII—Fifth Session, 1981.

(4) Statement No. II—Sixth Ses-sion, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3127/81].

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आज्ञांकन आइटम नं०  
(3) पर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह आयेगा—मेरे पास  
लिखा हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: मैं भी आदमी हूँ।

I am a human being. After all, I am one of your Members. Don't try to harass me like this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, what happened to the privilege motion I gave notice of?

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not admitted it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I gave you a notice of breach of privilege on postal censorship.

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeatedly told you. I have written to the High Commissioner to get the report from Australian Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It just takes only 24 hours to get the Telex in the Indian Embassy

MR. SPEAKER: I want the whole report.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It takes 24 hours only by Air India.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. I will take into consideration everything. That is what I have assured you time and again.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I have given a notice of my adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not admitted.

(Interruptions)

आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आप को भी शायद दया आती है, किसी पर नहीं आती है। मैं तो एक आदमी हूँ और आप पांच सौ खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस संसार में भी आखिर कोई न्याय होता है। मैं ने आप की बात सुन ली है, आपका नोटिस आ गया है और

I am taking action on it. What more do you want? I am a human being after all. Do you think that I am a machine? It is very bad, extremely bad. Mr. Ram Lal Ji, I have got everything. Something there must be; there must be some sort of decency, some existence, some sort of cooperation. You are speaking as if everything is going to happen on one day. Heavens are not going to fall.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, I have given my adjournment notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it here. Mr. Bagri, make him sit.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: My adjournment notice is regarding the Indore firing.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted that.

मैं सुन रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप प्रतिशयोक्ति कर रहे हैं। आप को तो दया धर्म नहीं आती है।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The practice is that you read out the adjournment notice.

... (व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such practice, I have never done it. I shall see.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात सुनूंगा, आप का नोटिस मेरे पास है। आप जिद्द कर रहे हैं और बिला-बजह जिद्द कर रहे हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ, मैं ने आप को यकीन दिलाया है। मैं आप की बात सौहार्दपूर्ण और ध्यान से सुनूंगा और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक करूंगा।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिमरिख)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शुक्रवार को. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप का नोटिस ले लिया है।

श्री राम लाल राही : आप बगैर मेरी विटनेस के कैसे कर लेंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही : नोटिस तो आप ने ले लिया, लेकिन . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What the hon. Member is saying is without my permission. It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to prejudice it.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever they say is without my permission. I am not allowing.

श्री राम लाल राही : नोटिस मेरे बारे में है।

मैंने आपका प्रीवलेज मोशन सुन लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस आप के ही बारे में है।

श्री राम लाल राही : नहीं आप ने नहीं सुना। आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं, तो हम सदन से बाक आउट करते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)\*\*

श्री राम लाल राही : इसीलिए मैं आप से निबेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Mr. Speaker, as a protest, I walk out.

12.45 hrs.

(Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to prejudice it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

12.45 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—Contd.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, स्वामीनाथन जी जिस चीज को यहां रखने जा रहे हैं, मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रतिवेदन 22 अप्रैल, 1974 को सभा पटल पर अंग्रेजी में रखा गया था — अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी रक्षा कीजिए, मैं आपको हमेशा लिखता रहा हूँ कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में कितनी असमानता है, किस तरह से हिन्दी को ह्यूमिलिएट किया जा रहा है यह उसका एक उबलन्त उदाहरण है—यह 22 अप्रैल, 1974 को अंग्रेजी में रखा गया था और 8 साल के बाद उसका हिन्दी संस्करण रखा रहे हैं—इससे ज्यादा हिन्दी का अपमान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ — क्या कारण है कि 8 साल तक इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं रखा गया, जब कि यह साथ-साथ आना चाहिये था ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल पासवान जी ने उठाया है, यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषा के संघर्ष का सवाल नहीं है, जैसा कि कुछ लोगों के दिमागों में है यह 8 साल पहले 22 अप्रैल, 1974 को यहां पर अंग्रेजी में रखा गया था। आमतौर से तरीका यह है कि हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों साथ-साथ रखे जाते हैं...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : तरीका नहीं नियम है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : नियम है। हमेशा ऐसा हुआ है। अब क्या वजह है कि यह रिपोर्ट 1974 में अंग्रेजी में रखी गई और अब 8 साल बाद उसको हिन्दी में रखा जा रहा है। क्या इस विभाग के अन्दर इसी प्रकार डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता रहेगा या मंत्री जी इसको रोकेंगे? क्या भविष्य में भी यही नीति अपनाई जायेगी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कानूनी व्यवस्था को अपनाया जाना चाहिये और उस के अनुसार दोनों प्रतिवेदन साथ साथ आने चाहियें। मैं एक बात का उल्लेख और करना चाहता हूँ—आप जरा आर्डर-पेपर को देखिये—हिन्दी वर्शन में इस आइटम में “अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन” के बाद परसेन्टेज का निशान लगा हुआ है ? इस का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री सोम नाथ चटर्जी (जादवपुर) : यह परसेन्टेज नहीं है, फुट नोट देखिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वहां इस के लिखने की जरूरत नहीं थी, आखिर में या शुरू में लिखा जा सकता था।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Sir, explanation for delay has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये क्या कह रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Action should be initiated to provide...

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I am sorry there has been such a delay but this is also a fact that so far we do not have all the arrangements for translation of such large reports into Hindi. We shall see that...

MR. SPEAKER: I would like you to take care of this in future. We should give due recognition to what is right. We should not relegate...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes, Sir.

**INTERIM REPORTS BY NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE ON FOREST RESEARCH AND EDUCATION AND ON DESERT DEVELOPMENT, STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND REVIEW ON THE ACCOUNTS, OF MADHYA PRADESH STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. BHOPAL FOR 1977-79.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** I beg to on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Interim Report (%Hindi versions) by the National Commission on Agriculture on Forest Research and Education.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3128/81].

(2) A copy of the Interim Report (%Hindi version) by the National Commission on Agriculture on Desert Development.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Hindi versions of Reports mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3129/81].

(4) A copy of the @@Review (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78 by the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. 3130/81].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot,

I beg to lay on the Table

a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 659(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on Polypropylene Staple Fibre and Polypropylene Tow, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3131/81].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):**

I beg to lay on the Table

a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3132/81].

12.50 hrs

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

**STATEMENT SHOWING REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT**

**SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAM RAO (Rajahmundry):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English

%English versions of the Reports were laid on the Table on the 22nd April, 1974.

@@The Review was not printed in the Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78. Copies of which were laid on the Table on the 7th September, 1981.

[Shri S.B.I. Pattabhi Ram Rao]

versions of the following Statements of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of recommendations included in Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Second Action Taken Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)—Dandakaranya Project—Exodus of Settlers (1978).

(2) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of recommendations included in Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Seventh Action Taken Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)—Credit Facilities to Weaker Sections of Society and for Development of Backward Areas.

12.51 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

**TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT**

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA** (Bombay North): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.—Rural Housing and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.51 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO SQ NO. 439 DATED 15-9-1981 RE: GLUT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DUE TO IMPORTS**

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** During the debate on the question cited above in reply to question put by Hon'ble Shri Bhikhhu Ram Jain, it was mentioned that as far as demand is concerned, the likely demand for soda ash according to D.G.T.D. estimate itself, apart from small scale consumers, is going to be 6.80 lakh tonnes.

Actually, the demand estimate of 6.80 lakh tonnes is inclusive of the requirements of all users.

The error to set out this position clearly is regretted.

**STATEMENT REGARDING SETTING UP OF AN EXPERT COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION IN THE LIST OF DECLARED GOODS AND FOR LEVY OF ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY IN LIEU OF SALES TAX ON CERTAIN COMMODITIES**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, As the House is aware, there has been widespread and long-standing demand by various Chambers of Commerce, associations of industry and trade and the general public for basic reforms in the sales tax system obtaining in the country. The matter has also figured in both the Houses of Parliament from time to time.

Sir, as sales tax is primarily a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, any reform in the sales

tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the co-operation of the States. I had, therefore convened a conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers in charge of sales tax in September, 1980, and as a follow-up again in February, 1981 to discuss the problems in all its aspects. The Conference held in February, 1981 adopted a Resolution recommending appointment by the Central Government of an Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be the Chairman of the Finance Commission and with an Economist and an Administrator as members to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal, however, recorded their dissent.

duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded;

(ii) to suggest necessary changes in the relevant Central and State tax laws to give effect to the Committee's recommendations; and

(iii) to make recommendations regarding any other related matter.

The Committee will evolve its own procedure for its work and may for the purpose of its study call for such information as may be necessary from the Central and State Governments.

The report of the Committee will be placed before a Conference of Chief Ministers to be called for this purpose.

The Resolution appointing the Committee is being issued.

(*Interruptions*)

12.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am happy to announce that in pursuance of the aforesaid Resolution, the Government have decided to appoint an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, M.P. and with Dr. P. P. Prasad Professor of Economics, Anugrah Narain Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, as Economist-Member. Shri N. V. Krishnan, presently Joint Secretary (Plan Finance), Ministry of Finance, will be Administrator-Member and Member-Secretary of the Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadanpur): Sir, this is a very important matter. The House is not having the opportunity to discuss this matter. The hon. Finance Minister says that the matter will be placed before the Chief Ministers. What will happen we don't know. This is a matter of great importance.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI K. VENKATARAMAN): I will explain.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, my point is this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. He is going to explain.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to explain

(i) to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
The House has not an opportunity...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** That is what you are saying. He is prepared to explain.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** You need my explanation on what you have pointed out. If you want my explanation, please sit down. I will explain it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You have raised the matter. He is prepared to explain it to you. It is not that the House is being ignored or anything like that.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior):** Let him not explain.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Why do you pre-suppose things? Let him explain.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West):** It is not for him to say. We have said something on what he has stated. Now you want him to say something.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** You raised a question.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Sir, you please provide an opportunity for discussion. It is a matter of importance, Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order please. If one Member speaks, the Chair can hear. But simultaneously, 4 or 5 Members are speaking. Now, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has raised a point for which the hon. Finance Minister is going to reply. Please sit down. I am not allowing anybody else.

*(Interruptions) \**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Shejwalkar, what is your point?

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Sir, the hon. Minister will be able to reply to all the points raised by us. After all the constitution of the Committee is done at the sweet-will of the hon. Minister. But in this particular Committee, at least the views those who have a different point of view ought to have been included.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Sir, he has said about the composition of the Committee. Here we have got certain points to make.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have raised all your points. He will reply to them. Please sit down.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore):** Sir, we have a full discussion. Let us have a Committee appointed for this purpose.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please sit down. The Minister is replying.

**(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :** Sir, the Committee's Report and the N.D.C.'s or the Chief Ministers' decision is not binding on this House. Now, in order that certain items may be transferred from the State List of Sales Tax to the additional levy of Excise duty by the Centre, an enactment will have to be passed by Parliament.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We know that.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** And therefore there will be a fullest opportunity for Parliament to discuss all those things and come to a conclusion. If the House does not accept that, then the whole thing goes.

*(Interruptions)*



**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am not permitting you. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

12.57 hrs.

**GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) BILL\*\***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to determine the emoluments, allowances and privileges of Governors.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to determine the emoluments, allowances and privileges of Governors."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I introduce the Bill.

12.58 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

**(i) EXPEDITIONS EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ESTABLISHING PROPOSED VIJAYANARAYAN STEEL PLANT.**

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** The Vijayanagar Steel Plant was conceived several years ago but not much head-way was made in the matter.

A detailed project report on the proposed plant was prepared in the beginning of 1977. It envisaged the setting up of an integrated steel plant of 3 million tonne capacity and at an estimate cost of about Rs. 1579.6 crores.

No action was taken on the report for three years. On the directions of the present Government, the project report was updated last year and its estimated cost had risen to Rs. 2962.9 crores on the basis of 1981 prices.

It is reported that a high level committee with inter-departmental working groups is still at work examining the problems of availability of iron-ore, coal, power and railway transport facilities for the proposed steel plant at Vijayanagar.

While the Committee is at work to finalise its recommendations to the Government on the implementation of the steel project, preliminary work like acquisition of land, testing of raw materials, soil investigation, preparation of schemes for water supply etc. needs to be speeded up.

The proposed plant is to obtain its coal from the West Bengal-Bihar region. Because of wagon shortage and other facilities, the railways are already faced with the problems of transport in the country. A scheme is to be worked out for ensuring uninterrupted and speedy supplies of coal to the Vijayanagar Plant.

The Vijayanagar Steel plant is a long delayed Project and its execution should be expedited with a time-bound programme.

13.00 hrs.

**(ii) REGULARISATION OF CASUAL LABOUR IN RAILWAY DEPARTMENT**

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to the casual labourers of the Railway Department. They have brought out the facts relating to their service, as to how the authorities are violating all

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 21-12-81.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

rules and norms to deny them the opportunity to get absorbed in regular vacancy, how their services are broken artificially and how the benefits like T.A. etc. are denied to them by manipulating the rules.

It is high time the Government studies their problems in depth and finds ways and means to protect their rights and privileges. At least the present rules applicable to them should be properly implemented.

I demand that the Minister concerned apprise the House of the action taken in this regard.

(iii) ALLEGED FAILURE OF COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA TO PURCHASE COTTON.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):  
Sir, I have received the following telegram:

"Cotton Corporation of India stopped purchases in the initial stages deliberately giving chance to private traders to exploit the cotton growers (stop) Agricultural Prices Commission did not fix prices for cotton till today (stop) Cotton Corporation refused to enter into market at the instance of monopoly trade even though farmers are prepared to dispose off their MCU 5 variety of cotton at Rs. 500 per quintal the price at which the same variety was purchased like hot cakes in 1974 (stop) We need not remind anybody the gulf of difference in prices between 1974 and 1981 of finished products like fertilizer pesticides (stop) Cotton growers are very much agitated at the surprise withdrawal of Cotton Corporation of India from the market (stop) It is requested to take immediate steps to help cotton growers otherwise situation may go out of hand (stop)"

The same is the plight of the farmers in Karnataka and Gujarat.

I got these following facts from the report of the Special Staff Reporter of the Hindu published in their issue of the 20th December. Last year MCU 5 cotton was paid Rs. 550 per quintal whereas now only Rs. 500 is announced but is not being purchased. Last year Cotton Corporation of India purchased from 23 centres in one district, but now, only a few centres, below ten are opened; that too, once in two or three days. Instructions were issued not to purchase more than 600 quintals, whereas as much as 10,000 quintals of cotton was purchased in a day, at this time of last year. On the other hand, the yields have gone down because of adverse weather. Costs of cultivation have gone up during this cultivation season. Wages have gone up from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day. Coming to fertilizers, of 50-kg bag of amophos costs Rs. 185 now as against Rs. 150 last year. and a 25-kg. pack of pesticides costs Rs. 160 now as against Rs. 125 last year. Cotton picking wage cost has gone up from Rs. 25 last year to Rs. 40 this year. The cost of living of farmers has gone up. So, the cultivators are hit from both sides; that is—lower yields and higher costs.

Thus the Cotton Corporation of India's failure to purchase cotton depresses the price of MCU 5, and, therefore, farmers are hopelessly depressed.

The peasants have done their duty to the country by devoting for cotton 11.53 lakh acres this year as against 9.82 lakh acres last year and despite unfavourable season, this year's production is estimated to be 6.5 lakh bales as against 5.54 lakh bales of last year. because of their incessant care and increased quantum of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, bestowed on the crop.

So, is there any wonder if they are shocked at this failure of the Cotton Corporation of India to make brisk

purchases at least at the prescribed prices?

The plight of the farmers growing cotton in Karnataka and Gujarat is same as in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to ensure that Cotton Corporation of India makes adequate purchase and does not give a chance to the private traders to continue to exploit them.

(iv) ALLEGED FALL IN SABAI GRASS PRICES HITTING THE MAJOR SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD OF TRIBALS OF MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT OF ORISSA.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): The cultivation of Sabai grass and rope-making from the grass is an important cottage industry that every tribal of Mayurbhanj District in Orissa undertakes for his daily wage earnings and sustenance. But the recent sharp decline of prices of grass and ropes due to bumper crops harvested this year, the Tribal population is on the throes of crisis and the main economy of the tribals is at stake.

During 1979, the prices of the rope ranged between Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 per 40 kg. while this year the prices crashed and ranged between Rs. 18 and Rs. 20. The prices of grass similarly ruled between 35/- and Rs 40/- per 40 Kg. during 1979. These now range between Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 only. As a result most of the growers are forced to make distress sale as the trading is mainly controlled and monopolised by a few private traders. Hence, the grass that was once supporting the tribal economy will now increase their indebtedness in view of the current slump.

The transactions in rope business in Mayurbhanj district alone amount to Rs. 10/- crores a year. Private traders in the district are believed to have built up their fortunes from exclusive trading in these commodities. The Government and semi-Government organisations which are supposed to

purchase the grass so as to promote the interests of the tribals remain silent spectators to such exploitations. Hence, I urge upon the Government immediately to rescue the tribals against such exploitation by directly purchasing the goods from the tribals to help them get remunerative prices on their products.

(v) STEPS TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES IN TAMIL NADU.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Recent trends in improving professional education have shown that the starting of Universities on the basis of profession has resulted in considerable improvement of the standards of education and the utility of such education for the development of the country. Since the introduction of the Agricultural Universities, great progress has been made not only in the development of agricultural operations, but also in research.

Likewise, the technological University dealing with engineering is expected to yield gratifying results not only in under-graduate education, but also in post-graduate education and in applied research with the help of the industry.

The time has now come when the State should think of starting a university of the medical sciences which will have greater potential value in improving under-graduate medical education and in stimulating post-graduate education and research. Education in the faculties of medicine has so considerably improved that if this separation is not undertaken, there will be little possibility of any development taking place in research in the utilisation of the resources under conditions prevailing in the existing multifaceted universities. The State of Tamil Nadu has advanced considerably in the matter of medical education. There are now eight medical colleges in Tamil Nadu, three in the city of Madras, one in Thanjavur, Madurai, Thirunelveli, Coimbatore and

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

Chingleput. Besides two medical colleges in Vellore and Pondicherry are also affiliated to the University of Madras. Thus there are 10 medical colleges with post-graduate departments. It is also contemplated that by the end of the Plan, two more medical colleges should be started in rural areas. This will complete the expansion of facilities for medical education, but the development of all these colleges in the various branches of study will be considerably delayed and hampered under existing conditions unless they come under a Medical University to look after with much greater insight and preparedness to meet the situation. It is, therefore, felt that it is very necessary to have a separate University of Medical Sciences like the Agricultural University.

The proposed medical university in Tamil Nadu will not require any large-scale accommodation as it will carry on, most of its activities through the colleges concerned. It is felt that steps could be taken very early to establish such a University of Medical Sciences. The cost of establishing such a university will not be great. The grant needed will not exceed in the initial stages, about Rs. 5/- lakhs. Medical education is not a subject within the purview of the University Grants Commission. It is, therefore, unnecessary to consult the University Grants Commission in this regard. It is open to the Government to start such a University and the fact that it will be the first of its kind need not deter the Government from taking this forward step.

(vi) LIFTING OF BAN IMPOSED ON THE FILM 'MERI AWAZ SUNO.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) भारत सरकार ने एक आदेश द्वारा फिल्म "मेरी आवाज सुनो" के मार्जिनल प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। यह फिल्म बिछले तीब हफ्ते से दिल्ली के सिनेमाघरों

में दिखाई जा रही है। फिल्म का कन्नड़ रूपंतर पिछले 8 महीने से प्रदर्शित हो रहा है। यह फिल्म तेलुगु भाषा में भी चल रही है।

सरकार ने फिल्म पर रोक लगाने के जो कारण दिये हैं वे हास्यस्पद हैं। सरकार का कहना है कि फिल्म में हिंसा, यंत्रणा तथा कामवासना के दृश्य हैं। यदि यह सच है तो फिल्म को सेन्सर ने स्वीकृति कैसे दी? सेन्सर ने फिल्म को "ए" प्रमाणपत्र दिया है इसी से यह बात साफ है कि फिल्म केवल बालगों के लिए है। क्या सेन्सर यह तय नहीं कर सकता कि किसी फिल्म में हिंसा या क्रूरता का चित्रण किस सीमा तक होना चाहिए? क्या सरकार सुपर सेन्सर का काम करेगी?

फिल्म को प्रतिबंधित करने का मुख्य कारण राजनीति है। फिल्म में एक मंत्री, एक पुलिस अफसर तथा एक प्रशासक के झगडाचरण का भंडा फोड़ा गया है। फिल्म एक बहादुर तथा ईमानदार पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर की कहानी है जो तस्करों के गिरोह को खत्म करने के लिये न केवल अपनी जान को खतरे में डालता है अपितु अपनी आंखों से अपनी मां को मरने देखता है, बहिः को आत्महत्या करते देखता है और पत्नी को मां बनने के पहले ही मौत के मुंह में घकेला जाता हुआ देखता है।

मेरी मांग है कि सरकार प्रतिबन्ध आदेश को वापस ले और फिल्म को चलने दे।

(vii) EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY BANKS.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फलपुर) : मान्यवर, मैं एतद्वारा माननीय धुषि एवं ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री जी का ध्यान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बैंक इस कार्यक्रम के प्रति

विशेष उदासीन है। 1980-81 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र एवं प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा बी गई अनुदान की कुल राशि 150 करोड़ २० थी। लेकिन बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण मात्र दो सौ करोड़ रुपया था। जब कि उन्हें 300 करोड़ २० का ऋण देना चाहिए था। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रमीत मात्र 56 करोड़ २० ऋण के रूप में बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया है। जब कि वर्ष में उन के द्वारा दो जाने वाली साख का लक्ष्य 600 करोड़ २० है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र ने 52 करोड़ अनुदान के रूप में दिया है। इतने ही प्रनराशि प्रान्तीय सरकारों को देना है। इस प्रकार अनुदान के रूप में प्रान्तीय सरकारों का 104 करोड़ २० व्यय करना था। जब कि प्रमीत मात्र 48 करोड़ २० व्यय किया गया है। नियमानुसार बैंकों को 96 करोड़ २० साख के रूप में वितरित करना था। परन्तु मात्र 56 करोड़ २० वितरित किया गया।

इस स्थिति में सुधार की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। वरीयता वाले क्षेत्रों में बैंक साख की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये। अनेक बार आश्वासन दिया जा चुका है कि 5,000 २० तक के ऋण के लिये जमानत की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब कि अधिकांश बैंक प्रबन्धक निर्घन से निर्घन व्यक्ति से जमानत की मांग करते हैं। अतएव इस सम्बन्ध में कठोर निदेश होने चाहिए कि भविष्य में 5,000 २० तक के ऋण के लिए जमानत की मांग न की जाय। मेरा यह भी अनुभव है कि प्रत्येक बैंक द्वारा दो जाने वाले ऋण की राशि का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करना चाहिए। अन्यथा लक्ष्य को पूर्ति के उत्साह में उदारतापूर्वक ऋण वितरण में जोखिम उठाना पड़ सकता है।

मैं अन्त में माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह अनुरोध करूंगा कि समन्वित प्रामाण विकास कार्यक्रम को प्रभावकारी ढंग से चलाने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दें। जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें शिथिलता का शिकार हो रही हैं उन्हें आवश्यक निर्देश दें। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से सम्पर्क कर के बैंकों की भूमि का निर्वाह कराये। और देखें कि इन कार्यक्रम के मार्ग में कोई व्यवधान उपस्थित न हो।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 14.15 hrs.

13.15 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock).

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION DECLARING SERVICES UNDER ASSAM ELECTRICITY BOARD AS ESSENTIAL SERVICES WITHIN THE STATE OF ASSAM

and

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM), 1981-82—Contd.

and

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Before you start, I want to make a submission. There are three items pertaining to Assam. The third one is

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

regarding presidential proclamation for extension. Why cannot we take up all three together?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) The only thing is that the Home Minister should make a statement justifying it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: With your permission, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 30th June, 1981 in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 30th Decmeber, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 30th June, 1981, in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from 30th Decmeber, 1981."

We will have to complete all these things today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose both the Resolutions that have been moved by the hon. Minister. So far as the first Resolution is concerned regarding extension of the Essential Services Maintenance Act to the employees of the Assam State Electricity Board, we are opposed to this Resolution and its extension as this Resolution seeks to legitimise the application of the black and draconian ESMA to workers and employees of the Assam State Electricity Board. Whatever the situation maybe, according to us, the solution can never be achieved

by repressive measures against the working class as this Government is used to do and is doing. We are against tackling even a general situation of lawlessness by a law of the jungle in which this Government thrives. In the name of containing the movement however mis-guided and unjustified it may be, according to us no Government should be permitted to detain people without trial. On principle, we are wholly against the extension of this black law to the working class.

What is the position we find? In one part of the country which is an integral part of our country, the Constitution does not apply or operate for years together.

Sir, 12 seats out of 14 in this very august House have remained unfilled for nearly 2 years now. This House has, almost throughout this entire period of two years, to act as the Assembly of Assam. Except for the period when they had proposed up Ministry which could not possibly function, the Central Government has to act as the Government of Assam.

Now the position is that a most important State, any State is important in the country, but in that region the whole State remains unrepresented in the most important organ set up by the Constitution, that is, the House of People. Now what is being done? We find that the situation has been allowed to drift for years now by its inaction, bankrupt policies and ineffective handling of the situation, the Government has allowed the secessionist forces to remain active in that region by which not only the lives of the minorities are in danger or in jeopardy, but the very integrity of the country is now at stake. But we do not believe that mere policies of repression and recourse to authoritarian laws and measures will help in arriving at a solution, and that is why, according to us, it cannot achieve that object. That is why we are against the application of such laws as ESMA and

other security laws against the working people in that region.

"Terrorists attacked sixteenth night Namrup Fertilizer workers killing Sukhnandan, Leader Contract Labour Union, seriously, wounding Bagarambora Punesvar Gogoi Baglu Bhakat Profullabora Party Secretary Stop Law order seems absent Pray draw attention Parliament. Ensure workers security."

Sir, we have always said that whatever may be the special problems of Assam, they should be tackled with care or dealt with care and the urges and aspirations of the people of Assam should be looked into. And not only the urges and aspirations of the people of Assam, but those of the people of the entire north-eastern region should be looked into with sympathy and understanding. And in the broad framework of the constitutional provisions and international agreements that we have, those problems will have to be solved, and solved appropriately keeping in view also the integrity of the country, keeping in view the humanitarian aspects involved in the problems. But, Sir, what has been allowed to happen in Assam has got dangerous potentials. It is a matter of great concern that on the plea of existence of foreigners in that part of the country, a secessionist movement has planted its roots quite deep in some areas and it has infected a large number of people who, we believe, are unfortunately misguided and now we find that forces of reaction and vested interests are combining and getting the upper hand. Manifestations of that we are seeing every day. We find that the targets of attacks nowadays are political workers, leaders of the Left parties, the Left Democratic Parties and particularly members of my Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and trade union workers affiliated to CITU and other left organisations and as a result thereof, the security is under serious danger. I wish to take their opportunity to place before this august House and to put on record the things that are happening there. Only two days back our leader, Comrade Samar Mukherjee, has received a telegram from Comrade Achintya Bhattacharjee, the State Secretary of the Party in Assam. I am reading out this telegram because of its importance:

This is not the sole incident. During the last debate on Assam in August, we had placed before this Government and in this House how the left party workers trade union workers, had been killed and assaulted. Kindly note that they have a grievance against the Government. It is not the public property or Government property alone, which is the targets of attack? It is the individuals, political party workers and leaders who oppose this movement, who are not supporting this movement, those who are opposing this secessionist movement, are being singled out. Unless there is an organised group behind this type of attack, such kind of things cannot happen.

One Advocate Shri Abdul Khalil Talukdar of Karimganj, a renowned person of this area was arrested along with his 13 years old niece and was kept in police lock up because he had filed certain complaints against police officers, against their torture and brutalities which had been committed in support of this movement. To pressurise Shri Talukdar to compel him to withdraw those charges against the police, they were arrested in this manner and they were treated with such brutality. The entire people of Karimganj protested against that. I have got a copy of the statement issued by the leading citizens of Karimganj in which they have protested against the police action. Some-time the police is not taking any action, there is inaction, and at some time whenever there is a protest the police is jumping on those people and carrying out tortures of such magnitude that the people are feeling helpless. The persons who are

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incharge of security are committing breaches of security.

We have seen only the other day i.e. last month, that there was a serious bomb attack on the Office of the CPIM at Jhurat injuring several persons including one of the office bearers of the party. The bomb attack was inside the party office and no step has been taken. Some persons were arrested and then let off. It could not have been done but with the connivance of the administration there.

Earlier incidents have already been brought to the notice of the Government. We have already placed those before the House. I am not repeating. I am giving now only the recent incidents. In October a worker known as Kailash Karmarkar, who is a tea garden worker, was taken to the police station, brutally tortured and he died in the police lock up. He was a leader of the Tea Garden Workers Union. We have brought it to the notice of the Home Minister. Representations have been made by the widow of the worker but no effective action has been taken.

The seriousness of the situation, you will find from the fact that on the 28th November a team of the Members of Assam Legislative Assembly comprising Shri Sarat Sinha (Congress-S), Shri Dulal Barua (Janata), Shri Nazmul Hoque (SUCI) and Shri Hemen Das and Shri Naren Dutta (CPI-M) accompanied by Shri Daniram Khosla, General Secretary, and three others of Akhil Bharatiya Cha Mazdoor Sangha, were attacked while on the way to Nagrijuli Tea Estate where the police had fired upon the workers. This time, some Assam Legislative Assembly Members as well as the trade union workers who were on their way to Tea Estate were attacked. Although the gange of anti-

social elements were there, no action was taken by the police because the gangsters were led by one Shri Jitten Duara, a State leader of INTUC. Shri Dilip Ghosh, Manager of Krishnakali Tea Estate had set fire to and burnt down the house of Shri Lohara on the 4th of November, 1981. No action has been taken. All these have happened despite the State Units of all non-INTUC Trade Union Centres having met the Home Secretary, Government of Assam on 12th October, 1981 and the Chief Adviser on the 15th of October, 1981 and inspite of protests made by them.

I have given some of the instances to show that instead of solving the problem which is there and instead of providing security to those people who are made targets and these attacks, the police are very much involved in it. The administration is involved in it. Now, a section of the Ruling Party in the Centre is also joining hand in gloves with these people. Why such incidents are happening against the Left Party workers and the trade union workers? It is because you have known and you have seen also that these Left Parties and trade unions are totally opposed to this secessionist movement that is going on there. You will find that nobody can deny that there is a well organised attempt and a well organised group behind these activities. Now the Government of Assam have objectedly failed to provide security and protect the lives of the people who are under such type of sustained attack because of their principled objections to the movement that is going on there.

We would like to know what is the Central Government doing which is having direct or indirect charge of the Government there. We find the Central Government is dragging its feet because it is more concerned not to find out a solution but to some how or the other plant a Ministry of its



own choice whether it has majority or not. They have no majority in Assam and, as usual, the Governor's role has been to bolster up the chances of a hopelessly minority Party there. When the other Parties and the Opposition Parties were combined and wanted to have an opportunity to form a Government you know what sort of precondition the Governor is putting which is unthinkable in the history of the Parliamentary democracy? Of course, Sir, we are used to get on all sorts of aberrations of parliamentary democracy from this Government. Article 356 has become a standing disgrace to the Constitutional set up. How has it been abused? We can talk about that for hours. However, in Assam, the Governor's role is that whenever some party say that they are willing to form a Government, he says that you must produce the common programme. When the Congress Party joins hands with somebody else no common programme is necessary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Their common programme is to share the power.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The position is that these types of double standard or treble standard are applied only to keep out the non-Gongress (I) Parties from forming a Government.

He now asks for the common programme as if he is to decide whether the common programme is acceptable to him or not. It is ultimately for the people to decide. He wants to find out who will actually join the Ministry as if it is the Governor's duty to find out who will join the Ministry or who will not join the Ministry. What is happening in Kerala? As I said, jokingly the other day, now we will be faced with supplementary demands for grants for purchasing MLAs. This is the position. Now, this game is going on in Assam. Again, they have no option....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On a point of order, Sir. I think, these words should be expunged from the record.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: They are improper. It is unparliamentary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is nothing unparliamentary. You deny it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Even innocuous statements touch them because they are sore about it.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The MLAs may also say so about MPs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Because they have not been able to find a Chief Minister of their liking, because Mrs. Anwara Taimur does not suit their purpose any longer—even Mrs. Taimur never got the support of the majority—the claim of other parties is being denied on various pretexts and pleas. The Governor took decisions convenient to the Centre. That is our experience.

We would like to know from the Government what is, according to them, the *modus operandi* by which they want to find a solution there. Would not the Government consider which are the parties and who are the people who have stood strongly against the secessionist movement that is going on there which, according to us have really borne the brunt of the movement there? As I said, the workers, the leaders and the trade unions there are suffering. Today, the problems of minorities are there.

We demand from this Government that whatever maybe the situation, whatever manoeuvring they have to do to bolster up their image there, there should not be any slide back from the commitment made in regard

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to the cut-off date, cut-off year, 25th March, 1971. Because various versions are given from time to time, a situation is being created which complicates more the situation there.

I had brought it before this House; I had raised it earlier and I have also brought to the notice of the Prime Minister the misuse of a law called the Foreigners Tribunal Order, 1964. What was being done in Assam? Even persons who have been there for 30 years or 40 years, who have been born there and who, according to the Indian Constitution, are citizens of India, were being treated as foreigners. Orders against them were being made *ex parte* mostly and they were forcibly deported from Assam to unknown places.

I brought one such case to the notice of the Prime Minister and also raised it in the House. Only the other day, on 30th November, 1981, I have received a letter from the Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh, where he admits that things were done illegally, unlawfully. He says:

"According to the Government of Assam, the action of the Superintendent of Police in issuing 'Quit India Notice' on Shri Makhanlal Dhar and others and subsequently carrying out their deportation was not in conformity with the instructions of the Government. The S.P. concerned has since expired and the DIG in charge of border has since been dismissed from service. Instructions have been issued by the Government of Assam to police not to issue 'Quit India Notice' on persons who crossed over to India prior to 25th March, 1971 and also to withdraw notices/cases from the Foreigners Tribunals, if any issued/referred to earlier in respect of such classes of persons."

Therefore, it is admitted that people were illegally described as foreigners

and help was taken to process some sort of an action through a Tribunal called 'Foreigners Tribunal' which was set up by the Assam Government under a delegated authority, the so-called delegated authority from the Central Government. I had requested the Prime Minister to withdraw the delegation from the Assam Government because they were misusing, admittedly they have been misusing this power against so many persons whose particulars are not known, whose identity is not known because the records are not available, and although there is a provision for appeal, for going to High Court or Supreme Court for protection, this was not available because, as soon as the order was passed, before an opportunity was given to file an appeal or a representation, they were forcibly evicted from the areas. As I said earlier, we do want a satisfactory solution to be found to the problem and the demands of the people of Assam which require special attention; their special problems should be looked into; their urges and aspirations should be considered sympathetically, but not in a manner which will cut at the root of integrity and which will, in any way, affect the minimum rights of the minorities, of all types of minorities in that part of the country. We want that there should be a negotiated settlement, and the Government must take effective action on that. But at the same time it is the duty of the Government, if it is worth its name, to give protection to the people there who have been the subject of attacks, who are victims of deliberate attack by certain persons including the police and the administration. We have been saying that and as a result of that, our friends and comrades are in trouble. This is a wrong line which has been adopted by the people of Assam, by some political parties also and which has created very serious misgivings in the minds of the people. Our belief is that, in this, the Government is very much involved.

Let us understand the seriousness of the matter. Our leader, Shri Samar Mukherjee, has said on an earlier occasion in the House—and there was no reply from the Government—that in a search conducted by the police, literature was found, obviously CIA literature, which emanated from Thailand. What is the Government's reaction to that? We do not know that as yet. In Assam they were found...

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** (Howrah): Along with arms.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** There were arms which were found, explosives were found, such literature and pamphlets were found. What is the Government's reaction to that? We want to say this. Whose responsibility is Assam? Under whose responsibility are these minorities in Assam? Who is to account for them? Who has to provide security to them? Our Party's stand is very clear. We are not against meeting and solving the special problems of Assam. Deal with them, talk to them, do it quickly; within, as I said, the Constitutional parameters and the terms and conditions of international agreements, we have to solve this. You cannot keep it pending and drag on for years and years and at the same time, do not provide any protection to the people there. At least the humanitarian aspect you have to consider. These people who were uprooted from their hearths and homes for no fault of theirs and have been there for years now and even those who have gone there more than a decade ago, are at the mercy of hoodlums and anti-social elements with the complicity of the administration. This is the letter I read out from the Home Minister. It admits that the SP and the District Magistrate were parties. DIG was a party to it—all sorts of attacks, and the laws of the country are being utilised to carry on a tirade and vendetta against these minorities in this country. Therefore, we feel that the time has come which does not brook

any further delay and they cannot solve this problem by merely extending President's rule there. You do not allow the other democratic forces to form the government. You wish to do everything everywhere for your party politics and you are unable to solve any problem. So, sooner this problem is solved the better it is; otherwise, we are afraid the situation will become more and more explosive.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV** (Silchar): I rise to support the Notification issued under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Assam and also the extension of President's rule in Assam for another six months.

Assam has always been a multi-ethnic society covering a wide spectrum of people—both tribals and non-tribals belonging to several communities, professing different faiths and speaking different languages and also belonging to various political thinking. Just now we have heard a very eloquent speech from the hon. Member from CPM, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. If I remember correct, one day he said that he was also born in Assam in Tezpur and he is also originally a product of Assam now residing in West Bengal. Prof Satyasadan Chakraborty, another very eloquent speaker, is also originally from Assam. He was born in Lumding and he is now here from West Bengal..

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat): Is he a foreigner?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** No. Assam feels proud that in Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Prof Satya Sadan Chakraborty they have produced two good leftist leaders who are now residing in West Bengal.

In his speech the hon. gentleman has made certain aspersions on the Governor of Assam. Before I start, I must say that at present the linguistic and religious minorities of Assam are having a very peaceful time compared to

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what it was during the Janata rule and even during the previous President's rule. It has been peaceful because the present Governor with his two advisers have been able to create a good relation not only with the general public but with the government officials both in the General Administration and the Police administration. As a result greater co-operation has developed. We must not malign a man who is doing a good work.

Apart from that, during the last civil disobedience movement launched in Assam out of 1913 buses that plied on that day only 13 buses were subject to the civil disobedience movement and surprisingly not a single leader of the agitationists took any ride in the buses or journey in the trains. Why I come to this point is the reason being the people of Assam, by and large, by this time realise that in every movement there must be a point where they should stop and that point has come. But the Extremists in the AASU are now controlling and that is how the explosive anti-national activities and other things are happening there in Assam. These boys are riding a lion but they do not know how to tame it and come out of it because there is a tail-twister—the tail-twister is the Bharatiya Janata Party and Janata Party. They are twisting the tail. The boys want to come out of the lion and want to save themselves because they are seeing that it is going to be very fast and this tail-twister occasionally comes. I saw the other day that from Burma, others are turning to Assam to form a Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee is a very seasoned and recognised barrister in the Supreme Court. He has also pleaded for it. Probably, he does not know that in Assam there is an Assembly which has a total strength of 119 Members and seven seats are vacant. Out of these 119, the CPM and CPI and the Janata Party com-

bined have got a strength of 52 and the balance goes to the present projected leadership of Shri Sarat Sinha with three and some 12 independents who are not in any party. Their party is not recognised. So, the CPM and CPI have given a declaration that they won't participate in Government and they want the Government to be installed by the Governor with only 9 MLAs. They will have no fight for the ministership. This will be well and good. The history will speak for itself. In Assam when elected government was formed in 1979, this fighting of the CPM party was the mainstay. If a chair has got four legs, they were the main legs. They removed the legs at a time. This was the same thing when there was Janata. They were not doing that bad or as bad as the CPM. They removed that leg—When Anwar Taimur came with a popular Government it was said that their party would support them. But when the question of 300 people being detained under the N.S.A. came, they withdrew their support. Anwar Taimur Government fell. This is their friendship. I should warn the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Janata Party again who are trying to form the Government there. It will not be fair because they will also withdraw their support. So, you better go.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
 I think they are able to look after themselves.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**  
 Yes. Our experience we should also tell. They should judge the party. The Opposition Members always say that Government is not doing anything in Assam. The trouble there is due to economic disparity. I have got the records to prove that. There was a Committee formed by the Government known as Makwana Committee to go into the working of Assam Government. You can see that Committee Report. I challenge the Opposition to prove if what I say is not borne out by facts and figures. The people of Assam should know what the Government is doing for them. Sir, look at the outlay

in the Sixth Plan for the two union territories and 3 states and the whole of the North-Eastern region. It is Rs. 2,722 crores. The per capita outlay for the North-Eastern region is Rs. 1393 as compared to Rs. 897 in other States and Union Territories of the whole country.

The Central assistance to North-Eastern region is about 87 per cent of the total outlay while in the case of other States and Union Territories, it is only 29 per cent. The per capita Central Assistance in the North-Eastern region is Rs. 1,205 while in the case of other States and other Union Territories it is Rs. 257. These figures are evident of the Central Government's attitude towards the people of the North-Eastern region.

For the year 1981-82, the Central Government have given a plan allocation of Rs. 210 crores.

15.00 hrs.

This year Assam Government has demanded Rs. 300 crores. The Working Group, I understand, has recommended Rs. 20 crores. Our demand is that since the Finance Minister of India is the Finance Minister of Assam for the time being, he should also plead with the Planning Commission for increasing this amount to at least Rs. 275 crores as otherwise it will be difficult for the Assam Government to carry on their development work especially in the field of education.

Sir, our State is very much lagging behind because our education is lacking. For that reason unfortunately the educational institutions in Assam were converted into agitational institutions as the agitators took advantage of this situation. There are schools without sheds and fencing. I have myself seen it in my constituency

as well in other parts of the State. The State Government cannot be blamed because they do not have funds.

Sir, the State has to contribute to the Plan money. The Central Government has already proved their intention in the budget speech. The Railway Minister has also announced that six new lines are going to be provided. The boardgauge line is going to be extended to Dibrugarh. The Inland Water Transport is taking shape. Third airline has been introduced. I thank you for all this. But at the same time I would like to draw your attention to retain problems which are basic for the cause of Assam. Sir, I would request the Finance Minister that when I almost represent 12 MPs and 119 MLAs and when I speak something here the officials of the Assam Government and the Office should at least keep me informed as to what steps have been taken. Sir, I am speaking on Assam budget more than I did on all India budget.

Sir, in the district of Cachar there is a continuous influx of people from Manipur as well as Mizoram in the forest land area. I would urge upon the Government to look into this problem and see that this particular problem is not allowed to gain any further because one of the most sensitive issues all over Assam is the occupation of land by some people forcibly in all Assam forests. Yesterday in the Consultative Committee meeting the hon. Minister assured us that they were going to introduce a Bill in this connection so as to allay the fears of the people of Assam. If this is done it will be good.

Sir, I was in Mizoram recently when Mr. Makwana was also there. There was mention of foreign hand. It is a fact. Even some papers have been found. But, Sir, I happened to meet some people who told me that some

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boys from Assam went to a hide-out in Burma to get training but the eminent people told them not to go that way, the reason being that they are suffering. This is not the way to lead the country to progress. We cannot secede from India, nor they can go on doing this terrorist movement. Sir, this is a welcome trend but since the agitation leadership has failed, these boys are going terrorist way. Prime Minister has taken a right stand of involving all national parties of India in roundtable conference where the agitation leaders, linguistic and religious minorities as well as Assamese people, will come.

This is a right step in the right direction. The national perspective of the old problem has at last been realised. We have been seeing certain things in the newspapers, especially Assam papers. This has made us somewhat shaky. It has been stated that the Assam leaders have said that they decide to go to the Round Table Conference only when they see what is the representation of the opposition in it. That means, they are not very keen to see the party of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Mr. Inderjit Gupta and others come to this Round Table Conference for reasons which are best known to them. They are very friendly with each other; let them sort out. But in the interest of the linguistic and religious minorities of Assam I would like them to sit at the Conference Table.

Now, Sir, another vital problem which concerns the people of Assam is this. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect of the problem. There is a tendency now on the part of the terrorists in Manipur as well as Nagaland. The Government has now started taking action. So, they are moving in to take shelter in certain peace zones. They

have all come to my constituency of Cachar. All these people are being driven away from their places by Army and by CRP and they are taking shelter in my district Cachar, because, it is a zone of peace. I have written to the Home Minister to take action. I will also say, I have received a letter that this is not a fact. I can challenge it, whoever might be the source of the information. I go round the areas in my constituency. I am again going tomorrow. When I go to the village areas, I have been told like this by the village people there. Manipuri extremists, from various parts of Manipur, are coming to Cachar. It is better that you take early action because otherwise people from Nagaland have started coming. They came to Manipur; they spoiled Manipur. From Manipur they have come to Mizoram. They have spoiled Mizoram. They will do the same thing with Cachar. We should take care of it. Recently we have been hearing this in the newspapers. One of the best known journalists Mr. Kuldip Nayar has stated about this. It has been stated that some Government officials have given a proposal to the Assam people. Assam agitationists, saying let there be a separation of Cachar from the rest of Assam, so as to assuage the feelings of people of Assam, saying, they will have a better future, in comparison with linguistic and religious minorities, that their language, their independence, everything will be protected and so on. Now, Sir, I checked it up with the Prime Minister and on the floor of the House I can say this that she has categorically denied it and said it is not so. No proposal had been given by any Minister or by anybody also or by any Government official to the AASU or to any other people. What I say is this: Now another agitation has been started in upper Assam. Generally people are being told by certain elements that Cachar is going to be separated; you go there, and so on. I don't know whether this

is motivated news or wrongly-inferred news but it must be countered, it must be contradicted by the Central Government. If it is not a fact—and it is not a fact according to the Prime Minister, she has told us so—then they should immediately contradict it.

So far as INTUC is concerned, they are there in the tea gardens and labour-belts in Assam. Our friends from CPM, Bharatiya Janata Party and BMS wanted to make an in road there; they could not succeed. They wanted us to welcome them with garlands in tea garden areas; they could not succeed. They only wanted to finish our INTUC; they wanted to create some trouble or other all over the areas on the bonus issue. Rightly or wrongly Government has taken action in these areas. There might have been certain things done which not befitting; that does not mean that INTUC which has its strong-hold there is not giving protection to the workers. I did not like the term goonda being used by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee who is himself a trade union leader. In that case we will have to pay you back in the same coin; but I will not say the same thing.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
Do you want to deal with the situation by killing our workers?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**  
How can you say that?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
That is the charge made.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**  
You make that allegation. You named our INTUC leader and said he was leading a goonda party. That is a wrong thing to say about an INTUC leader, of all-India status. I would request him to refrain from this sort of remarks and if he does so, he should be prepared to substantiate them.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I will ask all my workers to join the INTUC.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**  
They will join the INTUC. It is not very far. You need not tell them.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
How will you deal with them?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**  
Now, Sir, for the information of the Members, I can say that we are already 62 in number and we are going to form a popular Ministry there. It is going to be formed very soon. Whatever might be the reaction of the other parties, we can assure you, as the previous Government did, that we will protect the interests of the linguistic and religious minorities. The Government that will assume charge there will do that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
He is waiting for the Chief Ministership.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** I am happy at the Centre. I do not want to go to the State. Sir, the present Anwara Timur Government had done wonderful things in tackling the law and order situation. Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, referred to the previous Government and its leadership. It is our family matter and we know whom we should select as the Chief Minister. We are not saying that Mr. Jyoti Bosu should be changed in West Bengal and in his place Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu should be considered. That is your concern. Likewise, leave this matter to us. We are going to form a popular Ministry there very soon.

Now, the Makwana Committee has taken note of the points raised by me. A bridge has to be constructed in that area. It is a vital link at Reni Ferry. It connects Cachar, Mizoram and Tripura with Shillong and Gauhati. I

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have requested the hon. Minister to consider this vital link. Now, Sir, two years ago, the Ministry of Petroleum had agreed to set up a Drugs and Pharmaceutical Unit, as a joint venture, under the auspices of the IDPL in Assam. This morning I received a telegram from the Managing Director of the Industrial Department of Assam saying that the Ministry of Petroleum have withdrawn their collaboration. I do not know whether this decision is due to some technical reason or any other reason. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, who is also in charge of Finance Department in Assam now, for the time being during this discussion, that he may kindly send a communication to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to revise this decision because the Assam Government has already gone a long way in this regard.

Lastly I take this opportunity of conveying my thanks to the State Government employees for their kind co-operation with the State Government. Sir, I was one of the most vocal persons in criticising the Assam Government officials, the Police personnel and others. Now, I am pleased to say that the Police personnel and the Government Officials both in the lower and higher ranks are co-operating with the Government because they have realised their fault. I only hope that this trend will continue and Assam will get back to normalcy very soon. I also hope that there will not be any necessity for the hon. Finance Minister to come to this House for passing the Assam Budget again. With these words, I conclude.

श्री श्री० डी० सिंह : (फूलपुर) :  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम के लोक विदेशी नागरिकों के सवाल पर एक लम्बे अरसे से संघर्ष करते चले आ रहे हैं। दो वर्षों से

अधिक का समय बीत रहा है लेकिन अभी तक कोई ऐसा इन नहीं निकल सका है जो सर्व-माय्य हो। कुछ लोगों ने इस आन्दोलन पर यह आपत्ति की है कि यह गलत है और तमाम दूसरे लोगों ने इस का समर्थन किया है और कहा है कि नहीं, यह आन्दोलन सही ही रहा है। इस आन्दोलन के चलने के कारण हमारे देश ने बड़ा नुकसान उठाया है। लगभग 300 से अधिक लोगों ने इस आन्दोलन की बलिबोधी पर अपनी आहुती दी है और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी इस को स्वीकार किया है कि 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक को हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान हुआ है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि देश में खनिज तेलों की ले कर लगभग 1200 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है और करीब 226 करोड़ से अधिक का नुकसान उर्वरक उत्पादन में देश को हुआ है। अभी मैंने उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर का वक्तव्य पढ़ा है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उत्तरपूर्व रेलवे को 18 करोड़ से अधिक का नुकसान इस आन्दोलन के चलते उठाना पड़ा है। इस प्रकार ये इस आन्दोलन के चलते अरबों में विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन की समस्या रही है। एक प्रकार से अरबों के लोगों का सारा जीवन ही इस आन्दोलन के चलते अस्त-व्यस्त रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अब से बड़ा कमजोरी यह रही है कि प्रत्येक समस्या का तरह ही समस्या को भी वह लीगर-मान करता रहा है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए था। जैसा कि चटर्जी सहब ने यहां पर अभी कहा है, वहां से 12 लोक सभा के सदस्यों के चुनाव होने चाहिए थे जो कि नहीं हुए हैं। अब दिसम्बर में 6 महीने के लिए पुनः आप राष्ट्रपति का शासन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं तथा राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण रख कर आप वहां की प्रसिद्धी को भंग नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरी ग्यह से अरबों की प्रसिद्धी को भंग करना चाहिए तथा वहां पर नये चुनाव कराए जायें



चाहिए। लेकिन इसके उत्तर में प्रायः यह कह देंगे कि इस प्रान्दोलन के चलते वहाँ पर चुनाव नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस समस्या के हल के सम्बन्ध में प्रायः जो विपक्षी नेताओं से बात-चीत करने की बात सीधी उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। हम समझते हैं तत्काल विपक्षीय बार्ता करके इस समस्या का कोई हल निकाला जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक असम की अनुपूरक मांगों का सवाल है, मैं वहाँ के कुछ आर्थिक पहलू पर भी प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न करूँगा। असम के आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रारम्भ से ही उद्योग कदम नहीं उठाए गए। जहाँ तक बरेंजगारी की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, गत वर्ष जून में साढ़े तीन लाख बरेंजगार लॉग असम में थे। जहाँ 1965 में वहाँ पर 18 फीसदी मंट्रोकुलेट बरेंजगार थे उनकी संख्या आज बढ़ कर 42 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक हो गई है।

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

देश के अन्य भागों की तरह असम में भी दिन प्रति दिन शिक्षित बरेंजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। 1969 में जहाँ 19 हजार शिक्षित बरेंजगार वहाँ पर थे वह 1977 में बढ़ कर 99 हजार हो गए। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर शिक्षित बरेंजगारों की संख्या में 421 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है (इसके अतिरिक्त जहाँ 1978-79 में असम में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 572 रुपये थी उस समय सारे देश का प्रति व्यक्ति आय का औसत 712 रुपये था। इस समय गरीबी की रेखा की ज. बात की जाती है और एक रुपये का ज. मानदण्ड रखा है उससे मैं एग्री नहीं करता क्योंकि आजकल एक रुपये की कोई कीमत नहीं रह गई है। फिर भी 1978-79 में जहाँ

पूरे देश में 49 फीसदी लॉग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थे वहाँ 51 फीसदी से अधिक लॉग असम में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थे। प्रायः विजली किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए आवश्यक समझी जाती है। असम में प्रति उपभोक्ता विजली की खपत 30 यूनिट थी जब कि सारे देश का औसत 130 यूनिट रहा। इसी प्रकार से जहाँ सारे देश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का औसत 41 प्रतिशत गांवों का था वहाँ असम में औसतन 15 फीसदी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ। इसके बावजूद वहाँ पर विजली की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं है। शाम पाँच बजे के बाद गांवों में अंधेरा छा जाता है। ऐसी भी रिपोर्टें मिल रही हैं कि वहाँ पर ढाई और तीन रुपये बोतल पर भी मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है। इस प्रकार असम के आर्थिक विकास की उपेक्षा बराबर हुई है, इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। करीब 45 मेगावाट पावर असम को मेघालय से दी जाती है, लेकिन पिछले चार वर्षों से सरकार ने ऐसा आदेश किया है कि असम में पावर इण्टेन्सिब इण्डस्ट्री न लगाई जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। असम में घर-घर में हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चलती है, वहाँ की महिलायें, और लोग कपड़ा तथा चादरें बनाने का काम करते हैं। मैंने तो यहाँ तक भी सुना है कि वहाँ पर हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री का इतना प्रचार है कि शादियों में टहेज के रूप में करवा देते हैं। लेकिन समस्या है कि वहाँ पर इन करघों का 20 फीसदी इस्तेमाल हो पा रहा है, जब कि बंगल का प्रदेश मनीपुर में करीब 80 फीसदी करघों का उपयोग हो रहा है। समस्या यह है कि घागा कच्चा माल मडुर्ग और अन्य दूसरे स्थानों पर जाता है, लेकिन वहाँ नहीं मिलता है जिसकी वजह से करघे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। असम की सरकार ने बांग की भी कि वहाँ पर 20 कताई मिल स्थापित की जाएं, जिस पर

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

कि 10 करोड़ रु० प्रति मिल के हिसाब से खर्च होना था, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ, इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि वहाँ के लोगों को घागे की उपलब्धता हो सके।

हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में, 1978 में जब जनता सरकार थी, तब नलवाई में हैडलूम विकास के लिए एक कार्यक्रम चलाया था, उस कार्यक्रम का विकास होना चाहिए। वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग की समस्या तथा कच्चे माल की समस्या को देख कर हाँ नलवाई में यह कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, असम भी कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, लेकिन वहाँ की पैदावार बहुत कम है। वहाँ पर 23 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में घास की खेती होती है, लेकिन फिर भी उसको चावल के लिए पंजाब प्रदेश या अन्य दूसरे प्रदेशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। जहाँ तक दूध की बात है, वहाँ केवल प्रति व्यक्ति 50-60 ग्राम ही दूध उपलब्ध है, वहाँ गायें केवल एक या दो लिटर दूध प्रति दिन देती हैं। इसलिए वहाँ इस बात की विशेष आवश्यकता है कि बजट में कृषि उत्पादन के लिए सिंचाई के नए कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए, जिससे कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़े, व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

असम का चाय और जूट प्रमुख उत्पादन है। करीब 54-55 प्रतिशत देश की चाय के उत्पादन का असम में पैदा होता है, लेकिन चाय कम्पनी के जितने कारखाने हैं, वे सारे कलकत्ता में केन्द्रित हैं, इससे जो लाभ असम को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। इसी प्रकार मुझे यह भी सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में बिठर्स कलकत्ता में व्यादा आए, बजाय गुहाटी के।

इस तरह से भी जो लाभ असम को मिलना चाहिए, वह असम को नहीं मिलता है। 1978 में असम सरकार ने सातवें वित्तीय आयोग को जो मेमोरैंडम दिया था, उसमें मENTION है कि चाय से 137 करोड़ रु० रिबैन्ड का उपलब्ध हुआ, जिसमें से केवल 14 फीसदी यानी 19 करोड़ रु० केवल असम को मिला और केन्द्र को 86 फीसदी यानी 118 करोड़ रु० मिला। चाय बागान में आज भी जो विदेशी लोग या अन्य प्रदेशों के लोग भार्गदार हैं, वे वहाँ से लाभ उठाते हैं, और उसको ले जा कर अपने देश में या प्रदेश में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। असम की तरक्की के लिए यह पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है एक नेशनल इस्टीमेट आफ पब्लिक फाइनेन्स एण्ड पालिसी है, उस ने आसाम की समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया था और उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :—

“The important reason for the poor state of industrialization of the State is that the corporate sector is mainly in the hands of immigrants who take away the profits out of the State.”

इस प्रकार से उस प्रदेश में पूँजी का शोषण हो रहा है और वहाँ पर जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है उसके पीछे एक या यह भी आर्थिक कारण है।

जहाँ तक जूट की बात है, देश में जो जूट का उत्पादन होता है, उसका 15 से 20 फीसदी आसाम में होता है, लेकिन मिलह में जूट के प्रोसेसिंग का केवल एक यूनिट है, बाकी जूट प्रोसेसिंग के लिए कलकत्ता भेजा जाता है। 7 वर्ष पहले वहाँ पर दो जूट मिलें खोलने का सरकार ने वायदा किया था, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ कोई जूट मिल नहीं खुली है। इसलिए जूट मिलें खोलने की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आसाम में जहाँ देश के खनिज तेल का 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है, वहाँ प्रान्त में कोई बड़ी रिफाइनरी नहीं है। 1965 में जब इस के लिए स्टेट-वाइज एजेंटेशन हुआ, तब वहाँ एक छोटी रिफाइनरी खोली गई। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान "बोनगाई गांव रिफाइनरी एण्ड पैट्रो-कैमिक्ल्स लि 0", की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में जो अधिकारी काम करते हैं उस के दो-तिहाई आसाम के बाहर के लोग हैं। इस प्रकार का प्रयास होना चाहिए कि वहाँ के जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं उन को उस में अधिक से अधिक स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा अनुमान है कि वहाँ 30 हजार टन पोलिएस्टर का प्राया तैयार होगा, उस का उपयोग पहले से योजना बना कर आसाम में ही किया जाय जिनमे वहाँ के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार प्राप्त हो सके।

वहाँ पर यानायात तथा संचार की अधिक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। रेलवे लाइन, मेरा ख्याल है, आसाम में ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसकी राजधानी तक, ब्राड-गेज रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। इन और भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मुझे ऐसा भी लोगों ने बतलाया है कि आसाम से अगर किसी दूसरे प्रदेश को ट्रंककाल करना चाहें तो उस में एक हफ्ता लग जाता है। सभ्य स्थिति करने में इस प्रकार की जो समस्या है उस को दूर करने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि वहाँ पर जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसको तत्काल बानचित कर के समाप्त कराया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ की असेम्बली भंग होनी चाहिए, नये चुनाव होने चाहिए तथा लोक सभा के जो भेद खाली हैं तथा असेम्बली के चुनाव कराये जाने चाहिए। आप जो संकीर्ण राजनीति के चक्कर में पड़ कर जोड़-तोड़ कर

के अपनी सरकार बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जैसा आप केरल में भी कर रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Makwana, and the Demands for Grants moved by the Finance Minister. I should begin by congratulating the Prime Minister and the Government of India for the good handling of the situation which was prevailing in Assam.

We remember the days when Assam was burning. During those days, hardly a day passed when the Assam issue was not raised in some form or the other in this august House. Assam was really burning. There, the minorities—whether they were linguistic or religious—were not safe. They were being killed by hooligans, Government servants, including the police, were not cooperating with us. They were actively participating in the agitation. All the economic activities in Assam had stopped. The flow of oil from Assam to the rest of the country was totally stopped. Other essential commodities were not going to Assam from the rest of the country. The situation was really, very bad. It goes to the credit of the Government of India, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister that the situation was tactfully brought under control. Now we find that more or less the situation has become normal, though tension prevails. We have not yet been able to conduct elections to Parliament in Assam. The State Government is not able to function properly. The Assembly continues to be suspended. One popular Government took over but could not continue. This uneasy situation still prevails there, but thanks to the efforts of the Government of

[Shri Zainul Basher]

India, those days are over when everybody was apprehensive regarding the intentions of the agitators and the moods of the people of Assam.

I am also taking this opportunity to congratulate the Government on starting the negotiations with the leaders of the Assam agitation. It shows the willingness on the part of the Government to settle the matter across the negotiating table. They do not want to do anything which may hurt the feelings of the Assam people. The Government is having continuous discussion with the leaders of the agitation belonging to AASU and AAGSP. Many rounds of talks were held in Delhi and Gauhati. I hope some improvement must have been there. I also congratulate the Prime Minister and the Government of India on having involved the leaders of the opposition parties in the settlement of the Assam issue. The Prime Minister recently called a meeting of the leaders of the opposition and the whole country is happy to know that in the further talks also, the leaders of the opposition will be involved, so that a national consensus in this matter may be evolved and this matter is settled once for all.

I also take this opportunity to express the apprehensions of the minorities in Assam, whether they are religious or linguistic minorities. It is the minorities in Assam who have suffered the most. They have been the targets of attacks. They have given their lives and their properties have been looted. They have the apprehension that during the negotiations, their interests may be ignored. I hope and believe that the Government of India will never ignore the interests of minorities in Assam. During the discussions, when any consensus or solution is coming out, the minorities in Assam

should also be associated with the discussions and round table conferences which are going to take place. Any attempt on the part of anybody to ignore the interest of minorities there will not be in the interest of the country. I also support you, Sir, when you said that 1971 should be the cut off year as has been declared by the Government of India. Any attempt to come down will not be in the interest of the minorities, whether linguistic or religious. Therefore, 1971 should continue to be the cut off year. Otherwise, if the cut off year is fixed beyond 1971, then many complications will arise. It will be very difficult for the people to prove whether they are Assamese. In this matter, the international agreements should also be taken into account. I think, the people of Assam are realising their mistakes in supporting the agitation which was the product of some leaders who wanted to take political advantage out of it. Now we see that inspite of provocations by the agitating leaders, the people of Assam are not cooperating with them in launching an agitation similar to the one launched two years back. I would like to congratulate the people of Assam for that. I hope that a solution agreeable to all concerned will be found shortly.

As the supplementary Demands of Assam are before us, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that Assam is a very poor State. The per capita income of Assam is very low. Though the Government has taken steps in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of Assam in a big way, I hope, the development work will be started very soon. Six new railway lines have been proposed. I think, the work on these must have been started or in the process of starting. The main thing is that economically Assam

should be a viable State. It is a border State and a very sensitive State. Every effort should be made by the Government to develop Assam both agriculturally and industrially. I was shocked to learn from the previous Speaker that in the proceeds that we get on the export of tea from Assam, the share of Assam was only 14 per cent and the rest goes to the Union fund. Steps should be taken to increase the share of Assam in regard to export of tea.

Regarding royalty on oil, Assam produces oil. There is a demand from the oil producing States to increase the royalty on oil. They should have a fair share of the royalty. They should be given more. As Assam is a poor State, it should be given still more so that it can stand on its own legs. I have every hope that the Government will consider this matter sympathetically. I believe, many things are being done for the development of Assam. And it is the development of Assam alone which will give a permanent solution and it will integrate the people of Assam with the rest of the country.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Resolution and the supplementary Demands in respect of the Budget for the State of Assam. My submission would be very short covering only a few points.

I am told that Foreign Nationals Act of 1964 was enacted and passed. According to that Act, subject to correction even those persons who were born there, settled there and lived there for a long time, for 3 to 4 decades, were declared as foreigners and deported from Assam. I appeal to the Government to apply its judicious mind to consider on humanitarian aspects regarding acceptance

and admission of those people as citizens of India.

Then, Sir, the economy of the States of Assam is very important since it is playing a very vital role in the Indian economy. It is said that a considerable portion of oil requirements has been fulfilled and supplied by Assam. Now, it has been to a great extent affected. The economic blockade in any event should not be allowed or permitted by this Government. Whichever may be the Party, whoever may be the leaders, whatever may be the unions and their leaders, they should not be allowed by the Government to take law into their own hands. They should be declared anti-national and anti-social also if necessary, because we should not allow those people to indulge in anti-social and anti-national activities which will prejudice the very safety and security of the State as well as the economic status and the status quo of the State of Assam and the rest of the States. I call upon the Home Minister and the Government of India to apply the National Security Act against those anti-national and anti-social elements and put down those elements to safeguard the interests of the people, the life and property of the law-abiding people in the State. The law and order situation was very much worse in the past. Now, to some extent it is restored. I can suggest certain things. (Interruptions). Supporting means, I am not a blind man. We cannot be blindly attacking or supporting the Government as you are.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
 Do you want NSA in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am not concerned with Tamil Nadu I am concerned with Assam. I assure Mr. Vajpayee that I am not now encroaching upon Tamil Nadu. From Tamil

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

Nadu—I am not talking about MGR at present, one Mr. Parthasarathy was holding the Administrative Officer's post in Assam. He was killed by bomb explosion by the anti-social elements or criminals, we do not know what are the persons. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister what action has been taken in this regard to trace out the culprits. I want to know from the Government whether a case has been registered under Section 302 for murder, rioting and explosion and so many other things under the law of the land. I also want to know whether those accused would be punished by the law of the land to maintain law and order and to bring peace and a peaceful situation and atmosphere in this part of the country.

Sir, I am told that the border between Bangladesh and India is not either properly demarcated or protected effectively by Border Security Forces. So far as Assam border with Bangla Desh is concerned, if it is left open to the Bangla Desh people to infiltrate and flow inside Assam Border and the Indian territory. Very reasonably I apprehend, all the refugees in Bangla Desh who cannot get food to eat in that country may come to India in the form of refugees or nationals or in some other form. It is necessary to safeguard our interest. I want our Government to take immediate effective steps for demarcation of clear border line between Assam and Bangla Desh and the Indian Territory with Bangla Desh if it has not been done so far.

Finally I would request you that the economic situation and the political situation should not be allowed to continue like that. I would request the Government to form the representative Government there. If you are able to form the Government and if you have necessary strength to do so, do it. I mean to say in any event in

all circumstances popular Government should be formed to safeguard the interests of the people. Law and order should be maintained. Oil should be produced more and more as we have been doing in the past so as to supply oil to the rest of the States.

With these words, I support it.

श्री हरिरचन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) :  
सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जिन मञ्जरों को लेकर यहाँ आए हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह एक संयोग है कि जब कभी मुझे इस समस्या पर कुछ कहने का मौका मिला, तो वह मौका आपके बाद मिला—आप बोल कर सभापति को कुर्सी पर चले जाते हैं, तो मैंने आपको ही रेफर करने का मौका मिला है। आज भी उसी प्रकार का संयोग है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are welcome.

हरिश् चन्द्र सिंह रावत : आप जादवपुर के माननीय सदस्य के रूप में कह रहे थे कि इस लोक सभा को दो साल से आसाम की स्टेट एसेम्बली के रूप में कार्य करने का मौका मिला रहा है। निश्चित रूप से आपकी बात से हम भी सहमत हैं। हमको भी दुख है कि आसाम में सामान्य स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो पाई है और लोक-सभा को स्टेट एसेम्बली के रूप में कार्य करना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन जहाँ इसकी जिम्मेदारी हम पर आती है वहाँ पर इसके लिए आप भी जिम्मेदार हैं—मेरा अभिप्राय आपकी पार्टी से है—, क्योंकि जब आसाम में माननीय अनवरा तैमूर के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी, तो वह सरकार बहुत अच्छे तरीके से काम कर रही थी। यह आपकी पार्टी, मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और उसके सहयोगी दल थे; जिन्होंने उस सरकार से अपन समर्थन वापस ले लिया और आज की स्थिति को पैदा किया।

आप कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर ला एण्ड ग्रांडर की स्थिति सामान्य नहीं है। श्रीमती तैमूर की सरकार ने भी वहाँ पर एन एस ए का उपयोग उन तत्वों के खिलाफ करना चाहा, जो जन-जीवन को सामान्य नहीं होने दे रहे थे, जो ला-एक्वाइडिंग लोगों के रास्ते में रुकावट खड़ी कर रहे थे और सरकार तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करने दे रहे थे। आपने महज उसी विन्दु पर उस सरकार से अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि चाहे कोई भी पार्टी हो, वह अपने दोरंगे-पन को—यहाँ पर कुछ कहा जाता है और वहाँ पर कुछ किया जाता है, इस अन्तर को—छोड़ दे। मैं आपकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि ग्रामाम में, वल्कि सारे उत्तर-पूर्वी अंचल में, राइट रीएक्शनरी फॉर्मिड एक्टिव हैं। लेकिन अधिक अच्छा होता कि जब आप ने इस बात को कहा था तो आप उन लोगों की तरफ इशारा भी करते, उन पार्टियों को भी बताते। ग्राम की समस्या की जनक यहाँ राइट रीएक्शनरी फोर्सों हैं। दुर्भाग्य से 1977 में इन्हीं फोर्सों को सत्ता में आने का मौका मिला और उसी समय यह समस्या पैदा हुई। कालांतर में लोक दल की सरकार में इस समस्या को बढ़ने का और पोषित होने का मौका मिला। आज यह जिम्मे-दारी माननीय गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर आ गई है कि जो चीज उस समय नसीब हुई, और बढ़ी उस को बाहर निकालें, उस को ठीक से अपरेट करें और उसका निदान करें। इस दिशा में जब से कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी है 1980 से लगातार कोशिशें भी की गई गईं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बराबर बड़े बड़े बरिष्ठ मंत्रियों को ग्राम में भेजा और

वहाँ की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की। गृह मंत्रालय के लोगों ने लगातार कोशिश की और हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोगों का सहयोग भी इस दिशा में लेने की चेष्टा की। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कुछ नां नुकर के बाद अभी हाल के दिनों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के निमंत्रण को विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने स्वीकार किया और उनके साथ बैठकर इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या का हल निकालने की कोशिश की। लेकिन मैं यह भी उम्मीद उन से करूँगा कि जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ टेबल पर बात-चीत करने के लिए वह गए उसी तरह उनकी भावनाओं में ईमानदारी भी होनी चाहिए। जो बात वह सदन में कहते हैं या प्रधान मंत्री जी के सम्मुख कहते हैं या देश के अन्य भागों में कहते हैं उसी भावना को उनके लोग और उनकी पार्टी के लोग ग्राम के अन्दर भी ईमानदारी के साथ इस्तेमाल में लाएं आज हकीकत यह है कि आज कुछ राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों के लोग वहाँ की समस्या को हल नहीं होने देना चाहते। वह उस समस्या को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उसी में उनका हित है। चाहे वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हों या उनके जैसे और लोग हों वे लोग वहाँ पर जितने ट्राइबल हिन्दूज हैं उनको अपना वैस मान कर उनको भड़काते हैं, उनसे कहते हैं कि मुस्लिम पापुलेशन आ जायगी तो तुम्हारी संस्कृति नष्ट हो जायगी। वह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस की सरकार उस पापुलेशन को वहाँ आने दे कर इस समस्या को उलझाना चाहती है। जो कठार के इलाके में काम करने वाले लोग हैं जिनकी पार्टी लवहाँ ऐक्टिव है वह भिन्न प्रकार की बातें वहाँ पर कहते हैं और यहाँ पर भिन्न प्रकार की बात रखते हैं।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह गवत]

मैं तो अपील करना चाहूंगा अपने विपक्ष के लोगों से कि आज जरूरत इस बात की नहीं है कि हम असम की समस्या के प्रति असम के लोगों के साथ अपनी सहानुभूति को व्यक्त करें। पहाड़ के लोग किसी की दृष्टि पर जीना नहीं चाहते। असम के लोग भी किसी की दृष्टि के पाठ नहीं है। आज तो जरूरत है कि हम लोग ईमानदारी से काम करें। हम लोग अपनी भावनाओं को गूँथ कर के ईमानदारी के साथ जो प्रधान मंत्री जो प्रश्न कर रही है, जो हमारा गृह मंत्रालय और हमारी सरकार प्रवर्तन कर रही है उस में सहयोग दें और उस समस्या का निराकरण करने की कोशिश करें।

जो क्रामू और गण-संश्राम परिवर्द्ध के लोग हैं सरकार को चाहिए कि उनके वास्तविक इरादे को समझे। उन का वास्तविक इरादा असम की समस्या को हल करने का नहीं है। उनका इरादा है मामले को उलझा कर के किसी तरीके से अपनी राजनीति को बहाल जिन्दा रखना और उस राजनीति को जिन्दा रखने में हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों से सहयोग मिल रहा है, विशेष कर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से मिल रहा है। स्पष्ट तौर पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग जब भी सरकार वहाँ पर कोई काम उठाती है शांति और व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के लिए तो उस का विरोध करते हैं, सरकार पर नाना प्रकार के इल्जाम लगाते हैं।

15.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज असम ही एक ऐसा प्रांत है हमारे नार्थ-ईस्ट में जिसकी कल्चरल या

फिजिकल एफिनिटी शेष भारत के साथ है। यदि हम ने असम की समस्या को, उसकी नागरिकता को, व्यावहारिक परि-प्रदेश में नहीं देखा और हम ने उन के नजरिये से उन की समस्या को, नहीं देखा तो, निश्चित तौर से यह समस्या बगड़ सकती है। जै, लोग आज हम पर इल्जाम लगाते हैं हम से कहते हैं कि हम समस्या को ठोक से हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और जल्दी नहीं हल कर रहे हैं उन को इस बात को समझना चाहिए कि कितनी नाजुक यह समस्या है और इस समस्या को उसी नाजुकता के साथ उसी व्यावहारिक तौर तरीके के साथ हल करना होगा। सरकार उसको हल करने की कोशिश कर रही है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने, हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय ने, हमारे योजना और उद्योग मंत्रालय ने उनके उस प्राथिक पिछड़ेपन की समस्या को समझा और उन्होंने उस को हल करने की कोशिश की है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के इनि-शिएशन पर नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए नार्थ ईस्ट कांसिल का निर्माण हुआ था और शायद उसकी चार मीटिंग्ज भी हो चुकी हैं। असम में बहुत सारे नये निर्माण कार्यों की शुरुआत भी की गई है। वहाँ पर बड्ड लेबिल एयर लाइन स्टार्ट की गई है। इसी प्रकार से वहाँ पर रेलवे द्वारा छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का काम भी शुरू किया गया है। वहाँ पर 6 नयी रेलवे लाइनें भी इन्ट्रोड्यूस की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उद्योग मंत्रालय के माध्यम से प्राथिक विकास के बहुत सारे प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन के प्राथिक विकास और वहाँ के लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊपर उठाने के लिए सरकार कोई भी कसर छोटा नहीं रख रही है। वहाँ के लिए 1205



इसका प्रति व्यक्ति सेन्ट्रल एक्टिविटीज का जो रिशर्वो रखा गया है, मैं समझता हूँ उसको भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वह क्षेत्र वहाँ से पिछड़ा हुआ रहा है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह जी ने प्रश्न यहाँ पर सुझाव रखा था कि वहाँ पर माइक्रोवेव लाइन्स कायम की जानी चाहिए--मैं भी अपने को उनकी भावना के साथ जोड़ता हूँ और माननीय विस्त मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इंफार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री को सुझाव दें कि वहाँ पर और अधिक रेडियो स्टेशन खोले जायें। मिजोरम तथा मनापुर, जिनके वाडर बंगलादेश से लगते हैं, वहाँ के लोगों को दिल्ली, गौहाटी तथा कलकत्ता स्टेशन्स की आवाज कम सुनाई पड़ती है जब कि बंगलादेश के प्रोग्राम ज्यादा सुनाई देते हैं। वहाँ के रेडियो स्टेशन से जिस तरीके का प्रोपेगण्डा होता है उसका असर उन लोगों पर ज्यादा होता है और हमारे यहाँ से जो विकास कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं उनका असर कम हो जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय एक कोऑर्डिनेटेड-वे में असम के विकास के लिए काम करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करता हूँ और विपक्ष के लोगों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे ईमानदारी के साथ इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को सुलझाने में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपना पूरा सहयोग प्रदान करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कब तक इस सदन असम को सही स्वर सुनाई नहीं देगा? कब तक असम में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू

करने, उसे उठाने, सरकार बनाने और उसे बिगाड़ने का खेल चलता रहेगा? असम से लोक सभा के 12 स्थान खाली पड़े हैं। असम की विधान सभा जनता का विश्वास खो चुकी है। लेकिन शासन चुनाव कराने की स्थिति में नहीं है। इसके लिए नौजवानों को दोष देना ठीक नहीं होगा। असम के नौजवानों को बघाई दी जानी चाहिए कि वे न केवल असम को बचाने के लिए लड़ रहे हैं बल्कि सारे भारत की एकता और एकात्मता की रक्षा के लिए संघर्ष रहे हैं। असम आन्दोलन विदेशियों के खिलाफ है, अन्य प्रदेशों से गए हुए भारतीयों के विरुद्ध नहीं है। वह आन्दोलन असम में रहने वाले बंगला भाषी के खिलाफ भी नहीं है और न मुस्लिम मतावलंबियों के खिलाफ है। लेकिन कोई भी देश अपनी सीमा में विदेशियों के बेरोक-टोक प्रवेश की छूट नहीं दे सकता है। अगर असम में विदेशियों का सवाल नहीं है तो सरकार ने 1971 को कट-आफ़म डेयर क्यों माया?

16'00 hrs.

विदेशियों का सवाल है, मैं यहाँ भाषण कर रहा हूँ और असम में घुसपठ हो रही है और अब घुसपठ केवल असम तक सीमित नहीं है, बिहार के सीमावर्ती जिलों में, पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती जिलों में लोग बड़ी संख्या में बंगला देश से आ रहे हैं। वे केवल रोजगार की तलाश में नहीं आ रहे हैं, रोजगार की तलाश में आने वाले पासपोर्ट नहीं बदला करते, रोजगार की तलाश में आने वाले वीटर लिस्ट में चोरी-छिपे नाम लिखाने की कोशिश नहीं करते। वे एक इरादे से आ रहे हैं और हमें उस इरादे को समझना होगा।

बंगला देश के साथ हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध रहने चाहिए, लेकिन बंगला देश

## [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यहां जोना हमारे यहां न डालें। बंगला देश में रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों की भी बचाने की आवश्यकता आ गयी है कि अपने अधिकारों की लड़ाई बंगला देश में लड़ें। हर मुसौबत में भारत की तरफ भागना ठीक नहीं है। यह सत्य है कि हमने विभाजन के समय कुछ आश्वासन दिए थे, लेकिन हमेशा के लिए कोई देश अपनी सीमा खुली रख कर नहीं चला सकता है। सरकार इन बातों को मानती है कि 1971 के बाद जो विदेशी आये हैं, उन्हें पहचाना जाना चाहिए तथा उनके नाम मतदातापुची में से निकाले जाने चाहिए और उन्हें जहां से आये हैं, वहां भेज देना चाहिए। 1971 को इन बातों को माना गया, हम 1981 में बैठे हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन बातों में किनसे विदेशी आए, क्या विदेशियों को पहचाना गया तथा क्या बोटर लिस्ट में से उनके नाम निकालने का काम हुआ है। यदि ये सबान उठाये जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि जब तक आन्दोलन चलेगा, तब तक यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। बीच में आन्दोलन ठन्डा पड़ गया था। सरकार बन गई थी। आन्दोलनकारियों ने बीच में आन्दोलन स्थगित भी कर दिया था। सरकार को अपनी ईमानदारी का सबूत देना होगा—क्या उनमें इच्छा-शक्ति है विदेशियों को निकालने की और अविध्य में विदेशियों का प्रवेश रोकने की?

असम का संकट विश्वास का संकट है। नौजवानों को सत्या नहीं चाहिए। उन्हें सरकारी पार्टी में शामिल करने के पतरे हुए हैं, मगर उन नौजवानों ने उन पतारों को ठुकरा दिया है। वे एम०

एल० ए० नहीं बनना चाहते हैं, एम० पी० बाने की उनकी आकांक्षाएँ नहीं हैं। असम की सारी समस्या सत्ता लोलुप नेताओं ने पैदा की है। वे असम में आँखें मूँद कर बैठे रहे हैं और लाखों की सख्या में विदेशी असम में घुसते रहे हैं। नौजवानों की भावनाओं को समझना चाहिए। असम आज राष्ट्रीय जीवन की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ा हुआ है। मिजोरम में क्या हो रहा है दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मनीपुर में नौजवानों बन्दूक से लड़ रहे हैं। नागालण्ड पहले से अशांत है। सारा पूर्वांचल विस्फोटक परिस्थिति में है। क्या हम असम के देशभक्तों नौजवानों को भी विघटनकारी तत्वों के हाथों में फँक देना चाहते हैं? उपाय्यक महोदय, द. नवम्बर से वहां जो कुछ हुआ है, मैं सरकार से जबाब मांगना चाहता हूं। सरकार कहती है कि बातचीत चल रही है। बातचीत के 14 चक्र चले, लेकिन कभी कभी आन्दोलनकारियों को सन्देह है कि सरकार बातचीत इसलिए लम्बी करना चाहती है कि वे थक जायें, आन्दोलन अपनी मौन मर जाय और सबान जहां के तहां रह जायें। मान लीजिए, नौजवान यहां कुछ बात मान लेते हैं और गोहाटी में लौट कर जाने के बाद उन से पलट जाते हैं, आखिर नौजवानों की आन्दोलन चलाने का अनुभव नहीं है। आन्दोलन चलाना आसान होता है, वापिस लेना कठिन होता है। उन नौजवानों के साथ सहानुभूति की जरूरत है और उनके यहां भी ऐसे तत्व हैं जो उन्हें अतिरेक की ओर ढकेलना चाहते हैं। मान लीजिए, नौजवान यहां जो तय कर गए थे उस से पलट गए और फिर 10 नवम्बर को उन्होंने तय किया कि गोहाटी में रैली होनी चाहिए, तो रैली पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की क्या



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

को सहानुभूति आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ है तो इस से उनको कौन रोक सकता है, लेकिन 4 प्रमुख व्यापारियों को वहाँ बिरफ्तार कर लिया गया, गोहाटी जिसे से निकाल दिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बन्द और बढ़ गया।

कर्मचारी आप के साथ नहीं हैं। इस एसेम्बलन सर्विसिव मेटेनेन्स एक्ट को वहाँ लगाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? मैंने राज्य सभा में माध्वासा साहब के भाषण को पढ़ा था—कर्मचारी आन्दोलन के साथ हैं। अब बिजली चलाना जरूरी है, तो बिजली कौन चलायेगा, कर्मचारी चलाएगा या और कोई? कर्मचारी क्यों आन्दोलन के साथ हैं? उन्हें नौकरो से निकाले जाने का डर है। उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाहियाँ हुई हैं। मगर वहीं न कहीं उनके हृदय में भाव है कि यह आन्दोलन हमारी पहचान की रक्षा के लिए किया जा रहा है, हमारे अस्तित्व की रक्षा के लिए किया जा रहा है।

बन्द पूर्णतया अफल रहा। सरकार ने बन्द और ट्रक चलाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उन में बैठने वाला कोई नहीं था। 14 नवम्बर को बच्चों की रैली को पुलिस के प्रयोग से भंग करने की कोशिश की गई, छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के विरोध को भी सहन करने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं और उम्मीद यह करते हैं कि असम की जनता आप के साथ होगी। यह ठग नहीं है असम के लोगों को अपने साथ लेने का। 19 नवम्बर को धीम में सी० आर० पी० की मोलियों से एक 13 वर्ष के बच्चे की हत्या हुई। जान तो बच्चे की गई

लेकिन बोट सारे असम वालों के फिक पर लगी। 28 नवम्बर की घटना की आप लें। एग्जिक्यूटिव आर्किव में एक बम विस्फोट हुआ। मैं मकवाना जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बम विस्फोट के क्षमसिले में किसे गिरफ्तार किया गया? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मुकताबली नाम के एक व्यक्ति जो पकड़ा गया जो आल असम माइनारिटीज एसोसिएशन से सम्बद्ध है? क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि आन्दोलन को बदनाम करने के लिए कुछ लोग बम विस्फोट करें? किसने ऐसे तत्वों का भड़कावा है इस सारी कहानी में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति राज के दौरान सरोन साहब जब वहाँ थे तब किस तरह से असम के आन्दोलन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई, सारी कहानी मुझे मालूम है। 29 नवम्बर को सी० आर० पी० बॉ० एम० एफ० ने एग्जिक्यूटिव यूनिवर्सिटी के वॉटरनरी कैम्प पर धावा बोल दिया। रात गुजरते वाली थी और कैम्प पर पुलिस ने हमला कर दिया। होस्टल में रहने वाले 49 लड़के पकड़े गए। वे जेल नहीं ले जाए गए। 24 घंटे तक उन्हें बस में रोके रखा गया। पैसे का पानी नहीं दिया गया, खाना नहीं दिया गया। नेचुरल काल करने के लिए भी बस उतरने नहीं दिया गया। साल भर से पहले गोहाटी यूनिवर्सिटी में जो घटना हुई थी उसी को आपने पुनरावृत्ति कर दी

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI GHULSHAN AHMED in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, आन्दोलनकारियों का रवैया बड़ा ही रहा है, मुझे मालूम है। उन्हें भरोसा नहीं है कि सरकार ईमानदारी के साथ उनके सवाल का हल करना चाहती है। विरोधी उस

अध्याय बनाने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन ईमानदारी से प्रश्न तो कठिन। पंडित नारायण राय तिवारी जब प्रसम जाते हैं तो प्रसम के विच्छेदन को दूर करने के लिए क्या ठोस योजनाएं हो सकती हैं इस पर विचार के लिए नहीं जाते हैं, जाते हैं इस वास्ते कि सरकार जैसे बनेंगे, जो मजदूर एम० एल० ए० चाय बागान में काम करने वाले टूट कर जखले गए हैं, उनको कसे चापित ले आया जाए, इस वास्ते जाते हैं। मनमोहन तैयार की सरकार नन गई थी लेकिन यह खली नहीं। उस सरकार ने जितना नुकसान किया आप जायत यहाँ बैठ कर उसका संताना नहीं कर सकते हैं। साम्प्रदायिक नीतियों पर अगर कोई सरकार चलेगी तो वह प्रसम की प्रस्था को सन्तुष्ट नहीं पहुंचा सकती। हाँ साम्प्रदायिक नीतियों पर चल कर प्रसम को बचाया जा सकता है लेकिन हमन से एक ऐसा विस्फोट होगा जो प्रसम को दूसरा नागालैण्ड बना सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमन बन्द करिए, सरकार के गठन की कोशिश न करिए, प्रसम के आन्दोलनकारियों से जल्दी से जल्दण बातचीत कर के तुरन्त वहाँ चुबाव कराइए। आन्दोलन का हल निकालना प्रसम होगा। अगर वहाँ राष्ट्रपति आसन रहेगा। जो सरकार वहाँ बनती है वह इस सवाल को एक तरफ रख देती है। श्रीमती अनवरा तैयार ने भी यही किया था। उसने कहा था कि विदेशियों का सवाल केन्द्र का मामला है, मुझसे तो ला एंड गार्डर मॉटेन करना है। प्रसम में एम० एल० एज० होस्टल को एक किला बना दिया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ विस्फोट हो गया। विस्फोट की जांच के लिए पुलिस के कुत्ते लाए गए एम० एल० एज० होस्टल में। कुत्तों ने विस्फोट की

जांच को सूँघा। सूँघ कर के जाते हैं वे किस दिशा में गए? उसी दिशा में गए जहाँ मुख्य मंत्री का बंगला था। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि जांच का क्या हुआ। जांच रोक दी गई। कुत्ता गस्ता भूष गया। अगर कुत्ता मुख्य मंत्री के बंगले को तरफ जाता है तो कुत्ता भी विग्नान्त हो जाता है। कुत्ते से भी यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वह सरकार के इशारे पर चले। सरकार के इशारे पर स्टाफी इति चले सकता है; ईमानदार जानवर नहीं। मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। हम प्रसम की परिस्थितियों का राजनीतिक फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहते। मैं सारी ईमानदारी के साथ इस सदन को विश्वास दिला चाहता हूँ। अगर जिस ठंग से आप प्रसम की समस्या का हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं मैं उस से प्रसम की समस्या हल नहीं होगी होगी। नौजवानों को बातचीत के लिए बुलाया जा सकता है। कोई उन्हें नहीं भड़का रहा है। वह तो राजनीतिक दलों से बात तक नहीं करना चाहते। वह जानते हैं कि राजनीतिक दलों को घोट की चिन्ता है, प्रसम की चिन्ता नहीं है। वे अच्छे नौजवान हैं, चरित्रवान नौजवान हैं। उन नौजवानों पर किसी देश को रसक होना चाहिए। अगर आप ने फौज को कह दिया यह आन्दोलनकारी प्रसम को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर ले जाना चाहते हैं, इन्हें दबा दो। श्री फौज में एक बुलेटिन निकाल दिया गया कि बातचीत, नम्बर मुझे उसे बुलेटिन का ठीक थाट नहीं है, उस में कहा गया प्रसम का आन्दोलन देशभक्तिपूर्ण नहीं है, अनमोदोप्राप्तिक है। भगवान के लिए उस में फौज को न लाइये। राजनीतिक लड़ाई चलेगी। प्रसम को जनता की भावना का हम समझने की कोशिश करें और उसका हल निकालें।

[श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपथी]

1971 के बाद मैं तो कोई मतभेद नहीं है? 1971 के बाद घनि वाले जिने बंगलादेश वापस भेजे गए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। यह कसौटी है सरकार की ईमानदारी की। यह भी हम समझ लें बंगलादेश किसी को लेने वाला नहीं है। मन्मथाना साहब ने कहीं कह दिया था कि 200, 250 निकाले गए। फिर पत्रकारों ने पूछा कहां निकाले गए? कह दिया यह नहीं पृच्छो। उनको कहीं निकाला होगा, वह दूसरी जगह से मन्मथाना फिर आ गए होंगे। यही सिलसिला चलता रहा। मैं जानता हूँ कि सीमा की रखा कठिना है। मगर इतनी कठिना नहीं है कि 34 साल तक उसकी रखा ही न की जाय। श्री नन्दा जी के जमाने में, मैं 25 साल से असम का मामला सदन में उठाता रहा हूँ नन्दा जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बाबर्ड वायरलगेना। नहीं लभा। सीमा बन्द नहीं की गई। चीन्थी नहीं बढ़ा। मैं जब विदेश मंत्री था तो मेरे माथने एक ऐसी घटना आयी, मुझे कहा क्या कि आप जो पासपोर्ट देते हैं वह तो ठीक है। मगर हिन्दुस्तान और बंगलादेश को सीमा पर एक और पासपोर्ट चलता है। उसका नाम है गर्दनिया पासपोर्ट। मैंने कहा गर्दनिया पासपोर्ट क्या है? कहने लगे कि पासपोर्ट लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप सीमा के उस पार जाना चाहते हैं तो सीमा पर पहुंच जाइये, कुछ दया मिलालिए, जो चौकीदार वहां रैनात है, वह चाहे असम राइफल का हो या बाबर्ड सेक्योरिटी फोर्स का हो, वह आपकी गर्दन को एक धक्का देना और आप बंगलादेश में पहुंच जायेंगे, पासपोर्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। मन्मथाना भी यह सिलसिला चल रहा है, इसे हम रोक नहीं सके। असम के

लोगों में विश्वास नहीं पैदा कर सके। क्या असम को भी हम एकट्टिमिस्टम के हाथ में फँक देना चाहते हैं। यह बलती न करें—असम की जनता में यह भी भावना है कि उसकी उपेक्षा हुई है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्रदेश पिछड़ा है। असम में तेल है, और आन्दोलनकारियों पर आरोप लगाया जाता है कि उन्होंने हजारों करोड़ 80 का नुकसान कर दिया क्योंकि तेल नहीं निकालने दिया। मगर जो तेल निकल नहीं वह बर्बाद तो नहीं हुआ? तेल फसल तो नहीं है कि अगर काटों नहीं तो नुकसान हो जाएगा। तेल जमीन में छबा हुआ है, सुरक्षित है, आगे निकाल लीजिए। मगर असम वाले पूछते हैं कि जो हजारों क्यूबिक मीटर गैस रोज उभर रही है उसका क्या इलाज है? उस गैस का हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बरौनी गिफ्टरि बिकसित की जाती है, चाय का नीलाम कलकत्ता में होता है। असम को गैसटो कम मिलती है। गंगा पर हमने 6 पुल बनाये हैं, लेकिन ब्रह्मपुत्र पर अभी तक दो पुल हो बन सके हैं। मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या के साथ आर्थिक प्रश्न भी जुड़ जाते हैं। अभी सलम हूँ इनको हल करने का। प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों को वार्ता में शामिल किया। यह अच्छा कदम था। लेकिन जब वार्ता टूटने लगती तो विरोधी दलों की याद आयी। वह ठीक नहीं है। जब मैंने जानी थी तो पूछा कि जब वार्ता में प्रतिरोध प्रतीका हो गया, तो आप ने हमें क्यों बुलाया? कहने लगे कि जब वार्ता ठीक चल रही थी, तो बुलाने की क्या जरूरत थी?

दुख में सुमिरन सब करें, सुख में करे क-कोय, जो सुख में सुमिरन करें, वो सुख काही को हीय। हस-इश्वर होने का उवा नहीं कभे। मगर असम की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है इसे समस्त समस्या नहीं।

कनाना चाहिए। असम की समस्या वास्तविक समस्या है, उसको हल करने के लिए कदम उठाइये, नौजवानों को साथ लीजिए, जो एकत्रोमिस्ट हैं, उनको प्राइसोलेट करिए, प्रथम कगिए असम की जनता को अपने साथ जोड़िये।

असम के लोग भूले नहीं हैं, 1962 में चीनी हमले के बाद जब चीनी देश का दरवाजा खटखटा रहे थे तो भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने रेडियो पर जो कुछ कहा था। असम वाले कहते हैं कि मूसीबत आई तो हमें हमको छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो जाए, कभी के देश ने कभी हमारी चिन्ता नहीं की है।

उनकी पीड़ा के हम पहचानें, उनकी बेदना को हम समझें और इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को, राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न को हल करने की कोशिश करें। रास्ता निकल सकता है, मगर दमन का तरीका बन्द कर दीजिए, हो सकता है कि नौजवान बातचीत के लिए आने से इन्कार कर दें, अगर यह दमन का चक्र चलता रहा।

अपने अधिकारियों को सूचना दीजिए कि समस्या-बुझाकर लोगों को सही रास्ते पर लाने की जरूरत है और अंधेरे प्रयत्न किया जाएगा तो असम की समस्या को हल भी निकाला जा सकता है, मगर वह उधर बैठने वालों पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री श्रीमती सुशीला (गोड़ा) : चैयर-मैन महोदय, आज रह-रह कर कभी असम में, कभी पंजाब में खालिस्तान के नाम पर कभी छेडा नानपुर में झारखंड के नाम पर कभी नागालैंड में इस किसम की तहरीकगत क्यों चल

रही हैं? हुकमरां पार्टी ने डाक्टर की हिसयत से उसको तशखीस करनी होगी कि ऐसे आन्दोलन क्यों खड़े होते हैं?

मुझे याद है कि जिस वक्त आजादी के दरवाजे पर हम पहुंच चुके थे, एक बहुत बड़ा मसला देश के सामने पेश था—वन नेशन थ्योरी, टू नेशन थ्योरी। हिन्दुस्तानी तमाम के तमाम एक कौम है या दो कौम है? अफसोस है कि हम बहुत दिनों तक बर्बागत न कर सके, सन्न न कर सके और टूनेशन थ्योरी को मानकर हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा कर दिया गया। यह परदावा की बीमारी है, अब उनके पोते और पड़पोतों में वही बीमारी पैदा हो रही है कभी खालिस्तान के नाम से, कभी असम में फोरनर के नाम से, कभी झारखंड के नाम से। असल वजह यह है कि हमारी गलतियों का वह खमियाजा है, मगर अफसोस तो उन लोगों पर है जो कल तक टू नेशन थ्योरी दो कौमी नजरिए को गलत कहते थे, आज खुद ही उसी काम को वह कर रहे हैं।

ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में धीरे-धीरे मि० जिन्ना और दो कौमी नजरिए के मानने वाले महात्मा गांधी से ज्वादा हो रहे हैं, इसलिए कि अभी-अभी अटल जी ने कहा है कि फारनर फारनर क्या, बंगलादेश से लोग आये हैं। बंगाल के दो हिस्से हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल और पूर्वी बंगाल, पश्चिमी बंगाल वालों को आप निकालना चाहते हैं, मारवाड़ियों को निकालना चाहते हैं, और सब से बड़ा निशाना मुस्लमानों पर है। फारनर के सही माने और सही निशाना तो वहां के अल्पसंख्यक हैं, यह पूरी बात हम को मालूम है।

[श्री समीनुद्दीन]

लेकिन अपनी तहरीक को वाजायत और यत्नाती बनाने के लिए अब कुछ और लोगों को भी शामिल किया जा रहा है कि ये फारनर हैं। अभी-अभी बिहार में भी वे नारे लगे थे कि सारे भारवाड़ी, जो राजस्थान से आए हैं, राजस्थान चले जाएं। संभाल-परमना में भारखंड मुक्ति मोरचे की तरफ से यह नारा लगाया गया है कि "मंदिर भस्जिद तोड़ो, संस्थाप-परमना छोड़ो"। हिन्दू-मुखालिफ भी इस बात से इस्कार नहीं करेगा कि ये साखे तहरीकात देश की सालिमीयत और अखंडता के लिए खतरा है और उनकी बंधह से कहीं देश के टुकड़े न हो जाएं। मगर कई पोलीटिकल पार्टियां भावदा-बाजी में लगी हुई हैं और वे बाइकतवार जमात को नीचा दिखलाने और उसे परेशान रखने के लिए शोले छोड़ती रहती है। आज यह मुनफिका फसला हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में न खानिस्तान की तहरीक चलेगी, न आसाम के फारनर की तहरीक चलेगी और न छोटा नागपुर में भारखंड की तहरीक चलेगी। अब तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि टूनेशन य्योरी नहीं, दर्जनों-नेशन य्योरी का हिन्दुस्तान होने जा रहा है।

अभी-अभी बहुत से वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि आसाम एक पिछड़ा हुआ सूबा है, इस लिए वहाँ कुछ विक्रम का काम होना चाहिए, वहाँ के लोगों को मरामत और सहुलियतें मिलनी चाहिए। मैं इस तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम सिक्क, भूग और अंडी का केन्द्र है, मगर आज तक सिक्क बोर्ड में आसाम का कोई नुमाइदा नहीं रहा है। अब तक बंगाल बिहार और यू० पी० का कोई शकव उसका बेपरमन नहीं हो सका है। खारे के खारे ताउय के

बेपरमन रहे हैं। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन इन लोगों को भी मौके और मरामत मिलनी चाहिए।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं आसाम एग्रामिशन बिल की मर्जिद लाईद करता हूँ।

شری سمن الدين (گورا) :

چھرمون مہودے - آج رہ رہ کر کہی آسام میں کہیں بھلاب میں خالصتان کے نام پر کہیں چھوٹا ملک پور میں چھار کھلتے کے نام پر کہیں آٹا کھلتے میں اس قسم کی تھریکات کہیں چل رہی ہیں - حکمران پاوتی نے ڈاکٹر کی حیثیت سے اس کی تشطیص کرنی ہوگی - کہ اسے آندولن اورں کہوں کہوں ہوتے ہیں -

مجموعہ یاد ہے کہ جس وقت آزادی کے دروازے پر ہم پہنچ چکے تھے ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ دیہی کے سامنے پیش تھا - دن نشین تھپوں اور تو نشین تھپوں ہندوستانی تمام کے تمام ایک قوم ہیں یا ہو قوم ہیں - افسوس ہے کہ ہم بہت دنوں تک ہوا داشت نہ کر سکے - پھر نہ کر سکے اور تو نشین تھپوں کو مان کر ہندوستان کا ہڈارہ کر دیا گیا - یہ پر دادا کی ہمداری ہے اب اس کے ہوتے اور ۱۰۰ یوتوں میں وہی ہمداری پیدا ہو رہی ہے -



کھپی خالصتان کے نام سے کھپی آسام  
 میں فوروز کے نام سے کھپی جوارکھنڈ  
 کے نام سے اصل وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہماری  
 غلطیوں کا یہ خمیازہ ہے - مگر اس وقت  
 تو ان لوگوں پر ہے جو کل تک  
 تو نمیشن تھوری دو قومی نظریہ کو  
 غلط سمجھتے تھے آج خود ہی اسی کام  
 کو وہ کر رہے ہوں -

مورچے کی طرف سے یہ نعرہ لگایا  
 گیا ہے - دہلیدر مسجد تورو سنگھال  
 پورگلہ چھوڑو خنز مخالف بھی  
 اس بات سے انکار نہیں کرے گا کہ  
 یہ ساری تصدیقات دیہی کی سالمیت  
 اور اگھنڈتا کے لئے خطرہ ہے - اور ان  
 کی وجہ سے کھپیں دیہی کے تکرار  
 نہ ہو جائیں - مگر کئی پالیٹیکل  
 پارٹیاں سردا بازی میں لگی ہوئی  
 ہیں - اور وہ با اقتدار جماعت کو  
 لہجہ سہانے اور اس کو پورہان کرنے  
 کے لئے سازشیں چھوڑتی رہتی ہیں -  
 آج یہ متفقہ فیصلہ ہو گیا ہے - کہ  
 ہندوستان میں نہ خالصتان کی  
 تحریک چلے گی نہ آسام کے فلانرز  
 کی تحریک چلے گی اور نہ چھوٹا  
 ننگھور میں جوارکھنڈ کی تحریک  
 چلے گی اب تو ایسا لگ رہا ہے کہ  
 تو نمیشن تھوری نہیں ہرجلوں نہیں  
 تھوری کا ہندوستان ہونے جا رہا ہے -

ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہندوستان میں  
 دھڑے دھڑے مسگر چنناج اور دو  
 قومی نظریہ کو ماننے والے مہاتما گاندھی  
 سے زیادہ ہو رہے ہیں - اس لئے کہ  
 ابھی ابھی اتل جی نے کہا ہے کہ  
 فلانرز - فلانرز کہا ہے بلکہ دیہی سے  
 لوگ آئے ہیں - باکال کے دو حصہ  
 میں ریجمی ہلال اور پوری باکال  
 پچھلی باکال والوں کو آپ نکالنا  
 چاہتے ہیں - مارواڑیوں کو نکالنا  
 چاہتے ہیں اور سب سے بڑا نشانہ  
 مسلمانوں پر ہے - فلانرز کے صحیح  
 معنی اور صحیح نشانہ تو وہاں کے  
 الپ سنگھوک دیہی ہے پوری بات ہم  
 کو معلوم ہے لیکن ابھی تحریک کو  
 باضابطہ اور با معنی بنانے کے لئے  
 آپ کچھ اور لوگوں کو بھی شامل  
 کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ فلانرز ہیں -  
 ابھی ابھی بہار میں یہ نعرے  
 لگے تھے کہ سارے مارواڑی جو واجستھان  
 سے آئے ہیں واجستھان چلے جائیں -  
 سنگھال پورگلہ میں جوارکھنڈ کے

ابھی ابھی بہت سے وکٹاوں نے  
 کہا ہے کہ آسام ایک پچھوا ہوا صوبہ  
 ہے اس لئے وہاں کچھ وکس کا کام  
 ہونا چاہئے - وہاں کے لوگوں کو  
 مراعات اور سہولتیں ملنی چاہئیں  
 میں اس طرف اشارہ کرنا چاہتا  
 ہوں کہ آسام سنگھوک دیہی اور انڈی  
 کا کھنڈ ہے - مگر آج تک سنگھوک  
 میں آسام کا کوئی نشانہ نہیں رہا  
 ہے - اب تک باکال بہار اور پوری -

[شہری شہنوں الدین]

کا کوئی شخص اس کا چیئرمین  
 نہیں ہو سکا ہے - سارے کے سارے  
 ساتھ کے چیئرمین رہے ہوں - وہ  
 تو ٹھیک ہے لہذا ان لوگوں کو بھی  
 موقع اور مراعات ملنی چاہئیں -

ان صحابوں کے ساتھ میں اسام  
 ایڈاپٹیو ایشن بل کی مزید تگید  
 کرنا ہوں -

آغاچا بنگال دے : (مجموعہ) :  
 سہا پتی مہودے، سदन में जो संकल्प  
 रखा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने  
 के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, और उसका  
 समर्थन करते हुए विरोधी पार्टी और  
 उस में भी विशेष कर भारतीय जनता  
 पार्टी और उस में भी विशेष रूप से  
 आसाम ग्रान्दोलन के हीरो, श्री अटल  
 बिहारी वाजपेयी से एक शेर की शकल  
 में कहना चाहता हूँ कि "दोरंगी छोड़  
 के इक-रंग हो जा, या संग हो जा  
 या सरासर मौम हो जा"।

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी : तीन-रंग हो  
 जा।

आचा बंगाल दैव : तिरंगे तो  
 हो गए। तीन रंग तो बदल चुके हैं :  
 जनसंघ जनता पार्टी और भारतीय जनता  
 पार्टी। रंग बदलते हुए इस अविवाहित  
 नेता से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि  
 उन्होंने आसाम ग्रान्दोलन के सम्बन्ध  
 में कहा है कि समस्या विदेशी नागरिकों  
 की है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ,  
 आप ने आठ दस दिन पूर्व इस राजधानी  
 दिल्ली में रामलीला ग्राउन्ड में एक रैली  
 रखी। यह तो एक साधारण विदेशी

नागरिक का प्रश्न है। लेकिन उस रैली  
 में पाकिस्तानी हुतावास के एक जवाबदार  
 अधिकारी को आप के उपाध्यक्ष राम-  
 जेठमसानी लेकर के आए और आप ने  
 खड़े हो के उन के रिस्वीव किया। आप  
 को यह बात कहते हुए चुल्लू भर पानी  
 में डूब मरना चाहिए। आप विदेशी  
 ताकतों के साथ, विदेशी हुतावासों के  
 साथ साठ-भाँठ कर के इस देश में अराजकता  
 लाना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभा-  
 पति महोदय, मैं इसका खण्डन करना  
 चाहता हूँ। भायतीय जनता पार्टी की  
 ली में पाकिस्तानी हुतावास का कोई  
 अधिकारी नहीं आया। मिस्टर आही  
 आए थे जो रोटरी इंटरनेशनल में भाग  
 लेने के लिए आए थे। वह हुतावास  
 के कोई अधिकारी नहीं थे।

आचा बंगाल दैव : कौन थे वह ?  
 आप की पार्टी के जवाबदार उपाध्यक्ष  
 उनको मंच पर लाए, क्यों लाए ?  
 भारतीय जनता पार्टी से उनका क्या  
 सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह  
 भी रैली में आ सकते थे।

आचा बंगाल दैव : आप ने उनको  
 रिस्वीव किया। एक नागरिक पर आप  
 आपत्ति उठाते हैं और उन विदेशी  
 ताकतों के साथ साठ भाँठ कर के विदेशी  
 एजेंटों को अपनी रैली में बुलाते हैं।  
 क्या भूल गए हम लोग कि आप की  
 पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष रामजीठमसानी उस  
 तानाशाह जनरल जिन्हा के नेतृत्व  
 पर उस को मिलने के लिए गए, उस  
 की रोटियाँ खा कर आए जो जनरल जिन्हा  
 वहाँ चुनाव नहीं करा रहे हैं, जनता  
 वहाँ की भाव भर रही है... (व्यवधान)...

एक मानवीय सत्य है। वहाँ भूखा मरना चाहिए था।

शाखाध्यक्ष भगवान देव : श्रीर यहाँ पर कहते हैं मुसीबत आ रही है, आफत आ रही है, डिक्टेटरशिप आ रही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नरसिंह राव पाकिस्तान गए थे तो वहाँ भूखे रहे थे ?

शाखाध्यक्ष भगवान देव : यह रैली आप को यहाँ करने की गई और आप ने अपने व्यान में स्वीकार किया है कि रैली शान्तिपूर्वक हुई। तो आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि रैली नहीं होने देते ? रैली आप को करने की गई। आप ने वहाँ रैली की और अच्छी तरह से शान्तिपूर्वक कर के आए, यह आप ने अपने व्यान में यहाँ स्वीकार किया है। फिर आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि दमन किया जा रहा है ? आप सुरंगी चाल चल रहे हैं। विदेशी नागरिकों की बात करते हैं और विदेश के जो बड़े बड़े आका हैं उन से आप सौठ गाँठ कर रहे हैं।

इस आन्दोलन में जो समाचार एजेंसी भी का काम कर रही है वह है हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ, अमेरिका के अंदर एक निरक्षर उपायय केन्द्र बनाया हुआ है जिस गठन के मंत्री श्री मोहन तिवारी हैं। वहाँ पर उसी संघन के साथ हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति काम करती है जिस की मठ हथिया वि. मंत्रालय करता है। वित्त मंत्री जी वहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं यह उद्योग के समझे रखना चाहता हूँ। वही व्यक्ति मोहन तिवारी उसका

वहाँ पर संचालक और मैनेजर है। वह एजेंसी जिस के वहाँ के मैनेजर आर० एस० एस० के ठोस वर्कर बालेश्वर अग्रवाल है, उस एजेंसी की सरकार जांच करे। असम आन्दोलन में भी का काम करने की सूचनाएं, विज्ञप्तियां उस संगठन के द्वारा देकर के देश में अराजकता लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। मैं फिर सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उसके बारे में अग्रयजांच करे और पता लगाए कि इस एजेंसी के द्वारा क्या क्या गति-विधियां चलायी जा रही हैं।

जब से भारत सरकार ने अपने हाथ में यह मामला लिया है और मकवाना जी की चैंगरमैनिशिप में एक कमेटी बनी है और जब से यह दो साल का मामला खड़ा हुआ है, हम यह देखते हैं कि सरकार ने पूरी कोशिश की है कि शान्तिपूर्वक ढंग से समस्या बुझा कर के इस समस्या का समाधान किया जाय। नेता वहाँ जा कर उनको भड़काने का काम करते हैं। जहाँ कमेटी बनाई गई और कमेटी की तरफ से जब से यह जबाबदारी करते हैं। जहाँ कमेटी बनाई जवाबदारी भारत सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली है वहाँ शान्ति और सुरक्षा है, पेट्रोल, डोजल और रेलवे के काम में बहुत काफी प्रगति हुई है। आप ने ने स्वीकार किया है कि 6 पुल बने हैं, ब्रह्मपुत्र पर दो बने हैं। तो बने तो हैं। आप ने जिक्र किया और नन्दा जी के टाइम से उल्लेख किया। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप विदेश मंत्री थे तो ढाई साल के अंदर आप ने कौन सी घास काटी ? आपकी सत्ता पलटने के बाद अब दूसरा वर्ष चल रहा है। उन ढाई सालों में यदि आपको अकल भी, बुद्धि भी तो वहाँ आर्डर पर आपने

[भाचार्य भगवान देव]

सुआ का प्रश्न क्यों नहीं किया? आप ने उस समय विदेशी नागरिकों को क्यों नहीं निकाला? उस वक्त क्या आपको बुद्धि ताक पर रखी हुई थी? उस समय तो आप यहां के मंत्री नहीं रहे बरिक्त विदेश मंत्री बन कर आप विदेशों की सैर करते रहे। आपको कुछ पता ही-नहीं था और आज भी आपको अपने खत का कुछ पता नहीं है, राजस्थान के बारे में आप किसी का मुंह नहीं दिखाते क्योंकि आप तो असम में जागे फिसे है, वहां रैलिया काने के लिए। यह आपको दुरंगो चालों हैं। आज आप विदेशों सच्चा से मिलकर तोड़ फाड़ के कार्य कर रहे हैं। अच्छा होता यदि, सरकार ने उस खत को आधिक दृष्टि से उठाने के लिए जो योजना बनाई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में आप बातचीत करते। वहां के खत आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं, चरित्रवान है लेकिन उनके चरित्र पर कौन शंका करता है? शंका तो आपको है। सरकार ने आज तक किसी का वहां पर धमका नहीं किया है, हमेशा प्रेमपूर्वक सभी को बुलाकर बातचीत की है। आज भी जो बातचीत का प्रयास हो रहा है उस में सन्देह आपको ही है, हमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। सरकार ने इतने समय तक बार-बार बुलाकर शान्तिपूर्क बातचीत करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि अब अंतिम नोटिस दो जानी चाहिए। अन्य मुद्दों पर लोग ही वहां पर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, वहां की जनता तो शान्तिपूर्क अपना काम कर रही है। अभी 10-12 दिन पहले डेफू का एक अप्पेशन आया था। वे मिफिर हिल्स के हैं। वहां पर एक आश्रम चल रहा है। मैंने भी वहां पर काम किया है। मैं ही वरु बीच में वहां गया हूं। वहां पर सब जो बर्तित है वह

पहले नहीं था। अब फोड़ा फूट गया है, उस में से मवाद भी निकल गया है और अब उसकी थोड़ी सी और सफाई करने के लिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं। अब शान्तिपूर्वक बातचीत करने के लिए अंतिम बातचीत सरकार को देनी चाहिए और यदि कुछ शान्तिवां इस देश के अन्दर शान्ति नहीं चाहती हैं तो उनके साथ सरकार को कड़ाई से पेश माना चाहिए तथा जो लोग इस में प्रोत्साहन देने वाले हैं उन के खिलाफ सच्चा से सच्चा कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। वहां के नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में बातें कही जाती हैं परन्तु जो लोग बड़ा बड़ा शक्तियों से साठगांठ कर के इस देश में अराजकता लाना चाहते हैं ऐसे नेताओं की गतिविधियों पर वाच रखी जानी चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि कौन से शक्तिया वहां पर जोड़-फोड़ करना चाहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सरकार की ओर से जो संकल्प वहां पर पेश किया गया है—भक्ताना जो के द्वारा—उपका मैं सम्बन्ध करता हूं और विरोधी पार्टियों के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे अपनी दुरंगो चालों को छोड़ दें और एक रंग हो जायें। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay-North):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Resolutions that stand in the name of my Hon. friend, the Minister of State for Home Affairs and his senior colleague, Mr. Zail Singh, whose absence I don't know whether to.....

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** No, I have moved simultaneously.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** That is why I said: stand in the name of...

I shall correct myself, the Resolutions moved by my Hon. friend, Mr. Makwana.

Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House, to point out to the fact that my hon. friend is guilty of the violation of the Statutory obligations imposed on the Government in not placing the Order of the Government on the Table of the House on the day the session of the House commenced. I do not look upon it as a woeful gap in communication; I am quite aware that it is in line with the pattern of unconcern for Parliamentary norms, the lackadaisical attitude to Parliament and the flagrant flaunting of a sense of immunity enjoyed by virtue of an accidental and temporary majority. But the main question.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: *rose*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend might sometimes listen. For a change he can listen to-day. Perhaps he can prove that he can listen. (*Interruptions*) My dear friend, would you like to listen?

But the main question is whether the order was necessary. What is it that necessitated the order? Is this order an isolated order or act, or is it part of a pattern of the Government's response to a popular movement? My hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee pointed out that it appeared to be part of a pattern of the Government's response to the popular movement. My hon. friend Mr. Makwana said that this order became necessary because there was an apprehension that the bandh might lead to disruption of the generation and supply of an essential service-like electricity. But I would like to ask him: why is it that a situation arose, where the leaders of the movement had to return to the path of agitation? As my hon. friend pointed out, for quite a few months, there was silence in the valley. There was peace in the valley. The agitational aspects of the movement had been suspended. Negotiations were going

on. Fourteen rounds of negotiations went on. Why, then, was the situation allowed to relapse into one of confrontation? Why were the dynamics of dialogue, and the quest for a consensus given the go-by; and why was there this hurried, precipitate confrontation with the movement again?

It is easy to talk of negotiations. Fourteen rounds of negotiations seem a long series of negotiations, a long spell of negotiations. But the negotiations have been going on for two years. They have been an essay in dilatoriness. They have been an essay in tactics of attribution an essay in denigrating the movement when it suits you, questioning the bonafides of the leaders of the movement when it suits you, promoting dissensions and creating an impression that the movement is against some groups of people in this country—either linguistic or religious minorities—instigating on commitment from the other side, eluding demands for clarification on your side, changing the levels of negotiations, downgrading it--beginning with the Prime Minister, moving on to the Home Minister, then handing over the torch, or whatever you may like to call it, to the officials and minions of the Ministry to carry on negotiations on an explosive, political, national problem which has created this delicate situation in the strategic areas of the north-east.

When the negotiations yielded no result after 14 rounds, there was an atmosphere created by certain elements in that State, an atmosphere of cynicism about the method of negotiations, that nothing can be achieved by negotiations. Government's attempt is not to find a solution, but to out-manoeuvre the representatives of the movement. Therefore, the extremist elements--and there is no

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dearth of an extremist element anywhere, whether it is in Punjab or in Assam or anywhere else—tried to create doubts in the minds of the people about the path of negotiations. When such a situation arises, what is the responsibility of the Government? The responsibility of the Government is to ensure that those who believe in peaceful means are bolstered, and that there is no under-mining of faith in the efficacy of peaceful methods and negotiations. The students, therefore, wanted to hold a rally. I shall not go into the details of the rally, because Mr. Vajpayee has done it very eloquently and very effectively. It was not an act of defiance. The leaders of the agitation asked the Home Secretary for an assurance that the rally would be permitted. The Home Secretary told the Chief Secretary, Assam and the Chief Secretary gave them the assurance that permission would be granted. On 7th November again, when Mr. Mahanta, the leader of the students, met the DC, he was told that permission would be given. Then a telegram arrived from Barpeta that the AANSU wanted to hold a meeting on the same day at the same place. Was the AANSU's not known to the Government earlier? Why did not the Government give permission earlier? Did the Government apprehend that if they did not give permission to the AANSU, AANSU would have broken the prohibitory orders and created a situation of riot in the Judges Field? But the Judges Field was converted into a rallying ground of the CRP and BSP, as my hon. friend said. I do not have to go through all that my hon. friends have said, but it appears that from the 10th November, Government changed its policy. It took fright. It began to act as though the only way to deal with a delicate situation of this kind was to demonstrate the might of the Government. Therefore, from 10th November, a new policy was adopted. We have heard it said,—Chairman Mao Tse-tung

said that power comes out of the barrel of a gun. This Government has power, already, so the Government seems to want to show that goodwill and trust come out the barrel of a gun. To meet the threat of the resumption of the agitation, Assam was turned into a vast camp of police and paramilitary forces. On the 18th of November, 76 additional battalions of the CRP were flown into Assam. It was all a show of might creating an atmosphere of terror giving a free rein to the police to make indiscriminate arrests under NASA and other Laws terrorising the press, terrorising the people, clamping down section 144 on the whole State and resorting to lathi charges and firing. There were indiscriminate lathi charges on innocent pedestrians, on innocent citizens inside their houses and courtyards. There were cases of 95 year old women being subjected to lathi charge within their houses. An 80 year old retired publicity officer in Lakhimpur was beaten inside his house. Entering houses and attacking peaceful citizens, attacking masons working on buildings, attacking agricultural workers engaged in the operation of harvesting in their fields—I shall not take the time of the House detailing the steps of repression. I want to move on to the fact that repression had become counter-productive.

Now, I shall turn to the other resolution moved by my hon. friend on article 356. It seems as though the ruling party has come to look upon article 356 as an invaluable incubator to hatch defection or to hatch solutions to intra-party disputes on claims of leadership. They have become masters of the fine art of profiting from the vagaries of the gubernatorial conscience.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:  
 Flowery language!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I suppose it is not beyond you?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
 Water it down?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Or, I should have said, inducing and profiting from the vagaries of the gubernatorial conscience. Rank double standards have been adopted by this Government as far as the Governors' attitude to the formation of Ministries is concerned. Nowhere in this country after independence has there been a more apparant, more unashamed, more outrageous adoption of double standards than in Assam. Exactly a year ago, almost, on the eve of the expiry of the Presidential Proclamation, the Governor summoned Mrs. Saiyada Anwara Taimur and asked her to form a Government. The leaders of the opposition were unaware till a few moments before she was sworn in. She was not asked to prove her majority. She was not asked to produce list of members who would support her. She was not asked to convince the Governor that her Party had a majority, that her Party could command majority on the floor of the House; nor was she asked to produce letters of support from the other Parties whose support she expected. She was not even asked to prove her strength on the floor of the House within a specified period of time. She went on merily as Chief Minister without facing the Assembly, without providing her majority till the compulsions of the Constitution and the need to get a budget adopted by the Assembly forced her to convene a meeting of the Assembly. And what happened in that meeting of the Assembly? She could not prove her majority. She could not get the Assembly to adopt the Appropriation Bill. She could not get the Assembly to adopt the Motion of Thanks to the Governor. The House had to be prorogued. Instead of dismissing the Ministry because it did not enjoy the support of the Assembly, the Governor perpetrated the constitutional monstrosity of proroguing the Assembly on the advice of this dis-credited Ministry which had not proved its majority in spite of repeated opportunities, obligations; and worse still, promulgated an Ordinance to authorise expenditure from

the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Party never had more than 44 Members. It was returned by the voters with 8. It increased by defection to 44. But it could never get a majority. The Ministry, therefore, did not have a majority when it started; it did not have a majority when it fell. It was in minority all through.

Today what is the position? The central rule in a delicate situation is creating an atmosphere of alienation in the State. The opposition should have been given an opportunity to form a Ministry. The opposition parties in the State were keen on the restoration of a popular Government. I understand the Congress (I) also is keen on the restoration of a popular Government. But by popular Government they mean Government by Congress(I). The opposition parties, therefore, formed an alliance. They elected a common leader. They adopted a common programme and submitted their claim to the Governor. They claimed the support of 62 people. This was not an unstable alliance. This was not an opportunistic alliance because it adopted a 12-point programme, to which all parties agreed, and a common leader was elected. The Governor denied these parties an opportunity to form a Government. And the Governor raised such question as: who would participate in the Cabinet." Is it the prerogative of the Governor to decide who should be in the Cabinet? He should give them an opportunity to test their strength on the floor of the House. Has it happened at any time? Here in this Parliament, there was a Government of Mrs. Gandhi, which was a minority Government. I do not recall the number—200 and something. And that Party, as a minority Party, ran the Government in this country for many months. Did the President of India ask Mrs. Gandhi to produce a letter of support from the DMK and the Communist Party? Did he say that unless their Members or representatives were included in the Cabinet he would not allow her to

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continue in office? In Kerala, there was a Government of the PSP, which consisted of 19 Members in a House of more than 115 or 120 and that Government lasted for more than 15 months. So, for the Governor to assume or to arrogated himself the prerogative to lay down a condition that every party must participate and that after the demonstration of the partisan attitude as far as Anwara Taimur Ministry is concerned, is something which can be understood over in the political philosophy of my hon. friends sitting opposite. The Governor, has to give an opportunity to the opposition alliance as well.

I shall not take this opportunity to deal with the mess that was created by the Taimur Ministry because you are keen that I should conclude early. I think, my friend, Mr. Vajpayee made some reference to it. But I should come back to the question of negotiations because this problem cannot be settled except through negotiations. It cannot be settled through representations. Amputation is not the solution for a problem of this kind. But you can never find a solution if you question bonafides and denigrate the objective of the movement.

I agree entirely with my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, that the issue involved in this movement is a national issue. The issue has nothing to do with either religion or language or secession. Khalistan people talk of secession, but the leaders of this movement have never talked of secession. To brand it as a secessionist movement is, therefore, a travesty of facts, it is not true. There may be secessionist elements which always infiltrate and try to exploit such situations. But the movement as it exists today, the movement that enjoys and has repeatedly shown that it enjoys the support of the people of the area, is not a movement for secession, is not a movement that is oriented against the interests of either a religious minority or a linguistic minority.

It is a matter that relates to the status of a citizen, a person as a citizen or an alien. The fact that an alien happens to speak a language which is spoken on this side of the border or happens to profess a religion which is professed on this side of the border does not alter his status as an alien. The question involved, therefore, is the status and rights of an alien.

I do not want to go into the details of the negotiations because I know these are delicate matters and I do not want to prejudge issues. But none can deny that the issues involved are of national importance; that they cannot be solved by denigrating the movement. The issue is one that relates to the rights of foreign nationals. None can deny that the status of a person as a citizen or an alien cannot be decided on the basis of sentiment. Sentiment is not a criterion to decide the status of a person as alien or a citizen. It has to be settled on the basis of legal criteria. You know it very well that when it comes to the question of defining the status of citizen you have to fall back upon legal definitions. These legal definitions are incorporated in the Constitution and the Citizenship Act. Therefore, for any one to slur over the Constitution and the Citizenship Act and say that these are irrelevant is to emulate the eminent example of ostrich in the desert, to hide your head in the sand, and to deny that there is a storm raging outside.

The question arises of humanitarian considerations. I do not deny that humanitarian considerations have a weighty place but there are many aspects of this question—detention, deletion from the electoral rolls or disenfranchisement, dispersal and deportation. I shall not talk of a cut-off date, because it is a matter under negotiations, but I would like to point out that far as detention and disenfranchisement are concerned, the question of humanitarian considerations need not impinge. Humanitarian considerations will come when you have to deal with



those who have been found by judicial tribunals and other machinery to be aliens. Humanitarian considerations will come when the question of uprooting them or dispersing them to other States or deporting them arises. But humanitarian considerations cannot be the basis of the definition of citizenship. Therefore, I would suggest that the emphasis today has to be on finding out a consensus through negotiations. I therefore, welcome, as my hon. friend has done, the present decision to hold tripartite discussions.

17.00 hrs.

Bipartite discussions have gone on for long. We have not even had the benefit of a White Paper from this Government. Demands have been made on the Government for a White-Paper. After all, these are not secret negotiations with foreign powers. The people of this country have a right to know what you are talking, the people of this country have a right to form their own opinion as to whether you are meeting the crucial demands, who is intransigent, whether you are intransigent or others are intransigent you, have not brought out a White Paper you have not taken the people into confidence, you have not taken the Opposition into confidence. Therefore, the proposal to hold a tripartite discussion is a step forward. I would, therefore, avail of this opportunity to appeal to the leaders of the movement in Assam to respond to the invitation and to attend the tripartite discussions.

I myself had the opportunity to talk to them two days ago. I have come back with the belief that their response will be positive. They have a duty to the nation to give a positive response. I do hope that the Government will create the conditions that are necessary for success in these negotiations. You cannot hope for conciliation and consensus by adopting a policy of confrontation and repression. I would therefore, join my friend in

demanding that the Government creates the climate necessary for a return to the negotiating table, by giving up the policy of repression, by my hon. friend Shri Makwana allowing this Order to lapse, by my hon. friend Shri Makwana creating an atmosphere of trust, of good will, of peace and not an atmosphere of sullenness of estrangement, of doubt, of alienation, of cynicism, about the path of peaceful negotiations.

With these words I would once again appeal to this Government to give up the idea that this delicate problem can be solved either through a war of attrition or through methods of manoeuvre and outmanoeuvre, or through repression. Let them give evidence to the country of their earnestness to solve a problem of this magnitude and this delicacy. I hope they will rise to the occasion.

श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला)

मैं असम विनियोग बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। हर देशभक्त भारतीय यही चाहता है कि असम में अमन कायम हो। हमारी पार्टी खास तौर पर यह चाहती है कि इस प्रदेश में अमन और शान्ति रहे। इस लिहाज से वह प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ गया था। उस प्रदेश का यह इतिहास रहा है कि जब भी वहाँ चुनाव हुए कभी कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई। लेकिन 1977 में जो सरकार वहाँ पर बनी उस सरकार में कुछ इस तरह के तत्व शामिल हो गए कि उस प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में झगड़े शुरू हो गए। असम भी पीछे नहीं रहा। वहाँ भी उस समय बड़े भारी झगड़े बढ़े। आज वे आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता समाप्त हो रहे हैं। ला एण्ड गार्डर की स्थिति जो खराब हो गई थी अब ठीक हो रही है। मजदूरों, गरीबों और माइनास्ट्रीक को बहुत पीसा जा रहा था। उन्हें अब राहत मिली है। वे महसूस कर रहे हैं कि

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी]

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार, कांग्रेस आई की सरकार हो वहाँ पर अमन कायम रख सकती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को, नौजवानों को बधाई दी जानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के वनोत्पादन और विद्यार्थी बधाई के पात्र हैं जो देश के हित के लिए सोचते हैं। अगर असम में भी इस तरह के लोग हैं जो इस देश की एकता के लिए काम करते हैं तो वे सब बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन जो वहाँ के लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं, जो देश की आर्थिक हालत को कमजोर करते हैं, वे बधाई के पात्र नहीं हो सकते हैं और न ही ऐसे लोगों की पाटियाँ ही बधाई की पात्र हो सकती हैं।

बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि वहाँ पर गर्दन पासपोर्ट चलता है। गर्दन पकड़ कर मार दिया जाता है। गर्दन पासपोर्ट जो दूसरी पाटियों की सरकार थी वही जारी करती होगी लेकिन जब से यह सरकार आई है इस सरकार ने विदेशों, जो बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे थे उन के आने पर रोक लगाई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जब तक है तब तक कोई गड़बड़ो हम नहीं होने देंगे। असम में जो उद्योग लगे हुए हैं उन को कलकत्ते से आए हुए लोगों ने लगाया हुआ है। जो पहाड़ी लोग होते हैं वे बड़े अमन पसन्द होते हैं, असम, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, के जितने पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं—सब अमन पसन्द हैं। वे कभी झगड़ा नहीं करते उन के पास साधन भी नहीं होते हैं। प्लेन से जो बड़े बड़े लोग असम में गए उन्होंने असम के लोगों को नौकरियाँ नहीं दीं। एक तो इस से गड़बड़ी पैदा हुआ। दूसरे सारा बिजि-नेस कलकत्ता वालों के हाथ में चला गया। वे पहाड़ी लोगों का शोषण करते रहे हैं। यही बात है। चाहे नागालैंड हों, उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, कश्मीर हों, जितने भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं इन में जो भी

बड़े-बड़े आदमी उद्योग लगाते हैं वह स्थानीय लोगों की उपेक्षा करके, अपने ही आदमी रखते हैं जिस से लोगों में असंतोष फैलता है। यही बात असम के बारे में भी है। वहाँ के मजदूर को असम में काम नहीं मिलता, और बंगाल में अगर नौकरी के लिए जाय तो वहाँ आपको पता है कि किस किस की सरकार है। असम संघर्ष समिति बनी है, जिन लोगों ने वहाँ कारखाने लगा रखे हैं वही यह गड़बड़ी कराते हैं। माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि जब वह विदेश मंत्री थे तो गर्दनिया-पासपोर्ट बनता था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगायी? वह हमारी सरकार पर आरोप लगाते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार तो समझौता करना चाहती है और 14 बार आन्दोलनकारियों की वार्ता के लिए बुलाया और अब प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों को भी बुलाया है। एक सदस्य ने कहा नेशनल सेक्योरिटी एक्ट जो बना हुआ है वह मजदूरों पर लाशू होना चाहिए। दूसरे सदस्य ने कहा कि यह ठीक नहीं है, आप सख्ती से उस मूवमेंट को दबाना चाहते हैं। अब अगर सख्ती नहीं बरती जाएगी तो कैसे वहाँ अमन कायम होगी? असम की समस्या सारे देश की समस्या है। अगर असम में किसी की जीत होती है तो उस से सारा देश परेशान होता है। हम को पार्टी दृष्टिकोण से नहीं बल्कि इन्सानियत से काम करना चाहिये। यह सरकार हमेशा वहाँ पर जम्हूरी तौर पर काम करती है। कहा गया कि अनवरातमूर की सरकार को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं था। हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने तो बहुमत गिरते ही रिजाइन कर दिया। लेकिन आप की सरकार तो नगैर वोट के भी चलती रही। इसलिए असम का जो मसला है वह सारे देश का मसला है और इस को हल करने के लिये सारे अपोजीशन को सोचना है कि देश कहीं विभाजित न हो जाय। इन बातों को समझ कर इस देश की उन्नति के लिये हम सब को काम करना चाहिये।

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur): Sir, so much has been said about Assam as well as the adjoining States. I need not take much time to elaborate. So far as Mr. Makwana's statement is concerned, I will suggest, it is perhaps ill-time to make in the sense that when some negotiation has been going on to arrive at a negotiated settlement with the organisations or the representatives of the organisations. He referred to this in his speech when he moved the Resolution. Now, will it not be lack of wisdom to confront with those people when some negotiated settlement is either in the offing or being attempted from time to time?

So far as the entire Northeastern Region is concerned, I am happy that some of our Ministers get time to go to that region and at least make some discussions about the developments of the entire region. But we do not know so far what will be the outcome of those discussions. Yet, they had made some decisions and it is good. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that in the Northeastern Region, no political party is returned with a majority in the Assemblies. That has become a fashion. It is no good hurling invectives against this party or that party.

The people of that region never voted any party to power. For example, it is so in Assam, and much has been said about my own State of Manipur. With 11 or 13 Congress(I) MLAs, they have been able to manage 39 and they are in power. It must also be borne in mind that in this region some sort of grooming of personalities has been going on for a long time. In Mizoram, Manipur and elsewhere also, now in Assam too. This permutation and combination business must be discouraged. We have had enough of it. Even the resolution for the extension of the period of proclamation may be construed that way, that they have not yet been able to find somebody to lead the Government there.

Be that as it may, what the people

of that place want, not only in Assam but in the entire north-eastern region. If I have heard correctly, some reference was made to that region and some sort of accusation has been hurled about insurgency and all that. In that regard, I would like to point-out to the Government that all people of Assam or for that matter in other contiguous territories and States are not insurgents. It cannot be said that all the people there support insurgency or separatism or by whatever name you call it. So, it is the bounden duty of the Government to identify who are the insurgents, who are the separatists and so forth. It is no good trying so hard about identifying foreigners. That will come in due course. But the Government must identify who are those separatist elements and who are the parties who support those separatist elements.

A stage has come in this region that the people having separatists ideas or tendencies could brag in the open about the irrelevancy of political parties, all parties, including the party in power. Therefore, we have to get at the root of the problem. It is no good tinkering with the problem. That is what I want to say about the resolution and all that.

So many terms of cajolery, so many expressions of cajolery, have been used, for example, calling Assam the land of blue mountains and red rivers, calling Manipur the jewel of India and calling Meghalaya the Kashmir of the east. This cajolery used to work long time back, not now. It is high time that they understand all these things. Even after the period of 30 years or so, there is no sign of solution of the problem.

The other day, I had the privilege of attending a meeting of the standing Committee of the S. S. I. Board on North Eastern region convened by the Ministry of Industry. Everybody wanted subsidy; everybody wanted some sort of grant basing their arguments

[Shri Ngangom Mohendra]

that there were transport bottlenecks in their areas. Nobody thought of it earlier. Some MPs even went to the extent of saying in that meeting that whenever a person becomes the Railway Minister, either from Bihar or from U. P., at least there is some extension of railways. Similarly, everyone insisted on the Deputy Minister, Mr. Sangma, to see that some sort of industry was started during his time. This has become a common talk. Mind you, it was not said by any Opposition member, but it was said by the members belonging to the ruling party.

Then, there is the population problem. There is the question of influx. In my State, a small State, which used to have only 5 to 6 lakh population, there are now 14 lakhs to 15 lakhs of people. Where from did they come? Has Government a clear perspective to tackle the matter? This is the moot point. You may call it philosophy, you may call it politics, but the entire region and the people therein have been in quest for some identity. They feel that they are not identified, they feel that they do not get identified, they feel that they are not recognised by the people of other States, specially the Indo-Gangetic Plains people, who according to them, feel that only Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and some other States minus the States beyond the Vindhyas are India. It is high time that all government agencies took steps to make the people of North-Eastern region feel that they are also their brothers and sisters.

About employment, some of our friends on the other side have spoken. In Assam, in the Central Government concerns, the Assamese or even the other people feel that they are foreigners. We have to trace back right upto the Barauni refinery days. Assam produces oil, some of our friends have said. I am happy because I come from that part of the country. But when the question of opening a refinery, when

the question of setting up a refinery, came, why was it that Assam was not chosen although there was a great movement, there was a very stubborn movement? The same is the case with petro-chemical industries. There is a saying there; if I remember correctly, some very old politician and a Minister, once upon a time, is reported to have said this.

17.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

That old leader compared the Government to a tigress which lifts her cubs between her teeth without, however, hurting those cubs. You have lifted Assam many times, but every time you lifted Assam, you have hurt her and it is bleeding; not only Assam, but Manipur is also bleeding; the entire region is bleeding; there is bleeding everywhere. Therefore, what remains to be seen is how you are going to heal the wounded sentiments of that region. During the last Budget discussion the Finance Minister said that money were being given for the development of this region. But has there been any follow-up action so far to see how those moneys are spent there, whether they are spent properly and for the benefit of the people there. There is no agency to check that. You are simply satisfied with the spoon-fed information which you obtain from your own bureaucratic people there. Even a small State like Manipur started with an overdraft of Rs. 22 crores this year. This is the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: There even the common people think, the youths, the students, think that gun-wielding is a very profitable job. The young people used to think that gun-wielding was profitable. It was indeed profitable because Nagaland wielded guns earlier and Nagaland got full Statehood ten years ahead of Manipur.

Therefore, in order to arrive at a negotiated settlement, I would urge upon the Government to take all actions, peaceful actions so that the matter may be solved in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there are two more hon. Members, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Banatwala who want to speak. I do not want to deprive their chance to speak—at least for five minutes. Mr. Chitta Basu will take 5 minutes and Mr. Banatwala will take 5 minutes. Mr. Parulekar has agreed for his half-an-hour discussion being taken up at 6 p.m....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As soon as this business is over

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know, Mr. Makwana, you have got everything in your finger tips. So you should not take much time. So, is it the sense of the House to take up the half-an-hour discussion after this business is over?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I stand to oppose the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Makwana because firstly I am convinced of the fact that the statutory resolution regarding extension of Assam Essential Services Maintenance Act to the production and distribution of power is nothing but a part of the general offensive of the Government against the working class of our country. Naturally it is not possible for me to explain what I mean by it. But I am convinced that as their attitude towards the working class is an attitude of an offensive and attack, here also in respect of Assam the working class of Assam has been made a target of attack under the extension of this order. Therefore, I am opposed.

Secondly, the question regarding the problem of Assam. Many hon. Members particularly, I refer to Mr. Atal

Bihari Vajpayee and Mr. Ravindra Varma—have mentioned that Assam problem is a national problem and I agree. But from what aspect is this Assam problem a national problem? There I do not agree with them when they say that Assam movement is the movement for the integration of the country. I do not agree with them when they say that Assam Agitation is a part of the movement...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You agree with whom?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming. I may agree with you but not with them on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Who are they?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I agree that it is national problem. That they have also mentioned. But I do not agree in respect of the aspect or angle from which they characterise it as a national problem. I disagree with them when they say that it is not directed against the minorities. I do not agree with them when they say that it is not directed against the integrity of the country. I say, Sir, it is national problem because it is directed against the national unity and integrity. It is a national problem because it is directed against the minorities—both religious and linguistic. It is the duty and national problem is the problem of unity and the national problem is the problem of safeguarding the interests and rights of the minorities. That is the constitutional direction. That is the constitutional commitment and from that point of view this is a national problem. This is not a national problem from their point of view where they ultimately want to encourage devisive forces and forces of secession. Under the cover of national problem. Sir, it is not their interest. From the national point of view, what the prime need of this hour is to strengthen the unity and not to encourage the forces of separatism, not to encourage the devisive forces. Their approach to the

(Shri Chitta Basu)

agitation is to encourage the forces of communalism, the forces of separatism the forces of sessionism. Therefore, Sir, I am extremely sorry that I am not in agreement with them

Sir, from the national point of view, so far as solution of this problem is concerned, the Government cannot get a clean chit from me also. I am not opposed for the negotiations with the agitators. Sir, I have got this thing to go on record that the Government has not got the perspective to the problem. Government's continued discussion betrays the lack of purpose, the lack of direction, the lack of purposefulness. Therefore, Sir, this lack of purposefulness, this lack of direction, this lack of complete perspective to the picture has resulted in a slide back from the position taken by Government on an earlier occasion. Sir, you know that the Minister agree or the House would agree that the Prime Minister is on record to say that 1971 should be the cut off year. That was the national consensus. But, during the course of the negotiations with the agitators, it was found that there had been a sliding back. The Government agree at a certain stage to accept 1961 as the cut off year and this is what the report says. Sir, the major problem is this. This latest proposal of the AASU and Ganasangram Parishad is not only to accept the 1971, not only to accept the year 1961, as a cut off year but they want also detection right from the year 1951 which is contrary to the constitutional provisions.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** They want an amendment to our Constitution.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** They want amendment of our Constitution. This confers the right of citizenship to a person in India. Therefore, Sir, from that point of view they also want to change the very qualifying condition of the citizenship of the persons in our country. Therefore, I am sorry to say that from the point of view of Shri

Vajpayee and Shri Varma, they want to take the cover of the national problem and unfortunately want to support apparently the movement which is a misguided one and which goes only to strengthen the forces of session, which goes to bring about disintegration of the country while the prime need of the hour is for the integration of the country.

Secondly, Sir, the Government has taken a position which does not also work towards strengthening of the democratic forces. As a matter of fact, the agitation's main thrust is against leftism, against leftist forces and against secular forces.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Keep something for Mr. Banatwalla.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, Government does not want a slide back. The forces are having an offensive on the secular forces, on the leftist forces and on the democratic forces and their actions are also willy nilly supporting the action of disintegration.

Therefore, Sir, on these two counts also, I oppose this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Banatwalla. As usual please be brief in your speech.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Your speech is always short. So, let your speech here too be short.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise support the motion for the continuance of the President's Rule in Assam. Of course that a State should continue to be under President's Rule is not a happy situation. But in the context of the situation in Kerala it is an inevitable situation. The Government has to do its duty and let us hope the Government receives cooperation from all quarters in the formidable task that lies ahead.

Sir, I must say that the Government has shown a serious concern for the developments and situation in Assam. Within a fortnight of assuming power, our Prime Minister invited the representatives of the students to sit around the table and talk about the situation and come to an agreement. I will not go into the whole history but very recently the Government has shown its willingness to associate even the Opposition leaders in the talks and to have tripartite talks to bring about a solution of the situation. Several steps have been taken and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak of those steps which the Government has taken with respect to the Assam situation. Sir, Government needs to be commended on that particular account.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, various steps have been taken to strengthen the security of the border. Measures have been taken to have barbed wire and fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border. There is maintaining of distance between check-posts from 7 kilometres to 3-1/2 kilometres. There is construction of roads and demarcation of a specified area of no-man's zone devoid of houses and trees and joint patrolling of the border by Assam Police and BSF. All these show the sincerity with which the Government is moving in the matter. Unfortunately, however, a lot of complications are sought to be brought into the situation. It is said that the movement is not directed towards any minority and that it is not anti-national. However, I have spoken at length in this House placing instances after instances which bear an eloquent testimony to the real anti-national, anti-minority, anti-Muslim and secessionist character of this agitation.

Sir, even those who are the nationals of India and who are woven in the national life of Assam are sought to be labelled as foreigners. We all know and it was rather unfortunate that when the two sovereign nations of India and Pakistan were born, there was immediate communal violence. Assam

was rocked by communal violence. Lakhs and lakhs of Assamese were reduced with no option whatsoever but to flee from their houses across the border and seek refuge in the then East Pakistan. Afterwards there was a talk between the two Prime Ministers of the two countries. There was a pact and as a result of that pact—Nehru—Liaquat Ali pact—lakhs and lakhs of those who had to flee from their houses in Assam returned to Assam. But in the meanwhile the 1981 census had taken place. In the meanwhile the so-called national register was prepared and their names did not appear on the national register. Sir, today a grand design and plan is being made in order to oust these people. It falls to the misfortune of these people that they were uprooted then and now as a result of this grand design and conspiracy they are to be uprooted once again. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, various formulae are coming. Indeed, no body wants foreigners to be involved in our political machinery. But then, these are facts of history which have to be remembered. Today everybody talks about the solution: the solution must be found. But the solution has to be on certain principles because nobody the street can be allowed to raise his finger against any man and label him as a 'foreigner'. That cannot be the situation. The solution has to be found based on certain principles. What can those principles be? It can only be based on the provisions of the Constitution themselves; the provisions of the various laws concerning citizenship of this great country: the provisions of the various agreements that we have entered into with Bangla Desh and of course, humanitarian considerations. Sir, I am not an inhuman person to restrict the scope of these humanitarian considerations. They all have got to be taken into account: Constitutional provisions, provisions of the various laws with regard to citizenship, national commitment and the humanitarian considerations; all these have to be taken into account. These are facts which must be properly understood.

(Shri G. M. Banatawala)

Unfortunately there is a renewed spurt of extremist activities today. And even the Governor of the State has made a statement of unhappiness with respect to the Government machinery. He has said that he was not happy with the working of the Intelligence machinery in the State. Therefore, there is need for strengthening the machinery. There is also need for dealing effectively with machinery. There is also need for dealing effectively with the situation. Of course the talks must continue. But that does not mean, they must continue in a manner, where the lives and properties are left unprotected. There is a proposal that those who have come between 1961 and 1971 are to be differentiated as refugees and infiltrators. Who are the refugees? We understand from reports that those people will be called 'authorised refugees' who were minorities of East Pakistan and crossed over because of insecure conditions there. In other words, this distinction of 'infiltrators' and 'authorised refugees', is a distinction which is sought to be made on religious grounds. And, Sir Muslim are being labelled as 'infiltrators' and Hindus. Who crossed over from the then East Pakistan into India, because of insecurity prevailing over there, are 'authorised refugees'. I must protest—and protest with all the vehemence at my command—at any such distinction that is sought to be made.

The Government has recently appealed to the people of Assam to report to the nearest Police Station about the arrival or presence of any 'foreigner'. Now, Sir, in the context of the situation prevailing in Assam, you can understand the havoc that this appeal can create. And, it has started creating it. People have started pointing out to somebody and everybody calling him a foreigner and harrassing him over there. Greater vigilance is necessary on this point.

Then, Sir, communal elements are vitiating the atmosphere. Even in Bihar there is organised propaganda,

poisonous propaganda, going on that lakhs and lakhs of people from Bangla Desh have infiltrated into Bihar. We have just heard the speech of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. His speech is adding fuel to fire. In Bihar slogans already are there to the effect that the Bangala Desh infiltrators should be thrown out. Here is a photograph of Slogans on the walls in Purnea.

In Bihar, saying:

बंगलादेशी घुसपाठियों भारत छोड़ो,

there is an organised propaganda that about 3.5 lakh people have infiltrated from Bangladesh. Sir, Muslims are being labelled as Bangladesh is and they are harassed and persecuted there. This year, from July, those belonging to Akhli Bharatiya Vidyarti Parishad are out to harass these infiltrators. It is the responsibility of the Government to look into this particular situation and see to it that proper action is taken against those indulging in harassment, etc. I must also appeal to the Government that in view of the seriousness of the situation which is now generated in Bihar, let the nation know whether there has been or not been any significant infiltration whatsoever in Purnea, Katihar and such other districts of Bihar, because if you remain quiet and do not speak out saying that this is a debate on Assam and you will not say anything about Bihar, then the propoganda will continue and it will vitiate the atmosphere. Sir, you have already heard the inflammatory speech of Mr. Vajpayee on the floor of this House.

Sir, I support the motion for continuance of the Presidents rule in Assam but at the same time I must insist upon the Government to see that effective steps are taken for the protection of life and property of the minorities and also see that the situation in Bihar does not go out of hands. I must also appeal to all the people in Assam and specially to those who are carrying on the agitation to respond to the appeal for this tri-partite talks. The representatives of the minorities must



also be associated in these talks. And with these words, I hope better councils will prevail upon those who are trying to carry this agitation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, I have heard all the 14 hon. Members with rapt attention. But after hearing them, I can say that almost all the leaders of the Opposition who spoke on the debate of this Resolution, have repeated the same old story, the same old arguments, the same old allegations. There is nothing new. The same old stories they have narrated again and again. So, there is nothing new in what they have now said in this House. However, I am thankful to both the last speakers, Mr. Chitta Basu and Mr. Banatwalla, particularly Mr. Banatwalla who has lessened my burden by replying to most of the points raised by my friends in Opposition. So, to that extent, my burden is lessened.

Sir, as you and the entire House know, the Government is anxious about the situation which has developed since long in Assam and the Government has taken many steps to solve the problem. As has rightly been pointed by the Members on the opposition side, 14 talks have already been held with the leaders of the Agitators and at several points of time, we had meetings with the leaders of the Opposition in order to convey to them what was going on during these talks. I do not want to go into the details of these meetings which we have had with the leaders of the Opposition and the Groups in both the House of Parliament. In the Consultative meetings also we have informed the Members about what is going in connection with the Assam Talks and also in the form of questions and other motions this has been discussed widely in both the House. So, whatever they have said and whatever I say is nothing but a mere repetition of what we have already said. I have to repeat what I have stated earlier, be-

cause you have repeated your arguments. You will receive from the same reply....(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He wants us to take up inconsistent attitude! When he repeats the proclama- tion, we have to go on repeating the same arguments.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Do something new and you will get new argument.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I need not go into the details of the latest proposals, which we have received from the leaders of the agitation. These are known to the Members of the Opposition also, and almost everybody has agreed that these are the extreme suggestions by the leaders of the agitation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What are they? Let the country know, how unreasonable these people have been.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All right. For example, some of the latest proposals dated 23rd September, 1981 from AASU and AGSP are:

- (i) Citizenship Act, 1955 be amended by adding an explanation to deny citizenship to children born of parents who entered Assam without valid documents or are illegally staying.
- (ii) Citizenship Certificate issued already under Section 5(1) (a) of the Citizenship Act should not be relied as proof of Indian citizenship.
- (iii) All persons detached as foreigners should be segregated and moved outside Assam within a period of six months.
- (iv) To prevent re-entry of persons who had been dispersed outside Assam, the system should be regulated by introduction of inner line system.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

as provided in the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1973.

- (v) Amendment of Article 323B of the Constitution for setting up of Tribunals for foreigners in Assam.
- (vi) Monitoring rights over the implementation of the whole operation to the exclusion of all other individuals, groups or organisations.

They want amendment to the Constitution, Foreigners Act, and Citizenship Act. These are all extreme points expressed by the leaders of the agitation. It has been rightly described by the Opposition Members also that these are the extreme viewpoints and cannot be accepted too.

The Government is anxious to solve this problem, and on various points of view, we have consulted the Opposition also. At one point of time, the Opposition suggested that there should be a tripartite conference and we agreed to it. But the leaders of the agitation at that time said that Opposition is irrelevant; they do not want the Opposition to participate. What can the Government do? Again, when we had meetings with the leaders of the oppositions, they suggested the same thing and we have accepted that. We said that we would include them in the talks, but it was for the leaders of agitation to accede to the request of the opposition.

As we have said, the Government has so far not adopted any repressive measures to deal with the agitators. However, I can point out to the hon. Members that during the wake of this agitation, 290 precious lives were lost. It is not a small figure. More than 120 cases of bomb explosions or recovery of bombs have been there during the current year only. It can be seen

from this that the agitation has not remained peaceful, as they have described; particularly Shri Vajpayee said that.

Mr. Vajpayee, while speaking, said that I told to the Press that 250 foreigners were detected and deported; and when they asked me, I was not able to reply." That is not the correct point.

For the benefit of the entire House I would like to repeat the figures for the last decade. In 1971, the number of infiltrators detected was 1,013; and the number of those deported was 441. In 1972, the number of those detected was 51,807 and deported 51,787; In 1973, the number of those detected was 3,205 and deported 3,060. In 1974, the number of those detected was 11,355 and deported 9,641.

In 1976, the number of those detected was 5,412; and deported was 5,171. In 1977, the number of those detected was 5251 and deported was 5074; In 1978, the number of those detected was 8,118 and deported was 8,021; the number of those detected in 1979 was 6769; and of those deported was 6415; and in 1980 the number of those detected was 2156 and of those deported was 2,041.

In the decade of 1971-80, the total number of infiltrators who were detected is 1,13,876 and of those deported was 715. During 1980, upto September, the number of infiltrators detected was 959 and of those deported was 878. These are the figures with the Government and wherever I or any of my colleagues quote the figures, they quote from the record and on facts only.

We have to assure the people of Assam a normal life also. Normal life cannot be allowed to be disrupted. We have to see that hospitals and other institutions run regularly and that patents are also treated. Even small-scale medium scale and large-scale

industries should be allowed to run. Now, for all these purposes, maintenance of the generation and distribution of electricity is absolutely necessary. Therefore, I have come with this Resolution regarding the electricity. It is nothing but a preventive measure. We want to pass this Resolution as a preventive measure so that the normal life of the people there is not disrupted.

The Hon. Members, in the Opposition, particularly Mr. Vajpayee, posed a question as to why the Government is taking these actions? Why are they posting CRP and other police? Sir, we cannot allow the situation to become worse and then we take action. We have to take precautionary measures in the beginning before it leads to damages. We have to take precautionary measures and therefore the police and other forces are deployed there.

Then, Mr. Ravindra Varma was particularly sore about the Government adopting, as he described it, an attitude of confrontation. The Government has made all efforts, as I described earlier, and we even consulted the leaders of the Opposition. At no point of time have we denied to tail the leaders of the agitators. On the contrary we invited them several times for talks and even then they declined to come and the attitude of the Government was quite sympathetic.

We have always treated it as a national problem, because Government cannot tolerate infiltration of anybody into our country. So, we are quite aware and anxious about it. Even then, my friend Mr. Ravindra Varma described it, as though the Government had adopted an attitude of confrontation. I don't think he is right.

My colleague Mr. Venkataraman says that I must pay my compliments to Mr. Varma for the flowery language used by him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: May I also pay my compliments to you? I think it does not go above you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am a man from a small village, and I studied in small village. It was a pleasure to hear him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Makwana, in the last meeting convened by the Prime Minister, their party also participated. They are extending cooperation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They are extending cooperation. But I do not understand their attitude in the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Some of the Opposition leaders declined to attend a meeting, because the Home Minister called it, and not the Prime Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is our experience that if the meeting is with the Home Minister, nothing comes out. He used to say: "I will consult the Prime Minister."

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Because Mr. Ravindra Varma is sitting by the side of Mr. Vajpayee, he is influenced by his eloquence; and to-day he was influenced by the eloquent speech of Mr. Vajpayee. No doubt, his own speech was a flowery speech.

Mr. Varma made a point that the Home Secretary had given an assurance. No assurance was given by the Home Secretary about the holding of a rally. No assurance was given. The State Government is competent in this regard. Looking to the overall situation in the State and looking to the overall circumstances, in their wisdom if they want to give permission, they give. Otherwise, they refuse. So, there is no question of agreeing by the Home Secretary of the Government of India.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

Sir, I don't want to take much of your time, because you said that it should be completed by 6 p.m. The Half-an-Hour Discussion is also there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about the incident I mentioned?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The incident which the hon. Member mentioned is about Mr. Sukh Nandan Pandit. In that case, nine persons have been arrested so far.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): What about the distinction sought to be created between infiltrators and refugees? By refugees they mean Hindus, and by infiltrators they mean Muslims. This is what we understand in connection with the negotiations carried on by the officials of the Home Ministry with the leaders of the agitation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no distinction on the basis of religion. It is not at all on the basis of religion. When certain talks are going on, we should not discuss such things here. But I can assure the hon. Member that it is not on the basis of religion.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Mr. Mayathevar was referring to Mr. Parthasarathi who was bombed. Were the culprits booked? Whether Govt. have given any compensation to the bereaved family?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No; the investigation is going on.

The last speaker, Mr. Banatwalla wanted to know about the security, particularly of minorities in Bihar. Though it does not concern Assam, he has raised the question.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: They want an Assam-type of agitation in Bihar.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I can assure the hon Member that the

Government will take all care and steps to protect the lives and properties of minorities in Bihar, Assam and all over the country.

With these words, I commend the two Statutory Resolutions mentioned at items No. 10 and 14, to the House.

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): This is only a formality of complying with the regulations of our Parliament. The supplementary estimates relate to Rs. 54.64 lakhs, which has been already spent from the Consolidated Fund of Assam and this is for recouping the expenditure. Rs. 37.5 lakhs is for investment in the shares of the Assam Financial Corporation, Rs. 10 lakhs for implementation of a scheme for rice-raising community nurseries, Rs. 4.31 lakhs *ex-gratia* financial assistance to the victims of the disturbances and Rs. 2.34 lakhs for the construction of a building for the Assam Administrative Staff College.

One or two members very casually mentioned that Assam has a lower *per capita* income than the rest of India. I want to point out that it is not correct. The *per capita* income of Assam is Rs. 791 as against Bihar which has Rs. 645, M.P. Rs. 776 and UP Rs. 715. In Bihar, we have invested more than Rs. 4000 crores of central investment and in M.P. there are the large steel plants. In spite of that, the *per capita* income of Assam is still higher. If you look at the *per capita* plan assistance given to Assam, it is very much higher than the all-India average. In the third plan, the all-India average was Rs. 55; for Assam it was Rs. 78. In the fourth plan, the all-India average was Rs. 65; for Assam it was Rs. 119. In the fifth plan, the all-India average was Rs. 102; for Assam it was Rs. 166. In the current sixth plan, the all-India average is Rs. 258; for Assam it is Rs. 565.

With these words, I request that the supplementary estimates may be accepted by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put to vote the statutory resolution at item No. 10. The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980), as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981), this House approves the issue of the notification of the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department, No. PLA. 583/81/106, dated the 17th November, 1981, declaring the services in connection with production, supply and distribution of electricity including other services under the Assam State Electricity Board constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purpose of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980)."

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: What about the committee to which the notification on Assam was referred?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has already been referred yesterday.

I shall now put to vote the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1981-82.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 26, 30, 55 and 63."

*The motion was adopted*

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (ASSAM) 1981-82 Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
26.	Administrative Training . . . . .	2,34,000	..
30.	State Lotteries . . . . .	4,31,000	..
55.	Agriculture . . . . .	10,00,000	..
63.	Industries . . . . .	..	37,50,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put to vote the statutory resolution at item No. 14.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 30th June, 1981, in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 30th December, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.04 hrs.

ASSAM APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)  
BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

I beg to move\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formulate and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.07 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated 21 December, 1981,

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 21-12-1981.

\*\*Introduced/moved with the re commendation of the President.

from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

(i)

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, Member of Lok Sabha who along with 15 other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. PC. on Rajpath-Rafi Marg crossing at about 2.10 p.m. be arrested in case FIR No. 654 dated 21-12-81 under section 188 I.P.C. Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi. He is being produced before the area judicial Magistrate."

(ii)

"Kindly refer to this office letter dated 21-12-81, informing you that Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, Member of Lok Sabha, was arrested in case FIR No. 654 dated 21-12-81 under section 188 IPC Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi.

The Member of Parliament, along with his other party workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi, at 1540 hours. The Court admonished them including the Member of Lok Sabha and set them free."

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### PERMANENT RAILWAY CARD PASSES TO RAILWAY COMMITTEES AND ISSUE OF CHEQUE PASSES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this half-an-hour discussion arises out of the reply given to Starred Question No. 268 on 10 December, 1981 regarding passes given to

the members of the Railway committees and the issue of cheque passes. They are complementary passes.

During the Question Hour, it was stated that the issue of these passes was necessary because the members of various committees were required to move throughout the country to correct information. That is how the hon. Deputy Minister, Mr. Mallikarjun, has gone on record. It is, therefore, necessary to tell this august House what are these various committees in order to find out whether it is necessary for the members of these committees to move around the country in order to get information and meet the persons who travel by railways. The first is Programme Implementation Committee, the second is Hindi Salahakar Samiti, the third is Hindi Sabdawali Samiti and the fourth is Hindi Book Selection Committee. For all these four or five committees, we have been told that it was necessary for the hon. Members to whom 156 first class passes have been given, to move throughout the country to collect information from the passengers. There are two other Committees - Passengers' Amenities Committee and Standing Voluntary Help Committee. If we go through the names of these committee members, it makes a very fine reading.

During the Janata region of which much is said by the hon. Members and the Minister on this side, there were not more than 10 members to whom these complimentary passes were given. But now, Sir, no sooner the hon. Minister assumed office, he has told us in reply to a question that he has given 156 First Classes passes and he has given about 460 check passes and may it kindly be noted that among these 460 passes many of them were given as family passes, a family consisting of as many as 14 members. You will be surprised at this. I find from the list that against some names it is mentioned, 'Mr. X and his family and two attendants', servants and

[Shri Babusahēb Parulekar]

family consisting of 7—8 persons and all of them have been given passes. I do not know the wisdom of giving a free pass to the attendant. I have no time to go through that, but I will only make a mention.

As far as the Committee for Programme Implementation is concerned, there are 29 Members. Out of these 150 First Class passes, I am sorry to mention that there is no representation given to the entire country. I find Pandeys, Pathaks, Tyagis, Mishras, Mukherjees, Bhattas, Trivedis, Tiwaris and Upadhyays. Sir, I tried to go very carefully through this list to find out whether any Paswan is there. But to my surprise I did not find any Paswan or anybody from Paswan's Community on this Committee. There are 38 Pandeys if my arithmetic and calculation is correct.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Is any Deshpande there?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes, one Mrs. Roza Deshpande is there. Not only this, but we find that many of the States have not been represented. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, the choice of the hon. Minister fell on Mrs. Roza Deshpande. As far as your State is concerned, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not find anybody, you will have a good grievance, you will agree with me. I find 80 to 85 per cent of these hon. Members are from the State of the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Probably no Pandey is there in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I do not know.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): There may be Pandians, not Pandeys.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): All these 10 Pandeys were there. Out of 10 Pandeys, one Pandey belongs to some other section. So, it is wrong to say that there are 31 Pandeys. Only 10

Pandeys are there. Out of 156, only 10 Pandeys are there and one of them is not Pandey as I am.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I never made any allegation. I do not know about these Pandeys. I do not come from Bihar. It is not my say for want of information that all these Pandeys belong to your family because I do not come from Bihar.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: There is no family member.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I said, 156 plus 300. You just count. I never said out of 156....

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: That is a different thing, but you are talking of the complimentary passes given to different members of different committees. There are 10 Pandeys and out of them one Pandey is different.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am sorry I did not make myself clear. I said that out of the total number of passes there are more than 34 Pandeys including check passes. I will give you the details. There is no time for me, I will come to you and give the details.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: Only 10, you must say.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: If you want to see, I will give the figures.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: 20 passes given to the Members of the Committee.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why these Pandeys are interrupting? (Interruptions). Sir, in Hindi Book Selection Committee, Hindi Salahakar Committee, Hindu Shabdvali Committee, and the Amenities Committee and the Programmes Committee. I would request the hon. Minister to count the names of Pandeys. I am not on that point. The important points on



which I would like to make certain submissions and ask questions are these.

Certain guidelines were issued, which guidelines were framed during the Janata regime, were laid on the Table of the House and were meticulously followed.

The answer to the main question (a) is:

"It lays down the guidelines.

*Institutions:* The passes given to institutions and organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an All India character."

In the total list of 156, I do not find a name of single association. They are all individual names. It is not mentioned that these individuals represent any of the association much less association described here.

The second criteria which is laid down:

"Organisations devoted to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons."

Even in this category I do not find a single association's name in 156. I would, therefore, like to ask as to whether these passes which have been given, whose names you have mentioned in this particular list of 156, have been given to individual persons or whether they have been given to associations? In 1 and 2 both, the guidelines and criteria have been laid down how to give passes to associations. The only exception is eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake journey. May I ask the hon. Minister through you as to how many of these 156— they are persons of eminence? Are you in a position to lay on the Table of the House their qualifications, their

experience and their status and what they are doing and what they are not doing? Are you ready to lay on the Table of the House entire character of some of the lady Members to whom passes have been given. I do not want to make any allegation. I would only like to ask the hon. Minister to lay on the Table. He will say /

सबसे जानाकारी नहीं है ।

That was reply he gave to the question. He has gone on record in saying this—

"अब सारी चीज तो याद नहीं है व"

The question that was put was

"इस के अलावा उन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि वे संगठन को अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन जाति, पीड़ित और उपेक्षित वर्ग अन्धे, विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण में लगे हैं, उन लोगों को पास दिया जाता है— मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने लोगों को पास दिया गया ?"

"अब सारी चीज तो याद नहीं है ।"

I think, it is Half-an-Hour discussion. He must have gone through all this and he will be in a position to tell us as to out of 156 how many passes have been given to criteria No. 2—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, disabled? How many of them are representing certain associations and how many of them are individuals?

He has also gone on record saying that the passes are to be given only for a limited purpose as far as the Cheque Passes are concerned. I may invite your attention to page 5590. It is a very important statement of the hon. Minister. He says on this point of 156—

"आप जरा सब्र कीजिये । लोग उन से मिलते हैं । पैसेन्जर्स की सब प्रीवान्सेज क्या हैं, डिफिक्ट्स क्या हैं, इन सारी चीजों को ये देखते हैं । कमेटीज की मीटिंग रोज तो नहीं

[Shri Babusaheb Parulekar]

होती, सार में दो-बार, तीन बार मीटिंग होती है।”

And, therefore, the passes to 156 individuals have been given for a continuous period of three years. I would like to know why the passes are given to the Members of Hindi Sahakar, Hindi Shabdawali and Hindi Book Selection Committee for a period of three years? Is it necessary that these Members are required to move throughout the country in order to get some information with reference to the duties which they are to discharge?

It is my say. I would like to urge that these passes have been given indiscriminately. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members of this House that the hon. Minister is treating the Railway property as his family property.

I read it from the "Sunday". I request that he should prosecute the person who has published this document in the 'Sunday'. He should face the music of cross examination and the question should be put.

\*\*This is a charge and an allegation against the Railway Minister of this country. I would like to know whether this is true and if this is not true what steps you are going to take regarding these allegations?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): \*\*

AN HON. MEMBER: He has nothing to do with sugar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, you very well know there is a saying that silence amounts to consent. If you nodded your head to say, "I will not do anything", may I take it as this is all correct? Not

only that, he has indulged in these things. I am not concerned with other activities. Sir, there is one more report.\*\* I am reading *Sunday*. You did not listen to me. I very much wish that this should be wrong. But what action you are going to take. And if not, this is therefore correct. Therefore, I submit that the hon. Railway Minister, as far as 156 passes are concerned, should answer to my questions.

Question No. 1 is why are these passes given for a continuous period of three years when the meetings are held only once or twice a year? Question No. 2 is how many passes are given to those institutions which are mentioned in this. Is it not true that 80 per cent of the persons to whom passes are given are from your State, Bihar and they have all those Pandeys Patnaiks and Tripathis and other things? This is with reference to the complementary passes given for the first class.

Coming to the other passes namely Cheque Passes, this is a very interesting story. The hon. Minister said...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is it an half-an-hour discussion or two hours discussion? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, on a point of order. The charges are made against the Government. You have read out the charge and it has been made in the House. After reading some papers, he has made a definite charge. Could it be allowed here? My submission is that in the past there are precedents also and the Rule is very clear.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: You are reading *Sunday* which has published this. That is very wrong. (*Interruptions*)

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is on a point of order.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Rule 353 says:

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation...”

My question would be whether such incriminatory allegations could be made in the House without bringing to the notice of the Speaker, without obtaining the consent and also without bringing to the notice of the Minister? Now, all allegations are made under the guise that it has been reported in a particular paper. He has mentioned so many names. These allegations are against the Government, against the entire Cabinet which has a joint and several responsibility. So, my submission is that the Treasury cannot even keep silent. Therefore, you have to give ruling as to whether it is permissible. It has to be..... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Sir, neither the hon. Railway Minister nor the hon. friend there probably appreciates the word “allegation”. I did not make any allegation. I said, “the hon. Railway Minister is being maligned”. If you keep silent, the silence amounts to consent and people will feel that what has been said is correct. So what action are you going to take? That is why I put it.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** It is an intelligent way of putting the things. It will be published in all the papers, tomorrow, stating that this

has been raised in the Parliament to the effect that these allegations have been made.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** How is it an allegation?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** The hon. Member is a lawyer. He knows how to put the things. In an intelligent way, that has been put. For that purpose, I am saying.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): His objection is that he has put it in an intelligent way. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU** (Chengalpattu): It was alleged that the Railway Minister is using the railway machinery as his own property. It is nothing but allegation against the Railway Minister, against the Cabinet and against the Government.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Actually, the member should have given notice. He has read it out from *Sunday*. He should have given it in writing to the Speaker. Whether it is his own material or something that appears in the papers.....

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Sir, you are giving a ruling. You are not hearing me.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** All right.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** That particular rule does not prohibit a member from referring to a publication and asking a question to the hon. Minister whether this is true. What is prohibited is, if any positive allegation is to be made, if a charge is to be made, I must give an intimation to the Speaker and I must also give information of this to the Minister concerned.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA** (Guntur): So far as the cars are concerned, in what way is it relevant here?

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** We are not on the point of relevancy. We are on a point of order.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**  
So many things may appear in the newspapers. It is the responsibility of the hon. Member to take the entire responsibility for all that. Before bringing it to the notice of the House, he must go through that and he must say that it is true. Then only he can come before the House and read out all that. It is a charge against the Railway Minister. Indirectly, he is making a charge.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Rule 353 reads:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Therefore, I take it that you are taking the responsibility for what you have stated.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Did I make any allegation? I only quoted.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You might quote from *Sunday*. But there is an allegation in it.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I am not prohibited from quoting anything from the newspapers. Under what rule, am I prohibited from quoting?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You can quote. But there is an allegation against the Minister.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Was I saying, "You have done so"? Asking him whether this is correct is not an allegation.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The member should, before making an allegation in the House, satisfy himself after making enquiries that there is a basis for the allegation. The member should be prepared to accept the responsibility for the allegation and the member should be prepared to

substantiate the allegation. It might have appeared in *Sunday* or any other paper. But the point is that these are the allegations against the Minister. If you are not prepared to take the responsibility, I do not allow.....

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** The allegations are made in the journal. I did not repeat those allegations.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Why should it come from your mouth?

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Am I not supposed to ask a question in Parliament? Where else am I supposed to ask a question?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You should not make these allegations.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I have not made the allegations. I would like to go on record to say that I am not making these allegations. I am seeking the information...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): All that relating to allegations may be expunged.

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** All those allegations must be expunged.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** These are allegations. I will go through the record. If there is anything against the rules, I will expunge them.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What is the ruling?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will go through the record and if I find anything infringing rule 353, I will expunge it

**P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** But what he has said will go to the press.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It will not go to the press. My observation will be taken note of by the press also. Don't worry. Now Mr. Parulkar will continue.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** What has gone to the press through the *Sunday* magazine, will that also be withdrawn?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Parulkar.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I did ask certain questions, three or four, with reference to 156 passes. If the hon. Minister does not want to reply with reference to what has come in the press, he is free not to do so, but we can draw our own inference.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will go through the record, and he may not reply at all.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:** Let him not. It is his pleasure. I cannot compel him.

Coming to the cheque passes, as I said, there are about 600 passes which have been given. We find in this, First Class, Mrs. Meera Rani Tiwari and family, Ajoy Prasad and family, R. Prasad and family, Raghav Sharma and family, Abdullah and family and two more attendants. I have just given by way of instances. We were told by Mr. Mallikarjun positively:

“चेक पास एक तिर्गिल जर्नी के वास्ते है, जितना बैक्सिम पीरियड तीन महीने का है। वह तीन महीने तक वैलिड रहता है। इस में मिनिस्टर का डिसेसन होता है”।

That can be used only for one travel. That is what the hon. Deputy Minister said.

In the main reply the answer which has been given is not like this. It is said:

“A statement showing the names of persons who have been issued complimentary cheque passes from 1st June, 1981 to 30th November, 1981, has been attached.”

I would like to know this. If a cheque pass is to be given in certain circumstances for going from one place to another—say, a person is stranded and he has to go to Patna—can a cheque pass, under the guidelines, be issued to the entire family with attendants. I want to know whether there is any provision for that, any guideline for that, any rule for that and if not, I would like to know whether this is not in breach of the guidelines that have been given. I find that in the guidelines which have been mentioned, there is absolutely no mention about it. Therefore, as far as cheque passes are concerned, I would like to know why you were required to give cheque passes to about 640 persons and that too with family members, and whether it is for a single journey or for a period of six months.

**रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ; टोटल 7 कमेटियाँ हैं, जिनमें 156 लोगों को फर्स्ट क्लास के पास दिये जाते हैं। आल दीज ग्रार काम्पलीमेंटरी पासज ग्रौर चैक-पास जो होता है, वह एक प्वाइन्ट से दूसरे प्वाइन्ट तक जाने के लिए होता है, और वह सिबिल जर्नी के लिए होता है, जिस को वह कल, परसों या तीन महीने के अन्दर किसी भी दिन अन्डरटेक कर सकता है लेकिन वह कम्पलीमेंटरी पास नहीं है। कम्पलीमेंटरी पास थ्रूआऊट दि इयर के लिए होता है लेकिन चैक-पास एक जगह के लिए होता है। मान लीजिए यहाँ से कलकत्ता के लिए एक पास दिया गया। अब वह कल जाए, परसों जाए या 10 दिन के बाद जाए, वह जा सकता है। इतने दिनों के

[श्री केदार पांडे]

अन्दर कभी एक बार जाना चाहे, तो जा सकता है। छः महीने के अन्दर ये पास सिंगे गये और छः महीने के ये चैक-पास हैं। इसमें होता यह है कि कभी कोई आया तो उसको एक पास दे दिया और वह भी सिंगिल जर्नी के लिए तो इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जो कि अनयूजुवल हो। यह हम लोग देते हैं और हम लोग डेमोक्रेसी में काम करते हैं। आप भी करते हैं और हम भी करते हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहां जनतन्त्र है। बहुत से सोशल वर्कर्स हैं और हर पार्टी के लोग यहां पर आते हैं उन के पास कुछ कमी भी हो जाती है, उनके पास कभी पैसे नहीं रहते हैं। वे आप के पास आते हैं, मेरे पास आते हैं और उन के यहां भी जाते हैं और ऐसे बहुत से हमारे दोस्त हैं, जिन्होंने यह सिफारिश की कि ये सोशल वर्कर हैं और इन के लिए आप कोई इन्तजाम कर दो। वह मैंने किया है इसलिए 6 महीने के अन्दर, चार सौ, पांच सौ, छः सौ पास दिये गये। वह भी सिंगल परसन को दिये गये हैं और वन सिंगल जर्नी के लिये दिये गये हैं। तीन महीने के अन्दर वह यूटीलाइज हो सकता है, उस के बाद नहीं हो सकता है।

**श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :** कई फौमिलीज को दिये हैं। व्हाई पामिज टू फौमिलीज ?

**श्री केदार पांडे :** अब किसी की वाइफ है, हस्बैंड है, बेटी है, माता है। ऐसा लगता है कि आप बुजुर्वा मेन्टेलिटी के आधमी हैं। चैक पास कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह मिनिस्टर को अधिकार है, उस का डिस्क्रिशन है। इस लिए हमने उस को यूटीलाइज किया है। अब कोई सोशल वर्कर आता है, उस के पास साधन नहीं है। आप के पास तो साधन हैं, मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, मैं रेलवे मंत्री हूँ। अब कोई यह नहीं है तो उस के बारे में सोचना होता है। सोशल वर्कर चाहे बंगाल का हो, उत्तर प्रदेश का हो, महाराष्ट्र का हो, बिहार का हो। रेलवे मिनिस्टर को यह अधिकार है, उसका यह डिस्क्रिशन है।

चेक पासिज के बारे में तो आप को बोलना भी नहीं चाहिए था। आप को इस पर कमेंट नहीं करना चाहिए था। हमें खुशी है कि चेक पासिज के बारे में आप को जानकारी है। लेकिन आप पूछते हैं कि इस का क्या फाइटरिया है। यह बात आप ने जनरल पूछी है। इस तरह का कमेंट आप को नहीं करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आप ने कम्प्लीमेंटरी पासिज के बारे में कही। ये जो कमेटियां बनी हैं ये मेरी किएशन नहीं हैं। इन में से कोई 1975 में बनी थी, कोई उस से भी पहले की बनी हुई है। जब से ये कमेटियां बनी हैं तभी से उन के मेम्बरों को कम्प्लीमेंटरी पासिज मिलते थे। जब से ये कांस्टीच्यूट हुई हैं तभी से मिलते थे।

अब आपने पूछा कि इन कमेटियों के मेम्बरों को मीटिंग में जाने के लिए पास मिलाने चाहिए, कम्प्लीमेंटरी पास देने की क्या जरूरत है? ये मेम्बर केवल मीटिंग ही नहीं अटेंड करते हैं, इन्हें घूम-फिर कर भी देखना होता है कि कहां क्या काम है। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी का देश में प्रचार और प्रसार हो। हिन्दी के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडियाने पालिसी अडोप्ट की हुई है कि वह धीरे-धीरे राष्ट्रभाषा बने। रेलवे में भी हिन्दी का प्रचार प्रसार करने की गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है। रेलवे में एक रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार कमेटी है, एक शब्दावली कमेटी है। इसके अलावा सेण्टर को भी एक हिन्दी सलाहकार कमेटी है। हमने हर डिवीजन में भी कमेटियां बनाई हुई हैं। इस देश की यह पालिसी है कि हिन्दी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार-प्रसार हो और वह राष्ट्रभाषा बने। उसके लिए हमने विद्वान आदमियों को कमेटी में रखा है। उनको फुल टाइम के पास दिये हुए हैं। उन्हें घूम-फिर कर देखना होता है कि वहां काम अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है या नहीं। जब

हम फुल्ली स्टेटीस्फाई होते हैं तभी पास दिये जाते हैं ।

आपने जातीयता की बात कही । मैं कम्युनलिज्म और साम्प्रदायिकता का घोर दुश्मन हूँ । मैं पक्का सेक्युलर हूँ । मैंने कोई जातिवाद पर पास इशू नहीं किये । पांडे बहुत होते हैं । भूमिहार, ब्राह्मण, कायस्थ, हरिजन या मुसलमान सभी को मैंने पास दिये हैं ।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और बेकवर्ड क्लासिज को कमी को मैं कमेटियों में महसूस करता हूँ । इनको मैं रिकॉस्टीट्यूट करूँगा और ठीक बनाऊँगा । जो सेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोगों को कमी रह गई है उनको मैं ठीक करूँगा । इन सारे तत्वों को इनमें लाने की कोशिश करूँगा । गवर्नमेंट में आने पर, केन्द्र में आने पर कुछ नेगोशिएस तो हो जाता है । यह बात अविरोध लुक हो गई है । जो लोग छूट गए हैं उनको हम लाएंगे ।

आप यहाँ पर कहाँ कहाँ की बात ले आए हैं । आप पार्लियामेंट में बात कीजिए तो संभल कर कीजिए । जो चीज नहीं है उसको यहाँ लाने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं बराबर इस बात का कायल रहा हूँ कि —

निन्दक निधरे गखिये आंगन कुटो सुभाय ।  
मैं पक्का डेमोक्रेट हूँ और यह मेरा एटोड्यूड है डेमोक्रेट का, इसमें पूरा विश्वास करते हैं । इसलिए आपने जो बातें कहीं, मैं इंपेशेंट नहीं था, मैं सोच रहा था . . ।  
(व्यवधान ) आप जैसे विद्वान ने डेक छोड़ दिया और दूसरी बातों में चले गए ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय

को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने गलती महसूस की और कहा कि हम इस पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन एक जगह तो आपने गलती स्वीकार की, दूसरी जगह भी स्वीकार करनी चाहिए । अभी आजाद साहब हैं, मैं आपको देख रहा था, मुझे जाति से कोई झलज्जी नहीं है । कीर्ति आजाद बैस्ट प्लेयर हैं, यदि उनके जैसे लोगों को पास दे दीजिए तो हम लोगों को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई क्राइटेरिया ले डाउन करते हैं तो उसके मुताबिक चलना चाहिए । मैं आपको दोष नहीं देता, जैसा कि आपने कहा कि पब्लिक फील्ड के आदमी दबाव डालते हैं, इसलिए करना पड़ता है, लेकिन दुख तब होता है जब आप कहते हैं कि एलीगेशन गलत है । एलीगेशन सही है और आप को कहना चाहिए कि मैं इसको देखूँगा । जैसे उस दिन मैंने कहा कि 31 पाण्डे हैं, आज उन्होंने कहा कि 38 हैं और यह जवाब मेरा नहीं है, आपका है इसमें आपका नाम लिखा है, आपका ही विवरण लिखा हुआ है और आपको ही मैं बतलाता हूँ । जहाँ पर आपने 156 बतलाए हैं, 156 में से 62 एक जाति के लोग हैं जैसे— त्रिपाठी, पाण्डे, भोज्या, पाठक इत्यादि हैं । (व्यवधान ) बाकी साउथ का क्या मामला है और पश्चिम बंगाल में क्या . . ।  
(व्यवधान) इसमें हम लोग नहीं गए । आपको यह कहना चाहिए कि इसमें गलत हो गया है और इसको देखेंगे ।

श्री केदार पांडे : रीकॉस्टीट्यूट करने के लिए कहा है-तो फिर फरदर एक्सरे क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इसी प्रकार  
मे आपने उस दिन चैलेंज कर दिया कि 31  
पाण्डे हैं। यह एलीगेशन गलत है। अब  
ये कहते हैं कि 38 हैं और यदि आप कहें  
तो मैं नाम पढ़ कर सुना दूँ ?  
( व्यवधान ) ..

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : श्री उपादा  
होने चाहिए। ( व्यवधान ) ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : ठीक है,  
जितनी जगह अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित  
जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं, उन सब  
पर दूसरी जाति के लोगों को रख  
लीजिए ।

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि  
जो एलीगेशन लगाया गया है वह सही है  
और भविष्य में इन बातों को ध्यान में रखा  
जाए। जो क्राइटेरिया लेडाउन किया  
है, जैसे अंधे, विकलांग अनुसूचित जाति,  
अनुसूचित जन-जाति, पिछड़े, सांस्कृतिक  
आदि जो लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों को आप ध्यान  
में रखेंगे। इससे आपका आत्मबल भी ऊंचा  
रहेगा और इन सबके के लोग समझेंगे कि उनके  
लिए भी कुछ हो रहा है।

रेनवे कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में एक बार  
यह मामला उठाया था कि संवत्-सदस्यों  
को फर्स्ट-क्लास एयर कंडीशन पास एलाउ  
नहीं है, लेकिन स्वामी हरिनारायण नन्द  
को फर्स्ट-क्लास ए० सी० पास दिया हुआ  
है।

श्री केदार पांडे : अब हटा दिया  
है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जब प्वाइंट  
आउट किया, तब हटाया।

श्री केदार पांडे : जब आप प्वाइंट-  
आउट करेंगे, तभी तो पता लगेगा।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप देखें,  
लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के एम पी  
हैं। उनकी क्या स्थिति है? उनको टू-  
टायर फर्स्ट क्लास का मिला हुआ है। जो  
मैम्बर नहीं हैं, बूढ़े हो गए हैं, रिटायर हो  
गये हैं, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने में  
जिन को दिक्कत होती है, उनको नहीं  
मिलता है।

श्री केदार पांडे : चाहे तो दे सकते  
हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सब चाहते  
हैं। जरनलिस्ट्स हैं अच्छे अच्छे। एम पी को  
फर्स्ट क्लास का ए सी का पास एलाउड नहीं है  
तो किस आधार पर आप जैसे सुलझे हुए,  
विद्वान आदमी हरिणानन्द जी जैसे आदमी  
को फर्स्ट क्लास ए सी का पास दे दिया।  
हमें सोचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि  
आप से भी ज्यादा पावरफुल आदमी हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : हमारे वक्त से  
पहले से मिला हुआ था। हमारे वक्त में  
नहीं बहुत पहले से मिला हुआ था।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur): Sir, since Mr. Pandey  
has referred to it, I wish to make it  
clear that during my tenure of office  
no Swami referred to here was given  
the Railway Pass. Not only that I  
also want to make it clear that when  
I was the Railway Minister my son  
and wife were not allowed to travel  
free. They purchased second-class  
sleeper ticket and travel. Of course,  
at that time my wife was not an  
M. P.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जो गलती  
हुई सो हुई। आप एनाउंस करें प्लोर आफ  
दी हाउस पर ही जितनी कमेटियां हैं, जितने  
चैंक पास है, उनको हम कंसल कर रहे  
हैं और आज के बाद एक पालिसी के अन्त



करेंगे, फ्राइटीरिया ले डाउन करेंगे और जूरी के मुताबिक समाज के विभिन्न तबकों के जो लोग हैं उनको देंगे। क्या आप ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार हैं, यहीं मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :**  
सब से पहली बात यह है कि हम को इस बात का गहरा दुख है कि पांडे जी के कुछ ऐसे फंसले हुए हैं जिन से रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की पूरे देश में जबर्दस्त बदनामी हुई है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसकी चर्चा इससे पहले न हुई हो। पार्लियामेंट में इसके बारे में सवाल हो चुके हैं। अब रेलवे पास दिए गये हैं। इसके पहले भी जो रेलवे पास इन्होंने दिए थे उसकी चर्चा भी लोक सभा में हुई थी। इन्होंने उस मॉके पर कहा था कि तमाम रेल पास हम ने कौंसिल कर दिए हैं। हमारी जो जानबारी है—वह यह है कि जो पास कौंसिल किए गए हैं उनको विद्वान नहीं कराया गया है और अभी भी उन में से कई लोग उनका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और जर्नी उन पर ले रहे हैं। पहली बार जब यह बात यहाँ पर उठी तो मंत्री महोदय को इससे लैसन लेना चाहिए था। अभी जो उत्तर दिया है उसको मैंने सुना है। एक मामले में उन्होंने एक्सीड (भ्रती स्वोकार) किया है। इससे मुझे खुशी हुई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वह सही बात है। डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से उन्होंने इस बात को मान लिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि उनकी डिस्क्रिशन है। मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से जो पावर उन की है उस पर वह अभी भी एडमेट है और कहते हैं कि हम च.हे.जे.से उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उनके उत्तर का यही अर्थ निकलता है। केन्द्र के मिनिस्टर की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है। वह रीजनेवली उस डिस्क्रिशन का इस्तेमाल करता है या नहीं यह देखना जरूरी होता है। आम जनता जब यह देखती है कि रीजनेवली इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है तो

उसकी आलोचना करती है। उसके सामने प्रश्न उठता है कि चूक पास इन्होंने जो इष्कू किया फलां लेडी के लिए विद फोरटिंग अर्ज उसका क्या मतलब? कोई समाज सेवा जो गरीब होता है तो उसके वास्ते जरूरी हो सकता है। कोई पार्लियामेंट का मॅम्बर इसको चैलेंज नहीं करता है। लेकिन उसके साथ एक और तथा फिर उस के साथ 14 अन्य और एक व्यक्ति, उसका बेटा, दो और। तो इस तरह से जो आपने पास जारी किया है निश्चित तौर पर गवर्नमेंट ऐक्मचेकर और रेलवे विभाग का इससे नुकसान होता है। मैं माननीय पासवान की उस राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि सबका कौंसिल किया जाय। लेकिन इसमें जो अनावश्यक हैं उनको कौंसिल कीजिए और सदन को एश्योर कीजिए कि जो आपको डिस्क्रिशन मिला है मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से उसका रिजनेवली इस्तेमाल कीजियेगा और आइन्दा से ऐसी बात नहीं होगी।

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have seen many political overtones on this issue. Sir, particularly the Opposition parties have made capital out of this issue. I am very sorry to state this. The allegation has been made against the Government saying that the Government is partial, in the matter of issue of these passes. The allegation is also made from the Opposition side that we are partial that we have not followed the criteria laid down in this regard. Sir, during the Janata rule, we have seen so many appointments having been made to the various Committees. So many non-officials have been appointed. Unfortunately, Sir, even in my constituency, what happened was this. I have been a Member since 1977. During the Janata rule also I was a member. I may say this: Not a single person from the Opposition parties (except the Janata party) have been appointed in these committees. I may go one step further, by

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

saying this: The RSS elements have been appointed and nominated in the Committees in my own constituency. My charge against my own Government is this.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:  
Is this not an allegation?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:  
I am saying this with full responsibility I will take the challenge.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:  
You are making a charge. May I know whether due notice has been given? There cannot be one rule for you and another rule for me. I have nothing to say on RSS but the same yardstick should be applied for everybody. What you say is not an "allegation" but what I am making is 'allegation': this is very strange.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:  
This is not an allegation. I have not made any allegation against any individual. I have made allegation against the Janata Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To put the record straight, may I point out one thing to you? You have specifically made one point. Let me tell you this. I am prepared to give you the names of various Congressmen on various Committees that I appointed. There is a prominent name, wife of hon. Shri Stephen on a prominent Consultative committee from the South. And she has sent me a letter—I am prepared to produce letter—saying, "I am happy that you are not partisan and I have been appointed to the Committee, although I belong to Congress (I)" I can produce that letter if you like.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken about your constituency.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

I am referring to the Railway Ministry. So far as you are concerned, I have nothing to say. I am only saying about what happened in my constituency. Now the point is this; During the Janata rule, in police and in defence so many RSS people have infiltrated

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:  
We hear about human failures and about accidents. If these accidents are more today, it is not because of anything else, except certain systematic sabotage which has been taking place in the country today. Now, I have been told that there are cases of misuse of passes. I am also told that the passes in which no names are mentioned and also photographs of the persons using the passes are not affixed on them, are generally misused.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura):  
If the names of the persons using the passes are not affixed, then the passes would not be valid. It is there already in the list.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:  
I am just verifying this fact. Now the charges have been made saying that proper persons are not appointed on the Committees. On the contrary, I would say that the appointment of these persons and also the functioning of these pass-holders have caused embarrassment to the Railway employees. That means the Railway employees are not happy with the functioning of these people. That means these people who are functioning on

these Committees are effective. That is why the railway employees do not want them. So, we must congratulate the Railway Ministry for nominating these people. Now, my question is: what action are you going to take against these who misuse the passes and whether action will be taken to enforce affixation of photographs on the passes? I am told that the details of the journey performed on the basis of these pass-holders are not maintained. I want to know whether this is true and if it is true whether that would be rectified.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्री केदार पांडे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात माननीय पासवान जी ने कही कि आप यह वायदा कीजिए कि कम्पलीमेंटरी पास जो कमेटी को गये, वह कौंसिल कीजिए, तो मैं उनको कौंसिल नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

शुरू में इन्होंने कहा कि कमेटी को रि-कांस्टीट्यूट कीजिए, मैंने खुद कहा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग इसमें नहीं हैं, मैंने रियेलाइज किया। यह ओवर लुक—हमने किया और इसको रि-कांस्टीट्यूट करेंगे, लेकिन कमेटी यह रहेगी। कहा भी कि हरिजन आदिवासी को लाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह कमेटी रहेगी और इनको कम्पलीमेंटरी पास मिलेगा, हम रद्द नहीं करेंगे।

दूसरी बात चैक-पासेज के बारे में है, अब सब चैक-पास यूटिलाइज हो गये, अब कहा कि रद्द करे, एक जर्नी से दूसरी जर्नी की बात है। आगे की बात कहता हूँ कि ऐसा हम इसको बनायें कि आल इंडिया से सब सेक्शन के लोग इसमें आयें, सब का

रिप्रिजेंटेशन हो। यही मतलब है सवाल पूछने का? आपका मतलब ही नहीं है कि सब कमेटी रद्द कर दीजिए, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्लियर करना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी रहेगी, कम्पलीमेंटरी पास देंगे, रि-कांस्टीट्यूट करेंगे। और जितनी बातें आपने कहीं, अपोजिशन को कहनी चाहिए भी, जो हमको सुननी भी चाहिए, जहाँ अपोजिशन सस्ती बात कहे, उसको ब्रमैंड भी करना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

इसके बारे में मेरे पास कोई नोटिस नहीं आई।

इसके पहले 466 सिंगल कम्पलीमेंटरी पास था यू-आउट दी ईअर।

19.00 hrs.

जब हमने आवाज सुनी, तो हमने सब रद्द कर दिए। उनमें अब लोग नहीं हैं। जो 466 पहले थे, जो इंस्टीटयुशन्स के लोगों की संख्या थी; उन सब को रद्द कर दिया है। अब शुरू किया है कि ऐसी कोई इंस्टीटयूशन है, जिसके लिए जरूरी है, तो उसको दिया जाए। जैसे, मदर टेरेसा हैं, दो सैकंड क्लास पास इन दिनेस आफ सिस्टर्ज। आप कहें कि यह भी मत दीजिए। इतना रेस्ट्रिक्शन न रखें कि समाज न चले। हम मासिज में काम करते हैं। हम मासिज में रहते हैं। हम सब मासिज के आदमी हैं। श्री पासवान और सब माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हम सब एक ही प्रासेस से जीत कर आए हैं। हम लोगों का कांफिडेंस लेते हैं। दूसरा कोई प्रासेस नहीं है। कोई मिनिस्टर हो गया, कोई कुछ हो गया, लेकिन बेसिकली हम एम पीज—मेम्बर्ज आफ लोक सभा हैं। हम एक ही प्रासेस, एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज के आधार पर चुनाव से आये हैं। न कोई बड़ा है

[श्री केदार पांडे]

न कोई छोटा है। सब कामरेड्स एण्ड फ्रेण्ड्स हैं। सब जन्तर-मन्तर हम सब को मालूम है। लेकिन चूंकि आप आपोजीशन में हैं, आपको कुछ कहना चाहिए। यह डीबेट बहुत यूजफुल रही है। हम ऐसी डीबेट पसन्द करते हैं। हम खुद डेमोक्रेट हैं। अगर कोई समालोचना हो, तो आई रेसपॉन्ड टू इट। थैंक यू वेरी मच।

19.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLIGNED PREDICTIONS ABOUT PRIME MINISTER AND HER FAMILY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement. This morning, Prof. K. K. Tewary raised a point here that some malicious astrologers and tantriks are making certain predictions about our Prime Minister and he wanted that an enquiry be made immediately into this very serious matter. I, have, therefore, come before the House to make a statement on this matter.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not only the Prime Minister of this country, but is the most outstanding leader of the nation. Some attempts are being made to harm her in person and thus create some anarchy and confusion and subvert the political system.... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have permitted him. Please sit down. He has given notice and I have allowed him. I am not allowing anything else. Please do not record what other hon. Members say.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: One Ratanand Shastri had come to notice making predictions in a newspaper Dainik Lok Patro of Jhansi dated June 28, 1981 that Smt. Gandhi was likely to be assassinated by September, 1981, and Shri Rajiv Gandhi thereafter. Ratnanand Shastri had further forecast that Shri H. N. Bahuguna would become the Prime Minister. He left Jhansi on July 5, 1981 for Delhi.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Only record the statement. Let him complete the statement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Since the predictions were alarming, it was considered necessary to locate Ratnanand Shastri, and place him under observation before initiating action against him. DIG Police (Security), UP, was immediately alerted to locate Ratnanand Shastri and question him. The Additional Commissioner of Police CID, Delhi was also asked to make all efforts to locate Ratnanand Shastri, and take necessary action. .... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing any interruptions.... Let him complete the statement first.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Ratnanand Shastri made a similar prediction in Gorakhpur, UP which was published in a local Hindi daily on December 15, 1981. He has stated that Smt. Gandhi would either be killed in an accident or will be assassinated in December, 1981. He also told the newsman that mid-term poll will be held for Lok Sabha in 1982 where Shri Rajiv Gandhi would be defeated by Smt. Menaka Gandhi and that Shri Bahuguna will become the Prime Minister. He also predicted that Shri Rajiv Gandhi will die of heart failure (Interruptions)\*\*

\*\* (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record any interruptions.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Ratnanand Shastri has since been picked up by the police in Gorakhpur on December 21 for making these predictions. He is being questioned and a detailed report is awaited.

Enquiries show that Ratnanand Shastri, whose real name is Ram Avtar Gupta, is a resident of District Farrakhabad, UP. He had earlier served in Army from 1968 to 1972 but was discharged on medical grounds. He had also been admitted in the Military Hospital, Agra (Interruptions)\*\*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record any interruptions.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It was further reported by UP Intelligence that the forecast made by Shastri were politically motivated, and were intended to malign the Prime Minister and members of her family. He is known to be a person of undesirable character and also several criminal complaints are pending against him. He is also reported to have been arrested in Gauhati some time back.

For your information, Ratnanand Shastri is a staunch supporter of Shri H. N. Bahuguna and is Vice-President of the district unit of Youth for Democracy, Farrakhabad, UP.

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19.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 22, 1981/Pausa 1, 1903 (Saka)*