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Tuesday, July 13, 1982
Asadha 22, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 13, 1982/Asadha 22, 1904
(Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Damage to Telecommunications Service in Orissa

*62. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made an assessment as to the extent of damage caused to telecommunication services in the State of Orissa in the recent cyclone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by his Ministry to re-established necessary telecommunication services in the State; and

(d) the amount that will be needed to restore these services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of the extent of damage is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The cyclone occurred on 3rd and 4th June, 1982. The work of restoration was started immediately after the cyclone. About 85 per cent of telephone connections, 50 per cent of trunk circuits and 10 per cent of long distance Public telephones were restored by 8-6-1982. Most of the restoration work is now completed except a few trunk lines for which work is in progress.

(d) Estimated cost of restoration is about Rs. 35 lakhs.

Statement

DETAILS OF THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE

Sl. No.	Particulars of assets affected	Extent of damage
1.	Telephone Exchanges.	72
2.	Telex Exchanges.	3
3.	Local Telephones interrupted.	5281
4.	Trunk Circuits interrupted.	106
5.	L.D. Public Telephones interrupted.	260
6.	T.P./Telegraph Circuits.	50
7.	Main trunk lines damaged.	400 kms. approximately
8.	Branch open wire lines damaged.	300 Kms. „
9.	Town lines damaged.	100 Kms. „
10.	Cable damages due to uprooting of trees and ingress of moisture into joints and potheads from stagnation of water for long period.	100 joints of different sizes.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, during the recent cyclone Orissa has faced a widespread devastation in communication system. We are grateful to our Prime Minister who had visited the worst-affected areas. She had observed that the entire communication system of the coastal area should be reviewed with reference to the urgent need for dissemination of warning at the time of cyclone.

I may draw the attention of this august House that after the devastating cyclone of 1971 in Orissa, the Government of India had appointed the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Koteswaran. The Koteswaran Committee had made some vital recommendations with regard to the communication system pertaining to dissemination of cyclone warning. The Committee had proposed for establishment of a coastal radio station at Paradip. I may point out that during the recent cyclone the communication link between the coastal radio station at Calcutta and the Cyclone warning Centre at Bhubaneswar was cut off.

Another recommendation made by the Committee was establishment of the snap-proof communication link between Paradip radar, the storm warning centre at Bhubaneswar and the AIR at Cuttack. But this has also not been done.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I am explaining the present position. I must explain this important aspect of the matter.

The present position is that there is a teleprinter circuit between Bhubaneswar Meteorological Centre and Paradip radar. But during a cyclone, it becomes the first casualty and it does not work. There is a permanent wireless telegraph also. During the recent cyclone, it became inoperative.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I am asking a question.

During the recent cyclone, the Meteorological Centre was cut-off at 5.30 P.M. on the 3rd June when the cyclone reached its peak at Paradip around 10 P.M. This emphasises the need for provision of better communication in Orissa.

May I ask what action is being taken by the Ministry of Communications specially to rectify these defects and particularly with reference to the suggestions made by the Koteswaran Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The first part of her longish question is a suggestion and we have taken note of her suggestion. The second part of her question is regarding the restoration of the line. Most of the lines and most of the exchanges are restored. Except 8 public call officers, rest of the lines are restored.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Now, I put, my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: Long and short.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: It is an important matter. We had given a Call Attention Notice on it. But our names did not come in the ballot. Naturally, we should be given time to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Time is given according to rules and regulations.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: It is understood that the State Government of Orissa have proposed that sub-division headquarters and some important localities of the coastal areas of Orissa where repeatedly cyclones and floods occur should be provided with STD facilities. So, naturally, I ask, what action is being taken by the Ministry of Communica-

tions in regard to that. I may point out here that there is co-axial line....

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this Question.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I am saying why STD facilities should not be provided.

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: There is an co-axial line between Balasore and Berhampur. But there is no STD facility between Bhubaneswar and Balasore and between Bhubaneswar and Chhatrapur...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not come out of this Question.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: It is written subject-wise. The estimated cost of restoration is Rs. 35 lakhs but the Hon. Minister has replied to a question by the Press in Calcutta that Rs. 50 lakhs is required for the restoration work. May I know what is the actual position?

MR. SPEAKER: A Calling Attention notice has been already taken up on this subject.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as the first part of the question about STD is concerned, it all depends on the reliability of the equipment. As regards the second point, about Rs. 10 to 50 lakhs is required.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: अध्यक्ष जी. उड़ीसा में तूफान आया और वहाँ दूर संचार सेवाओं को क्षति पहुँची है। तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा मंत्री जी ने बताया है और उन्होंने यह आश्वासन भी दिया है कि वे क्या करने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां दिल्ली में तो कोई तूफान नहीं आया फिर यहां पर अधिकतर समय दलीफोन बंकार क्यों रहते हैं? जहां पर तूफान नहीं आया है वहां पर क्या संचार व्यवस्था ठीक रहेगी?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of this question.

Practice for Indication of date and Time of Delivery of L. P. G. Cylinders on voucher by Agencies

*63. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is incumbent upon the Indane Domestic Gas Connection agencies to indicate separately by (i) date of call for cylinders from the customers; and (ii) the actual date of delivery of the cylinder in the voucher;

(b) whether this practice is being followed by the suppliers in New Delhi;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) According to the present procedure cooking gas (LPG) distributors, including Indane distributors, are required to record the date, time and booking number, as also the date of delivery of LPG refill cylinders to customers, in a separate register maintained for this purpose. The actual date and time of delivery can be acknowledged by the customer on the delivery voucher. The field officers of the oil companies inspect these registers regularly.

(d) The oil companies whose distributors are not indicating these details in the voucher have been advised to direct their LPG distributors to include all these details in the vouchers issued to the LPG consumers at the time of the delivery of the refills.

I apologise for having added the words 'whose distributors' in Part (d) of the Answer. These words are added because this expression was not there.

I really apologise sincerely to the House for the omission that has taken place.

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह वस्तुतः एजेंसियों में लागू नहीं होता है। आज जितना व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार एल पी जी और गैस सिलिण्डर सप्लाय में है वह अकथनीय है। बकिंग कराने के 5-7 दिन के बाद गैस की सप्लाय की जाती है। अगर वाउचर पर बकिंग की डेट और समय तथा डीलवरी की एक्चुअल डेट और समय लिख दिया जाया करे तो उससे बात कुछ स्पष्ट हो सकती है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। डी आई जेड, कनाट प्लेस में प्रेमनाथ मोटर कम्पनी को एजेंसी के द्वारा और साउथ एवेन्यू में मांती-बाग की जो कम्पनी गैस सप्लाय करती है या और भी जितनी एजेंसीज हैं वह बकिंग कराने के 4-6 दिन के बाद सप्लाय देते हैं। पार्लिमेंट के मंत्रियों को कई बार तीन दिन के बाद गैस की सप्लाय हुई है। इस के अलावा सिलिण्डर में गैस का वजन भी कम रहता है। गैस कभी 15 दिन चलती है और कभी 10 दिन ही चलती है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सर्पर्विजन होता है और फौल्ड आफिसर्स को आदेश दे दिए गए हैं लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं होता है। अगर हम एजेंसी वाले से पूछते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हमने 2-3 लाख रुपये देकर एजेंसी ली है, हम तो ऐसा ही करेंगे, आपको जो लिखना हो लिख दीजिए। कभी फाइल गायब हो जाती है तो उसका भी पता नहीं चलता है। (व्यवधान) अगर यही दुर्दशा रहेगी तो सारी दिल्ली परेशान रहेगी। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It could be put in two minutes. You are unnecessarily wasting your time.

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: यदि मंत्री जी नहीं समझेंगे तो उनको पता क्या लगेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी सवाल नहीं पूछा है।

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is a "gassy" question, Sir. Why should you object?

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पर गैस कनेक्शन तीन हजार देते हैं और कहीं पर 11 हजार देते हैं। अधिक संख्या रहने से वे समय पर गैस का वितरण नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनियमितताएँ हैं, क्या वे उनको रिवाइज करेंगे, बराबर करेंगे, ताकि हर एजेंसी का बराबर की संख्या में गैस दिए जाये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने कुछ समझा?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: समझने की कांशिश तो की है। अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खेद है कि हमारी कांशिशों के बावजूद भो. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स काफी गलतियों कर रहे हैं। मैं इतना ही आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि यहां से हमारी जितनी कांशिश हो सकती है, वह हम करेंगे। जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया कि फौल्ड आफिसर्स जाकर जाच करते हैं और इसको और थोड़ा सा मजबूत करने की मैं कांशिश करूंगा। . . (व्यवधान) . . मैंने मान लिया है कि गलतियां हां रही हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि गलतियां नहीं हो रही हैं।

जहां तक मेरे मित्र का सवाल अनियमितताओं के सम्बंध में है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि यह सही है कि आज डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स के पास तीन हजार कनेक्शन हैं और बाज के पास ज्यादा है। करीब बीस दिन पहले मिनिस्ट्री से यह जारी कर दिया गया है कि इस अनियमितता को दूर किया जाए और जिस एजेंसी के पास गैस कनेक्शन कम हैं, उनको ज्यादा करके इस किस्म से काम को किया जाए कि सबके पास बराबर गैस कनेक्शन दिए जाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जैसे पुराने जमाने में पंचहजारी हुआ करते थे।

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि कहा गया है कि गैस एजेंसियां

एक्स-सर्विस मैन, शिक्षित बेरोजगार हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों को ही दी जाएगी, लेकिन इस नीति को इन के अधिकारी लोग फालो नहीं करते हैं। इस तरह से गरीब या इस तरह के लोगों को गैस एजेंसियां नहीं मिल पाती हैं। उन्हीं लोगों को मिलती है, जिनके पास पैसा होता है। मैं आपको एक सिलचर का उदाहरण देता हूँ। वहाँ हरिजन के नाम से एक एजेंसी निकली, लेकिन दी गई गैर हरिजन को उस एजेंसी के लिए एक एम. ए. हरिजन महिला ने एप्लाई किया था, लेकिन उसको एजेंसी नहीं मिल पाई। इस अव्यवस्था से केवल गैस एजेंसियां गरीब लोगों को न मिलकर पैसे वालों को मिल रही हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच कर इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की ओर ध्यान देंगे ?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले मैंने एक घोषणा की थी कि इस किस्म की जो त्रुटियां हैं, उनको किस तरह से दूर किया जाए। इस सम्बंध में हमारे मित्र, वित्त मंत्री, से मैं बात कर रहा हूँ कि हरिजन और दूसरे जो वीकर सैक्शन हैं, यदि उनको गैस एजेंसी दी जाती है, तो बैंक से उनको लोन दिया जाए। जो हम कमीशन देते हैं, उस कमीशन का एक भाग डायरक्टली उस बैंक को दे दिया जाए, ऐसा मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ, उन बैंकों को जिनको यह विश्वास नहीं है कि ये लोग क्या पैसा देंगे या नहीं देंगे।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछा गया है कि कहीं पर किसी हरिजन को एजेंसी दी जाने वाली थी, लेकिन किसी दूसरे को दे दी गई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा हुआ है.....

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: ऐसा हुआ है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: अगर कोई ऐसा स्पेशल केस हुआ है तो मेरे ध्यान में लाइये, मैं उस एजेंसी को कौन्सिल करने का भी विश्वास दिलाता हूँ और इस बात

की कोशिश की जायगी कि हरिजन भाई या हरिजन बहन को ही एजेंसी दी जाय।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The failure to maintain proper records has led to a lot of not only malpractices but to dangerously substandard casings being supplied. I would like to know from the Minister whether his attention has been drawn to recent press reports. For example, the *Blitz* has published a front-page story about killing by domestic gas cylinders and a number of explosions and deaths have taken place. What is the Government's reaction to these reports and are they correct or not?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the report that has been published in the *Blitz*. I have already asked the companies to give me a full report. A committee is going into that and I will see what best I can do after getting the report in the matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: A lot of people get killed in Bombay.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : अमुमन यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि जो डोमैस्टिक गैस सिलिण्डर्स होते हैं उन में जितनी गैस की क्वान्टिटी होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं रहती है, कभी-कभी तो चार-पांच दिनों में ही गैस खत्म हो जाती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जब तक स्लेन्डर घरों में सप्लाई हो तो उस में कोई मीटर लगा दिया जाय जिस से मालूम हो जाय कि उस में जितनी क्वान्टिटी होनी चाहिये, उस से कम नहीं है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : जहाँ तक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूटर्स की एजेंसीज की जगहों का सवाल है, वहाँ हम ने वेइंग-मशीन लगाने का आदेश दे दिए हैं और वेइंग-मशीन्स वहाँ पर हैं भी। इन डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स के पास हग ने कम्प्लेट सैल खोल दिये हैं जिन की ठीक ढंग से अखबारों और टी. वी. पर पब्लिसिटी की जा रही है ताकि किसी किस्म की कोई कम्प्लेंट है तो वह भेजी जा

सके तथा उस पर जरूर जांच-पड़ताल की जायेगी ।

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No more gastro-enteritis now. Next question.

Search for oil deposits in Calcutta

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*64. SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a search for oil deposits was conducted in some parts of Calcutta city recently;

(b) if so, the details and the results thereof; and

(c) the programme for future, if any drawn up to survey the oil deposits under Calcutta city?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The ONGC are making arrangements for starting seismic surveys in Calcutta city shortly.

(b) The results will be known only after completion of the survey work.

(c) In the city of Calcutta and its industrial neighbourhood where conventional seismic surveys with explosive are not possible, it is proposed to carry out vibroseis surveys sometime during July, 1982. These surveys are expected to continue during 1982-83.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY: The press reports stated only recently that the Government of India are taking steps to make proper surveys in Calcutta. The press reports say 'Calcutta is floating on oil. What are the reports on the basis of which you are making arrangements for starting the seismic survey in Calcutta? This is part (a). Part (b) is: what time do you propose to take to complete the survey work in this regard?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the basis is concerned, it has to be necessarily attributed to the geologists and the scientists who have been surveying the area. Unfortunately a little bit of exaggerated reports have been published in the newspapers on the basis of the meeting of my officers with the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

We wanted to explain the position to the Government and wanted to seek certain help in the areas we require. But, later on, one or two newspapers have gone to the extent of saying that the entire Calcutta is floating on oil. In fact I particularly contacted Mr. Dutt, the Director to whom this statement was attributed and he was himself taken aback. There are prospects—I do not say that there are no prospects—but ultimately, it is on the basis of the vibroseis survey that we will be in a position to come to the conclusion as to the real potentialities in the area.

On the question of the time, well, in fact I myself, when I had gone to the Soviet Union had discussions with Mr. N. A. Maltsov, the Oil Minister of the Soviet Union and I have promised him that, by the end of the third week of August, we will be in a position to have a few preliminary surveys on the basis of which they can help us for the purpose of more surveys and explorations.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY: Sir, as you yourself know, in early fifties, when the Government first started making a survey whether India had oil or not, many foreign countries including U.S.A. had told us that there was no oil in this country. But, it was the Soviet Union who said that first we could secure oil inside the country and now we are advanced. My question is this: what countries' help are you going to seek? I beg to state again that only recently in West Bengal, when some off-shore drillings were taking place in the Diamond Harbour area, reports were coming

in that certain interested parties were there and so they were made to abandon.

So, in this view, I want to know: what country or countries are going to help us in this matter of surveys, vibroseis surveys and what is the position of off-shore and on-shore in the Bay of Bengal area in the matter of procuring oil?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, it is practically from 1963 that the O.N.-G.C. has taken up the exploration in the Bengal area. They have drilled seven wells so far—two wells are under drilling—one at Joguli and the other at Bishnupur. This is so far as the present activity is concerned.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have a definite approach to the drilling in different areas. On the question of help of the foreign countries, so far as on-shore drilling is concerned, we have only entered into certain contracts with the Soviet Union so far and with no other country. The off-shore part has not yet been completed. Once the survey part of it is completed, perhaps, the ONGC will itself take up the drilling activities in this area.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: May I know whether it is a fact that the ONGC has acquired a set of equipment which includes vibrators and recording equipment at a cost of about Rs. 5 crores from the U.S.A. for conducting survey of oil deposits in Calcutta? If so, what are the reasons for purchasing these equipments from U.S.A. when we are taking the help of the Soviet Experts in this respect?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry, Sir, that so far as the specific information with reference to the purchase of equipment worth Rs. 5 crores is concerned, I am not in a position to answer that at this stage because that would be slightly beyond this question. But I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that we

have made considerable purchase of the equipment from the Soviet Union. In fact, when I had gone there at that time...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: About this purchase of equipment it appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: What I had said that I am not in possession of the information which the hon. Member has asked for and I cannot either confirm or deny it at this stage because it does not arise from the present question. If a separate question is put I will answer that part of it. But I was trying to say that the equipment that has been purchased—particularly the on-shore equipment—from the Soviet Union is the best. I have myself gone to various factories over there and seen it and Soviet authorities were kind enough to offer some of the equipment which we required urgently on the spot and my assumption is that it has already reached our country. Further, Sir it is not as if we have purchased from one country. It depends on the nature of the work that has to be carried out, the soil and the area where the drilling activity has got to take place. It is in this background that the equipment is purchased. I am not in a position to say about USA to which reference has been made.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I want to know whether the hon. Minister has examined the possibility of exploring the hydro-carbons in Bay of Bengal—both on-shore and off-shore—through NSRA which is an agency which can delineate the hydro-carbon zone. Secondly, the hon. Minister has replied that on-shore and off-shore exploration through seismic survey has not been known in Bay of Bengal. Whether has got the information that one USSR ship already has done the detailed seismic survey of Bay of Bengal both on-shore and off-shore. If the results are known, why particularly Mhanadi Basin of Bay of Bengal has been entrusted to Oil India

instead of ONGC and Oil India is still to get the oil by production-oriented exploratory drilling.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Different agencies have been trying to carry out the surveys both on-shore and off-shore. NSRA has also been carrying out the survey. It is not as though the surveys have not been carried out by them. It is true that different reports have been coming about the potentiality of oil deposits in West Bengal. What I would like to submit is that once the surveys have been completed the data processing will have to be carried out. This an intricate job.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Already exploration has been made by the USSR ship and after that they have gone in for production oriented exploratory drilling. I would like to know whether NSRA has been entrusted with the job to delineate the hydro-carbon areas both on-shore and off-shore?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I was submitting the details about what is being carried out. It is on the basis of seismic surveys which have been carried out that certain drilling operations have been carried out from time to time. So far as Mhanadi Basin is concerned Oil India Ltd. has been entrusted with the job of survey as also the drilling. So far as the rest of the area of West Bengal is concerned most of the portion has been entrusted to ONGC for the purpose of drilling activity because ONGC has got not only the equipment but also the expertise and better technical know-how. As regards on-shore contract as on today it is only with the Soviet Union. We have not entered into contract with any other country. Regarding the off-shore drillings, it is the ONGC and the Oil India who had been carrying out the drillings.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in respect of all the seven oil wells which have already been

drilled in West Bengal, drillings were conducted upto not more than 5,000 metres whereas it is generally believed by knowledgeable parties that the oil layer in West Bengal is likely to be somewhat deeper than 5,000 metres. So, having regard to this fact, would the hon. Minister kindly ask the ONGC to take up deeper drillings in the basin of West Bengal so that oil exploration is done more speedily?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is only a suggestion which my friend has conveyed for consideration.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that as long back as 1951-52, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company had made a comprehensive survey of West Bengal in search of oil and also drilled a number of places with favourable results, but the Report of Stanvac which had said that there were large deposits of oil in wide areas of West Bengal, had been mysteriously missing and we do not know about the fate of that Report? May I know from the Minister whether he has any knowledge of that Report or not?

AN HON. MEMBER: He says 'Mysteriously missing.'

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as Indo-Stanvac Petroleum project is concerned, this company carried out surveys and certain drillings in the area between 1951 to 1959. But the result of the exploratory drilling venture was not very encouraging and this Company therefore discontinued further operations, in the area.

सोडा एश का उत्पादन और आयात

* 67. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सोडा एश का इतना अधिक उत्पादन होता है कि उसे बहुत कम मूल्यों पर बेचा जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बावजूद इसका आयात जारी रखे जान के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) देश में सोडा ऐश को मांग को तुलना में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान उसका कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितनी मात्रा में सोडा ऐश के आयात किया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सोडा ऐश का आयात रोकने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The demand for soda ash, as estimated by the Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals comprising the representative of the Directorate General of Technical Development, Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, the Planning Commission and the Deptt. of Chemicals and Fertilizers, was 6.80 lakh tonnes for the year 1981-82. The production of soda ash in 1981-82 was 6.32 lakh tonnes. The ex-works prices of soda ash produced indigenously are now in the range of Rs. 1759.40 to Rs. 2395.57 per tonne.

(b) Import of soda ash is permitted under Open General Licence (OGL). Import of soda ash is also permitted against REP licences. Any actual user or export house can import soda ash if he wishes to do so.

(c) The production of soda ash in the calendar year 1981 was 6.40 lakh tonnes and the production in the financial year 1981-82 was 6.32 lakh tonnes. The estimated demand of soda ash for 1981-82 was 6.80 lakh tonnes. Imports of soda ash were 0.84 lakh tonnes during 1980-81 (upto December, 1980). Import statistics for the period subsequent to December, 1980 are yet to be published. Once the data are compiled,

they would be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Volume-II). Copies of which would be available in the Parliamentary Library.

(d) The manufacturers have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor off-take, stocks are accumulating and that, unless imports are banned, the industry would be badly affected. However, consumers' associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation and the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association are pleading for the continuance of the present import policy. The import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे: माथनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने काफी विस्तृत जवाब दे दिया है। मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश में जो सोडा ऐश आयात किया जा रहा है, 1980-81 में और 1981-82 में यह किस मूल्य दर पर आयात किया जा रहा है ?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: लगभग 80 डालर प्रति टन के हिसाब से।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे: जो सोडा ऐश आयात किया गया है, उसकी दर में और बाजार मूल्य में क्या फर्क है ? क्या यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे ? सोडा ऐश का जो उत्पादन अपने देश में हो रहा है वह कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है और ये कम्पनियाँ जब चाहती हैं बाजार में इतना सोडा भेज देती हैं कि सोडा का मूल्य गिर जाता है और जब चाहती हैं सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन कम कर देती हैं, उससे मूल्य बढ़ जाता है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: जहाँ तक मूल्य का सवाल है, सोडा ऐश का मूल्य 2100 से 2400 रुपए प्रति टन है। चार कम्पनियाँ बनाती हैं : - मेसर्स टाटा केमिकल्स, मेसर्स सौराष्ट्र केमिकल्स, मेसर्स धरं-यधेरा, हरि फटीलाइजर्स और पांचवीं कम्पनी तूतीकारिन अलकेलाइज है जो इस-

का उत्पादन करने जा रही हैं। ऐसी बात दिखाई नहीं देती कि तब वे प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करती हैं, जब कीमतें ज्यादा होती हैं और जब कीमतें घट जाती हैं तो प्रोडक्शन कम करती हैं। यह बात जरूर है कि वे कुछ सोडा एश उन्हीं प्रोड्यूस किया उस में से काफी कुछ सोडा एश इस किस्म का है जिस की बिक्री नहीं होने की वजह से वह पड़ा रह गया है। एक वजह यह भी हो सकती है कि जो आयात किया जा रहा है सोडा एश वह कम कीमत पर होने की वजह से इन कंपनियों के पास जो सोडा एश है उसको बिक्री के लिए लोग उठा नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री सज्जन कुमार: जब सोडा एश का स्टाक काफी मात्रा में मौजूद है, और यदि इसी तरह से वह षार्किट में बिक्री नहीं सका तो उसका उत्पादन गिर नहीं जाएगा और उत्पादन गिरने के कारण क्या हजारों मजदूर बेकार नहीं हो जाएंगे ?

जो सोडा एश आयात किया गया है उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई है और जब सोडा एश हमारे पास है तो क्या उसके आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा रहा है ?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: मजदूरों की बेकारी का कोई सवाल ही, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज भी पोजिशन यह है कि जहां तक हमारी डिमांड का सवाल है, डिमांड और प्रोडक्शन में काफी अन्तर है। हमारी प्रोडक्शन देश के अन्दर जो डिमांड है उसकी मीट नहीं कर पा रही है। इस दृष्टि से मैं पही समझता हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन गिर जाएगा और मजदूरों के लिए कोई मुसीबत खड़ी हो जाएगी।

जहां तक विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करने की बात है सोडा एश का आयात ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस में है, उसको कनेलाइज नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कितनी इस में फारने एक्सचेंज इन्वाल्ड है। लेकिन आम तौर से ऐसा होता आया है कि कुछ हजार टन सोडा एश का ही आयात बाहर से होता आ रहा है।

SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister state how much

soda ash was imported under OGL and under REP licences in two years? Before any additional licences are given, it has been the policy of the Government to encourage the indigenous manufactures. Therefore, my supplementary is whether these 4 companies who are manufacturing soda ash are producing this item to their full capacity or are they in partial production. Further production can be made by these 4 companies if proper support is given to the indigenous manufacturers. There is no reason given here why the consumer associations are pleading with the Government for the continuance of the policy of OGL. On what ground are they pleading with the Government? Are you convinced by their arguments? What is your Policy?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: What policy? Do you mean to say policy of import?

SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Yes, Policy of import. What are the reasons the consumers have given?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the question of import is concerned, in 1978-79, 0.234 lakh tonnes of soda ash was imported, in 1979-80, it is 1.35 lakh tonnes and in 1980-81 up to December 1980, it was 0.84 lakh tonne.

SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I want to know the split up of import between OGL and REP.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There is no question of any canalised import of this item at all. As I said earlier, the import is under OGL. So far as the companies are concerned, I agree that the companies are trying their best. It is not as though that they are not trying that. Sometimes, it is not possible for them to produce to their full capacity. So far as the people craving for the import is concerned, I say that the import is mainly from Bulgaria. Even when we had fixed the prices some years back what had happened was this. For example, some time in 1978, the price of soda ash was ruling at above

the rate of Rs. 3500 per tonne and now it is reigning between Rs. 2400 and 2100. But what had been happening is when the prices are coming down the Bulgarians who are exporting the soda ash are also dumping it by reducing the prices.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. सां: मंत्री जी ने दो सवालों के जवाब में अलग बातें कही हैं। एक सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि इसलिए इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है सोडा एश क्योंकि डिमांड और प्रोडक्शन में बड़ा भारी फर्क है, डिमांड ज्यादा है और प्रोडक्शन कम है इसलिए इम्पोर्ट किया है। और दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में यह कहा कि इम्पोर्ट करने की वजह से सोडा एश का स्टॉक इंडिजिनसली बढ़ गया है। तो दोनों अलग अलग बातें हैं। तो अगर हमारे यहां जितनी डिमांड है उतनी इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्शन और कैंपेसिटी है तो उनके प्रोडक्शन पर और प्राइस पर कंट्रोल करने के बजाय आप फौरन एक्सचेंज इन्वेंटरी कर रहे हैं इम्पोर्ट करने में, क्या यह आपकी पालिसी सही है ?

Damage Caused by Fire in Sindri Fertilizer Plant

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*68. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plants and equipment worth several crores of rupees were damaged in a fire that broke out recently in the Sindri Fertilizer plant;

(b) if so, details thereof, stating the extent of loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the result of the inquiry conducted by Government and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and

(b) The fire broke out from gas cutting work in the old and redundant plant of Sindri Unit which was being dismantled, and it was purely accidental. The preliminary assessment of the loss was Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The Insurance Company accepted Rs. 18.2 lakhs after a detailed assessment of the loss.

(c) An Enquiry Committee was constituted by Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) in order to determine the causes of fire etc. The Committee has since submitted its report. The fire broke out from gas cutting work in the old and redundant plant of Sindri unit which was being dismantled and it was purely accidental. The recommendations of the Committee regarding preventive action and augmentation of fire fighting services and equipments are being processed for implementation.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिन्दरी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के पुराने और अनावश्यक संयंत्र की जो कटिंग गैस से हो रही थी, इस उत्तर से ऐसा लगता है कि जो आवश्यक सुरक्षात्मक सतर्कता यहां दरती जानी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं की गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्योंकि इस रिपोर्ट में सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही और अग्निशमन सेवाओं और उपकरणों में वृद्धि की निष्कारिश की गई है, तो जो आवश्यक सतर्कता नहीं दरती गई उसके लिये क्या जांच समिति ने वहां के कुछ अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है ? यदि हां, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, so far as the Report of the Committee is concerned, it has dealt with different aspects. It has not clearly made out as to who are exactly responsible for the damage. But they have felt that it is a case of an accident. They have also suggested what steps have to be taken for preventing it in future. This part of it is being taken care of by the Ministry and the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : यहां घटो घटना से फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के कई हिस्से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए और इसमें 18.2 लाख रुपये का क्षति दिखाई गई है। इस उत्तर से ऐसा लगता है कि यह क्षति यहां के क्षतिग्रस्त हिस्से का मूल्य है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस आगजनी के कारण फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट कितने समय तक बन्द रहा और उसमें उत्पादन में कितना नुकसान हुआ?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के बन्द होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। यह पुराना प्लांट है जिसका डिसमन्टल किया जा रहा था, इस लिये न उत्पादन कम का सवाल है और न इसके बन्द होने का सवाल है।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, the unofficial reports have calculated the estimated loss at about Rs. 4 crores. The *Blitz* has reported like that. This is the report that according to the factory sources the fire took place in an old ammonia plant, an ammonia bycarbonate catalyst plant, one cooling tower of the power plant and the nitric acid plant causing a total estimated loss of Rs. 4/- crores. That is the report. So, there is very much difference between the Inquiry Committee's Report and the estimated loss by this report.

There is also a report that the workers of one contractor who was doing the work inside the factory were allowed to cook food in the area where it is prohibited. So on all these points, the report is silent. It is a very serious and grievous thing which has been reported. So, considering the importance of the thing, will the Hon. Minister appoint a high-powered Committee to go into the details of this question and find out whether some other causes are responsible for this accident?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the question of losses is concerned, I have made it clear that it is to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs. Any other report is not an authentic report, in my

submission, because the fact remains that this part of the plant was a plant which was obsolete, which was closed down. It was only in the dismantling process that it caught fire, and it has been worked out, that the loss was only to the tune of Rs. 25/- lakhs. But so far as the Insurance Company is concerned, it has only admitted the loss to the tune of Rs. 18/- lakhs, and they have said that they will reimburse this to the extent of Rs. 18/- lakhs alone. Now, on the question of the contractor's workers cooking there, as a result of which it caught fire, that does not seem to be correct, because the Committee is a committee of experts. They have gone into the question, and they have found the reason. They have gone into the whole question. At least they have not attributed that it is because of the workers cooking food that this plant caught fire. Therefore, it is very difficult to attribute it to this cause, when the experts have gone into this question, and I have come to this conclusion, I do not see... (Interruption)

The other suggestion which the hon. Member has made, is that we should have a high-powered committee. In fact, this Committee itself consists of very good officials who are experts in the line and who have gone into details. As of to-day, I am not in a position to commit myself to any other special committee, which perhaps is in the mind of the hon. Member.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I had the chance to visit the factory just after the fire, and I should say that the danger and extent of the fire have been minimized in your reply. 50 per cent of the total plant, i.e., the total factory, was engulfed in the fire. It started with your ammonia plant. It touched the entire stores, it went to nitric acid plant, oxide plant and ended in the power plant. I am also of the opinion that the loss if not Rs. 4 crores, would be to the tune of some crores.

Secondly, it is unfortunate that after such a big fire, persons from

the Ministry should have visited it. Otherwise, you would not have given such a misleading statement in the House. It is the old plant no doubt, but the Minister is not aware that just where the fire took place, the total storage of ammonia was there. The new plant produces ammonia. But the ammonia is stored in the old plant where the fire took place. That is the sphere containing more than 1,000 tonnes of ammonia. Moreover, the power plant was not your redundant plant. The nitric acid plant was not your redundant plant.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am putting an one line question. Gas cutting was done. May I know whether gas cutting was permitted in that area which was so close to liquid ammonia? In that respect, I would like to ask 1 or 2 questions. Firstly, it is the contractor's workers who were doing like that. But the supervision and safety were the responsibility of the Sindri management. And the gas cutting was so close to the liquid ammonia. Will the Minister realize the total loss from that contractor? Will the contract of that scrap dealer be terminated? Will he enquire? There is a conspiracy to completely destroy the plant and to make it scrap. Lastly, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put a string of questions. It is one supplementary. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The next question is

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only one supplementary.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to know who are those experts. Are they departmental officials, or anybody from outside?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: On the issues which my friend has raised—he has been raising those issues in this House and I have answered ear-

lier also—actually, the position on the question of terminating the scrap dealer's contract, the matter was even taken right upto the Supreme Court, i.e., with reference to the disposal and with reference to the contract for disposal having been given to this contractor. And the Supreme Court ultimately has found that there is no case made out by the petitioners, either with reference to the disposal, or with reference to the contract.

The contention of my hon. friend that the gas cutting was very much in close proximity of liquid ammonia, does not appear to be quite correct, on the basis of the report furnished by the Committee. Therefore, if I have to answer on the basis of the assumptions that the hon. Member makes, it becomes slightly difficult for me to give the answer in the manner he expects. It is not as though that anybody has made it a scrap, it is because of the time factor that this particular plant has become obsolete and it has to be necessarily disposed of. This was done on the basis of reports that were furnished by the experts and after the reports were examined by the Board of Directors. (*Interruptions*) So far as the reports of the experts are concerned, they have not apportioned the blame on the contractor himself.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Who will pay for this loss? It is a national loss.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of M. G. Sharma, Deputy General-Manager of the FCI. (*Interruptions*) Since you have asked me to give the names I am giving. If you are not interested in the names I will not give the names. (*Interruptions*) I realise his involvement also. The committee's Chairman was Shri M. G. Sharma, Deputy General-Manager of the FCI with Shri R. S. A. Narayanan, Additional Chief Engineer, Shri A. V. Chakravarty, Additional Chief Engineer and Shri S. K. Ghosh, Additional

Chief Engineer as members. These are the persons who have gone into this question in order to determine as to the cause of the fire and the consequence thereof.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the Minister whether the contractor, after this fire, will get the dismantling cost also?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you think that this explosion dismantled it also?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I leave the answer to my friend himself.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Meeting of ICAR Management Committees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Rules of ICAR, the Management Committee of the Institutes are to meet every quarter;

(b) whether the proceedings of the Management Committee are brought regularly to the notice of the Governing Body; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and corrective steps proposed in this respect?

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

(b) In the rules and bye-laws of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, there is no provision to bring the proceedings of the Management Committees to the notice of the Governing Body.

(c) Question does not arise.

Additional outlay for Irrigation

42. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked for a massive additional outlay of Rs. 900 crores to achieve the higher targets set under the new 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, whether they have demanded an amount of Rs. 2600 crores for major, medium and minor irrigation projects during 1982-83;

(c) whether under 20-Point Programme Government have set a target of adding nine million hectares of irrigation potential in the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) total additional irrigation potential being created every year?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). It has been assessed that in order to achieve the target for the Irrigation Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan set under the new 20-Point Programme, an additional outlay of Rs. 2600 crores will be necessary during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. An additional outlay of Rs. 750 crores is considered essential to achieve the target set for the year 1982-83.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, an additional potential of 5.00 million ha. is created. 2.4 million ha. was created in 1980-81 and during the year 1981-82, it is expected that a further irrigation potential of 2.6 million ha. will be created.

Procurement of rain damaged wheat

43. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indiscriminate purchase of rain-damaged wheat by State Government agencies had proved helpful to the farmers but ultimately the Centre and the States and the Food Corporation of India had to face huge losses;

(b) if so, to what extent Government have purchased the rain damaged wheat so far and how much loss had to be incurred by the Union Government, States and Food Corporation of India;

(c) whether this wheat is suitable for human consumption;

(d) how many farmers have suffered due to the heavy damage to wheat; and

(e) what measures and steps were taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have instructed the Food Corporation of India to procure only such wheat as conforms to the uniform specifications as relaxed and prescribed, and also to take over only such stocks for the Central Pool from other procuring agencies which similarly conform to the prescribed specifications. The State Government agencies have been informed that where the wheat procured by them is, in some parts, below specifications, it should be brought upto acceptable standards by being blended with good wheat and by cleaning. Thus, the wheat purchases by Food Corporation of India and

taken over by the Food Corporation of India from other procuring agencies, would conform to prescribed standards and would cause no loss to the Government.

(c) Even after relaxations given in Specifications for wheat on account of the damage caused by unseasonal rain this year, the quality of the grain would conform to the standards prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and hence would be quite suitable for human consumption.

(d) The number of farmers who have suffered due to damage to wheat is not known, but farmers mostly in parts of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan suffered on this account due to rain in April-May this year.

(e) The uniform specification for wheat to be purchased for the Central Pool have been relaxed to some extent, in order to assist the farmers in getting suitable prices keeping in view at the same time the need to protect the interest of the consumers and to conform to the minimum standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The relaxation in specifications are :-

(i) Lustre-lost grain with no damage to Kernel can be procured without any limit.

(ii) The limit of slightly damaged grain *viz.* grains with superficial damage only without the quality of the Kernel being affected, has been raised in Grade-2 from 10 per cent to 20 per cent without any penal cut in the procurement price; and

(iii) The limit of damaged grain in Grade-2 has been raised from 3 per cent to 5 per cent without any price cut.

Besides these measures, the Save Grain Campaign activities of the Department of Food are being intensified in these States to ensure improved farm-level storage conditions.

Reduction of cost of Import Oils due to fall of prices in International Market

44. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of fall, if any, in the prices of the edible oils in the international market during the last 2 years;

(b) to what extent the cost of imported oils was reduced as a consequence thereof; and

(c) to what extent the price of the edible oils released through public distribution system and given to Vanaspati Industry was reduced consequent on the fall in its price in the international market and reduced cost on account of imports and its impact on prices of vanaspati in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The prices of different edible oils in different international markets have behaved differently during the last two years. However, generally they have maintained a declining trend. The cost of imported oils, however, has not correspondingly fallen, because of a variety of factors including the general strengthening of the dollar in relation to the rupee.

(c) The issue prices of imported edible oils for vanaspati and for the public distribution system are determined in the light of a number of factors, besides the price of oil in the international market. These prices were maintained at the same level since September, 1979 till February, 1982 when they were revised marginally upwards. A wide gap between open market prices and issue prices of imported oils involves the risk of

imported oils being diverted to undesirable trade channels.

Regularisation of Shakarpur, Laxmi Nagar Colonies, Delhi

45. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether any instructions/directives/guidelines have been issued to DDA to take steps to regularise Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar Colonies as their names have been included in the 612 unauthorised colonies to be regularised;

(b) if so, the full details;

(c) steps taken by DDA to carry out such instructions/directives/guidelines; and

(d) steps being taken to announce to the residents that development work is going to be undertaken and as per tenders invited in 1981, work of uplevelling the roads, brick laying and providing drains will be completed before the rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have issued instructions to the Lt. Governor, Delhi, that the work of regularisation and provision of minimum basic facilities in the unauthorised colonies in Delhi as identified by the DDA/MCD for the purpose may be taken up in terms of the Govt. order dated 16-2-77. The Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar unauthorised colonies are included in the list of 612 unauthorised colonies identified by the MCD/DDA for purposes of regularisation and provision of minimum basic facilities.

(c) The DDA has reported that on 7-7-1982 its Technical Committee has recommended for the approval the

regularisation plan of these colonies and that the same will now be placed before the Authority.

(d) The development work will be undertaken after the plans are approved by the Authority.

Hike in Issue Price of Wheat

46. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA;

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue price of wheat is going to be fixed at Rs. 160 a quintal, an increase of Rs. 15 over the prevailing price;

(b) if so, what will be its impact on the issue price of wheat for Roller Flour Mills; and

(c) whether it will affect the consumers adversely?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No revision of the existing issue prices of wheat for supplies from Central Pool for the Public Distribution System and the Roller Flour Mills has so far been made.

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

Cyclone in Orissa

47. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of losses caused to people, cattle, wealth and crops by the recent cyclone in the coast of Orissa; and

(b) details of relief measures undertaken in the area to mitigate the sufferings of the people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1239 LS—2.

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4214/82).

Refixation of Commission under Public Distribution System

48. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4635 on the 22nd March, 1982 regarding Committee on refixation of commission under public distribution system and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Committee which was constituted by Delhi Administration to consider refixation of commission admissible to shopkeepers under Public Distribution System submitted its report on 1st March, 1982. The Delhi Administration, after consideration sent the report in April, 1982 to the Central Government and it is being examined.

Impact of rain in procurement of wheat

49. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the damage to the crop on account of recent unseasonal rains and hail storms in the Northern States; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the extent to which the procurement of wheat is likely to be affected as a result thereof?

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

(b) The loss of wheat on account of unseasonal rains and hail-storms during April—May, 1982 is currently assessed at about 2 million tonnes. Besides this loss in quantity, wheat crop has also suffered deterioration to some extent due to loss of colour and lustre of the grain. The production of wheat during 1981-82 is still anticipated in the neighbourhood of last year's production. A quantity of 7.5 million tonnes was procured upto 8th July, 1982 as against 6.4 million tonnes procured during the corresponding period of last season. Procurement of wheat is still continuing in the major wheat growing States.

Effect of Drought on production of Food and Cash crops in West Bengal

*50. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that months long drought in West Bengal has hit the production of food and cash crops in the State severely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has approached the Centre for a grant of Rs. 17.57 crores for relief measures; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the Memorandum of the Government of West Bengal, against

actual production of 6.00 million tons of Aman Paddy in terms of clean rice in 1980-81, the production was only 4.4 million tons in 1980-81 i.e. a short fall of nearly 27 per cent in the production. In case of Jute crop, the coverage has only been 74.3 per cent of the target,

(c) The Government of West Bengal initially requested for a Central assistance of Rs. 21.09 crores but have subsequently revised it to Rs. 27.74 crores.

(d) The State Government has asked for Central assistance for taking up relief employment works, supply of drinking water including purchase of 12 rigs, for grant of gratuitous relief and for taking up small irrigation schemes.

The request of the State Government was considered in a meeting of inter-Ministerial group held on 4th June, 1982 and the State Government was requested to furnish additional information which has now been received. The State's request for Central assistance is under consideration.

Afforestation programme in Cyclone hit areas of Orissa

*51. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there is any afforestation programme by the State Government/Central Government in the cyclone affected areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa/Central Government have made any financial provision in Sixth Five Year Plan Annual Plan 1982-83 for Orissa State under this programme; and

(d) if so, details thereof indicating amount spent in earlier plan periods with physical achievements?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" included in the VI Plan coastal shelter belt plantations are raised in the three coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri. The scheme also provides for free supply of seedlings for planting by farmers and children.

(c) and (d). During the Sixth Five Year Plan, shelter belt plantations over 7,000 ha. are to be raised with a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs inclusive of 50 per cent Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

During 1982-83, the target is 500 ha. with an outlay of Rs. 21.40 lakhs.

The Forest Department of Orissa had been implementing a scheme for shelter belt plantations from 1972-73. The scheme consisted planting of trees over the width of 1 km. along the coast. The trees planted were casuarina, cashew and coconut.

Between 1972-73 and 1981-82 coastal shelter belt plantations over 16885 ha. were raised at a cost of Rs. 413.27 lakh.

Losses of Super Bazar upto 1977-78

52. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar of the Co-operative Stores Ltd., New Delhi, had finished its entire share capital by the accumulated losses of over Rs. 83 lakhs by 1977-78 and the accounts have not been audited for many years now and that 1977-78 accounts too were certified only in 1981; and

(b) facts and reasons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Super Bazar, New Delhi, had been running in loss in the first 6 years of its working, ending with the cooperative year 1971-72. Since then it has been working on profit and is thus gradually wiping off the accumulated losses. As against the share capital of Rs. 96 lakhs, the cumulative loss as on 30-6-81 was only Rs. 47 lakhs.

The accounts for the year 1978-79 also have since been audited. Audit for 1979-80 and 1980-81 is in progress.

(b) There was some delay in the finalisation of accounts for 1977-78 because of a dispute in the accounts of one of the parties. This had caused some delay in finalising the audit of 1977-78.

Ganga water issue

53. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Ganga water agreement between India and Bangladesh was reviewed last month (24-6-1982) at a Ministerial level meeting held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the reaction of the Bangladesh Government to the proposal of constructing a Ganga Brahmaputra link canal to augment the Ganga flow;

(c) the volume of water released from Farakka to the Hooghly during the period from 1-11-1981 to 31-5-1982 (month-wise); and

(d) the measures taken to maintain the supply of water to the Hooghly for the proper functioning of the Calcutta port during the lean period?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The Second Review of the Agreement between India and Bangladesh

on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on Augmenting its flows (1977) was made at a Ministerial level meeting held in New Delhi on 26th June, 1982.

The Review noted that in respect of Part 'A' of the Agreement, the arrangements for sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka had been fully implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement. The two sides, however, differed as to the impact of the sharing on their respective countries. In respect of Part 'B' of the Agreement concerning augmentation of the flows of the Ganga during the dry season, for which India had proposed the Ganga-Brahmaputra link canal the two sides recalled that the subject was no longer before the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. It is now a matter for decision between the two Governments at a high political level and the process has started.

(c) The sharing of the waters of the Ganga at Farakka in terms of the 1977 Agreement relates to the period January 1st to May 31st, on 10-day period basis. For the months of November and December 1981 near optimum requirements of waters for the Calcutta Port have been made available from Farakka. A statement showing water released from Farakka to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly through the Feeder Canal for Calcutta Port between January 1st to 31st May, 1982, is attached.

(d) The Agreement of 1977 is in force for a period of five years, i.e. upto 4th November, 1982 and water was shared during 1982 also in accordance with the provision of that Agreement. All efforts are being made for augmenting the Ganga flows at Farakka so as to ensure full supply of waters to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly for proper functioning of the Calcutta Port during the lean period.

Statement

WATER RELEASED FROM FARAKKA TO THE BHAGIRATHI-HOOGHLY THROUGH THE FEEDER CANAL FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1982 TO 31ST MAY, 1982 IN TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT ON "SHARING OF THE GANGA WATERS AT FARAKKA AND ON AUGMENTING ITS FLOWS" (1977).

Period	Withdrawals by India (Feeder canal for Bhagirath Hooghly (Cusec)
I	2
<i>January</i>	
1—10	35092
11—20	31365
21—31	28079
<i>February</i>	
1—10	28385
11—20	32658
21—28	31119
<i>March</i>	
1—10	27432
11—20	27109
21—31	28157
<i>April</i>	
1—10	30250
11—20	31556
21—30	33282
<i>May</i>	
1—10	34357
11—20	36115
21—31	3879

1982-83 के लिए गेहूँ की वसूली का मूल्य

*54. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री. रूप चन्द्र पाल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गेहूँ की वसूली के लक्ष्य क्या है; और

(ख) अब तक वसूल की गई गेहूँ की मात्रा कितनी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) और (ख). 1982-83 विपणन मौसम के लिए गेहूँ की वसूली का कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, 8 जुलाई, 1982 तक 75.03 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ वसूल किया जा चुका है।

Proposal to review the prices of jute

*55. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission is not unanimous so far as the prices of jute are concerned;

(b) if so, reasons why Government are giving to jute growers less price than what is due to them;

(c) whether Government are thinking to review the prices of jute in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India fixes statutory prices of raw jute at reasonable levels taking into consideration the recommendation of A.P.C. which takes into account the cost of produc-

tion of the Western Kosi Canal? crop price parity, international prices of jute manufactures and their export prospects.

(c) to (e) The A.P.C. has submitted its report on price policy for raw jute for 1982-83 season. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Dry land farming

*56. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the schemes drawn up during the current Five Year Plan to promote agricultural operations in dry lands; and

(b) the results achieved so far and the number of hectares of land where dry farming methods have been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4215/82].

Dam over River Kosi

*57. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether updated project report for the construction of Multi-Purpose High Dam over river Kosi was sent to the Government of Nepal in 1982;

(b) if so, details thereof and Nepal's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any officer has met the Government of Nepal specifically for the above project alongwith proposals for such Dams over river Kamla at Shishapani and over Begmati at Nunthar; and

(d) what specific steps are being taken to ensure time bound completion, demand-supply situation, inter-

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) An updated pre-feasibility report of the proposed Multipurpose High Dam over river Kosi was sent to HMG Nepal in August, 1981.

(b) The reaction of HMG Nepal to the updated pre-feasibility report is still awaited.

(c) There has been official level meeting between two Governments in February 1982 wherein all these proposals for multi-purpose projects on rivers Kosi, Kamla and Bagmati were discussed. The discussions are further to be continued.

(d) In order to accelerate the progress of Western Kosi Canal in Bihar and to ensure its timely completion, the following steps have been taken:

(i) The strength of executing staff has been increased from 2 circles to 7 circles by the Government of Bihar.

(ii) The project has been taken up for monitoring by the Central Government.

(iii) Kosi Control Board has been re-constituted by Government of Bihar.

(iv) The irrigation benefits have been planned to be achieved in a phased manner so that from June 1983 onwards irrigation benefits start in Bihar, when Nepal portion of Western Kosi Canal gets completed as per programme.

Black Marketing of Vanaspati

58. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the flourishing black market in vanaspati specially in big cities where the demand for vanaspati is substantial; and

(b) the steps proposed to effectively control the price of this popular cooking medium?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The prices of vanaspati have been fixed under a voluntary price arrangement announced by the industry. While this arrangement operates by and large due to a variety of factors of localised shortages of a temporary nature can not be ruled out.

Government has impressed upon the vanaspati industry the need for observing the price discipline at all levels—manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The State Governments have been advised strictly to enforce the provisions of laws relating to the storage and stock limits of vanaspati. Action against malpractices are taken under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other relevant laws. The Essential Commodities Act has also been amended with a view to removing the loopholes in the act and enabling the imposition of more severe penalties on offenders.

Installation of shallow tubewells in Assam

59. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shallow tubewells have been installed in all the villages of Assam by the Assam Minor Irrigation Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that villages of Assam could not get drinking water from these tubewells; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The Assam State Minor Irrigation Development Corporation has installed 2074 shallow tubewells upto the end of May, 1982 for providing

minor irrigation facilities in the various parts of the State, the details of which are shown in the attached statement. These wells are constructed for individual farmers or a group of

farmers for irrigation and not for drinking water supply to villages.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE SHALLOW TUBEWELLS INSTALLED UNDER THE CRASH PROGRAMME TAKEN UP BY ASSAM STATE MINOR IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

S.No.	Name of the MTDC Sub-division	STWs/LLPs installed		During 1982-83		Total No. upto May 1982	
		1980-81	1981-82	April, 1982	May, 1982		
1	Gauripur . . .	..	93	19	..	
2	Goalpara . . .	..	20	10	..	
3	Bongaingaon (HQ)	..	43	3	..		
4	Barpata Rd . . .	Sub-division	208	29	Sub-division		
5	Nalbari (HQ) . . .	wise	68	7	wise		
6	Guwahati . . .	break-up not	126	29	break-up not		
7	Nowgaon . . .	available	129	51	available		
8	Nowgong (HQ) . . .	..	65	—	..	
9	Marigaon . . .	..	146	25		
10	Biswanath Charali . . .	..	68	12		
11	Mangaldoi . . .	..	27	10		
12	Tezpur (HQ) . . .	..	41	8	..	
13	N/Lakhimpur . . .	..	14	8	..	
14	Golaghat . . .	..	46	20	..	
15	Jorhat (HQ) . . .	..	72	33	..	
16	Sibsagar . . .	..	37	18	..	
17	Dibrugarh . . .	..	147	29	..	
TOTAL			200	1350	311	213	2074

Revision of stage II of Rajasthan Canal Project

60. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the reaction of Central Government to the proposal submitted by Rajasthan Authorities for a radical revision of stage II of the Rajasthan Canal Project.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The Minister, Rajasthan Canal Project, Rajasthan had sent a note in March, 1982 proposing a radical revision of Stage II of Rajasthan Canal Project. After discussions with him on 11-3-82, it was suggested that the State Government

might constitute an expert group which would go into the details of the alternative proposals and give its recommendations. The Committee is yet to be formed by the State Government.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बिना बारी के किए गए आबंटन

61. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपनी विवेकाधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके गत दस महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न टाइप के फ्लैटों का बिना बारी के आबंटित किया है;

(ख) ये फ्लैट किन आधारों पर आबंटित किये हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामले का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपनी विवेकाधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग किये जाने के क्या मानदण्ड हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी - 4216/82]

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि बिना बारी के आबंटन अनुकम्पा के आधार पर किए गये हैं ।

Protocol signed with USSR for oil exploration

65. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the protocol signed with the U.S.S.R. on expanding co-operation in oil exploration and exploitation and the progress made so far in implementing it; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve production from uneconomic and near-dry wells with Soviet assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) In order to improve production from sick wells, a contract was concluded with V/O Techno export of USSR for workover operations in about 120 sick wells in Gujarat which included supply of equipment also. Most of the equipment has been shipped and three Soviet experts have recently arrived and the work is likely to start shortly.

A similar contract for improving production from poor producers in the Eastern Region is also under consideration.

A Soviet expert has been working for over a year in Gujarat to help installation, repair and future planning of artificial lift of oil by installing Sucker Rod Pumps.

Statement

The protocol which was signed at the end of the visit of Minister (PC&F) to the USSR from 30th May to 6th June, 1982 contains the following important points:—

(i) Negotiations would be held for participation of the Soviet organization to release a location and drill a well on the Calcutta Gravity High after the seismic profiles in this area were completed.

(ii) All the equipment earlier identified as being of critical importance for workover operations had been shipped to India and that the Soviet specialists required for this purpose would leave for India shortly.

(iii) The Soviet side agreed to depute three instructors' teams consisting of 6 members each for instructing Indian drillers in improving their skills in drilling technology at drill site.

(iv) The Indian side would be in a position to receive 10 experts from the USSR for the Institute of Drilling Technology in Dehradun in March, 1983.

(v) The Soviet side would receive Indian specialists to discuss forms (methodology) and detailed subjects of scientific and technological co-operation as well as for training purposes in the field of oil industry.

Expansion and modernisation of telecommunication services in North-Eastern area

66. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for expenditure on North-Eastern Tele-communication circle during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for the expansion and modernisation of telecommunication services in this area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) A provision of Rs. 75 crores has been made for development of telecommunication services in the North Eastern area in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Several steps have been initiated by the Department for the expansion and modernisation of the telecommunication services in the North Eastern region such as automatisa-tion of manual exchanges at District Headquarters, introduction of sophisticated technology in switching as well as in transmission fields and introduction of satellite communication facilities to cater to the remote areas.

Productivity Linked Revision of Wages in Coal Sector

69. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed the coal com-

panies to introduce productivity linked criterion for revision of wages in the coal sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Coal India has been advised about the need for introducing linkage between the wages and productivity at the time of next wage agreement. No scheme has yet been prepared in this regard.

New policy for production of drugs

70. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided upon a new policy to stimulate the production of drugs; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

One of the major objectives of the Drug Policy of Government is to achieve quick self-sufficiency in the output of drugs. This Policy is being implemented vigorously. The scheme of DGTD registration has been extended to the drug industry to encourage drug production in the Indian non-MRTP sector. Further, a number of decisions have been taken by Government of stimulating production in different industrial sectors including the drug industry. The main decisions taken in this direction are given below:—

(i) In August 1980 Government notified the decision providing for an automatic 5 per cent annual growth (limited to 25 per cent in a 5 year period) in one or more stages. This decision is applicable to the

drug industry with suitable modifications on the basis of the 1978 Drug Policy, as notified vide Press Note dated 22.5.1982.

(ii) In August/September, 1980 Government announced the decision to recognise productive installed capacities as on 4.9.1980 which were in excess of the licensed capacities. This decision is also applicable to the drug industry, as modified on the basis of the 1978 Drug Policy, vide Press Note dated 17-10-1981.

(iii) In April 1982 Government announced the facility of reendorsement of capacities. Under this facility if the highest production during the five year period ending March 1982 plus 1/3rd thereof exceeds 125 per cent of the licensed capacity, the said highest production plus 1/3rd thereof can be endorsed on the relevant industrial licences. Further, if the production during 1982-83 is higher than the capacity reendorsed, that production plus 1/3rd thereof would be endorsed on the licences in 1983. For FERA and MRTP companies, this facility is restricted to Appendix I (core sector) activity. The provisions of the Press Note dated 17.10.81 are applicable in the case of drug units.

(iv) In the distribution policy for the year 1982-83 for canalised bulk drugs, a growth rate of 25 per cent has been provided for DGTD units.

(v) In the Import Policy for 1982-83 the imports of Vit. A and Aspirin have been canalised so as to encourage the indigenous manufacture of these drugs.

(vi) In respect of the following drug intermediates, the rates of customs duty have been suitably altered so as to encourage the indigenous production of the connected bulk drugs from more basic stages :—

1. D-2 Aminobutanol
2. L-Base.

Requirement of Coal Rakes for Tea Industry in North Bengal

*71. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the annual requirement of coal rakes for the North Bengal tea industry;

(b) how many rakes have been supplied during the last three years (year-wise);

(c) whether Government had fulfilled the demands of the tea industry in full any time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b). The sponsoring authority for the tea industry in North Bengal is the Tea Board which has assessed the annual demand to be 120 rakes. Against this the number of rakes supplied by Railways and loaded for the tea gardens during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of rakes
1979	27
1980	30
1981	30

(c) and (d). Coal India offers coal by road to consumers against shortfalls in rail despatch. Including such road borne coal the demand of the tea

gardens have been substantially met as the figures below indicate:—

Year	Demand Sponsored by Tea Board	Coal supplies (in metric tonnes)	Percentage against demand	of supplies sponsored demand
1979	2,16,000	1,06,670	49	
1980	2,16,000	1,73,315	80	
1981	2,16,000	1,78,801	82	

In 1979 there was shortfall in supplies on account of floods affecting production and movement of coal. There is no shortage in the availability of coal at pitheads to meet the demand of the tea gardens. However, due to shortage of wagons and the high cost of moving coal by road the tea industry could not obtain its full requirement of coal. Coal India have now also opened a coal dump at Siliguri from which the tea gardens can freely obtain their requirements.

Rehabilitation of Tribals Displaced under Coal Bearing Area Act in Bihar

*72. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India has been ordered to rehabilitate the tribals displaced as a result of the implementation of the Coal Bearing Area Act in Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rehabilitate the displaced tribals and the progress made in this direction so far; and

(c) the steps taken to check the law and order situation arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) and (b). Consistent with the policy of the Government to rehabilitate tribals, the tribals whose lands are acquired, are offered in addition to cash compensation, employment according to available vacancies and coal companies have also been advised

to provide homestead land to those tribals who have been displaced.

(c) There has been no serious law and order problem so far on this account.

Power Station at Mejia

*73. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any request from the West Bengal Government for putting the proposed thermal power station at Mejia, West Bengal under National Thermal Power Corporation instead of DVC; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) and (b). No formal proposal for setting up the Mejia Thermal Power Project by NTPC under the Central Sector, has been received from the Govt. of West Bengal. However, while discussing various issues regarding the proposal of the Damodar Valley Corporation for setting up a 3x210 MW Power Station at Mejia in Bankura District, in a meeting held in Ministry of Energy on 3.5.1982, the representative of the Govt. of West Bengal stated that in view of the Central Government's Policy to set up super thermal power stations in the Central Sector, the Govt. of West Bengal would prefer the Mejia Power Station to be set up in the Central Sector through the National Thermal Power Corporation, on

the same power sharing formula as has been adopted in respect of Farakka Super Thermal Power Station. He also stated that if the project site happened to be outside the DVC command area, that would be a clear case for the Central Sector to step in. However, it has since been ascertained that the Mejia project site is within the DVC area and as such, under the provisions of the DVC Act, 1948 (14 of 1948), the project will have to be implemented by DVC.

Govt. of West Bengal have clarified that should it become not possible to have the power station set up under Central Sector, they would have no objection to its being entrusted to D.V.C.

Abolition of Court Fee

*74. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sought the opinion of State Governments on the question of abolishing court fee; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). In January, 1982, the recommendation of the Consultative Committee of M.Ps. to abolish court fee was forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration. They were requested to intimate the Central Government the action taken on the recommendation. The Governments of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh wrote to the Central Government that they were not in favour of the abolition of court fee. The Government of Nagaland intimated that they were in fa-

vour of abolition of court fee for the members of the Scheduled Tribes.

The matter was also discussed in the Law Ministers' Conference held on the 18th and 19th June, 1982. The Conference was of the view that on account of financial constraints, the approach should be to go in for rationalisation of court fee and not for its abolition. The Conference set up a Committee of Law Ministers of five States, namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs as convenor to go into the question of the rationalisation of court fee.

Wastage of surplus Gas

*75. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to re-examine the problem of our surplus gas going waste everyday;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Periodical studies on the availability of natural gas and its use are made so that gas is not wasted.

A Task Force has been set up by the Department of Petroleum to continuously examine the availability of natural gas and its utilisation taking into account any changes in these that might and do occur from time to time.

(b) and (c). In the on-shore fields of Gujarat, the entire quantity of the gas produced at the average rate of 2.36 million cubic metres per day, is committed to a large number of consumers.

In Assam, all the associated natural gas that is available which is an

average rate of about 2.5 million cubic metres per day is committed to a number of users, the most important of which are the fertilizer plants of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. and power plants of the Assam State Electricity Board. Some short term flaring of gas is taking place but this will cease when the additional units of these two organisations are completed and commissioned.

In the Bombay off-shore fields the availability of natural gas in 1982-83 was anticipated to be about 3 million cubic metres per day (average rate) but this has increased to about 4 million cubic metres per day (average rate) due to a higher gas oil ratio than anticipated earlier. With the commissioning of the gas turbines of the Maharashtra State Electricity Boards, flaring will be very greatly reduced and should cease altogether in the coming months.

Some flaring of gas does take place when the plants of consumers suffer from temporary mechanical failures of their equipment.

Inadequate Screening of Oriya Feature Films on Delhi Doordarshan

*76. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why in the regional feature film programme in Delhi Doordarshan, Oriya feature films are not adequately screened, compared to other regional languages;

(b) how many Oriya feature films were screened during the last three months; and

(c) is there any programme to include any Oriya feature films in the programme for the next month?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Delhi being metropolitan city has to cater to the needs of people of different languages. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi

telecast feature films in regional languages twice a month on rotational basis giving chance to each regional language. Oriya films are shown on Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi in their turn. An Oriya feature film was last shown on 3.4.1982.

Cooperation in oil exploration in India by China

*77. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has agreed to give full cooperation to India in oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन और डाकघर

*78. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी ओर अधिक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने तथा डाकघर खोलने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार कम जनसंख्या वाले पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये जनसंख्या के निर्धारित अनुपात को गम करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) इस बारे में आगामी दो वर्षों के लिये सरकार के कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री. सी. एम. स्टीफन): (क) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन: टेलीफोन कनेक्शन रीजिस्टर्ड कराई गई मांग के आधार

पर ही दिए जाते हैं। अतः किसी खास जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

डाकघर: चालू वर्ष के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में खोले जाने वाले 16 प्रस्तावित डाकघरों में से पांच डाकघर चंब तथा अन्य स्थानों के पिछड़े तथा जन-जातीय इलाकों जैसे किन्नौर, लाहल तथा स्पीति, भारमाँर तथा पंगी तहसीलों में स्थित होंगे। शेष ग्यारह डाकघर जो सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाएंगे, सभी बिलों में बराबर-बराबर होंगे सिवाय शिमला और मंडी जिलों के जहाँ इनकी संख्या थोड़ी अधिक होगी।

(ख) डाकघर खोलने के लिये निर्धारित वर्तमान मानदण्डों के अन्तर्गत पहले से ही पिछड़े तथा जन-जातीय इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के मामले में कम आवादी वाले इलाकों पर विचार किया जाता है और ये मानदण्ड पहाड़ी इलाकों पर भी लागू होते हैं। फिल-हाल इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में आगामी दो वर्ष के दौरान डाकघर खोलने के लक्ष्य को अन्य राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की भाँति प्रत्येक योजना वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

Plight of contract labourers in IPCL, Baroda

*79. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the plight of contract labourers working in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Baroda; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for abolition of contract labour system in IPCL, which has since commenced production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Very recently Government received a reference regarding contract labourers in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL). Four contractors who hold license under the Contract Labour (Abolition & Regulation) Act, 1970, supply labourers to IPCL. The contractors are obliged to pay to their contract labourers the prescribed wages and to comply with the provisions of law.

Central film Censor Board, Madras

*80. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South India Film Chamber has resolved to boycott Central Film Censor Board at Madras by not sending completed films for censorship in view of rigid attitude of Censor Board;

(b) whether any meeting took place between the officials of Information and Broadcasting Ministry and South India Film Chamber recently; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) In a memorandum submitted to officers of the Government of India who visited Madras on June 11, 1982 the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce (acting for the South Indian Film industry) mentioned that—

“the film industry in the South regrets that it became necessary to resort to the extreme step of boycotting of the local regional office from the 10th June, 1982.”

(b) A meeting under the auspices of Shri R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information, Tamil Nadu Government arranged in Madras on June 11. This meeting was attended among others by officers of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Censor Board,

Government of Tamil Nadu and representatives of the film industry.

(c) As a result of this meeting, the matter was amicably settled.

Super Thermal Power Station in Delhi

*81. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to set up a super thermal power station in Delhi for supplying power to Delhi; and

(b) if so, by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up additional power generation capacity for meeting the requirements of Delhi. However, the feasibility of the proposal is yet to be established.

Allocation made to States for Rural roads under Minimum Needs Programme

441. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total allocation made to the States for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme, State-wise details thereof;

(b) funds actually supplied to the States, State-wise details thereof;

(c) total allocation made during the year 1982; and

(d) amount so far released, if any, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (c). A statement is attached.

(b) and (d). The rural roads programme forms part of the minimum needs programme, for which outlays are provided in the plans of the States/Union Territories. No releases are therefore made by the Central Government for this purpose to States/Union Territories.

Statement

Outlays for rural roads under minimum needs programme during the Sixth Five Year (1980-85) plan and the annual plans 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1981-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Annual Plan 1981-82	Annual Plan 1981-82*	Annual Plan 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1500	450	200	200
2	Assam	3600	558	700	600
3	Bihar	14000	2300	3570	2500

*Revised

@ Provisional.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Gujarat	13500	2814	2600	500
5	Haryana	350	50	5	40
6	Himachal Pradesh	3500	600	640	640
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1600	400	300	300
8	Karnataka	4500	665	583	850
9	Kerala	1300	380	510	424
10	Madhya Pradesh	4000	1325	933.87	800
11	Maharashtra	9400	1490	1600	1750
12	Manipur	1000	200	200	250
13	Meghalaya	520	150	80	95
14	Nagaland	325	130	45	45
15	Orissa	3000	605	530	550
16	Punjab	2000	375	430	200
17	Rajasthan	6500	1037	980	1000
18	Sikkim	900	118	130	230
19	Tamil Nadu	7000	700	807	1000
20	Tripura	1100	230	300	300
21	Uttar Pradesh	31500	4600	3133	6000
22	West Benga	3750	652	800	800
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>					
23	A. & N. Island	450	76	90	81.50
24	Arunachal Pradesh	300	85.40	86.67	80
25	Chandigarh	10	..	2	12.80
26	D. & N. Haveli	40	1	10	..
27	Delhi	30	5.10	10	10
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	25	3	2	3
29	Lakshadweep	10	2.20	10	2.20
30	Mizoram	720	184	258.50	236
31	Pondicherry	60	10.50	10	19.58
ALL INDIA		116490	20196.20	19556.04	19519.08

Supply of Wheat to Bangladesh

442. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to give wheat on loan to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of wheat that will be given as loan to Bangladesh;

(c) whether any terms and conditions have been laid down for repaying the loans;

(d) if so, when the wheat loan will be repaid by Bangladesh; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh on 4th June, 1982 under which India will deliver to Bangladesh one lakh tonnes of wheat (5 per cent more or less) during the period from July—September, 1982 on commodity loan basis. For this purpose the shipments of wheat to be received by India from the World Food Programme in replenishment of an earlier wheat loan given by the Government of India to the World Food Programme will be diverted to Bangladesh.

(c) to (e). The terms and conditions relating to the repayment of this wheat loan by the Government of Bangladesh provides *inter alia* that:—

(i) The loan will be repaid within a period of 2½ years from the date of completion of delivery of wheat, on CIF basis at Indian ports.

(ii) The loan will carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum calculated from the first of the month of following the month of delivery of each consignment of wheat by India. The interest will be computed in terms of additional quantity of wheat to be returned over and above the principal quantity of loan.

(iii) For delay in repayment of wheat beyond the loan period of 2½ years, additional interest at the rate of two per cent per annum shall also be payable by the Government of Bangladesh on the outstanding quantity to be returned. This additional interest will also be computed in terms of additional quantity to be returned to the Government of India

Modernization of Rice Mills

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

(a) the number of rice mills modernised to produce rice bran oil in the country during the years 1980, 1981 and upto March, 1982; and

(b) the number of mills that are being modernised during the year 1982-83 for extraction of rice bran?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The total number of modern/modernised rice mills which produce bran suitable for oil extraction, as reported by the various State Governments as on 31.12.1980 and 31.12.1981 was 7,204 and 9,771 respectively. As the information in regard to the number of units modernised is compiled on annual basis, the details in regard to 1982 will become available only after 31.12.1982. In accordance with the Rice Milling Industry Regulation & Licensing (Rules), all the rice mills in the country are required to be modernised by the middle of 1983.

Increase in Flood prone areas

444. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that despite investment of over Rs. 10,000 crores in dams and another Rs. 975 crores in direct flood protection measures, the area prone to floods has increased to 40 million hectares now; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. Rashtriya Barh Ayog has assessed an area of 40 million hectares as liable to floods on the basis of the susceptibility of all the areas to floods upto 1980, out of which 32 million hectares

(80 per cent) has been accepted by the Ayog as protectable area. A reasonable protection has already been provided to an area of 11.57 million hectares (March, 1981) leaving an area of 20.43 million hectares for providing further protection.

(b) Government of India has provided substantially increased outlays of Rs. 1045 crores during the 6th Plan against Rs. 976 crores provided in all the earlier Plans for expediting the flood control programme. All the States have also been requested to expeditiously implement the recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog.

Supply of Rice and Sugar to Kerala

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for the supply of more rice and sugar to Kerala during the coming season; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have requested for enhancement of their monthly quota of rice from the Central Pool from the existing level of 1.10 lakh tonnes to 1.35 lakh tonnes to cope with the increased demand of the cardholders particularly in view of lean months of July-August and the Ramzan and Onam season. The monthly allocation of rice to various States including Kerala is made taking into consideration the overall availability of rice in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

No request for supply of more sugar for the coming Onam, has however, been received from the State Government

मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन 1980-82 के दौरान पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या

446. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या गामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन 1980-82 के दौरान कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपना नाम पंजीकृत कराए और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को 30 जून, 1982 तक रोजगार दिलाया गया ;

(ख) उनको किस प्रकार का तथा वर्ग का रोजगार दिलवाया गया ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा खेष व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) से (ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में ग्रामीण बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के पंजीकरण के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी समर्थ बेरोजगार व्यक्ति चाहे वे पुरुष हों अथवा महिलाएं, अपने क्षेत्रों में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किए गए निर्माण कार्यों पर रोजगार पाने के लिए पात्र है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सूचित रोजगार अधिकतर गैर-कुशल स्वरूप का होता है, तथापि, कुछ कुशल मजदूरों को भी नियोजित किया जाता है।

कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार सृजित रोजगार के श्रमदिनों के बारे में ही सूचना केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्राप्त की जा रही है। 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश में कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 661.38 लाख श्रमदिनों और 357.68 लाख श्रमदिनों का रोजगार सृजित होने की सूचना मिली है। 31-3-1982 के पश्चात सृजित रोजगार के आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Payment of Interest to Allottees

447. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 5593 on 29 March, 1982 regarding payment of interest to allottees and state:

(a) whether any decision on the pending applications for payment of interest has been taken till date (Shalimar Bagh A/C);

(b) if so, how many claims were accepted/rejected/pending with reasons;

(c) is it also a fact that these flats were cleared by the Contractor for handing over possession to allottees in the last week of July, 1981, if not the dates with quarter number and jobs attended to by Contractor in June to August, 1981 and requests still pending and action likely to be taken;

(d) is it also a fact that conveyance deed papers have not been issued to these allottees inspite of the assurance given in the above question (No. 5593/29-3-82; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for delay and likely date for issue of the deed papers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DDA has reported that the flats were cleared by the Contractor for handing over the possession to the allottees; before the last week of July 1981. However, the jobs/defects pointed out by the allottees were rectified at the time of handing over the possession.

(d) The DDA has reported that the conveyance deed papers have been issued to allottees for getting the same stamped from the Office of Collector of stamps, Delhi Administration.

(e) Does not arise.

Dairy Development Programme in U. P.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Dairy Development Board, with assistance from the World Bank, proposes to launch dairy development programme in several districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation would launch the Operation Flood II Project in several districts of U. P. which will be implemented through the framework of cooperatives. The Operation Flood II project is being implemented in the various States with credit assistance from the World Bank, commodity assistance from European Economic Community and the internal resources of Indian Dairy Corporation.

(b) The details of the programme in U. P. have not yet been finalised and are under discussions between the Government of U. P. and the National Dairy Development Board.

Achievement in Setting up of Bio Gas Units

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

(a) to what extent the target fixed for setting up of Bio-gas units during last year has been achieved in each State:

(b) the extent of Central assistance given to each State for setting up of bio gas units during each of the last three years; and

(c) to what extent the assistance has been utilised by each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Information is given in attached Statement I.

(b) and (c). National Projects for Biogas Development was sanctioned in 1981-82 for implementation during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. Information regarding Central subsidies given to different States under the National Project is given in attached Statement II. The central subsidy released to different States/ programme implementing agencies is adjusted on the basis of details size-wise and district-wise information furnished by them.

STATEMENT—I

National Project for Bio-gas Development—Targets vis-a-vis achievement during 1981-82. (The Project started in November, 1981).

S.No.	State/U.T.	Number of biogas units		
		Targets	Achievement	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000	515	
2.	Assam	70	23	
3.	Bihar	2400	2064	
4.	Gujarat	3000	1807	
5.	Haryana	700	47	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	3	
7.	Karnataka	3500	1282	
8.	Kerala	500	262	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	302	
10.	Maharashtra	3000	3061	
11.	Orissa	1000	280	
12.	Punjab	700	505	
13.	Rajasthan	2000	1220	
14.	Tamil Nadu	3500	1275	
15.	Tripura	47	4	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10000	12188	
17.	West Bengal	400	274	
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20	46	
19.	Delhi	10	5	
20.	Others	53	20	
TOTAL:		35000	8	2513

Statement --II

Sl. No.	State Govt./Programme implementing agency	Amount of Central subsidy released for biogas Units (Rs. in thousand)
<i>State Government</i>		
1	Bihar	1872.00
2	Haryana	327.60
3	Karnataka	2730.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	624.00
5	Orissa	780.00
6	Rajasthan	1560.00
7	Tamil Nadu	2730.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	9256.00
9	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.40
10	Pondicherry	7.52
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.46
12	Delhi	2.07
<i>Programme implementing agencies :</i>		
13	Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation	2808.00
14	Madhya Pradesh State Khadi & Village Industries Board	936.00
15	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	8096.40
TOTAL:—		31750.45

Nomination of Board of Directors (Non-Officials) in Public Sector Undertakings

450. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of his Ministry on which the non-official Boards of Directors are to be nominated;

(b) the date from which these Boards of Directors have been con-

stituted and when their present term is expiring.

(c) the details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe non official Directors nominated on these Boards of Directors; and

(d) if not done so far, whether there is any proposal to nominate non-official Directors from SC/ST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Representation for Regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension

451. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made for the regularisation of the Tughlakabad Extension colony (opposite Tara Apartments, Kalkaji), New Delhi;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands; and

(c) how long it will take to regularise this colony where well-laid buildings have since come up?

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

(b) the DDA has reported that physical/socio-economic survey of the colony is being undertaken.

(c) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

Districts covered by I.A.D.P.

452. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts which have been covered by the Intensive Agriculture District Programme in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to cover the left-out districts and the likely date by which they would be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) State-wise names of the districts covered under Intensive Agricultural District

Programme as on 31st March, 1971, is given below:

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the IADP District
1.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
3.	Bihar	Shahbad
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
6.	Punjab	Ludhiana
7.	Kerala	Alleppey and Palghat
8.	West Bengal	Burdwan
9.	Karnataka	Mandya
10.	Orissa	Sambalpur
11.	Gujarat	Surat and Bulsar
12.	Assam	Cachar
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu and Anantnag
14.	Delhi	Delhi
15.	Haryana	Karnal

(b) With the High Yielding Varieties Programme emerging as the king-pin in the new strategy for agricultural development, efforts are being made to transfer the technology of Intensive agricultural production to every potentially viable area/district.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा शक्तिशुस्त गेहूँ की खरीद करने से इन्कार किया जाना

453. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब में वर्षा के कारण शक्तिशुस्त गेहूँ को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा इस के खराब होने के आधार पर इसकी खरीद करने से इन्कार करने से किसान सरकारी ऋणों की अदायगी करने में अनेक कठिनाइयां अनुभव कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसानों के वर्षा से प्रभावित गेहूँ को बाजार में बिक्री करने की तथा स्वयं सरकार द्वारा उसकी खरीद की व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(ग) किसानों का वर्षा से प्रभावित कितना गेहूँ अब तक खरीदा गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख) . इस वर्ष गेहूँ कटाई मौसम के दौरान गैरमौसमी वर्षा होने के कारण गेहूँ की फसल का कुछ क्षति पहुँची है । किसानों को राहत पहुँचाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा और उनके स्वास्थ्य तथा खाद्य अपशिष्ट निवारण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किए गए मानकों के अनुरूप यथा-सम्भव अधिक मात्रा में वर्षा से प्रभावित गेहूँ की वसूली करने के लिए निर्दिष्टियों में ढील दे दी है । भारतीय खाद्य निगम और अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियाँ इन शिथिलित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार गेहूँ की वसूली कर रही हैं । सरकार मंडी में किसानों के स्टॉक की बिक्री की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकती है । ऋण वापस करने में किसानों द्वारा उठायी जा रही कठिनाइयों के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय भण्डार के लिए केवल निर्धारित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप ही गेहूँ खरीदा गया है । 8 जुलाई 1982 तक 75.03 लाख मीटर टन गेहूँ वसूल कर लिया गया था ।

Delay in Handling over of conveyance Deed and other Documents for Registration

454. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. takes abnormally long time in executing conveyance deed and registration of MIG Flats sold on cash down basis with the allottees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the allottees of MIG Flats in East of Kailash (Suraj Parbat) who got the flats on cash down basis as far back as

November-December, 1975 have not so far been handed over the conveyance deed and other documents for registration;

(d) whether this delay is also causing loss of revenue to the Public Exchequer; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to expedite matters and fix a day by which registration of all flats allotted as far back as 1975-76 on cash down basis in East of Kailash is completed and make it incumbent on the DDA to adhere to the time-scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA has denied that there is abnormal delay in executing conveyance deed. It has reported that dealers occur on account of the following main reasons:—

(i) Non-payment of dues, i.e., interest charges, ground rent etc., by the allottee inspite of repeated reminders.

(ii) Inspection of flats for preparation of plan of the flat showing location, boundaries and accommodation of flat.

(iii) Unauthorised addition and alteration by the allottees.

(iv) Change in the procedure of stamping the Conveyance Deed papers by the Collector of stamps.

(c) The DDA has reported that in most of the cases the conveyance deeds have either been registered or sent to the allottees for getting the same stamped from the offices of the Collector of Stamps. It has also reported that in the remaining cases, the preparation and issue of conveyance deed papers are under process.

(d) The DDA has reported that the delay does not result in any loss to it.

(e) The DDA has reported that preparation of conveyance deed for this

colony has been given priority and that the actual date of completion will depend on the time taken by the allottees to complete the formalities for the execution of the conveyance deeds.

Hurdle in Implementing the I.R.D.P.

455. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the main hurdle in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme is the lack of adequate improvement of nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) It is a fact that inadequate flow of institutional credit has been one of the constraints in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(b) Some of the important steps taken to improve the flow of credit for IRDP are:

(i) A high level committee under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, has been set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to review the availability of credit for IRDP periodically and to devise ways and means to improve the operational difficulties being experienced in obtaining credit;

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India has issued an important circular to all the scheduled commercial banks on 10-12-1981, regarding the role of banks in IRDP and containing instructions about the action that the banks should take to step-up the disbursement of institutional credit for IRDP. These have been supplemented by guidelines issued to the State Govts./UT administra-

tions by the Ministry of Rural Development on 8-1-1982;

(iii) Credit support from banks for IRDP in individual States/UTs is frequently reviewed during meetings at various levels and visits of officers of the Ministry of Rural Development to the States;

(iv) Operational problems and solutions are discussed in seminars and workshops organised by the Ministry of Rural Development and attended by State Govt./UT administration officers and bankers.

(v) The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India is oriented towards branch expansion in rural and semi-urban areas.

Amount Allocated and utilised for Rural and Urban Housing Development in U.P.

456. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan and Central Government aid allocated and utilised (spent) for rural and urban housing development in U.P. during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) details thereof and what action is proposed to be taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject. The role of the Central Government in this regard is confined to issuing of policy guidelines and providing financial assistance to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of develop-

However, the Housing & Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned the following amounts to different Housing agencies in Uttar Pradesh:—

1979-80	Rs. 15.63 crores
1980-81	Rs. 22.21 crores
1981-82	Rs. 9.01 crores

The amounts released by HUDCO to different housing agencies are:—

1979-80	Rs. 10.50 crores
1980-81	Rs. 12.51 crores
1981-82	Rs. 12.46 crores

The above amounts drawn relate to all schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during 1979-80 to 1981-82 as well as before this period. This will help construct 77,984 dwellings, 86 per cent of which are meant for Economically Weaker Sections of the population and Low Income Group families with monthly family income not exceeding Rs. 600.

Visit of world Bank Team to Tamil Nadu to discuss collection of loan from Farmers

458. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team visited Tamil Nadu to discuss with the Tamil Nadu Government the problem of collection of loan from farmers in the month of May, 1982;

(b) if so, whether any conclusion has been arrived at; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). In accordance with the terms of Agreement under the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) general line of credit from the World Bank, the latter sends

Supervision Missions to India periodically to review the implementation of the Project. The ARDC IV Project with World Bank assistance is currently under implementation. The World Bank Supervision Mission along with officers of the ARDC visited Tamil Nadu from 3-6-82 to 5-6-82 to review the rehabilitation programme of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Bank, including the loan recovery position. The World Bank Supervision Mission, in its review of the situation, with the officials of the Government of Tamil Nadu, emphasised the importance of improving the collection performance of the Primary Land Development Banks, so as to ensure that the State Land Development Bank continues to draw refinance from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

Urbanisation of Villages in trans Yamuna

459. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some of the villages in Trans-Yamuna have been urbanised including village Mandawali, Fazal pur Delhi;

(b) whether it is also fact that milk Dairies from the urbanised villages have been shifted to some other safe places; and

(c) whether it is also fact that the buffaloes belonging to villages Mandawali, Faza] Pur have also been removed and if not, what are the reasons?

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

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

Wheat procured in Punjab and Haryana

460 SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India in Punjab and Haryana during the last three months;

(b) the approximate wheat stock still held by the farmers; and

(c) the buffer stock proposed to be built during this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) As on 8th July, 1982, the total procurement of wheat in Punjab and Haryana by all public agencies was 59.87 lakh tonnes, out of which Food Corporation of India procured 15.84 lakh tonnes.

(b) Government are not aware of the stocks held by the farmers.

(c) In 1978, Government had decided to build up and maintain a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains over and above the operational stock ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes at different periods of the year. The actual buffer stock during this year would depend upon the existing stocks, the quantities procured and the offtake.

Recombination of imported Milk Powder and Butter Oil

461 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is increased use of imported milk powder and butter oil for recombination in towns and cities and if so, the full details thereof as in 1970 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The skim milk powder and butter oil are being used by the dairy plants as an extender for stretching the limited supplies of raw milk during the lean season when there is a considerable fall in milk production and procurement. The use of skim milk powder and butter oil for recombination purposes in metro city dairies and other dairies has increased due to increase in the throughput of milk from about 22.5 lakh litres a day during 1970 to about 71.3 lakh litres per day during 1981 and commissioning of new dairies. While the Indian Dairy Corporation received 20,738 MT of SMP on gift/commercial account and 2292 MT of butter oil on gift account during 1970-71, the Corporation received 77,439 MT of skim milk powder, 14035 MT of butter oil and 3967 MT of butter as gift during 1981-82. The exact quantity of imported SMP and butter oil used by the various dairy plants in the country only for recombination purpose is, however not available.

जल सप्लाई तथा मल निकास संस्थान में फार्मासिस्टों व डिस्पेंसरों के रिक्त पद

462. श्री राम सिंह शीक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जल सप्लाई तथा मल निकास संस्थान दिल्ली नगर निगम, में फार्मासिस्टों व डिस्पेंसरों के कितने पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व, फार्मासिस्टों व डिस्पेंसरों के रिक्त पद विभागीय डेसर्सों की पदोन्नतियां कर के भरे जाते थे, और यदि हां, तो इस बार भी फार्मासिस्टों व डिस्पेंसरों के पदों पर डेसर्सों को नियुक्ति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) फार्मासिस्टों व डिस्पेंसरों के कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं और उन्हें भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इस संस्थान में कम्पाउंडर/फार्मासिस्ट/डिस्पेंसरों के दो पद रिक्त हैं, इस समय ड्रैसर का कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है।

(ख) जैसा कि दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कम्पाउंडर/फार्मासिस्ट/डिस्पेंसर के पद के लिए वर्तमान भर्ती निगमों को अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले 1973 में एक दूसरे की पदोन्नति कर कम्पाउंडर के पद एक को भरा गया था। कम्पाउंडर/फार्मासिस्ट/डिस्पेंसर दवा वितरक के लिए वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों में यह प्रावधान है कि यह पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरा जाय।

(ग) संस्थान ने बताया है कि 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के अनुसार कम्पाउंडर/फार्मासिस्ट/डिस्पेंसर का एक पद और ड्रैसर का एक पद अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार को मिलना चाहिए, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए बनाया गया ड्रैसर का पद अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार से भरा गया है। कम्पाउंडर/फार्मासिस्ट/डिस्पेंसर के रिक्त पदों में से एक पद अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरे जाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Maintenance of lawns of ground floor Flats of sector XII, R. K. Puram

463. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of CPWD Horticulture Department does not undertake the maintenance of lawns and periodical hedge-cutting in respect of the ground-floor flats of 4-storeyed Quarters (Type IV) in Sector XII, R. K. Puram, while they perform such function in respect of ground floor flats in mixed type quarters in the same Sector and in the same locality;

(b) if so, the reasons for this two sets of treatment of lawns etc. in the same colony;

(c) the number of complaints made in this behalf at the R. K. Puram Enquiry Office (Sector XII); and

(d) the action which he proposes to take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The staff of the CPWD (Horticulture Department) undertakes the maintenance of lawns and hedges of all quarters, including the 4-storeyed (Type-IV) quarters, in Sector XII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) on an average 14 (fourteen) complaints are received during a month, which are attended to.

(d) Does not arise.

“हुडको” योजना के फ्लैटों का आबंटन

464. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने “हुडको” पद्धति आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित फ्लैटों का आबंटन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आबंटित किए गए फ्लैटों का वर्गवार मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि “हुडको” पद्धति के अन्तर्गत बहुत से फ्लैट निर्माणाधीन हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें स्वाधीनता दिवस पर आबंटित करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और आगामी डू कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि रिहायशी एककों की बिक्री की लागत हर योजना में भिन्न-भिन्न है जो प्रत्येक के कुर्सी क्षेत्र तथा विशिष्टियों पर निर्भर करती है और रिहायशी एककों की अब तक निर्धारित की गई लागत इस प्रकार है :-

मध्यम आय वर्ग -- 58,900 से 72,100 रुपये तक

निम्न आय वर्ग -- 32,200 से 42,800 रुपये तक

जनता -- 10,700 से 25,200 रुपये तक ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) और (ङ) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

Discussing on planning of National Capital Region

465. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held on 25th April, 1982 to discuss the planning of the national capital region attended by the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, U.P. Haryana, M.P. and Lt. Governor of Delhi;

(b) whether the inter-State national capital region plan approved in 1973 covered an area of about 30,292 sq. kms. covering the Union Territory of Delhi, two districts of UP and & districts of Haryana and 5 tehsils of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, details of matters discussed and consensus of opinion arrived thereat?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The said meeting was held on 24th April, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There was a broad agreement between the Union Minister of Works and Housing and State Chief Ministers and the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the need for a planning and co-ordinating machinery for the National Capital Region in order to effectively oversee all the developments in the area on the basis of an agreed plan. The meeting discussed issues regarding the concept and content of the National Capital Region Plan and the need for special funding of the programme. It was appreciated that it was necessary to develop a common policy for industrial location, flood control, traffic and transportation and environment protection in the region.

Land Acquired so far under Urban Land ceiling Act

466. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired so far under Urban Land Ceiling Act in each of the States and Union Territories of the country; and

(b) for what specific purpose these lands are being utilised, give details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The extent of vacant land acquired and vested with State Governments under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act,

1976 according to information received so far is as given below:

	In Hects.
Andhra Pradesh	569.30
Bihar	15.16
Gujarat	64.27
Karnataka	729.32
Madhya Pradesh	805.04
Maharashtra	1195.00
Orissa	8.80
Rajasthan	52.33
Uttar Pradesh	1161.81
West Bengal	76.36
Delhi Admn.	21.20
Total	4698.59

(b) The State Government is competent to dispose of the acquired land in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 23 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and keeping in view the land use specified in the Master Plan/Zonal Plan of the area.

Monopoly in Export of Onions

467. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NAFED had entered into a contract in 1981 with a monopoly exporter and a monopoly importer for exporting onions and whether it was in variation of the export policy followed before 1981; and

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting a new export policy in 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a)

NAFED entered into a contract for supply of 50,000 tonnes of onions during the period May 16 1981 to May 15, 1982 with a Malaysian importer on "first come first served" basis. The contract provided for shipment of 35 per cent export by NAFED itself and the balance of 66 per cent to be shipped by an associate shipper who had been regularly exporting onion to the above referred Malaysian buyer in the recent years. A few days after NAFED entered into this contract, the Government of India allocated region wise quota for export during the financial year 1981-82 within the overall exportable Qty. 2.25 lacs tonnes, the out. earmarked for Malaysia and Singapore being 50,000 tonnes only. This created a monopoly situation as no quantity was available for export to other parties from the ceiling earmarked for the region.

(b) The bulk contract was entered into by NAFED with a view to boost onion export. NAFED has indicated that at the time of entering into the contract there was no intention of signing an agreement with monopoly exporter or importer.

Export of Rice to U.S.S.R.

468. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Consumers Federation could not fulfil the contractual obligation for exporting rice to the U.S.S.R. in 1980-81;

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

(c) the fate of the contract for the export of rice to the U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited (NCF) had signed a contract with

'Exportkhleb' Moscow on 26-11-1980 for supply of 25,000 to 50,000 tonnes of non-basmati rice to U.S.S.R. during the year 1980-81. As this contract was in violation of the Government policy according to which export of non-basmati rice on Government to Government basis was to be handled only by the Food Corporation of India, the N.C.C.F. could not be permitted to export rice under this contract.

(c) The contract is no more valid now as it pertained to export of rice in the year 1980-81.

Connecting villages with all weather Roads

470. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for connecting all villages in the country with all weather roads;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) number of villages so far connected with all weather roads, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) number of villages to be connected during the year 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The sixth five year plan (1980-85) document envisages that all the villages with a population over 1500 and 50 per cent of villages with a population of 1000-1500 will be linked by all weather roads by 1990 as part of the minimum needs programme (MNP) and 50 per cent of the villages so covered are targeted to be linked by 1985. An outlay of Rs 1165 crores has been provided in the sixth plan for this purpose in the state sector.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) 2410 villages are to be connected during 1982-83 under MNP.

Statement

Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme

Accessibility of villages by all weather roads as on 31st March, 1981 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	Total No. of villages	No. of villages connected by all weather roads as on 31-3-1981
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27221	10627
2.	Assam	22026	11136
3.	Bihar	67566	19094
4.	Gujarat	18275	8691
5.	Haryana	6741	6560
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16916	2115
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6503	3465
8.	Karnataka	26871	7448
9.	Kerala	1268	1268

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70883	14072
11.	Maharashtra	36033	9554
12.	Manipur	2000	394*
13.	Meghalaya	4583	2185
14.	Nagaland	960	628
15.	Orissa	54606	717
16.	Punjab	12188	11997
17.	Rajasthan	33305	5287
18.	Sikkim	434	161
19.	Tamil Nadu	23047	11530
20.	Tripura	4930	1250
21.	Uttar Pradesh	112561	9081
22.	West Bengal	38074	16870
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	3463	N.A.
24.	A. & N. Islands	352	207
25.	Chandigarh	26	26
26.	D. & N. Haveli	72	55*
27.	Delhi	20	20
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	435	402
29.	Lakshdweep	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Pondicherry	333	286
31.	Mizoram	237	40
TOTAL:—		591929	155166

*Up to 31st March, 1980

N.A.=Not available

Fishing Trawlers

471. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fishing trawlers in the country;

(b) the target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) the names of States which have decided to buy trawlers; and

(d) whether the Central Government have given clearance for buying/chartering trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)

The number of deep sea fishing vessels (20 m and above in length) in the commercial sector is 68 on ownership basis and 15 foreign fishing vessels on charter basis. Besides, there are 18 vessels with the Government for exploratory, training and experimental fishing purposes.

(b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of raising the number of deep sea fishing vessels to 350 is envisaged. This will be achieved through a judicious mix of imported, chartered and indigenously constructed fishing vessels.

(c) and (d). Application has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation through the Government of Andhra Pradesh for import of two factory trawlers. The Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation have also applied for import of 2 Shrimp trawlers. The Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for issue of letter of Intent for import of 4 Shrimp trawlers. Besides the Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation, Kerala Fisheries Corporation and Gujarat Agro Marine Products Ltd., have been granted letters of intent to charter a total of 35 foreign fishing vessels under which, they have an obligation to purchase fishing vessels.

Advances made by Reserve Bank of India to Cooperative Banks

472. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the advances made by the Reserve Bank of India to co-operative banks for the purpose of short and medium term agricultural loan since 1980 till date, with State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the quantum of recoveries made by the co-operative financial

institutions, with State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement showing details is given in Annexure-I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4217/82]

(b) A Statement showing the recoveries by the cooperative institutions is given in Annexure-II

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4217/82].

खाद्य तेलों का आयात

473. श्री राम प्यारें पनिका: क्या नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्य तेल आयात करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है, और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्य तेल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख). पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान, देश में खाद्य तेलों की कुल मांग और देश में उनके उत्पादन के बीच काफी अन्तर रहा है। इस अन्तर को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, जहां तक व्यवहार्य है, सरकार भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से सरकार की ओर से खाद्य तेलों का आयात कर रही है। आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा, देश में कुल मांग के अनुमान देशीय स्रोतों से मिलने वाले खाद्य तेलों की संभावना, देश में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्किटों में मूल्यों के रुख

और इस प्रकार के अन्य कारणों पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां । निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- (1) तिलहनों और तेल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्ई स्कीमों आरम्भ की गई हैं ।
- (2) सोयाबीन के संसाधन के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए वृक्ष तथा वन मूल के तिलहनों के विकास और संसाधन के लिए भी दो योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं ।
- (3) आधुनिक तेल काम्पलैक्सों की स्थापना करने की योजनाएं ।
- (4) चावल की भूसी के तेल, विशेषरूप से खाद्य ग्रेड के चावल की भूसी के तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाना ।
- (5) इन योजनाओं के अलावा, तिलहनों और तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त भंडारण नियंत्रण आदेशों और अन्य कानूनों के प्रवर्तन से संबंधित कानूनों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न नियामक उपाए किए गए हैं ।

Milk production in the country

474. SHRI L. S. TUR:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) the milk production, State wise, in 1970 and 1981 in the country and the reasons for poor performance if any;

(b) what was the original allocation, State-wise, under Operation Flood-I, in 1970 and 1981;

(c) whether the increase in milk production is consistent with expenditure incurred under Operation Flood-I and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government have been able to compile milk production figures for Operation Flood-I and Non-Operation Flood-I districts as in 1970 and as in 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clearance of slums in Urban areas

475. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the programmes drawn up during the current Five Year Plan for the clearance of slums in urban areas and providing housing to the urban poor; and

(b) the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is estimated that there would be about 33.1 million people living in slum areas in 1985 of whom 6.8 million had been provided with basic services by March, 1980. It is proposed to provide basic amenities like community water supply, drains, street lighting, paved pathways and community latrines etc. with an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores to benefit a slum population of about 10 million. It is estimated that about 12.8 lakhs population have benefited over the first two years of the current Plan.

As regards housing for the urban poor the Sixth Plan proposes an investment of Rs. 485 crores to construct 16.2 lakhs developed sites for economically weaker sections. The details of achievement are not available.

The Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), a Government of India Enterprise has also been encouraging housing construction for the poor. The HUDCO would be able to advance Rs. 600 crores as loans to housing agencies during the current plan period in the various housing programmes, 55 per cent of which would be for the economically weaker sections of the community and the low income groups. As on 31st May, 1982 the HUDCO has sanctioned loans for the construction of 813130 and 193522 dwelling units for the EWS and LIG respectively.

Letters from MPs regarding I.C.A.R.

476. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten MPs have written to Government in respect of ICAR; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that 10 Members of Parliament had written to the Prime Minister making allegations in regard to victimisation of Dr. Y. P. Gupta, Biochemist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, denial of five-yearly assessment to him, constitution of the Talwar Committee and favouritism to two other scientists.

(b) A statement indicating the action taken on various points raised in this letter is enclosed.

Statement

(1) Background

The complaint about Dr. M. S. Swaminathan's claim for lysine content in the Sharbati Sonora Wheat was examined at great length by the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee under the

Chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, retired Chief Justice of India. The Committee had observed that the Sharbati Sonora seems to be clearly superior to sonora-64 and Kalyan Sona in respect of protein content but probably not in lysine content. In his statement on the Report of the Gajendragadkar Committee made in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 12-11-1973, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture had made it clear that the complaint about the lysine content in Sharbati Sonora was not brought to the notice of the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, for four years till 1972 and that the Committee had not got the facts about lysine content confirmed from the Director, National Institute of Nutrition.

(2) Victimisation

The allegation that the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee have not been implemented and that Dr. Gupta continues to suffer from various handicaps in the matter of various facilities is not correct. As indicated above, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture in his statement in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 12-11-1973 had indicated the Government's decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee.

(3) Denial of five-yearly assessment for promotion to Dr. Gupta

Dr. Gupta continues to be a Government servant and has not opted for the service of the Council. The benefit of five-yearly assessment is available to the scientists who opt for the Council's service and are inducted into the Agricultural Research Service. Dr. Gupta is therefore, himself to blame for his non-assessment.

(4) Transfer of Dr. Gupta out of the Biochemistry Division

The grievances of the scientists in the Biochemistry Division were one of

the terms of reference of the independent Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. P. Talwar, Head, Department of Biochemistry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences constituted on 22-3-1979. In its report submitted on 26-8-1980, the Committee observed that the difficulties experienced by Dr. Gupta are not peculiar to him but are also faced by others. Most of the specific complaints made by Dr. Gupta against the individuals and the organisation were not found justified and his conduct over the years was reported by the Committee to be unbecoming of a scientist. The committee had observed that the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, had in the recent past gone out of the way to accommodate the demands of Dr. Gupta and a genuine effort had been made to supply equipment and his other needs but his attitude had not been cooperative. The Committee had, therefore, recommended his transfer but of the Biochemistry Division so as to provide a more congenial atmosphere to him.

(5) *Talwar Committee—a fraud*

The Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. P. Talwar and with Prof. T. A. Venkatasubramanian, Dr. P. N. Bhargava and Dr. I. S. Bhatia was an independent inquiry committee. The insinuations made by Dr. Gupta against the composition of the committee are not correct. Dr. Gupta who had earlier not been cooperating with this Committee, had started meeting it and attended its meetings in January and April 1980 and provided clarifications required by the Committee.

(6) *Favour shown to Dr. M. S. Naik and Dr. S. L. Mehta*

Dr. Gupta had not placed his grievances against the selections of Dr. M. S. Naik and Dr. S. L. Mehta as Head of the Biochemistry Division and as Senior Biochemist respectively

before the Gajendragadkar Committee. The selection to various posts is made by a duly constituted selection committee on the basis of qualifications, experience, service record and performance of various candidates and not merely on the basis of seniority.

Dr. Gupta's complaint about the grant of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award to Dr. M. S. Naik is not justified. This Award was given to Dr. Naik on the recommendations of the Judging Committee consisting of eminent scientists and with the approval of the Governing Body of the Council and the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, for excellence of Dr. Naik's scientific work. The Award could not be withheld for extraneous reasons.

Dr. Gupta has been agitating about the selection of Dr. Mehta as Senior Biochemist and about continuance of his own membership in the Faculty of the Post-graduate School of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Delhi and his Review Petition No. 71 of 1977 is still pending in the Supreme Court of India.

(8) *Suicides*

There have been five cases of suicides since 1960 till 1980. Only in two cases of Dr. M. T. Joseph in 1960 and Dr. V. H. Shah in 1972, the suicides were because of non selection for higher posts. In the case of Dr. S. S. Batra, who committed suicide on 28-3-1970, his body was found lying in a well from which it could not be established whether it was a case of suicide. Miss K. Jyoti committed suicide on 17-3-1975 and Shri S. V. Raghvan committed suicide on 15-10-1980. No suicide notes were left by these two persons and the suicides were not connected with their office career and the suicides were for private purposes.

**Rotting of Food Grains at Jammu
Railway Station**

477. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food-grains including rice and wheat worth Rupees one crore imported into the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the FCI was damaged recently at the Jammu railway station;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) It is a fact that some consignments of wheat and rice booked on Food Corporation of India account and unloaded by the railways at Jammu railway station in April, 1982, got damaged by rains, but the damage was to the extent of only Rs. 50,261/- and not Rupees one crore.

(b) According to Food Corporation of India, despite availability of a railway siding in the FCI's storage complex at Jammu, about 92 wagonloads of food-grains were unloaded by the Railways at Jammu railway station, partly under covered sheds and partly in the open, during the period from 20-4-1982 to 24-4-1982. As a result of heavy rains on 24-4-1982 and subsequent days, 16,000 bags (4,000 bags of rice and 12,000 bags of wheat) were exposed to rains. The FCI took up the matter immediately with the railways who carried out an assessment of the affected stocks, and the FCI took delivery of the stocks after such assessment. The damaged stock comprising of 138.58 quintals of rice valued at Rs. 24,251/- and 167.18 quintals of wheat valued at Rs. 26,010/- has been segregated and the sound grains salvaged.

(c) As stated in answer to (b) above, the FCI has taken delivery of the food-grains from the railways on assessment of the damages to claim compensation for the same from the railways in due course in accordance with the rules.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

478. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a buffer stock of sugar with a target of 11 lakh tons before Government;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to set up the same;

(c) whether in view of record sugar production this year will the Government take prompt steps;

(d) what is the amount earmarked for creating such a buffer stock; and

(e) how much was spent in 1981 in foreign exchange for import of sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government have taken a decision in principle to set up a buffer stock of sugar of 5 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c) The modalities for setting up the buffer and its operations have been examined and a decision is likely to be taken in the near future in this regard.

(d) The computation of the exact amount will be possible only after a decision on modalities and operations have been taken by the Government.

(e) The import of 2.14 lakh tonnes of sugar in the sugar year 1980-81 required approximately Rs. 102 crores in foreign exchange.

Foreign Visit of Officers in Connection with FAO Meeting

479. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR;

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN;

SHRI B. D. SINGH;

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the full details and names of officers who were away in connection with FAO meeting at Jakarta, Indo-US Agricultural Commission, and Mission to Mexico (Hindu 3-6-1982);

(b) whether any other officers have been on trips to Sweden, Yemen etc. from DARE, ICAR, Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction Departments and if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many senior officers (Dy. Secy. rank and above) were absent from Headquarters as on 1-6-1982; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed in the matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement is at Annexure—I (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4218/82).

(b) Yes. A statement is at Annexure—II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4218/82).

(c) 15 officers of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary were on deputation on duty abroad as on 1-6-1982 from the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation for Dry Farming Areas on APC

480. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand that the APC

(Agricultural Prices Commission) be broad-based and representation should also be given to a representative of dry farming areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There have been demands from time to time for restructuring the Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) and giving representation to various regions and interests including dry farming areas. The question has been examined by the National Commission on Agriculture and the Government. The composition of the APC, as at present laid down, already provides representation of farmers' interests and needs no change.

Availabilities of essential commodities during Asian Games

481. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to see that there is no shortage of essential commodities and consumer item during Asiad events in Delhi; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration are keeping in touch with various organisations including producers of consumer items such as bread, butter etc. to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities to the consumers in Delhi. The matter is being kept under constant review by them so that there is no shortage and prices remain under control during the period of the Asian Games.

वन सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1980 को तूलना में उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में निर्माण कार्य

482. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में वन सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1980 में रखे गए प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रतिबन्धों के कारण अनेक निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कुल कितने प्रस्तावित निर्माण कार्य हैं जिन्हें राज्य सरकार शुरू करना चाहती है और जिसके

प्रस्ताव केन्द्र को अपेक्षित मंजूरी के लिए उनसे प्राप्त हुए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार 30-6-82 तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कुल 25 मामले प्राप्त हुए थे तथा इनमें से 14 मामलों को निपटा दिया गया है । लंबित पड़े मामलों सम्बन्धी एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से 30-6-1982 तक प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की सूची जो केन्द्र सरकार के पास निपटाने के लिए लंबित पड़े हैं

क्रम सं.	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	स्थान	वनों की कटाई का उद्देश्य	प्राप्ति की तारीख	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	202.400	नैनीताल जिला	कागज की एक मिल की स्थापना के लिए	18-3-82	राज्य सरकार से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण लेने के लिए लंबित ।
2.	42.000	देहरी गढ़वाल	देहरी बांध के बनने से हटाये गये लोगों के लिए एक नये कस्बे की स्थापना के लिए	2-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाही की जा रही है ।
3.	0.020	उत्तर काशी जिला	मनेरी भल्लाई परियोजना चरण 2 द्वारा एक्सप्लोजिव मैंग-जीन के निर्माण के लिए	8-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।
4.	0.500	देहरादून जिला	संसारखाला फ्रीडर नहर परि-योजना के निर्माण के लिए	8-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	0.294	अल्मोड़ा जिला	सिंचाई नहर के निर्माण के लिए	15-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
6.	0.027	देहरादून जिला	पिने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए	15-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
7.	12.000	देहरादून जिला	132 के वी ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाने के लिए	22-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
8.	53.050	मिर्जापुर जिला	रेणुसागर से रेणुकूट तक 132 के वी ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाने के लिए	23-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
9.	2.000	अल्मोड़ा जिला	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के निर्माण के लिए	24-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
10.	1.410	नैनीताल जिला	सिंचाई नहर के निर्माण के लिए	24-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
11.	0.300	उत्तरकाशी जिला	सिंचाई नहर के निर्माण के लिए	24-6-82	प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Unsatisfactory Progress of Agricultural Universities

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

(a) whether due to infighting, malpractices and irregularities in the Universities, the progress of our Agricultural Universities has been unsatisfactory;

(b) whether the Agricultural Universities are not following the norms and guidelines of the University Grants Commission;

(c) steps taken by Government to check irregularities and malpractices in the Agricultural Universities; and

(d) action taken by Government against those Universities which are not following the norms and guidelines of the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Agricultural Universities are autonomous institutions functioning according to their Acts and Statutes under the respective State Governments. The power of visitation in these Universities lies with the Chancellor who is the Governor of the concerned State. All these Universities have not made uniform progress but the Government of India do not have any evidence at their disposal to suggest that the progress of any of these Universities has been unsatisfactory due to infighting or malpractices or irregularities in them.

Recently the Government of India/Indian Council of Agricultural Research had appointed a High Level Review Committee on Agricultural Universities popularly known as Randhawa Committee to critically evaluate the growth and development of Agricultural Universities in India. The Committee in its report (1978), in the concluding remarks have observed that

the Agricultural Universities are not making innovative and truly development oriented institutions which have made tremendous impact and are contributing immensely to the agricultural development and well-being of Rural India.

(b) For the governance of the Agricultural Universities, the Government of India/Indian Council of Agricultural Research have developed a Model Act which gives the guidelines for the organisation and governance of these universities. The extent of adoption of this Model Act has, however, varied from one University to another. Most of the Universities/State Governments have incorporated the main provisions of the Model Act in their Acts and Statutes and also have implemented the same i.e. transfer of State-wide responsibility of agricultural education and research to the Agricultural Universities and integration of teaching, research and extension education. However, some of the Agricultural Universities have not yet followed some of the provisions of the Model Act such as the procedure for selection of Vice-Chancellors composition of Board of Management, inclusion of a representative of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the Board of Management etc.

(c) As stated above the Universities are governed by their own Act and Statutes passed by the respective State Legislature. It is upto the Chancellor of the concerned University and the State Government to check irregularities and malpractices, if any.

(d) There are no statutory powers with the Government to supervise the functioning of Agricultural Universities. However, when any irregularities, malpractices etc. are brought to the notice of the Government/Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the same are being pursued with the Chancellor of the respective Universities and the State Government concerned.

Projects under Construction for Asian Games

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

(a) details of the projects of his Ministry which are under construction or have been constructed in connection with the ensuing Asian Games in New Delhi; and

(b) whether all the projects are expected to be completed in time for the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The following stadia etc. for the Asian Games to be held in November, 1982 are being built/renovated by the Central Public Works Department and the Delhi Development Authority:—

Construction Agency

Name of the stadia

Central Public Works Department

(i) Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium (Main Athletic Stadium), at Lodi Road, New Delhi.

(ii) Modernisation of the National Stadium.

(iii) Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

(iv) Hall of sports in the States Exhibition Complex at Pragati Maidan.

Delhi Development Authority

(v) Indoor Stadium at I. P. Estate, New Delhi.

(vi) Cycle Velodrome at I. P. Estate, New Delhi.

(vii) Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad, New Delhi.

(viii) Asian Games Village complex at Siri Fort, New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

विलम्बित परेराई प्रोत्साहन के रूप में चीनी मिलों को आर्थिक सहायता

485. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान विलम्बित परेराई प्रोत्साहन के रूप में चीनी मिलों को कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसानों को कितनी धनराशि मिली; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चीनी मिलों ने परेराई मौसम समाप्त होने तक काम किया ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :
(क) पहली मई, 1982 से 30 सित-

म्बर, 1982 तक उत्पादित चीनी के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क में रिबेट के रूप में अधिक अवधि तक परेराई कार्य जारी रखने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है जो कि पिछले तीन चीनी वर्षों की उसी अवधि के औसत उत्पादन से अधिक है। खुली बिक्री की चीनी के लिए रिबेट की दर 40 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल (35 प्रतिशत) और लेवी चीनी के लिए 24.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल (65 प्रतिशत), औसतन 29.93 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। प्रत्येक चीनी मिल का कुल प्रोत्साहन, पहली मई से 30 सितम्बर तक की अवधि के दौरान पिछले तीन वर्षों की औसत से इसके अधिक उत्पादन पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) इस योजना में किसानों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रोत्साहन देने की परिकल्पना नहीं

की गई है। फ़ैक्ट्रियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलने पर भी उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभ होगा, इसके बावजूद कि फ़ैक्ट्रियाँ मौसम के गर्मी के महीने में पैराई कार्य जारी नहीं रखेंगी और उससे चालू मौसम के दौरान गन्ने के रिकार्ड उत्पादन को खपा लेंगी।

(ग) चालू मौसम 30 सितम्बर, 1982 को समाप्त होता है। विभिन्न मिलों गन्ने की उपलब्धता के आधार पर मौसम की भिन्न-भिन्न तारीखों तक काम करती हैं। 7 जुलाई, 1982 को 55 मिलों काम कर रही हैं। यह ठीक ठीक बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इनमें से कितनी फ़ैक्ट्रियाँ उत्पादन शुल्क में अनुमत रिबेट के कारण इस तारीख तक काम कर रही हैं। तथापि, नीचे दी गई तालिका से यह प्रकट होता है कि प्रोत्साहन के फलस्वरूप, चालू वर्ष के गर्मी के महीनों के दौरान काम कर रही फ़ैक्ट्रियों की संख्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के मुकाबले में काफी अधिक है :

वर्ष	7 जुलाई को काम कर रही फ़ैक्ट्रियों की संख्या
1978-79	8
1979-80	4
1980-81	5
1981-82	55

Discrimination in the Export of Onions

486. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI K. RAMA MURTHY:

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBAS-
TIAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether importers from Malaysia and Singapore have recently protested to Government against discrimination in the export of onions from India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The Onion and Potato Importers Association Malaysia and the Singapore Onion Importers, Singapore have sent representations to the Government in which they have pointed out that the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has signed an agreement with a single firm in Malaysia for export of 50,000 tonnes of onions during 1982-83, which is not in keeping with the present policy of the Government of India. They have stated in their representation that as traditional importers of onions, the names of their members are on the rolls of NAFED but they were not informed about the export possibility by NAFED. They have, therefore, requested that the agreement entered into by NAFED for the export of 50,000 tonnes of onions during 1982-83 with one single party from Malaysia may be cancelled and the NAFED may be directed to sign export agreements with their members. NAFED has, however, pointed out that the Associate Shippers are also being allowed to export onions to their buyers in all the permissible destinations, including, Malaysia and Singapore.

Families Affected by Hazira Project

487. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families suffered by taking their land for establishing Hazira Project in Gujarat;

(b) the details of the Compensation paid; and

(c) the other facilities being provided to the displaced families to earn their livelihood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). The Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.,

a national level cooperative society, has been set up to own and implement a large sized Ammonia/Urea Complex at Hazira, District Surat, Gujarat for production of chemical fertilisers, based on natural gas from South Bassein fields. For setting up the Complex, 1200 acres of private land has been acquired from 191 owners, to whom compensation at the rate of Rs. 13,251/- per acre has been paid by KRIBHCO. KRIBHCO has also provided employment to 50 affected owners and 100 more of such owners are being sponsored for training in Diamond processing at the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat.

Improper Maintenance of Old Buildings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a meeting jointly organised by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement, the National Buildings Organisation and the U.N. Regional Housing Centre of ESCAP in February, 1982 he said that he was aware that one of the factors that had discouraged proper maintenance of old buildings in some cities was the rent control legislation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken by Government to solve the problem?

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

(b) Rent Control Legislation is the concern of the State Governments except in the case of Union Territories. The Working Group on private Housing set up by the Government of India recommended, inter-alia, that appropriate provision should be made in the Rent Control Act to ensure that rents not

only cover the maintenance/repairs costs but also ensure adequate return on the investments and that provision should be made for periodic revision of rents. The recommendations of the Group have been communicated to the State Governments/Central Ministries for necessary action. With regard to Delhi, Certain proposals to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 are under Government's active consideration.

Agreement with Denmark for a Rural Water Supply Project in the Saline Belt of Orissa

489. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed agreement with Denmark for a rural water supply project in the saline belt of Orissa has been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof with terms and conditions; and

(c) whether the proposal for replacement of handpumps in Orissa and other States has also been finalised, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Agreement has since been finalised for the preparatory phase of the rural water supply project in Orissa for which Denmark would extend an assistance of 10.5 million DK (approx. Rs. 1.19 crores).

(b) The salient features of the Scheme including the terms and conditions of the Danish assistance are given in Statement-A attached.

(c) Agreement has been finalised for Danish assistance for a handpump project in the State of Tamil Nadu. The broad outlines of this agreement are given in Statement-B attached.

Statement 'A'

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of the Project | Rural water Supply Project in the Saline Belt of Orissa. |
| 2. Scope of the Project | Coverage of approx. 4100 villages (mostly problem Villages) with safe source of water supply.) |
| 3. Amount of Danish assistance to be received. | 10.5 million Danish Kroners (Rs. 1.19 crores) for the preparatory phase of the project. |
| 4. Duration of the Preparatory phase of Project | 10 months. |
| 5. Nature of assistance | Provision of drilling rigs, jeeps, other vehicles and scientific laboratory equipments including services of Danish Experts. |
| 6. Nature of Indian contribution | Setting up of project unit for project planning and implementation, provision of supervision for implementation of the project, technical support, strengthening of the maintenance system, in the public Health Engineering Deptt. at headquarters and in the districts and incurring of establishment and operation costs of the project. |

STATEMENT 'B'

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of the Project | Rejuvenation of handpumps in Salem and South Arcot districts of Tamil Nadu. |
| 2. Scope of the Project. | Replacement of 2500 conventional handpumps with India Mark-II Pumps. |
| 3. Amount of Danish assistance to be received | 7.8 million Danish Kronars (Rs. 88 lakhs) |
| 4. Nature of Assistance | Equipment Assistance. |
| 5. Nature of Indian contribution for the project. | Operating expenses, establishment costs and cost of construction of platforms. |

Severe Drought Condition in Rajasthan

490. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 20 million people in Rajasthan are hit by severe drought conditions which had gripped the State for the Fifth Successive year; and

(b) if so, what positive assistance has been given by the Centre to the State Government to meet the situation as against the nature and the

quantum of assistance asked for by the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The State of Rajasthan has been passing through drought conditions since Kharif 1979.

(b) On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India sanctioned the following ceilings of expenditure as against the quantum of assistance asked for by the State Government for drought relief measures since kharif 1979:

Year	Amount asked for	Ceiling of expenditure approved
(Rs. in crores)		
1979-80	80.67	18.75
1980-81		
(Pre-Monsoon)	59.46	20.10
(Post Monsoon)	61.38	20.20
1981-82 (Pre-Monsoon)	191.91	48.29
(Post-Monsoon)	268.41	39.53
1982-83 (Pre-Monsoon)	183.43	37.03

गेहूँ का उत्पादन और निर्यात

491. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गेहूँ के रिक्वाइर्ड उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका निर्यात करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी):

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं । सरकार का गेहूँ का निर्यात करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । तथापि, भारत सरकार और बंगला देश सरकार के बीच 4 जून, 1982 को हुए एक करार के अधीन भारत बंगला-देश को जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान जिन्स ऋण के आधार पर एक लाख मीटरी टन (5 प्रतिशत अधिक अथवा कम) गेहूँ देगा । इस प्रायोजन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा अतीत में विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम को ऋण के रूप में दी गई गेहूँ की भरपाई के लिए विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम से भारत को प्राप्त होने वाली गेहूँ को बंगलादेश को भेज दिया जाएगा ।

Setting up of Poultry Development Corporation

429. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to constitute Poultry Development Corporation by the Central Government; and

(b) the names of States which have set up Poultry Development Advisory Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A proposal for setting up of Poultry Development Corporation of India in the Central Sector, is under consideration of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(b) As far as the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is aware, no State has so far set up Poultry Development Advisory Council.

“बूध आन्वोलन” शीर्षक समाचार

493. श्री मूल चन्द डांग्रा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 जून, 1982 के दैनिक “नवभारत टाइम्स” में

“दूध आन्दोलन” शीर्षक समाचार की और दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गाय के दूध का मूल्य 4/- रुपये प्रति लिटर तथा भैंस के दूध का मूल्य 5/- रुपये प्रति लिटर करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख) दूध उत्पादकों के एक वर्ग ने हाल ही में दूध की कीमत बढ़ाने की मांग को लेकर आंदोलन शुरू किया था। वे लोग गाय के दूध के लिए प्रति लिटर 4 रुपये और भैंस के दूध के लिए प्रति लिटर 5 रुपये की दर से उत्पादकों को भगतान की मांग कर रहे थे। आंदोलन अब समाप्त हो गया है।

दिल्ली दूध योजना और दिल्ली मदर डेरी को छोड़ कर सभी दूध आपूर्ति योजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/राज्यों द्वारा प्रयोजित एजेंसियों, जैसा कि राज्ज डेरी विकास निगम/राज्य दूध विपणन संघों द्वारा चलायी जाती है जोकि अपनी संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए दूध एकत्र करते हैं। दिल्ली दूध योजना और दिल्ली मदर डेरी भी राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से दूध एकत्र करती है। दूध उत्पादकों से दूध के

खरीद मूल्य का निर्णय संबंधित राज्य स्तर की एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

Sale of consumer items by Private Shops in Super Bazar

494. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several consumer items are being sold through private shops housed in Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the guarantee that the goods sold there are genuine and at reasonable prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Certain concessionaire units in Super Bazar, Connaught Place, are being run by public and private agencies. A statement giving the list of such special units functioning in Super Bazar, Connaught Place Branch is attached.

(c) The quality of goods sold by such special units and their prices are subjected to constant inspection by Super Bazar authorities.

Statement

LIST OF THE PARTIES RUNNING CONCESSIONAIRE UNITS AT CONNAUGHT CIRCUS BRANCH

S.No. Name of Unit

1	2
1	Camy Watch Counter
2	Coffee Board run by Coffee Board
3	Hair Dressing
4	Lottery Tickets
5	Weighing Machine
6	Dhodha Sweets
7	Milk Bar run by Punjab Dairy Development Corporation.

1	2
8	Canned Juice run by Fruit Juice Bottling Plant (Ministry of Agriculture)
9	Electronics Repairs
10	Dental Clinic
11	Toys
12	U. P. Handloom run by U. P. Handloom
13	Jammu & Kashmir Unit run by Jammu & Kashmir Handloom House
14	Marble Unit
15	Sanitary & Paints
16	Art Novelties
17	Paints & Hardware
18	National Textile Run by National Textile Corporation.

Sugar production and release in the current season

496. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

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

(a) the production of sugar in the current season and carry over stock of sugar, separately;

(b) the quantity of free sale sugar released during this period; and

(c) the reasons for the spurt in free sale sugar prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) the carry over stocks of sugar as on 1-10-1981 were 9.94 lakh tonnes and the sugar production during the current 1981-82 sugar year is estimated at about 84 lakh tonnes.

(b) The total quantity of freesale sugar so far released in 1981-82 sugar year (from October 1981 to July 1982) is 17.80 lakh tonnes as against 14.65 lakh tonnes released during the same period last year.

(c) The wholesale sugar prices in the important markets as on 31st December 1981 were ranging from Rs. 580 to 676 per quintal. There was a continuous fall in sugar prices and by 30th April 1982 the wholesale prices declined to the range of Rs. 500 to 541 per quintal. Thereafter, the prices partially recovered to the level of Rs. 512 to Rs. 570 per quintal by 19th June, 1982. However, due to liberal releases of freesale sugar the prices have again shown a declining trend and at present (i.e. as on 30-6-1982) are ruling in the range of Rs. 508 to Rs. 560 per quintal. Thus, there has been no spurt or undue rise in sugar prices and a constant watch is being maintained to keep prices at reasonable levels.

Functioning of SFDA and MFALA

497. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Middle Farmers and Agriculture Labour Agency have been able to improve the lot of the rural poor, particularly in the States of Bihar and U.P.;

(b) what are the bottle-necks, if any, in the functioning of these agencies and in achieving the desired results; and

(c) what is extent of amount set apart for these agencies and how much amount was actually utilised by them during the last five years (year-wise) stating the reasons for the non-utilisation of the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The programme of Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency has since been merged with the Integrated Rural Development

Programme since 2nd October, 1980. Under this programme till 31-3-1980, 79.65 lakh families were benefited out of which 10.60 lakh families were benefited in Bihar and 16.33 lakh families in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The main difficulties were inadequate flow of credit and lack of supporting infrastructure.

(c) A statement showing the amounts budgetted released and utilised under the SFDA programme during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 is enclosed. The shortfall is due to the reasons indicated against section (b).

As already stated, the SFDA programme was merged with IRDP with effect from 2-10-1980.

Statement

Statement showing amounts budgetted released and utilised under the S.F.D.A/M.F.A.L. Programme during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount allocated/ budgetted.	Amount released by Govt. of India	Total amount reported as utilised. (Provisional)
1977-78	4496.00	4496.00	3918.55
1978-79	5750.00	4073.24	4419.69
1979-80	2272.50 (Central share)	1920.42 (Central share)	3530.82

Note:—Till March 1979, the programme was funded wholly by the Government of India. During 1979-80 the allocation was shared with the State Governments on 50:50 basis. However, the amount reported as utilised is against total funds, made available by the Central/State Governments.

Cultivated land suffering from soil Erosion

498. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total cultivated land suffering from various degrees of soil erosion; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Out of about 143 million hectares of net sown

area, nearly 105 million hectares suffer from soil erosion and land degradation problems.

(b) A number of Central/Centrally Sponsored and State Sector Schemes of Soil Conservation have been in progress even since First Plan period in various parts of the country in order to tackle the problem of land degradation. Till the end of 1979-80, Rs 664 crores was spent to treat nearly 23.4 million hectares of degraded land with soil and water conservation measures.

During the Sixth Plan, under the Central Programme alone a target of 1.15 million hectares has been envisaged with an outlay of Rs. 141.44 crores. In addition, the State Sector Programmes will continue to be implemented during the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 343.57 crores envisaging a target of 5.32 million hectares.

Amount sanctioned for flood relief in Rajasthan

499. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by the Centre for relief to the people affected by the unprecedented floods last year to the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government; and

(c) whether the State Government have submitted their work report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs 45.06 crores for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of the properties damaged by floods in June 1981 in Rajasthan.

(b) The anticipated expenditure on flood relief works during 1981-82 reported by the State Government in March 1982 was Rs 45.06 crores. Subsequently, in April 1982 the State Government reported that they could not spend the amount of Rs 12.73 crores out of the amount reported earlier due to certain circumstances beyond their control and requested for an extension of time for spending this amount during the current financial year.

(c) The State Government is to furnish periodical returns on the physical and financial progress of the works taken up for relief and rehabilitation. They have not yet submitted the report for the year 1981-82.

चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा गेहूँ की खरीद

500. श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने इस वर्ष अब तक कितने लाख टन गेहूँ खरीदा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को वर्षा के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुए गेहूँ की बिक्री के समय किसानों को होने वाली समस्याओं का पता है;

(ग) वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि से हुईं हांगि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए किसानों को सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी): (क) 8 जुलाई, 1982 तक 75.03 लाख मी. टन ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) वर्षा और तूफान से गेहूँ की क्षति होने के कारण किसानों को हुईं हांगि को कम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने यथासम्भव अधिकतम मात्रा में वर्षा से प्रभावित गेहूँ की खाद्य अपशिष्ट निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप वसूली करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्टियों में छील दी है ।

Inquiry regarding loss due to soil erosion

501. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any inquiry regarding the assessment with regard to annual loss being suffered by the country on account of soil erosion and the consequential loss of minerals contained in the soil; and

(b) if so, full details regarding the loss during the last two years and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No assessment is carried out on a countrywide basis from year to year of the loss suffered on account of soil erosion and consequential loss of minerals contained in the soil. However, an overall estimate is that about 150 million hectares are subject to wind erosion while another 25 million hectares are found to be affected by problems of shifting cultivation, ravines and gullies, alkalinity and salinity, water logging, etc. It is also estimated that about 6,000 tonnes of soil containing about 8.4 million tonnes of nutrients (2.5 million tonnes of nitrogen, 3.3 million tonnes of phosphorus and 2.6 million tonnes of Potassium) are being lost every year.

Government has taken a number of steps to tackle the problem of soil erosion. A statement is attached giving details in this respect.

The Government recognised the problem of soil and land degradation and thus initiated a number of soil conservation programmes during the First Five Year Plan through Central and State Sectors. In subsequent Plan periods, programmes got enlarged and diversified both for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands. In order to collect basic information re-

lating to problems, to evolve package of practices, to tackle the same, and also to impart training to build up a professional cadre, a chain of research, demonstration and training centres was established.

The programmes under State Sector are mostly concentrated on treating agricultural lands and some non-agricultural areas, with various agronomic, engineering and biological measures. Central support is extended in stabilising & treating catchment areas of the river valley projects and flood prone rivers. Also to identify priority/responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics. All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation have been carrying out various types of soil surveys in the catchment areas and selected districts. Under a scheme for Survey and Categorisation of Culturable Waste Land in blocks of less than 100 hectares, an area of 2.3 lakh hectares was located in 17 States for productive development while 1.1 lakh families of landless labourers were resettled on an reclaimed area of 1.9 lakh ha. of waste lands. Similarly, through another Central scheme an area of 8.3 lakh ha. of ravine lands in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, were surveyed, categories in depth classes and under different ownership patterns such as private, government and panchayats, were also obtained. A policy on ravine lands was also developed for preventing erosion on the table lands and encroachment of ravines, reclaiming shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel & fodder reserves. The technical feasibility and economic viability of this approach have also been demonstrated during the Fourth and Fifth Plans under the Pilot Project with Central support. During the Fifth Plan period, besides continuing the programmes in the catchments of river valley projects and ravine areas, pilot projects were taken up for controlling the areas subject to shifting cultivation and reclaiming areas subject to alkalinity.

Till 1979-80 an area of 23.40 million hectares has been treated at a cost of about Rs 6640 million both under Central and State Sectors.

During the Sixth Plan, the major effort has continued to be made under the State Sector for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands subjects to various problems while special support from the Centre is being extended through the schemes of: (i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects; (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers; (iii) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation in the U.Ts (iv) Control of Shifting Cultivation in the U.Ts; (v) Strengthening of All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation.

Besides, to stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas a Central scheme of Propagation of Water Conservation/Water Harvesting Technology is proposed to be taken up. In order to provide policy direction on matters concerning the care of soil health and to co-ordinate the programme of soil conservation amongst different Departments, a Central Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission is being set up. This Commission will also oversee and co-ordinate the activities of the 26 State Land Use Boards. An areas of 6.5 million hectares is proposed to be treated under these schemes during the Sixth Plan.

In addition, under the following schemes, which are also in operation in the Sixth Plan, a total area of 22.38 lakh hectares has been treated with soil conservation and afforestation measures till 1980-81:

(i) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan Regions;

(ii) Social Forestry and Rural Fuel Wood Plantation;

(iii) Drought Prone Area Development Programme;

(iv) Desert Development Programme.

With a view to provide appropriate package of practices, research programmes have also been taken up through the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute and its Regional Centre of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Institute and its Regional Centres carry out operational research projects and programme of giving inservice training in the field of soil and water conservation. Till 1981, about 1234 gazetted officers and 3960 assistants have been trained in soil & water conservation.

Denmark Government's Approval to M. P. Government's Pisciculture Development Scheme

502. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Denmark have accorded its approval to the scheme of Madhya Pradesh Government for pisciculture development; and

(b) if not, the time by which this scheme is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) the scheme is under consideration of the Government of Denmark.

Allotment of Lands and Houses to Weaker Sections in Gujarat under 20-Point Programme

503. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great resentment in weaker sections in Gujarat about allotment of land and houses as per 20-point programme of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken for speedy and proper implementation of 20-point programme in the said allotment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) The programme of allot-
ment of house site and construction
assistance is in the State Sector and
is being implemented by the Govt. of
Gujarat. The Central Govt. is not
aware of any resentment in weaker
sections about the allotment of land
and houses as per 20-Point Program-
me.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments have
been urged to take steps to ensure
effective and efficient implementations
of the programme so as to achieve
the targets and objectives envisaged
in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

गेहूँ का उत्पादन

504. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

श्री चित्त बसु :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) देश में चालू वर्ष के दौरान गेहूँ
का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या देश ने खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन
के मामले में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली
है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका कितना उत्पा-
दन हुआ है और यदि नहीं, तो आत्म-
निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए खाद्यान्न के
कितने उत्पादन की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कितनी
मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का आयात किया जाएगा
और वह देश-वार कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में
किया जाएगा तथा किस दर पर आयात
किया जाएगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन):

(क) चालू वर्ष (1981-82) के दौरान गेहूँ
का उत्पादन गत वर्ष के 365 लाख मीटरों

टन के स्तर के लगभग होने का अस्थाई अनु-
मान लगाया गया है ।

(ख) जी हाँ । सामान्य मौसम की परिस्थि-
तियों के तहत हमारा देश खाद्यान्नों में
आत्म निर्भर है ।

(ग) खाद्यान्न का आयात करने के लिए इस
समय सरकार किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं
कर रही है ।

'No Plough Cultivation'

505. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of
Agriculture Research has done any
work "NO PLOUGH" cultivation me-
thods which have been adopted in-
creasingly in the West; and

(b) if so, what are its findings?

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

(b) 'No Plough' Cultivation which is
also known as 'no tillage' or 'zero til-
lage' cultivation is essentially sowing
of seeds in soil without preparatory till-
age. In India this type of cultivation is
being practiced since long in some
special situations. For instance, in
hilly areas where shifting cultivation
is practised the seed is directly drilled
by the cultivators to avoid soil erosion
losses. In low land rice fields where
some pulse crop is to follow immedi-
ately after rice crop, to avoid the delay
in sowing, the seeds of pulses are
broadcast directly in rice fields with-
out any preparatory tillage.

The research work conducted by
ICAR Institutes namely Indian Agri-
cultural Research Institute, New Delhi,
Central Arid Zone Research Institute,
Jodhpur, Central Rice Research Insti-
tute, Cuttack, Central Institute of
Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal and
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research,
Lucknow has shown that direct seed-
ing of some of the pulses wheat, trans-
planting of rice and planting of sugar-
cane can be done provided irrigation
is available. The greatest problem in
this method of sowing is that of weed

control. In Punjab the direct drilling of wheat after maize, cotton, rice, moong and soyabean was taken up under irrigated conditions at a number of locations and it was found that the yield was almost the same in no tillage as in conventional tillage methods. Work in various institutes of ICAR are still in progress and major attention is being given to devise suitable seed drills for direct drilling and for developing effective measures of weed control under no tillage situations.

चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्याज का उत्पादन

506. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष प्याज का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उसका सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) निर्धारित मूल्य पर किसानों से कुल कितनी मात्रा में प्याज खरीदे गए और बाकी प्याज का क्या हुआ ;

(ग) "नेफेड" के विपणन परिषद द्वारा कुल कितनी मात्रा में प्याज खरीदा गया; और

(घ) इस वर्ष अन्य देशों को गत वर्ष निर्यात किये गए प्याज की तुलना में कुल कितनी मात्रा में प्याज निर्यात किया गया और सरकार का विचार किसानों के पास पड़े प्याज का निपटान किस प्रकार करने का है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) अन्तिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, 1980-81 के दौरान प्याज का उत्पादन 24.11 लाख मीटरी टन था। नेफेड के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार 1981-82 के दौरान देश में प्याज का उत्पादन लगभग 24.87 लाख मीटरी टन था। अभी हाल में आरम्भ हुए चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्याज के उत्पादन के अनु-

मान नहीं लगाए गए हैं। चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने प्याज के कोई समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किए हैं।

(ख) समर्थन मूल्य का निर्धारण करना ही किसानों के हितों की रक्षा का एकमात्र उपाय है। अन्य उपायों में ये शामिल हैं:- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र/सहकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा मण्डी में आना, निर्यात की अनुमति देना, पर्याप्त संख्या में रेल वैनों की सप्लाई के लिए व्यवस्था करके खराब होने वाली जिन्सों को शीघ्र लाने ले जाने के कार्य को सुनिश्चित करना, आदि।

(ग) यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ के चालू वर्ष के दौरान 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से प्याज खरीदने की सलाह दी है। तथापि, महाराष्ट्र संघ द्वारा खरीदी गई मात्रा का व्यापार उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1981-82 के दौरान नेफेड ने 945 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के औसत मूल्य पर 62089 मीटरी टन प्याज की खरीद की है। 1982-83 के दौरान (30 जून, 1982 तक) नेफेड ने लगभग 773 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के औसत मूल्य से लगभग 25,363 मीटरी टन की कुल मात्रा खरीदी। गुजरात सहकारी विपणन समिति लिमिटेड ने सूचित किया है कि उसमें नेफेड के साथ संयुक्त उद्यम में 9760 मीटरी टन प्याज की खरीद की है।

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान मलेशिया तथा सिंगापुर, खाड़ी के देशों, रूस तथा अन्य देशों सहित विभिन्न स्वीकार्य स्थानों को लगभग 1.68 लाख मीटरी टन की कुल मात्रा निर्यात की गई थी। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान (31-5-82 तक) विभिन्न देशों को लगभग 33,072 मीटरी टन प्याज की कुल मात्रा निर्यात की गई थी जबकि पूरे वर्ष का निर्यात-कोटा 2.25 लाख मीटरी टन है। सरकार को किसी भी राज्य में प्याज की बहुत कम मूल्य पर बिक्री किए जाने की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

**Distribution of Insecticide laden
Wheat Imported from Australia**

507. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DĀNDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of wheat imported from Australia contained deadly insecticide;

(b) whether this wheat has been sold to consumers through the Fair Price Shops and private traders all over the country; and

(c) if so, the quantity sold so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: (a) to (c). The wheat imported from Australia has been treated with Fenitrothion, an insecticide used in many countries as a grain protectant. The insecticide residue, though within the limits prescribed by FAO/WHO, is higher than permissible under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 in our country. The residue levels, however, wear off with passage of time. The stock will be issued for consumption only when pesticide residue level degrades to permissible limits.

**Essential Commodities brought under
Public Distribution System**

508. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the essential commodities brought under Public Distribution System, State-wise, to date;

(b) what are the steps taken by the Centre to ensure regular supply of these items to the States;

(c) whether any complaint have been received by the Centre from the State Governments regarding the non-availability of certain essential commodities in their States during the year 1981-82;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). Keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, of commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils kerosene oil, etc. and also taking into consideration the demands made by the State Governments, the Central Government arranges for an equitable distribution of these commodities as between the various States/Union Territories. By and large, the supply of items for the public distribution system is satisfactory, though in a system of this magnitude the existence of temporary and localised shortages cannot be ruled out. However, the functioning of the public distribution system in the country is kept under constant review and all possible steps are taken to ensure regular supply of essential commodities.

Statement

As per the reports sent to the Central Government by the Governments of various States/Union Territories, the situation is as under:—

S.No.	Name of the State	Commodities supplied through Public Distribution System.
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rice, wheat, Palmolein Oil, Palm oil, Kerosene and Sugar.

1	2	3
2	Assam	Rice, wheat products, sugar, salt, edible oil, kerosene, Controlled cloth, Exercise books Tea, Match boxes, Soap etc. are distributed through Cooperative Marketing and Consumer Federation.
3	Bihar	Wheat, Wheat products, Rice, Kerosene oil, Sugar, Edible oil, Controlled cloth, Exercise books.
4	Gujarat	Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Coarse grains, Edible oil Controlled cloth.
5	Haryana	Wheat, Atta, Sugar, Rice and Kerosene oil. Vanaspati, Controlled cloth, Match boxes, Soaps (Toilet and washing), Tyres and Tubes, Pulses, Soda Ash, Exercise books, Battery Cells, Tea and Salt are being distributed through Cooperative Societies/Stores.
6	Himachal Pradesh	Wheat, Atta, Rice, Edible Oils, Sugar, Controlled cloth, Exercise books, Pulses and Salt.
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Rice, wheat, Atta, Kerosene Oil and Sugar is supplied through Departmental outlets and authorised dealers. In rural areas Kerosene oil, Levy sugar, Controlled cloth, Rapeseed oil supplied through outlets of Cooperatives. Rapeseed oil and Vanaspati in cities supplied through Cooperative agencies.
8	Karnataka	Sugar, Rice, Wheat, Suji, Milo, Ragi, Palmolein oil, Kerosene oil and Jawar.
9	Kerala	Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Kerosene, Palmolein, Tea and Wheat products.
10	Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Edible oil, Kerosene oil, Controlled cloth, Tea, Match boxes and Soap.
11	Maharashtra	Rice, Oheat, Jowar, Edible oils, Sugar, Kerosene oil.
12	Manipur	Rice, Sugar, Atta, Kerosene oil, Salt. Imported edible oils through dealers nominated by Government.
13	Meghalaya	Rice, Sugar, Salt Wheat products, Rapeseed oil and R. B. D. Palm oil.
14	Nagaland	Sugar, Salt, Rice and Wheat products.

1	2	3
15	Orissa	Rice, wheat, sugar & Kerosene oil. Controlled cloth and imported edible oils distributed through consumer cooperative ^s .
16	Punjab	Sugar, wheat, Atta, Rice, Kerosene oil and R. B. D. Palm oil.
17	Rajasthan	Wheat, Rice, sugar, edible oil, controlled cloth.
18	Sikkim	Rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, Palm oil, Refined rapeseed oil.
19	Tamil Nadu	Rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, Kerosene oil and Palmolein.
20	Tripura	Salt, Sugar, Rice, Wheat, Atta, Controlled cloth, Kerosene Oil, Pulse s and mustered oil.
21	Uttar Pradesh	Wheat, Rice, Sugar and imported edible oil and Kerosene Oil.
22	West Bengal	Rice, wheat, Sugar, Pulses, Tea, Soap (Toilet & laundry), Edible oils, (R.B.D. Palm Oil and rapeseed oil), Match box, exercise Books, Candle sticks and Janta sarees.
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, Pulses, salt, Tea, Coffee, Matches, Kerosene Oil, Soap (washing and toilet) Maida, Suji, Potato, onion, cloth and spices.
24	Arunchal Pradesh	Rice, Atta, Sugar, Kerosene Oil and Salt.
25	Chandigarh Admn	Sugar, Rice, Atta, Kerosene Oil. Imported edible oils being distributed through consumer cooperatives.
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Sugar, wheat, rice and cloth.
27	Delhi Admn.	Wheat, Resultant Atta, Maida, Suji, Sugar, Rice, R.B.D. Palm Oil, Rapeseed Oil, Kerosene Oil, Soft coke, Cement and controlled cloth.
28	Goa, Daman & Diu.	Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Edible Oil and controlled cloth.
29	Lakshadweep Islands	Rice, Wheat, controlled cloth, Kerosene Oil Soap, edible oil, sugar, salt, tyres/tubes, gram, Dhals and Chillies, Cement, diesel and Petrol, white paper, Tea, Coffee, Cheap cloth, edible oils, Baby-food, dry battery distribution through Cooperatives only.
30	Mizoram	Rice, Sugar, Atta, edible oil, salt and Kerosene oil.
31	Pondicherry	Rice, wheat, Maida, Suji, Sugar, Palmolein and Kerosene Oil.

Achievements of I.A.R.I.

509. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of I.A.R.I. in respect of wheat, maize, rice, pulses, oilseeds and other crops during the last 5 years;

(b) whether these have benefited the farmers and the nation in improving its productivity; and

(c) what is the total acreage of land and in which part of the country are these recent achievements of the last 5 years used for cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The "High Yielding Varieties Programme" that includes evolution of high yielding varieties and development of appropriate production and protection technology to exploit their genetic potential continued to be one of the major programmes of the IARI for increasing agricultural production during the past five years. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed several high yielding varieties in crops like wheat, maize rice, sorghum, pearl millet, pulses, etc. as listed below:

Crop	Varieties
Wheat	HD 2204, HD 2281, HD 2285, IWP-72, DL 153-2, MLKS-II, HD 2236, HD 2278, DL 20-9, HP 1102, HD 2189, HS 86, HB 208, HB 501.
Maize	Hybrids: EH 2380, EH 2420, EH 2310 Composite: Diara
Rice	Pusa 2-21, Pusa-33, Pusa-4
Sorghum	Hybrids: CSH-1 to CSH-8 Varieties: CSV-1 to CSV-7
Pearl Millets	Hybrids: BJ 104, BK 230, NHB 5.
Pulses	Bengal Gram : BG-209, BG 268, BG 270 Moong: PS-10, PS-7, PS-16, PS-8 Cowpea: C-152 Pigeonpea: Pusa-74, Pusa-78, Pusa-84.
Oilseeds	Mustard: Pusa Bold, PR, 450 Brown Sarson: BID 7, DBS 2. Yellow Sarson: DYS 3

In addition to developing high yielding varieties along with suitable production technology, IARI has developed intensive cropping systems. Some of these systems include double croppings like archar-wheat, maize-wheat, triple cropping like, Mung-Maize-Wheat, Maize Potato-Onion, Mung-Archar-Wheat, and Quadruple Cropping such as Mung-Maize-Potato-Wheat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Although, it is difficult to qualify the coverage under crop varieties and technologies developed by IARI, since last 5 years in the country, by and large many high yielding varieties and production technologies in different crops developed by IARI and its regional stations have relevance to major parts of the country and are playing important role in increasing productivity and crop production.

Proposal from Gujarat Re. Irrigation Projects and Dams

510. SHRI RAMJI BHAJ MAVANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals have been received by Centre from Gujarat during 1st February 1980 to 31st December 1981 and during 1st January, 1982 to 31st May, 1982 regarding various irrigation schemes, projects/ Dams of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the discussions were also held during the above period on Ministerial and Officials level between Gujarat Government and the Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assurances given by Centre;

(e) how much amount has been sanctioned, granted and actually given on each scheme, project and dam; and

(f) when the remaining amount will be disbursed by Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The required information is given in the attached Statements I & II.

(c) and (d) No ministerial or Official level meetings have been held in regard to the clearance of projects. However, meetings at Technical level are held from time to time in Central Water Commission to sort out the outstanding matters relating to the Projects.

(e) and (f). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for irrigation projects are provided by State Governments themselves within their overall developmental plans. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of Block loans/Grants and is not tied to any particular sector of development or Project.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in Thousand hectares	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5
I. Major Schemes				
1	Sardar Sarovar	347112.00	Irrigation 1525 (Gujarat) 148 (Rajasthan) Power 1200 MW	Under examination in Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.
2	Modernisation of Fatewadi Canal System	1350.05	38.863* (additional) 9.70**	Do.
3	Modernisation of Shatrunji at Palithana	1343.70	35.00* (additional) 0.20**	Do.
4	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System	547.423	12.00* (Additional) 1.80**	Do.
5	Modernisation of Dantiwada	1952.91	49.41* (Additional) 4.90*	Modified report is awaited from the State Govt.
6	Modernisation of Bhadar	1015.00	21.781* (Additional) 4.62**	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
7	Modernisation of Machhu I	346.00	11.50*	
		580.04	(Additional) 2.60**	Do.
8	Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar	7125.48	264.71* (Additional) 52.857**	Do.
II. Medium Schemes				
1	Hadaf	677.64	4.95	Approved by Planning Commission on 11-2-1981.
2	Demi-II	537.50	2.437	Approved by Planning Commission on 4-5-1981.
3	Aji-II	622.30	2.39	Do.
4	Aji-III	1323.10	6.837	Do.
5	Bhadar	1311.06	5.48	Approved by Planning Commission on 20-10-1981.
6	Uben	626.90	2.198	Under examination in C.W.C. in consultation with the State Government.
7	Umpria	282.31	2.345	Do.
8	Men.	820.13	6.478	Do.
9	Ani	600.10	3.52	Do.
10	Khambhada	296.85	2.05	Do.

*Stabilisation of the existing benefits

** Additional benefits

Statement-II

Sl. No	Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in Thousand hectares	Present position
I Major Schemes				
1	Sidhumber Reservoir	3053.029	20.43	Under examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.
II. Medium Schemes				
1	Walan	848.34	6.50	Do.
2	Machu II	2043.45	7.284	Do.

"Laboratory to Land Programme" of I.C.A.R.

511. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Laboratory-to-land" programme launched in 1979 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has achieved its set targets if so, the details of progress Reports of 1979-82;

(b) whether one lakh farm-families have been identified for benefits under this project and if so, the State-wise split-up and the achievements thereof;

(c) how many centres for transfer of technology have been set-up in each State and under which agency would they operate;

(d) whether a review of this project, its achievements and constraints has been taken up, if so, the findings thereof;

(e) whether Government have decided to extend this programme till the end of Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, how many additional farm-families and how much more fund allocation has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for this project?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Lab. to land Programme an experimental Transfer of Technology project, covering 50,000 farm-families was launched by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a part of the Golden Jubilee commemoration programme in June, 1979 initially for a period of one year. In view of the general success of the programme as judged from the response of both the participating farm-families as well as the implementing agencies, this programme was extended for a further period of two years ending May, 1982.

The set targets of selecting 50,000 families from among small and marginal farmers and landless labourers surveying them and developing individual plans for their development for 1979-82 and introducing viable agricultural and allied technologies for increasing production, employment and income have been generally met.

(b) The programme, as approved, was to cover 50,000 farm families. The exact farm families covered were 49,344. The state-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4219/82.]

(c) No new Transfer of Technology Centres were to be set up under this scheme. There were 86 Transfer of Technology Centres identified for the Lab to Land programme comprising of the existing ICAR Research Institutes, Agricultural Universities, State Governments, Voluntary Organisations and their centres/sub-centres.

(d) The review of the lab to land achievements and constraints was done in the national Workshop held on 14-15th May, 1982. Inter-disciplinary teams of each Transfer of Technology Centre carry out day to day review during implementation. Besides, there are Zonal Coordination Units; Zonal Advisory Committee meetings; and meetings of the Coordinators who also review the work and problems encountered during implementation. The Lab to Land Cell at the headquarters keeps watch on the overall performance of the project in the country. The overall performance of the project has been quite satisfactory.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Under Phase-II of the programme (1982-85), 75,000 new farm families are to be covered and financial provisions are to be made at the rate of Rs. 59,000 per 100 farm families per year.

Development of Lake at Laxmibai Nagar

512. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a lake is being developed by the NDMC on Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road opposite Laxmibai Nagar;

(b) if so, the estimated expenses to be incurred by NDMC on the lake and par;

(c) is it also a fact that the NDMC had earlier developed a "Rose Garden" and "Wood Land" at this spot;

(d) is it also a fact that all the rose plants and trees planted earlier have been destroyed; and

(e) if so, the total loss suffered by NDMC in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The in-formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Need for more Agricultural Science Graduates

513. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing need for more Ag-ricultural Science Graduates; and

(b) the steps being taken to increa-se educational facilities to produce more agricultural science graduates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTU-RE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Agricultural Science Graduates are produced from State Agricultural Uni-versities which are autonomous in-stitutions governed by their own Acts & Statutes and from a few other ag-ricultural colleges affiliated to Gen-eral Universities and agricultural

colleges of Central Universities. The admission capacity of the individual Agricultural Universities is regulated by the Academic Council of the res-pective university. Similarly, the ad-mission capacity of the affiliated col-leges and agricultural colleges of Cen-tral Universities is decided by the respective universities/Management Committees of the institutions.

(b) At present, the above institu-tions are admitting about 7400 stu-dents for Bacheolor's Degree pro-gramme in different branches of Ag-ricultural Sciences. These institutions can admit considerably more num-ber of students with the existing faci-lities if they deem it necessary. The Council have been agreeing to assist in the establishing of new colleges or to increase the admission capacity wherever necessary when the de-mands of the State Universities are supported with adequate justification on the basis of manpower need.

बिहार में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन लक्ष्य

514. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982-83 और 1983-84 में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूरा करने के लिए बिहार में क्या उपाय किए गए; और

(ख) इसके अंतर्गत सीमांत कृषकों, हीर-जनों और आदिवासियों को शामिल करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान बिहार में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए किए गए उपायों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ धान्यों और कदनों की अधिक उपजशील किस्मों वाले क्षेत्र में करना, मिनिंकिट कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन करके विभिन्न मौसम की स्थि-तियों के लिए उपयुक्त किस्मों का चयन करना, सामुदायिक स्तरी कार्यक्रम की सहायता से चावल की फसल जल्दी बोना;

रासायनिक उर्वरकों का अधिक और कुशल उपयोग करना, सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करना, कुल फसल क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करना, पर्याप्त वनस्पति रक्षण उपाए करना, उत्पादन की नई प्रौद्योगिकी में विस्तार, कर्मचारियों और किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देना व राज्य, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तरों पर सिंचाई, कृषि, बिहार दिजली बोर्ड, बिहार जल विकास निगम और आदान एवं ऋण आपूर्ति एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय करना शामिल है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उपाए सभी किसानों, जिन में सीमांत, हरिजन और आदिवासी किसान भी शामिल हैं, के लाभ के लिए किए जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में मक्का प्रदर्शन करने की एक विशेष योजना केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लाभ के लिए चलाई जा रही है।

Import of Wheat from Australia

515. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have contracted to import 7½ lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia;

(b) if so, what quantity has arrived and what remains to be received; and

(c) whether any quantity has been distributed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A quantity, of 7.50 lakh tonnes of wheat (5 per cent more or less at Buyers' option) was contracted for import from Australia in November, 1981.

(b) A total quantity of 7.61 lakh tonnes has been received against this contract and there is no balance quantity to be received.

(c) No, Sir.

Solution to rising demand for Edible Oils

516. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to develop commercial oil palm plantations and more efficient extraction of oil from rice bran as part of a solution to meet the rising demand for edible oils;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the expected import bill in respect of edible oils during the year 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two organisations namely, "Oil Palm India"-a joint-sector project of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala and the "Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd." have been set up for development of commercial oil palm plantation.

As regards rice bran oil, a high level inter-ministerial coordination committee on production of rice bran has been constituted to look into various issues involved in increased and more efficient production of rice bran oil in general and edible grade oil in particular.

(c) The oil year 1982-83 will start from November 1982. The level of import will depend upon a variety of factors like indigenous production, demand as assessed from time to time, the relative price situation, availability of foreign exchange, etc. It is thus difficult to foresee, at this stage, the likely import bill.

Production of Sugar

517. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to formulate an integrated

Sugar Policy in view of the bumper production of sugar expected during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering steps to boost exports of sugar in view of the expected bumper production this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). After having considered various policy alternatives, the Government evolved and has followed since 1967-68 season, with short breaks of de-control, the policy of partial control on sugar with a dual pricing system. This policy seeks to strike a balance between the conflicting interests of the consumer, cane grower and the sugar producer and helps to augment sugar production. However, this policy is subject to various constraints due to wide fluctuations, from year to year, in production, availability, price etc. of sugarcane and sugar resulting in problems necessitating short-term corrective measures and temporary changes in policy parameters to meet the varying situations.

For meeting the situation arising from bumper production of sugar during the current year, Government have taken measures to prevent sugar prices from falling to uneconomic levels through judicious releases of monthly quotas of freesale sugar, and constant monitoring of the sugar prices in the open market. It has also been decided to create a buffer stock of sugar. Despite a bumper crop, the cane growers are getting remunerative prices for their crop from the sugar mills on the advice of the States Governments and adequate incentives have been given to the industry in the form of rebate in excise duty, remission of cane purchase tax and additional credit facility to enable them to crush maximum quantity of cane available and make expeditious payment of cane price dues to the cane growers.

(c) The export of sugar from India is regulated by annual quotas allocated under the International Sugar Agreement and the Indo-EEC Agreement, normally on the basis of the export performance during the preceding 3 years. Since export quotas could not be met by us during 1980 and 1981 due to short availability, a strong representation had to be made to the International Sugar Organisation to secure a quota of 7 lakh tonnes raw value for export during 1982.

Higher Support Price for various Products

518. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are seriously considering higher support price for various products in the coming agricultural season;

(b) if so, whether Government have also decided to increase support prices substantially in the coming year as it had been done during the past two years; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir, As usual, the decisions on support prices will be taken after considering all the relevant factors.

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

Study Team to Drought Hit States

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

(a) whether Government have deputed any study team to the drought hit States during the current year;

(b) the names of the States which were hit by the drought and visited by the Central team; and

(c) the assessment made about the drought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A Central Team visited Rajasthan from 4th to 7th May, 1982 in connection with Pre-monsoon drought of 1982.

(b) West Bengal has been affected by Post-monsoon drought of 1981. The State Government has, however, continued relief measures till the end of June, 1982. No Central Team is being deputed to West Bengal but the request of the State Government for funds is being assessed in a meeting of the Inter-ministerial Group to be held shortly.

(c) **Rajasthan:** According to the report of the Central Team, majority of the villages had crop damages for the 4th year in succession. The Team had recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 37.03 crores for being sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan to enable it to continue drought relief operations upto September, 1982.

On the basis of the recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India has approved a ceiling of expenditure Rs. 37.03 crores for continuing the relief operations upto September, 1982.

West Bengal: On receipt of the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial meeting, the request for Central assistance for drought relief measures will be considered.

News-item Captioned "Passing the buck on damaged Wheat"

520. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Passing the buck on damaged wheat' appearing in the In-

dian Express, New Delhi dated the 5th June, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the damaged wheat is being ground into Atta and sold through fair price shops in the Capital; and

(c) whether any tests are conducted to find the nutritive value of this atta and its effects on the health of the consumers, if so, in what manner and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The wheat supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the fair price shops conforms to the standards laid down by the Central Government. Resultant Atta supplied to the fair price shops by the Roller Flour Mills is prepared out of wheat issued from the Food Corporation of India Depots and conforms to the Uniform Specifications and the Rules of P.F.A.

(c) Besides voluntary quality control by the Roller Flour Mills the P.F.A. inspectors sometimes draw the samples and action is taken when the stocks do not conform to the prescribed limits.

Funds allotted to West Bengal Government for NREP and IRDP

521. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) funds allotted to West Bengal for the current year for National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) District-wise and Block-wise spending of such funds by the Central and State Governments, particularly in the Sunderbans Area; and

(c) the nature of schemes drawn up and proposed to be implemented

under these programmes and their employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Central allocation to West Bengal for the year 1982-83 in respect of the integrated rural development programme (IRDP) is Rs. 1340 lakhs while that for the first two quarters of the current year for the national rural employment programme (NREP) is Rs. 674 lakhs which includes the value of 11250 MTs of rice allocated to the State. An equal amount is expected to be provided by the State Government as their share for each of these programmes.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Under IRDP assistance is available for viable and bankable economic activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector, which are likely to raise the income level of the identified beneficiary families above the poverty line. Under NREP, works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas as also those works which improve the rural economy and the quality of life in the villages can be taken up. A statement giving illustrative list of the types of works that can be taken up under NREP is attached. During each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85), under IRDP, 3 million families are expected to be provided gainful employment and under NREP, 300—400 million mandays of employment are expected to be generated on an average, in the country as a whole.

Statement

An illustrative list of the types of works that can be taken up under N.R.E.P.

(1) Afforestation and social forestry works on government and community

lands including lands belonging to local bodies like Panchayats etc., road plantation, plantation alongwith canal banks and on waste lands on sides of railway lines etc., plantation of trees in the denuded forest areas, and other land unfit for cultivation, plantation of fuel, fodder and fruit trees.

(2) drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, group housing and land development projects for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(3) construction of village tanks, repairing, deepening and rejuvenation of existing tanks for providing water for human use or for cattle, for developing irrigation or fisheries etc.

(4) minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works construction of inter-mediate and main drains field channels and land levelling etc. in the command areas of irrigation projects, cleaning and desilting of water courses etc.

(5) soil and water conservation and land reclamation.

(6) rural roads subject to standard specifications where specific financial provision exists for their hard surfacing, cross drainage maintainance etc.

(7) school and balwadi buildings, panchayati ghars, community centres, drinking water wells, drinking water sources for the wild animal in the forest areas, cattle ponds, pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms, community toilets, community garbage pits, community bio-gas plants.

Steps taken to make available Essential Commodities during Asian Games

522. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps have been or are being taken to forestall consumer

goods and shortage of essential commodities during the forthcoming Asian Games;

(b) whether it is a fact that some unscrupulous tenders have started hoarding of perishable articles now itself in cold storage to reap bumper profit by causing shortage when the demand would be at its peak during the games; and

(c) whether any check is being exercised over such manipulations by the traders and cold storage owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). Adequate steps, including effective liaison with various organisations and producers of consumer items, are being taken by the Delhi Administration to ensure that there is no shortage of essential commodities and consumers are not put to any hardship during Asian Games in Delhi. No complaints have so far been received in regard to hoarding of perishable articles etc. However, the Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration are carrying out necessary checks and keeping a close watch over the situation.

Construction of Neyyar Upper Dam in Kerala

523. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India was approached by the Government of Kerala regarding construction of Neyyar Upper Dam in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Kerala has, however, informed that the feasibility for the construction of Upper Neyyar Dam is being investigated.

(b) Does not arise.

Price Situation of Sugar in Market

524. SHR B.V. DESAI:

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether released of free sale sugar quota of 1.55 lakh tonnes for June, 1982 has met with a sharp reaction from the market by way of a sudden jump in prices within four days after release;

(b) whether the open market sugar price has galloped upto Rs. 65 to Rs. 535/580 a quintal for the common varieties in different regions;

(c) whether the price rise has occurred despite the record sugar production which has crossed 80 lakh tonnes this year;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have been keeping a close vigil and monitoring the upward price movement in the wake of its quota announcement but no action to check the rise in prices has been taken so far; and

(f) the main reasons therefor and steps being taken to check the rise in price of sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (f). In view of the expected bumper sugar production, the Government have been making liberal releases of free-sale sugar from the beginning of the current sugar year. As a result there was a sharp fall in the open market prices. Considering that a further fall may adversely affect the capacity of the sugar factories to make timely payment of cane dues at prices higher than the minimum statutory prices and consequent accumulation of large arrears, the quantum of the release was kept at 1.55 lakh tonnes for June

1982. Soon thereafter, the prices rose by Rs. 40/- per quintal in Delhi and from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 15/- per quintal in other important markets. In order to check the rise in prices two supplementary releases were made bringing the total release for June 1982 to 2 lakh tonnes. An equivalent quantity has been released for July, 1982 also. As a result, the rising trend has been checked and the prices are ruling at reasonable levels. While making releases endeavour is made to strike a balance between the interest of consumer and the cane supplier.

Relaxation in Specification for Acceptance of Wheat by F.C.I.

525. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has further liberalised its standard specifications about the quality of wheat that can be delivered into silos;

(b) whether the FCI silos have accepted the wheat damaged or partially damaged to the extent of about 20 per cent against the original specifications of 5 per cent;

(c) if so, to what extent the damaged wheat has been procured by the FCI so far and how the FCI is likely to dispose of this wheat; and

(d) to what extent the farmers were benefited by this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government have liberalised the standard specifications for procurement of wheat for the Central Pool by Food Corporation of India and other agencies, keeping in view the damage caused to the wheat crop by the unseasonal rain this year, and also the need to conform to the minimum standards prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The liberalisation is in respect of :

(i) Lust-re-lost wheat where the quality of the grain is not affected in any way, which can be purchased without limit;

(ii) slightly damaged grain, where the kernel is not affected, which can be purchased upto 20 per cent, as against 10 per cent formerly; and

(iii) damaged grain which can be purchased upto 5 per cent as against 3 per cent formerly.

There is no difference in the quality of wheat to be stored in conventional godowns or in silos.

(b) Food Corporation of India will purchase wheat which conform to the specifications mentioned in (a) above.

(c) A quantity of 75.00 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured upto 8.7.1982, in accordance with the prescribed specifications. These stocks will be disposed of through normal channels for the Public distribution system and the Roller Flour Mills, according to authorised releases.

(d) The farmers have benefited to the extent that they have been able dispose of their rain-affected wheat conforming to the relaxed specifications.

Inquiry into issue of bogus Ration Cards

526. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 10 lakh bogus ration cards had been detected in Delhi in the month of May;

(b) if so, how all these cards were issued without proper enquiry; and

(c) whether there is any foul play in issuing ration cards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir. However, 2942 bogus ration cards were

detected and deleted during the month of May, 1982.

(b) Normally, the food cards are issued only after pre-verification of the factum of residence of the applicant. In order to provide benefits of the public distribution system to the weakest sections of the society, the administration liberalised the policy of issue of food cards in August, 1980 and the food cards were issued in some cases on mere applications.

(c) No, Sir.

“काम के लिए अनाज कार्यक्रम” के अधीन श्रमिकों को बकाया मजदूरी की अदायगी का न किया जाना

527. श्री विजय कुमार यादव: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों तथा विशेष रूप से नालन्दा जिले के श्रमिकों को 1979-80 और 1980-81 वर्षों के लिए “काम के लिए अनाज कार्यक्रम” के अधीन मजदूरी के करंडों रूपे बकाया है,

(ख) क्या बकाया मजदूरी की अदायगी न किए जाने के कारण लाखों मजदूरों को भूखमरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार श्रमिकों को बकाया मजदूरी की अदायगी शीघ्रता से कराने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में हाथ्य मंत्री (श्री बालदेवर राम): (ख)

(ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Gujarat Government's scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers

528. SHRI MOHAN I.A.I. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme for assisting the small and marginal farmers from the

Government of Gujarat for implementation during the year 1982-83:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the money involved therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the thereto;

(d) whether Government have any scheme to assist small and marginal farmers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of such scheme and the amount earmarked for the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, assistance is provided to the target group of rural poor including small and marginal farmers and this Programme is under implementation in all blocks in the country including Gujarat from 1980-81. Action plans for providing assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are formulated by the district rural development agencies and these are approved by the State level co-ordination committee on which the Government of India is also represented. Apart from this, no separate proposal has come to the Government of India. Action plans for Gujarat for 1982-83 are expected to be ready shortly.

(d) and (e). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme mentioned above, assistance is provided @ 25 per cent to small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers, agriculture labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent to the participants belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to take up economically viable projects, which will help them to cross the poverty line. The balance of the amount is to be found from the institutional sources. There is an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores for this programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. Institutional credit

of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores is expected to be mobilized during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Thus, there will be an investment of the order of Rs. 4 500 crores under this programme, during the Sixth Five Year Plan. 15 million families are to be assisted to cross the poverty line on an average of 600 families per block per annum by the end of 31st March, 1985.

During 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made in the Central Budget for the Scheme which includes some amount for the Special Livestock Production Programme. The allocation for a block during 1982-83 is Rs. 8 lakhs. The allocation for the Government of Gujarat for 1982-83 will be Rs. 17.44 crores.

I.C.A.R. technical aid to small farmers

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

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken decision to provide technical aid to fifty thousand small farmers;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been drawn up so far to implement the above decision in various States;

(c) what are the criteria fixed to provide such technical help to the small farmers; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As part of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Golden Jubilee year, an experimental Transfer of Technology Programme (Lab to Land) was launched in 1979 to cover 10,000 small and marginal farm families.

(b) A National Workshop was held in January, 1979 which drew up detailed plans and guidelines for implementation of the Lab to Land pro-

gramme in various States through 86 Transfer of Technology Centres (23 agricultural universities, 32 ICAR Institutes, 31 affiliated agricultural colleges and other Government/voluntary agencies).

(c) The selected small and marginal farmers are provided with critical inputs worth Rs. 500 each in kind according to the agreed individual farm plan annually. In addition, wherever farmers have problem soils, Rs. 1000 per acre is provided on demonstration for their reclamation. There is also a provision for community based inputs to benefit larger number of farmers on common programme.

(d) First, the farmers have been selected so that only small and marginal farmers and landless labourers may benefit from this scheme.

Second, the farm families were initially surveyed to assess their resources and needs and to develop a realistic farm plan for introducing viable technical know-how for increasing their production and income.

Third, the assistance of Rs. 500/- per family per year or Rs. 1000 per acre demonstration on problem soils was provided in kinds (critical inputs) according to farm plans.

Proposal to set up 1000 New Towns during 1971—1981

530. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to set up about 1,000 new towns for about 10 million people during the years 1971—1981;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard (State-wise); and

(c) the extent of Central assistance allocated State-wise for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News captioned "Mortality rate at Zoo alarming"

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in National Herald of 14 May, 1982 under the heading "Mortality rate at Zoo alarming", if so, what are the details and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of prized possessions which died during the last three years and so far in 1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the deaths have been caused due to the mismanagement and casual attitude adopted by the Delhi Zoo staff;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken against the persons found responsible for neglect of duty; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the

mortality rate of animals and birds at Delhi Zoo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The news item does not reflect the factual position. In fact, the mortality rate of animals in the Delhi Zoological Park during 1981-82 has been the lowest in the last 10 years. This is lower than the average mortality rate of some of the well managed zoos in the world.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government have constituted a panel of Honorary Veterinarians for the Delhi Zoo. This panel includes a veterinarian from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, and another veterinarian from the Military Veterinary Hospital, New Delhi. These experts assist the zoo staff in the diagnosis and proper treatment of zoo animals and also advises on prophylactic measures for maintaining the general health and hygiene of the animals. In addition, the veterinary facilities in the zoo premises are to be strengthened.

Statement

Sl.No.	Species	Cause of Death
1	2	3
1979-80		
1	White tiger (cub)	Still born
2	White tiger	Paraeclogia
3	Zebra	Cerebral Concussion
4	Black-tailed Wallaby	Senility
5	Thamin deer	Pulmonary T. B.
6	Giant Umbrella crusted cockatto	Enteritis
7	African Chectah	Debility

1	2	3
8	White Tigress	Dystokia stress
1980-81		
1	Monal pheasant	Old age
2	Chimpanzee	Ulcer
3	Hume's pheasant	Pericarditia
4	Moluccan Cockatoo	General Debility
5	Beisa Oryx	Tenais
1981-82		
1	Pallas cat	Traumatic colic
2	Malayan Bear	Haemorrhagic Entretis
3	Malayan Bear	Septicæmia
4	Bles bok	Venom poisoning
5	Hume's pheasant	Chronic Pneumonia
6	Thamin deer	Parturient Toxæmia
7	Thamin deer	Punctured wound
8	Thamin deer	Pyometra
9	Hippopotamus (young)	Asphyxia
10	Gunaco	Parastic Pneumonia
1-4-82 to 30-6-82		
1	Malayan Bear	Septicæmia
2	Red Lechew	Septicæmia
3	Red Lechwe	Snake bits
4	Mandrill Monkey	Pneumonia
5	White buck	Unknown
6	Black Swan	Necrosis of liver

Off-take of Grains by Fair Price Shops in Delhi

532. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the due dates of the off-take of grains and other commodities by the Fair Price Shops in Delhi;

(b) whether reports have been received of delayed off-takes by these fair price shops (say around the last

date of the month/fortnight) thus leading to unfair practices and causing problems to public; and

(c) what measures are being taken to solve this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) According to the existing arrangements, the fair price shop owners in

Delhi can lift their quota, a fortnight in advance of the period to which it pertains. Delays in off-take can occur sometimes due to inability of the Fair price shop owners to lift the stock on the scheduled dates. In cases where any fair price shop holder is found defaulting in lifting his entitled quantity without proper justification, legal action is also initiated against him by Delhi Administration.

Supply of Consumer goods by Super Bazar

533. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Super Bazar was essentially created to supply consumer and other goods of comparatively better quality at cheaper rates than prevailing in the market;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that Super Bazar is not only charging higher rates but is not even extending proper facility of packing etc.;

(c) whether he is also aware that in the market NCERT books are also available at 5 per cent discount; which Super Bazar is not giving; and even a wrapping paper or a paper envelop is not supplied with the books which is available in the market;

(d) if so, whether proper action to reduce the price and make available packing paper or envelop would be taken soon; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Regular monitoring of prices is being made by the Super Bazar and compared with the prevailing market rates to ensure distribution of quality articles at reasonable rates. Polythese bags and paper envelopes to carry goods wherever required are being supplied to customers on demand.

(c) Super Bazar is not selling NCERT books. They are being sold

by the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting whose sale outlet is located at Connaught Place branch of the Super Bazar.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Approval of House Building Society of the employees of Planning Commission

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

(a) whether he is aware that a Co-operative House Building Society of the employees of Planning Commission was duly approved by D.D.A. recently and its 540 members may now go in for construction after 25 years of waiting;

(b) whether he is also aware that funds allotted to Planning Commission for house building advances, being only Rs. 4 lakhs, are too meagre in the light of the above;

(c) whether Government policy is to ensure at least one dwelling house to one family; and

(d) if so, would Government immediately sanction at least Rs. 20 lakhs for Planning Commission for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the building activity sanction for the Planning Commission Cooperative House-Building Society was released by them on 16-12-1981.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 7 lakhs for house building advance for Government servants has been made for Planning Commission during the current year.

(c) In the housing sector the objectives of the Plan are to reduce substantially the number of absolutely shelterless people and to provide conditions for others to improve their

housing environment. Among the main objectives are provision of house sites and construction assistance to rural landless labourers and social housing schemes for economically weaker sections of the community. As far as urban housing is concerned the Sixth Plan Document states that the public sector has only a marginal, though promotional, role to play. The vast majority of additional housing in urban areas will have to be met from private resources.

(d) At this stage it is not feasible to allot additional funds to the Planning Commission for the purpose of house building advance during 1982-83.

Metalling of bye-lanes in Shantiniketan

535. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1312 on 1st March, 1982 regarding metalling of bye-lanes in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the metalling of some portions of the bye-lane behind street No. 2 of Shantiniketan Colony was taken up with the then Commissioner Delhi Municipal Corporation in May 1980 and the matter had been continuously pursued with the Zonal Assistant Commissioner, DMC, and despite all these efforts, nothing concrete has been done;

(b) whether due to the non-metalling and the existence of a hillock-like plot reserved for school building behind this street, being used as a place of public convenience, is causing considerable agony among residents and polluting the environment apart from serving as a breeding place for all sorts of reptiles and insects; and

(c) what measures Government propose to settle this long standing problem?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the Association had been pursuing for metalling of some portions of the backlanes and by-lanes behind street No. 2, Shantiniketan in the past. The Corporation has however, stated that the remaining backlanes in Shantiniketan have already been cleared of all the malbas, debris and left over building materials. The estimate for metalling/premixing the service lanes and backlanes have also been sanctioned by the Corporation and the work will be taken up in hand after departmental formalities are completed in this financial year.

(b) The Corporation has informed that no such report came to its notice.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a).

Alternative use of plots in Shantiniketan

536. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2041 on 31st August, 1981 regarding alternative use of plot situated in Shantiniketan colony and state:

(a) whether the fence put up by the DMC, around this plot reserved for school building has since been dismantled and has not been repaired at all for the last more than a year;

(b) whether deputation of the residents of the colony recently approached the Lt. Governor, Delhi to allot this plot to an educational society for putting up a school;

(c) whether there is any viability for opening a DMC School in this colony since persons for whose benefit it is proposed to be put up are not permanent residents; and

(d) whether a private school will be more useful?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dismantling of road between group housing societies of Pitampura

537. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an approach road between the group housing societies of Pitampura which was constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in 1979 is being dismantled thus putting societies into difficulties; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to save such societies from the harassment of DDA and saving of public money from re-construction of further road?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that macadam road was partially constructed in 1980. A dispute regarding alignment of the said road however, arose and the Banu Biradari Cooperative Housing Society obtained a stay order against the re-alignment of the road. The matter is Sub-Judice.

सरकारी क्वार्टरों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

538. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टरों के अनधिकृत कब्जे के बारे में 14 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4139 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्मित क्वार्टरों के अनधिकृत कब्जे धारियों से कोई किराया लिया जा रहा है;

(ख) उन्हें बिजली और पानी के कनेक्शन देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों को खाली कराने के लिए सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

धार्मिक तथा सामाजिक संस्थाओं को भूमि का आबंटन

539. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री दिल्ली में धार्मिक और सामाजिक संगठनों को भूमि के आबंटन के बारे में 15 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3260 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में धार्मिक तथा सामाजिक संस्थाओं को भूमि का आबंटन करने संबंधी जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यांरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अतारांकित प्रश्न सं 326 के आश्वासन को पूरा करने के लिए अलग से एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से नलकूप लगाया जाना

540. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने विश्व बैंक की सहायता से राज्य में 5,000 नए नलकूप लगाने तथा 1400 पुराने नलकूपों को आधुनिक बनाने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

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

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से 500 राजकीय नलकूपों के निर्माण की परियोजना राज्य के 12 जिलों में पहले ही क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इसके दिसम्बर, 1982 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। तथापि, इस परियोजना के चरण-दो पर, जिसमें पांच वर्ष की अवधि में 2200 अतिरिक्त राजकीय नलकूपों का निर्माण तथा 100 राजकीय नलकूपों का आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है, विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) परियोजना के चरण-दो के अन्तर्गत, मैदानी इलाकों में अधिकांश जिलों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है बशर्ते कि वहां तकनीकी दृष्टि आदि से ऐसा करना व्यवहार्य हो।

सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्रों में डेयरी संयंत्र और कारखाने

541. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्रों के उन डेरी संयंत्रों और कारखानों के क्या नाम हैं

विवरण

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली को छोड़ कर देश में सभी दुग्ध योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों/राज्य प्रायोजित अभिकरणों के स्वामित्व की हैं और उनके द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं। इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित करने और चलाने का उत्तरदायित्व सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का है। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

(क) और (ख) :

1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना :

जो दूध और दूध से निर्मित वस्तुएं सप्लाई करते हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक संयंत्र और कारखाने की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता कितनी है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक ने कितने प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया है ;

(ग) इन संयंत्रों और कारखानों के कार्यकरण के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक संयंत्र पर कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संयंत्र-वार हुई लाभ अथवा हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) प्रत्येक संयंत्र के कार्यकरण में किस सीमा तक सुधार किए जाने की गुंजाइश है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

वर्ष	अधिष्ठापित क्षमता (प्रतिदिन लाख लीटर में)	क्षमता उपयोग प्रतिशतता
1	2	3
1979-80	2.50	93.62
1980-81	3.00	95.30

1	2	3
1981-82	3.75	93.55 प्रतिशत
1982-83 (26-4-82 तक)	3.75	87.53 ,,
2 मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली		
1979-80	4.0	87.5 ,,
1980-81	4.0	97.5 ,,
1981-82	6.0*	78.3 ,,
1982-83	6.0	90.0 ,,

* 1-1-1982 से डेयरी को अधिष्ठापित क्षमता बढ़ा कर 6 लाख लीटर प्रतिदिन कर दी गई।

(ग) कार्य संतोषजनक है।

(घ) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना :

वर्ष	पूंजी निवेश (लाख रुपयों में)	(लाख रुपयों में) लाभ(+)/हानि(—)
1	2	3
1979-80	55.47	(—) 229.12
1980-81	184.97	(—) 416.13
1981-82	उपलब्ध नहीं है	(—) 641.50 (अनन्तितम)
मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली		
1979-80	99.6	(+) 27.6
1980-81	164.3	(+) 40.8
1981-82	37.0	उपलब्ध नहीं है। (अनुमानित)

(ड) संयंत्रों और उपकरणों की कार्यक्षमता/निष्पादन में कड़ी निगरानी और नियंत्रण द्वारा और अधिक सुधार किया जा सकता है, जिसके लिए इस दिशा में अभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली दूध योजना के दूध का बिक्री मूल्य, दूध की वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत से कहीं कम है और दूध के त्रण द्वारा और अधिक सुधार किया जा सकता बिक्री मूल्यों में उचित संशोधन करके है।

Non-Lifting of Sugarcane by sugar Mills

542. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lakh of tonnes of sugarcane is likely to be burnt in Western U.P. (including Saharanpur District) due to the inability of the sugar mills to lift the sugar-cane, which is still not harvested; and

(b) if so, what action do Government propose to take to prevent this colossal loss being caused to the growers apart from the shortfall in resultant sugar production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The sugar factories have only a limited crushing capacity and normally crush 1/3rd of the cane produced. They have, however, to crush the entire bonded cane in the reserved areas. Out of 24 sugar factories in Western Uttar Pradesh, 21 factories are reported to have closed after exhausting all the cane in their reserved areas. The State Government have also issued orders to all sugar factories in the State to close down finally only after exhausting all available cane in the reserved areas

Fund for augmenting the fleet of deep-sea fishery trawlers

543. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new proposal to provide funds from the Shipping Development Corporation Fund for augmenting the fleet of deep-sea fishing trawlers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There is a continuing Plan Scheme of Trawler Development under the Ministry of Agriculture under which soft loans upto 90 per cent of the cost of the imported trawlers and 95 percent of the cost of the idigenously built trawlers can be sanctioned by the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

Per capita demand and supply of water in cities

544. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state per capita demand and supply of water per day in Delhi and other metropolitan cities during the period of summer season?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Protection of Plant Resources

545. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state steps Government have taken to protect the plant resources which are under great stress and threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established a National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources for collection, conservation, maintenance and utilisation of genetic resources of all crop-plants.

The Central and State Governments have established the requisite infrastructure for research and extension to overcome threat of diseases and pests to all cultivated crops including forest plants. In addition, to protect species of wild flora against over exploitation through International Trade, Government of India had ratified on 20.7.1976 the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES).

Tree growth in forest is given protection through the protection staff employed by the State Forest Departments. Deforestation is also controlled through the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

546. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities during the last three months;

(b) if so, whether these prices were higher than the last year during the same months;

(c) if so, what were the main causes for this rise;

(d) is it also a fact that here had been shortage of essential commodities too;

(e) if so, what steps Government had taken or is now considering to take to check this trend; and

(f) to what extent they have succeeded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED-USMAN ARIF): (a) There has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities during the past three months ending 19-6-1982 inasmuch as the wholesale price indices of some commodities have moved down, some have moved up and those of some others have remained steady.

(b) and (c). A comparative analysis of the wholesale price indices of essential commodities during the past three months ending 19-6-1982 with the same period a year ago shows that the overall price situation this year has been better than that of last year though in both the periods the movement of price indices of individual commodities and the quantum of change have not been the same.

(d) to (f) The supply position of essential commodities has generally been satisfactory except some shortage of cement, kerosene and soft coke. The main thrust of the Government policy to keep prices in check and improve the availability of essential commodities is to increase production particularly of the commodities which are in short supply. The other measures being taken by the Government include augmentation of domestic production of certain commodities by imports, improvement of infra-structural facilities and expansion of the public distribution system. The State Governments are implementing various orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

As a consequence of various demand and supply management measures taken by the Government, the overall supply position of essential commodities like cereals, pulses, sugar, Khandsari and gur, edible oils and soda ash has improved and the availability position of other items of mass consumption is generally satisfactory throughout the country.

**Amount released to states for rural
Drinking water supply scheme**

547. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have released about Rs. 13 crore for rural drinking water supply scheme in various States under the centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) If so, what are the States that will be benefited under this Scheme;

(c) how much each State will be provided;

(d) whether union Territories will also be covered under this Scheme;

(e) The names of the union Territories; and

(f) what is the progress so far made by the States and Union Territories in utilising these funds?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the grants aggregating to about Rs. 13 crores released in March, 82 to some of the states/U.Ts. This amount, however, represents only a part of the grants released during 1981-82. In fact a total of Rs. 1,09,93.57 lakhs as grant-in-aid was released to the various States and U.Ts. under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1981-82.

(b) to (e). The information is contained in the statement attached.

(f) By and large, such grants are fully utilized. However, the exact utilisation would be known when the State/U.T. Govt. submit the utilisation certificates. The utilisation certificate would be available only after the accounts for the year concerned are finally closed.

Statement

Grants-in-aid Released during, 1981-82.

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No	State/U.T.	Works	M & I@	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	370.75	6.00	376.75
2	Assam	400.75	2.70	403.45
3	Bihar	862.40	..	862.50
4	Gujarat	396.25	6.00	402.25
5	Harvana	335.00	2.34	337.34
6	Himachal Pradesh	364.50	4.19	368.69
7	Jammu & Kashmir	424.75	1.80	426.65
8	Karnataka	485.50	..	485.50
9	Kerala	526.25	3.28	529.53
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,033.75	..	1,033.75
11	Maharashtra	552.00	6.00	558.00
12	Manipur	146.00	5.32	151.32

1	2	3	4	5
13	Meghalaya	242.00	4.12	246.12
14	Nagaland	178.50	4.29	182.79
15	Orissa	593.00	6.00 } 0.08 }	603.08
16	Punjab	88.17	2.00	90.17
17	Rajasthan	71.00 1,433.19	.. 2.23	71.00 } 1,435.42 }
18	Sikkim	69.74	2.00	71.74
19	Tamil Nadu	563.71	6.00	569.71
20	Tripura	85.50	..	85.50
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,018.13	6.00	1,024.13
22	West Bengal	571.30	9.66	580.96
23	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	..	35.00
24	Goa, Daman and Diu	14.25	..	14.25
25	Mizoram . . . . .	..	2.47	2.47
26	Pondicherry	12.00	..	12.00
27	Andaman & Nicobar	19.50	0.60	20.10
28	Delhi	9.50	4.00	13.50
	Total	10,902.49	91.08	10,993.57

@Monitoring and Investigation Units.

Advice to Defer new Irrigation Projects

548. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had advised the State Governments to defer new irrigation projects which are under initial stages of construction in order to provide funds for maintenance of the irrigation system;

(b) if so, whether during the productivity year Government have taken measures to extend irrigation facilities on the one hand and improve the utilisation of irrigation water on the other;

(c) if so, what are the other programmes that Government are going to undertake;

(d) whether Government had drawn up a programme to cover nine lakh hectares of land by field channels; and

(e) to what extent these programmes are proceeding according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: (a) State Governments have been advised to allocate adequate funds for expeditious completion of on-going projects, if necessary, by diverting funds from new projects in initial stages of construction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The States have been advised to accelerate construction of field channels and introduction of Warabandi

for better water management and utilisation.

(d) At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a programme to cover nine lakh hectares of land by field channels during the year 1982-83 was drawn up. In the context of Productivity Year 1982, the target has been increased to cover 12 lakh hectares of land by constructing field channels.

(e) The programmes of construction of field channels set for the year 1982-83 are proceeding according to schedule, as per information received so far.

Ahara 82 International Food Conference

549. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Ahara 82 international food conference was held at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether a study report on food production and nutrition in India was presented at the conference;

(c) what were the main features of the study report;

(d) whether any discussion was held on this report; and

(e) what were the other decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) The Association of Food Scientists and Technologists (India), a private body, who organised the conference have reported that the conference was intended for a free ex-

change of views and sharing of knowledge on various aspects of food science & technology and not for making any recommendations on the subject.

Loan Assistance for Development of Small Towns

550. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether 35 small towns in 11 States will be benefited by the Ministry's loan assistance schemes for their integrated development;

(b) if so, the names of the towns and States which will be provided such benefits;

(c) the total amount to be provided to each town; and

(d) the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SIGH): (a) to (c). It is proposed to cover 231 towns for Central loan assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in 22 States and 6 Union Territories. The names of the States and the towns which have so far been covered are enclosed. A Statement-I showing names of the towns which are likely to be covered in future will depend on the selection made by the State Government as per the guidelines of the scheme. Loan assistance upto Rs. 40 lakhs, or 50 per cent of the project cost, whichever is less, is proposed to be release for each town as the Central share. The States are expected to release the matching contribution.

(d) As in the Statement-II attached,

Statement-I

Statement indicating the Central assistance sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Name of State/U. Ts.	Names of towns approved so far	
	(1)	(2)
1. <i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	1. Anakaplai	30. Begusarai
	2. Ramachadrapuram	31. Deoghar
	3. Tenali	32. Arrah
	4. Vizianagram	33. Hazaribagh
	5. Bhimavaran	34. Battiha
	6. Kareem-Nagar	4. <i>Gujarat</i>
	7. Medak	35. Anand
	8. Srikakulam	36. Porbandar
	9. Khamam	37. Patan-North
	10. Triputti	38. Veravalpatan
	11. Nandyal	39. Valsad
	12. Gadwal	40. Godhra
	13. Chittoor	41. Bhuj
	14. Guntakal	42. Mehsana
	15. Mahbubnagar	43. Khambhat
	16. Prodattur	44. Amreli
	17. Bheemunipatnam	45. Kalol-Saij
2. <i>Assam</i>	18. Tinsukia	46. Palanpur
	19. Silchar	47. Ankleswar
	20. Jorhat	48. Dahod
	21. Tezpur	49. Mehmabad
	22. Dibrugarh	5. <i>Himachal Pradesh</i>
	23. Gopalganj	50. Simla
3. <i>Bihar</i>	24. Hajipur	6. <i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>
	25. Saharsa	51. Anantnag
	26. Daltongaj	7. <i>Kerala</i>
	27. Chapra	52. Kottayam
	28. Dumka	53. Guruvayoor
	29. Chaibasa	

Name of State/U. Ts.	Names of towns approved so far		
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	54. Trichur	10. <i>Maharashtra</i>	
	55. Kayakulam		82. Barai
	56. Tellicherry		83. Manmad
	57. Tirur		84. Parli-Vaijnath
	58. Chanagacherry		85. Yavatmal
	59. Dadagara		86. Satara
	60. Mallapuram		87. Ratnagiri
8. <i>Haryana</i>			88. Amalner
	61. Karnal		89. Katol
	62. Kurukshetra		90. Parbhani
	63. Hissar		91. Kampathi
	64. Narnaul		92. Kinwat
	65. Palwal		93. Osmanabad
	66. Sirsa		94. Morshi
9. <i>Karnataka</i>			95. Hinganghat
	67. Raichur		96. Jalna
	68. Hospet		97. Ambejogai
	69. Tumkur		98. Selu
	70. Hassan		99. Digras
	71. Chitradurga		100. Bhandra
	72. Chanapatna		101. Washim
	73. Kavakpura		102. Islampur
	74. Magadi		103. Baramati
	75. Humnabad	11. <i>Manipur</i>	
	76. Holenarsipur		104. Chandel
	77. Sagar	12. <i>Orissa</i>	
	78. Jamkhandi		105. Puri
	79. Kushal Nagar		106. Sambalpur
	80. Ranibenur		107. Balasore
	81. Sahpur		108. Rourkela
	(approved in principle)		

Name of State/U. Ts.	Names of towns approved so far
13. <i>Punjab</i>	135. Trichnagudi
109. Pathanakot	136. Manargudi
110. Hosiarpur	137. Palani
111. Sangrur	138. Methupalayam
112. Moga	139. Chengalpattu
113. Khanna	17. <i>Tamil Nadu</i>
114. Phagwara	140. Coonoor
115. Bhatinda	141. Manamadurai
116. Batala	142. Dharapuram
14. <i>Rajasthan</i>	143. Attur
117. Pali	144. Tiruvannamalai
118. Baran	145. Udamalpet
119. Bhilwara	146. Hosur
120. Sikar	147. Pollachi
121. Churu	148. Namakkal
122. Sumerpur	149. Kovilpatti
123. Nathdwara	150. Tehni-Allinagaram
124. Barmer	151. Nagapattinam
125. Ganganagar	152. Ranipet-Arcot Walajahpet
126. Jaisalmer	153. Panruti
127. Chittorgarh	154. Karaikudi
128. Udaipur	155. Irni
15. <i>Sikkim</i>	156. Kallakurchi
129. Jortheng	157. Arakkonam
16. <i>Tripura</i>	158. Sivaganga (in place of Manamadurai)
17. <i>Tamil Nadu</i>	18. <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>
130. Dharamapuri	159. Azamgarh
131. Karur	160. Fatehpur
132. Pudukottai	161. Jaunpur
133. Undhagamandalam	162. Hathras
134. Gobichetti	163. Banda
	164. Barabanki
	165. Deoria

Name of State/U.Ts.	Names of towns approved so far
	166. Kasganj
	167. Ghazipur
	168. Bijnor
	169. Sitapur
	170. Mainpuri
	171. Rai-Bareilly
	172. Hardoi
	173. Orai
	174. Almora
	175. Mohabbatpur
	176. Etah
	177. Balia
	178. Shamli
	179. Badaun
	180. Amethi
	181. Kasliapur.
19. West Bengal	
	182. Kharagpur
	183. Midnapur
	184. Bankura
	185. Kalimpong
	186. Cooch-Behar
	187. Purulia
	188. English Bazar
	189. Tarakeswar
	190. Krishnagar
	191. Suri
	192. Brehampur
	20. Madhya Pradesh
	193. Bilaspur
	194. Dewas
	195. Khajuraho
	196. Harsi
	197. Rewa
	198. Katni
	199. Morena
	200. Bathampur
	201. Dongargarh
	202. Rajnandgaon
	203. Balaghat
	204. Chhindwara
	205. Harda
	21. Meghalaya
	22. Nagaland
	Union Territory
	Goa, Daman & Diu
	206. Panaji
	Pondicherry
	207. Karikal
	Andaman & Nicobar
	Arunachal Pradesh
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
	Mizoram

Statement-II

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was introduced in the Central Sector during 1979-80. The

guidelines of the scheme were circulated to the State Governments in December, 1979 and they were requested to forward the list of towns identified on the basis of the approved criteria

and also to send suitable project proposals for Central loan assistance. The scheme has been continued during the 6th Five Year Plan with the plan provision of Rs. 96 crores in the Central Sector. Taking into account 31 projects sanctioned during 1979-80, and 200 towns to be developed during the 6th Plan period, it is envisaged that the integrated development of 231 small land medium towns would be undertaken by March, 1985.

The following are the broad features of the scheme.

(i) The scheme would cover towns with the population less than 1 lakh according to the 1971 census.

(ii) The total number of 231 towns has been allocated amongst different States according to the proportion which the urban population of the State bears to total urban population of the country in 1971. This allocation has been communicated to all the States Union Territories.

(iii) The State Governments are expected to select the towns for development under the scheme according to the guidelines prescribed by the Central Government. Preference will be given to district towns, sub-divisional towns, Taluka towns and other growth centres. Attention should be given to the rate of growth of population, the growth of the district and the region and investment taking place in the hinterland, the capacity of institutions etc.

(iv) The project document should include components for which Central assistance would be available as also those for which, funds would be provided by the State Government and local bodies. The components eligible for central assistance on matching basis include:

(a) Land Acquisition and Development.

(b) Traffic and Transportation including the construction of roads and bus stand but excluding purchase of vehicles.

(c) Developments of Mandis/Markets, industrial estates and other facilities for the benefit of hinterland.

The components to be funded from State Plan, include slum improvement, urban renewal, small scale industries, water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation, medical facilities parks and play grounds etc.

(v) The cost of the project will normally be upto Rs. 1 crore. The Central assistance will be provided in the form of a loan to the extent of Rs. 50 per cent of the cost or Rs. 40 lakhs whichever is less. It is envisaged that the balance cost of the project is provided on a matching basis by the State Government and the implementing agencies. The Central loan is released in suitable instalments at a rate of interest of 6 per cent subject to a rebate of 1 per cent for a timely payment. This repayment is made in 25 years including a moratorium of 5 years.

(vi) The Central and State funds are passed on to the implementing agencies at the local level. It is expected that the State Government will ensure the strengthening of the local agency and also ensure proper maintenance of assets.

Visit of senior officers Abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a number of senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and ICAR visited some foreign countries;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the number of officers (with ranks) who visited foreign countries and the purpose of their visit;

(c) how many times officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and ICAR visited foreign countries during the last three years (year-wise); and

(d) the expenditure incurred on such visits during the last three years (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit of Senior Officers abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several senior officers were abroad some time for Indo-U.S. Commission (Hindustan Times dated 8th June, 1982), including Secretary, Agriculture and Secretary, DARE;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An Indian delegation consisting of 14 officers/non-officials from India and 2 officers from Embassy of India, Washington, led by Shri S. P. Mukherji, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, and including Secretary, D.A.R.E., participated in the Second Session of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission and the meetings of its Working Groups which were held at Washington from June 3—9, 1982.

(b) The names of the members of the delegation are listed in the attached statement.

(c) Copies of the Agreed Minutes of this Session, alongwith the Reports of the Working Groups have been sent to all concerned, for information and necessary action.

Statement

Names of Members of the Indian Delegation

S.P. Mukerji	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture; Indian Chairman of the Sub-commission;
O.P. Gautam	Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Indian Chairman, Working Group on Research and Education;
K.V. Rama Rao	Member, Central Water Commission and ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture; Indian Chairman, Working Group on Natural Resource Management;
M. Sankaranarayanan	Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; Indian Chairman, Working Group on Extension and Training;
R.C. Gupta	Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; Ministry of Agriculture, Chairman, Working Group on inputs and allied Technology;
R.M. Vats	Director, International Cooperation, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; Indian Executive Secretary of the Sub-commission;
Sukhdev Singh	Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana;
R.M. Acharya	Deputy Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research;
G.L. Kaul	Assistant Director -General Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

P.N. Rau	Joint Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, and Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research;
Samar Singh	Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture;
K.H. Chaurey	Officer on Special Duty (Technical), Fertilizer Corporation of India
B.S. Kakkar	Managing Director, National Fertilizers Limited;
V.V. Rama Subba Rao	Director (Fertilizers) Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers; Indian Secretary, Working Group on Inputs and Allied Technology;
S.P. Bagla	Minister for Economic Affairs, Embassy of India, Washington, D.C.
S. Varadachary	Counselor for Economic Affairs, Embassy of India, Washington, D.C.

Foreign Expert in Dairy Board

553. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI L. S. TUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per arrangements, a foreign expert attached to Dairy Board since October, 1968 was to train his counterparts and if so, whether this objective has been achieved and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware of the report in Australian Home Journal (August 1981) of large scale export of antique furniture from Bombay port and whether this expert is involved in furniture business, including manufacture on NDDB campus as also running of Three Musketeers Restaurant on Amul Dairy Complex in fictitious names; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider about continuance the service of the 'Expert'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The foreign expert concerned has trained several officers of the National Dairy Development Board and has significantly contributed to the development of their skills.

(b) The National Dairy Development Board with whom the expert is

attached, has informed that the expert is not running an export business of antique furniture and restaurant at Amul Dairy Complex in fictitious names.

(c) The expert is the team leader of the FAO—UNDP experts attached to National Dairy Development Board/ Indian Dairy Corporation. Considering his qualification, experience, knowledge and understanding of the factors involved in dairy development in India. Government has full confidence in his abilities, usefulness and commitment to the principle and objectives of Operation Flood, and allowed him to continue.

Villages affected by drought and famine

554. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country reeling under severe drought;

(b) number of villages declared famine affected by the State Governments State-wise; and

(c) Central assistance to the affected States, State-wise in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). According to the Memorandum received from Government of Rajasthan,

23,245 villages in Rajasthan have been affected by drought during the pre-monsoon period of this year. During the year 1981, 17,250 villages were affected by post monsoon drought in West Bengal. These villages are still under drought conditions and relief operations are continuing.

(c) *Rajasthan*: On the basis of the report of the Central Team which visited Rajasthan from 4th to 7th May, 1982 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon the Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 3703.39 lakhs for various drought relief measures upto September 1982.

West Bengal: The request of the Government of West Bengal for Central assistance is under consideration.

Import of Wheat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are considering to import more wheat this year to meet the country's demand; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) At present there is no proposal with the Government to import wheat.

(b) Does not arise.

Acceptance of Damaged Wheat

556. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Punjab Agricultural University experts around 16 lakh tonnes of wheat this year had been either sprouted, shattered or become lustreless or discoloured;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether the Punjab Government decided to buy all the rain and

hail damaged wheat at the minimum support price of Rs. 142/-;

(d) if so, the details and total quantity so far purchased;

(e) whether the newly procured damaged and moisture carrying wheat has been/or is being sent to deficit States on priority basis for distribution through fair price shops; and

(f) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The assessment of damage to wheat in Punjab due to unseasonal rains in April-May, 1982 has been made by the Punjab Agricultural University as well as by the Agriculture Department, Government of India in consultation with the Punjab Agriculture Department. The loss of wheat is estimated between 6 to 7 lakh tonnes. Apart from the quantitative loss due to shattering, germination and absorption of moisture, a part of wheat lying in the field suffered qualitative damage to various extent in the form of loss in colour and lustre.

(c) and (d). The purchase of wheat under price support operations is made in accordance with uniform specifications prescribed by the Government of India. In order to safeguard the interests of the producers, Government have relaxed the uniform specifications of wheat to be procured for the Central Pool:

(i) Lustre-lost wheat with no damage to Kernel has been allowed to be procured.

(ii) The limit of slightly damaged grains, viz., grains with kernels damaged superficially, without the quality of the material being affected has been raised in Grade-2 from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, without any penal cut in the procurement price; and

(iii) The limit of damaged grain in Grade-2 has been raised from 3 per cent to 5 per cent without any price cut.

Government procurement agencies have been permitted to buy wheat upto the relaxed specifications only. The relaxations given are the maximum consistent with the safety for the consumers as laid down under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

All procuring agencies and States Governments concerned have been informed that if they have procured stocks below the specifications, such stocks will be accepted for the Central Pool only after they are upgraded to acceptable standard by cleaning and blending with good stocks.

Procurement of wheat in Punjab is made by the Punjab Government/its agencies and the Food Corporation of India. A quantity of 47.35 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured in Punjab upto 8th July, 1982.

(e) and (f). Only the stocks conforming to the prescribed specifications are accepted for Central Pool, and of these the rain affected stocks are being identified for despatch from Punjab to deficit States on priority basis.

Supply of Inferior Quality of Wheat Through Fair Price Shops

557. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that highly moistured and decolouris-

ed wheat has been supplied to the fair price shops in the capital;

(b) if so, reasons for that; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government not to supply damaged wheat to the fair price shops which is unfit for human consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). No such complaint regarding supply of moistured and decolourised sub-standard wheat to fair price shops in the capital has been received by the Government of India. Some reports in this regard, however, appeared in the Press and the Food Corporation of India has been asked to be vigilant in the matter to ensure that only stocks conforming to the laid down specifications and fit for human consumption are issued to the fair price shops for public distribution system.

Expenditure on Schemes for Rural Development

558. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure proposed to be incurred by Government during 1982-83 on each of the schemes formulated for rural development, and

(b) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing central sector outlays in the annual plan 1982-83 for the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development is attached. An equal amount is expected to be provided as matching contribution by the State Governments during the year. All these programmes will continue during the Six Plan.

Statement

Statement showing central sector out-lays for annual plan 1982-83 for the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	Outlay during 1982-83
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	180.50
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	190.00
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme	40.00
4.	Desert Development Programme	8.00

Loan for Development of Small and Medium Towns

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

(a) whether Government have recently granted loan for the development of small and medium towns in some of the States,

(b) if so, full details thereof, and

(c) how much amount has been earmarked for the Karnataka State?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4220/82].

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.19 crores has been tentatively allocated for release to Karnataka State in 1982-83 subject to the submission of eligible proposals. The State Government is expected to provide an equal amount in the State Budget for release in respect of the approved schemes.

Export of Cow Hides

560. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of

cow-hides exported and number of cows smuggled to Pakistan in each of the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land for Hotel at Windsor Place

561. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which the land for hotel at Windsor Place has been leased out by the N.D.M.C. to M/s. Pure Drinks Limited.

(b) the amount of licence fee due to N.D.M.C. upto 31-5-1982.

(c) the licence fee received so far; and

(d) if no licence fee has been received, the reasons for non-receipt of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) N.D.M.C. has reported that the land allotted to them by the Government for hotel purpose was licensed by them to M/s. Pure Drinks

(New Delhi) Limited at Rs. 2.68 crores as minimum annual guaranteed amount or 23 per cent of the annual gross turnover whichever is more, for a period of 99 years, subject to a maximum increase of 100 per cent in minimum annual guaranteed amount after every 33 years.

(b) According to the terms of the licence agreement between the NDMC and M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited, the licensee was to deposit a sum of Rs 90 lakhs within 15 days of execution of licence agreement dated 16th April, 1981. The balance amount of Rs. 1.78 crores was payable immediately on handing over the complete plot of land.

(c) Rs. 90 lakhs was received by the NDMC by 30th April, 1981.

(d) As per licence agreement between NDMC and M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd, the NDMC were to allow the latter to enter upon the land measuring 4.5 acres for construction of hotel. Owing to site conditions, the Government could licence to the NDMC only 4.29 acres of land against 4.5 acres initially agreed to. The NDMC has since informed M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. that only 4.29 acres is available for construction of hotel and they should deposit balance licence fee of Rs. 1.78 crores immediately.

Target and Achievement of Irrigation Facility

562. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASH-EKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the gap between target and achievement in providing irrigation facilities in the country.

(b) if so, what are the State-wise figures of target and achievement in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(c) the steps taken and propose to be taken to reduce the gap between target and achievement in the above matter; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing State-wise figures of target and achievement of irrigation potential in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is enclosed.

(c) and (d). State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the projects for timely completion by removal of bottlenecks. In addition, Central Government has taken up monitoring of selected major projects. The Ministry of Irrigation is also assisting the State Governments in making available scarce construction materials.

Statement

Target and achievement of Irrigation potential from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No	Name of State	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	112	174	195	173.75
2	Assam	51	42	45	42	29.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	227	202	213	264	323.08
4.	Gujarat	95	40	58	55	119.83
5.	Haryana	66	51	50	56	86.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.5	8.5	5	7.8	5.01
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	16.8	16	16.5	8.17
8.	Karnataka	140	60	131	81	168.00
9.	Kerala	72	34	45	53	57.23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	151	180	225	218	221.00
11.	Maharashtra	205	127	177	155	194.95
12.	Manipur	12.5	7.9	16	12.1	11.10
13.	Meghalaya	4	2.3	2	2.25	2.15
14.	Nagaland	3.5	2	2	2	1.14
15.	Orissa	113	85	122	116	137.33
16.	Punjab	88	70	47	74	93.00
17.	Rajasthan	97	52	122	62	138.00
18.	Sikkim	2	1	1	1.5	0.73
19.	Tamil Nadu	38	40.5	38	36	35.00
20.	Tripura	3	1	2	0.85	1.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	924	1007	956	1006	891.00
22.	West Bengal	202	987	123	83	150.50
	Sub-Total States :	2631.5	2275	2670	2520	2946.62
	Union Territories	10.5	2	7	2	4.38
	GRAND TOTAL	2642	2277	2677	2522	2851

Demand of more Wheat and Food-grains in West Bengal

563. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued drought conditions in West Bengal till the middle of June last, Government have considered the West Bengal Government's demand for allocation of

more wheat and other foodgrains to that State;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat and rice demanded and allotted to West Bengal during the current year, month-wise;

(c) whether any buffer stock has been built up in that State;

(d) if so, the quantum thereof;

(e) how far the imposition of restriction on the movement of wheat outside Punjab by that Government has

effected the movement of wheat to West Bengal; and

(f) what precautions have been taken to see that damaged wheat is not supplied to West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) At the request of the West Bengal Government, the monthly allocation of wheat for the public distribution system was raised from 55,000 tonnes in February, 1982 to 60,000 tonnes in March, 1982, and the same level of allotment is being maintained. Similarly, the level of monthly allocation of rice was raised from 1.30 lakh tonnes in April, 1982 to 1.50 lakh tonnes in May, 1982 and 1.40 lakh tonnes in June, 1982. The allocation of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills in the State is being maintained at the level of 35,000 tonnes per month.

(b) A statement showing demand of wheat and rice made by the State Government and the allotments made during the current year month-wise is attached.

(c) and (d). As against the present monthly allocation of 95,000 tonnes of wheat and 1.40 lakh tonnes of rice, the

stocks held by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal as on 15th June, 1982 were 2.53 lakh tonnes of wheat and 1.99 lakh tonnes of rice.

(e) According to the present policy of the Central Government, there is no restriction on the inter-State or intra-State movement of wheat throughout the country. However, the Government of Punjab have issued some regulatory instructions in exercise of the powers under the Punjab Wheat Dealers' Licensing Order, 1982, with a view to ensure a reasonable price to the farmers and prevent fictitious sales for evasion of sales-tax, etc. as also to maintain a reliable record of the transactions of business in regard to wheat. These regulatory measures do not affect the movement of wheat on Central Government account.

(f) Food Corporation of India procures foodgrains conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government of India. The foodgrains supplied to the State Government conform to the laid down specifications, which are within Prevention of Food Adulteration Act limits. Facilities are provided to the representatives of the State Government to inspect the stocks before taking delivery from the godowns of the Corporation.

Statement

Statement showing the demand and allotment of foodgrains from Central Pool for West Bengal during 1982 (upto July)

(In 1000 tonnes)

Month	Demand			Total	Allotment			
	Rice	Wheat			Rice	Wheat		Total
	PDS	RFMs	PDS		RFMs			
1982								
January	175	100	45	320	130	55	35	220
February	175	100	45	320	130	55	35	220
March	175	100	55	330	130	60	35	225
April	175	100	55	330	130	60	35	225
May	175	100	55	330	150	60	35	245
June	175	100	55	330	140	60	35	235
July	175	100	55	330	140	60	35	235

PDS—Public Distribution System.

RFMs—Roller Flour Mills.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ की संख्या

564. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री राम प्यार पनिका :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

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

(क) दिल्ली में 1 जुलाई, 1982 के दिन अनधिकृत कालोनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान नियमित की जाने वाली कालोनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन कालोनियों के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है जो नियमित नहीं हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) गांव के लाल डारा के चारों ओर अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ सहित दिल्ली में बनी अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ सरकारी नीति के अनुसार नियमित की जाएंगी जिन्के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 612 कालोनियों की अनुलग्नक के अनुसार एक सूची तैयार की है जिनमें 30-6-77 तथा 16-2-77 तक बनाई गई क्रमशः रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक संरचनाएँ शामिल हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई, देखिए संख्या एल टी-4221/82]

अनधिकृत कालोनियों की कोई दूसरी सूची नहीं बनाई गई है। 1982-83 के दौरान नियमित की जाने वाली कालोनियों के बारे में भी अलग से तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

रोहिणी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों का आबंटन

565. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक लोगों ने दिल्ली में रोहिणी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों के लिए अपने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराए हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें प्लाटों का आबंटन कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) रोहिणी काम्प्लेक्स के विकास के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा विभाग और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्लाटों का आबंटन 5 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान चरणों में किया जाना है। विभिन्न वर्गों में प्लाटों की प्रथम किस्त-कां शीघ्र ही रिलीज किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) सेवाओं के प्रावधान के लिए विकास गतिविधियों को विकास के प्रथम चरण में आरम्भ किया जा रहा है।

मोती नगर में दूध की सप्लाई

566. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतीनगर में डी. एम. एस. के बूथ नम्बर 1205 में दूध के केवल 24 क्रेट की सप्लाई की जाती है और वह भी गैर-सरकारी सप्लाई कर्ताओं को जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन गैर-सरकारी सप्लायरों को दूध सप्लाई किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कितना दूध सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लोगों को दूध की किलत न हो और गैर-सरकारी सप्लायरों को वहां से दूध न दिया जाए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा गामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा मोतीनगर दुग्ध डिपो संख्या 1205 को दूध की 24 क्रेट सप्लाई की जाती है। तथा "पहले आए, पहले पाए" आधार पर उपभोक्ताओं को सम्पूर्ण मात्रा सप्लाई की जाती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रख कर प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले दूध का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी दुग्ध डिपुओं का सुबह और शाम दोनों समय दौरा करते हैं। क्षेत्रीय स्टाफ द्वारा डिपुओं की नियमित जांच किए जाने के अलावा, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा आकास्मिक निरीक्षण भी किया जाता है। उपभोक्ताओं को किए जाने वाले दूध के वितरण में पाए जाने वाले कदाचारों के मामलों का भी पता चलता है उनकी शीघ्र जांच करके उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

Procurement of Wheat

587. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) the wheat procured this year, State-wise;

(b) the total stock of wheat and stocks with the public distribution system;

(c) whether the wheat stocks are sufficient to meet the demand and there is no possibility of any import of wheat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A statement showing state-wise procurement of wheat during 1982-83 marketing season as reported upto 7-7-1982 is attached.

(b) the total stock of wheat with the public agencies as on 1-6-1982 was about 8.17 million tonnes. Information on private stock i.e. stocks with the traders, consumers etc. is not available.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the good Rabi procurement for 1982-83 marketing season and present level of allocations, it is felt that the stocks of wheat available with public agencies will be sufficient to meet the reasonable demand for public distribution. There is no proposal with the Government for import of wheat from abroad during the current year.

Statement

Statement showing Procurement of Wheat-state-wise during 1982-83 marketing season

State	Quantity procured (as on 7-7-1982) (Figures in '000 tonnes)
Bihar	6
Haryana	1252
Himachal Pradesh	Neg.
Jammu & Kashmir	16
Madhya Pradesh	60
Punjab	4731
Rajasthan	125
Uttar Pradesh	1292
Chandigarh	Neg.
Delhi	7
Total	7489

Neg. — Be

Construction of Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam

568. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam started in 1972-73 has not yet been completed;

(b) what steps are proposed to accelerate the speedy completion of the Dam;

(c) by what time irrigation facilities will start flowing from the Dam; and

(d) whether it is also a fact the at additional supply of cement would be

arranged for early construction of the project and the details thereof?

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

(b) The Dam is nearly completed. The slow pace on the intake and canals has also been accelerated and special monitoring is done by the project authorities.

(c) Partial irrigation facilities will start from Rabi season of 1983.

(d) Adequate allocation of cement has been made on various cement factories for the first quarter of 1982 as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Factory	Supplies outstanding upto 1st quarter of 1982
1	Mangalam Cement Factory, Morak	3464 MT
2	Jaipur Udyog, Sawai Madhopur	2400 MT
3	J.K. Cement Works Nimbahara	4194 MT
4	Birla Cement Works Chittorgarh	1463 MT
5	Udaipur Cement Works Udaipur	509 MT
	Total	12030 MT

Delivery of cement is being expected.

Gap Between Demand and Supply of Carpet and Apparel Wool

569. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap between the demand and supply of carpet wool and apparel wool;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to urge the State Governments to set up wool development corporations and sheep breeders' cooperative societies;

(c) what are the schemes to help shepherds in procuring grass and other inputs; and

(d) what schemes are envisaged to raise wool output specially coarse wool and the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Government have recommended the State Governments to set up Wool Boards/Corporations/Cooperative Federations.

(c) There is no scheme whereunder assistance is specifically provided to shepherds in procuring grass. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Special Livestock Production Programme, subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries on capital cost involved in setting up sheep units.

(d) Sheep Development programmes for improving production and quality of carpet wool and apparel wool have been undertaken. The programmes for improving production and quality of carpet wool involve cross breeding coarse wool and hairy sheep with exotic dual purpose/fine wool breeds and grading up with superior indigenous carpet wool breeds. Programmes for improving apparel wool production involve cross breeding of indigenous sheep with superior exotic fine wool breeds in suitable pockets. These programmes are also being supported by appropriate health cover, improved sheep husbandry practices, distribution of good quality or rams etc.

इन्स्टेट--1 ए के माध्यम से उड़ीसा में तूफान की पूर्व सूचना

570. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :
श्री ए. टी. पाटिल :
श्री सुधीर कुमार गिरि :
श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्स्टेट-1 ए के माध्यम से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय मौसम विभाग ने उड़ीसा में समुद्री तूफान की चेतावनी उड़ीसा सरकार को लगभग 72 घंटे पहले दे दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चेतावनी प्राप्त होने के बाद उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा क्या पूर्वापय किए गए ;

(ग) उक्त चेतावनी के बावजूद उम्र तूफान के कारण भारी तादाद में हुई जान और धन की हानि के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :
(क) भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के

अनुसार समुद्री तूफान का प्रथम संकेत उड़ीसा के समुद्री तट पर टकराने से लगभग 57 घंटे पहले इन्स्टेट-1-ए द्वारा भेजे गए बादलों के चित्रों में देखा गया था ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ज्ञापन के अनुसार वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों तथा कलेक्टरों को समुद्री-तूफान की चेतावनी दे दी गई थी । जिला एवं ब्लाक कर्मचारियों को सचेत कर दिया गया था और वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उन स्थानों में तुरन्त पहुंच गए थे, जहां अधिकतम नुकसान होने की आशंका थी ।

आकाशवाणी से भी 2 तथा 3 जून को आधे-आधे घंटे के अंतराल से 4 जून के प्रातः तक बार-बार इस संदेश का प्रसारण दिया गया । इस प्रकार प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों को समुद्री तूफान के बारे में पूरी तरह से सचेत कर दिया गया था । समुद्री तूफान संबंधी अग्नूषंगिक योजना के अनुसार लोगों को आश्रय देने के लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों का पता लगा दिया गया था और वे लोग उन स्थानों पर चले गए थे ।

(ग) जान-माल की क्षति मुख्य रूप से तीव्र गति की हवा तथा भारी वर्षा के कारण घरों के ढह जाने से हुई थी ।

तट के निकट समुद्री तूफान के तीव्र भागों के, प्रति घंटा 90 किलो मीटर और 220 किलो मीटर के बीच चलने वाली हवा का भारी स्पन्दन तथा हवा की रफतार में भारी उतार-चढ़ाव आने के कारण जान-माल की क्षति पहुंची । जान-माल की क्षति के लिए व्यक्ति विशेष को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता ।

रंगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में वन और चारागाह का विकास

571. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने रंगिस्तानी क्षेत्र हैं जिनकी भूमि भूमिहीन किसानों को आवंटित करने के बजाय वन और चारागाह विकास के लिए आरक्षित की गई है ;

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में वन और चारागाह विकास कार्यक्रम की धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रम की प्रगति तेज करने के लिए आगामी तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी नहीं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में भूमिहीन कृषकों को आवंटित करने की बजाए वन और चारागाह विकास के

लिए भूमि का आरक्षण करने के लिए कोई हिदायतें/निर्देश जारी नहीं किये हैं।

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा गुजरात, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के गर्म मरुस्थलों और हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर के शीतोष्ण क्षेत्रों में मरु विकास कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुई प्रगति नीचे दी गई है :-

वर्ष	किया गया व्यय	सड़कों के किनारे चारागाह विकास, ईंधन और चारा रोषण सहित पौध रोषण	आश्रय पट्टियों का रोषण	रेल के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण
	लाख रुपये	क्षेत्र हैक्टर में	कि० मी०	है०
1	2	3	4	5
1979-80	388.07	9450	4679	2072
1980-81	493.08	9598	7034	2182
1981-82 (दिसम्बर, 1981 तक)	301.70	7258	4250	1944

वर्षा और सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी, कठोर जलवायु सम्बंधी परिस्थितियों और क्षेत्रों की कठिन उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि जैसे तत्व कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित में बाधा पहुंचाते हैं।

(ग) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने सीमान्त/उप-सीमान्त भूमि पर चारागाह और फार्म बानिकी शुरू करने के लिए लोगों को 100 प्रतिशत राज सहायता देने की एक योजना को मंजूरी दी है। इन क्षेत्रों के वार्षिक कार्यक्रमों में चरागाह और वनरोषण के विकास पर अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है। परिव्यय का प्रमुख भाग इस क्षेत्र के लिए है।

खाद्यान्नों के लाने ले जाने के कारण भारतीय खाद्य निगम को हुई हानि

572. श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान और चालू वर्ष में अब तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अपने गोदामों में से खाद्यान्नों को रेलों के द्वारा एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान में ले जाने से कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी और क्या उस हानि के वर्षवार आंकड़े सभापटल पर रखे जाएंगे ; और

(ख) निगम द्वारा मार्ग में, होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए

विशेष कदनों या उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी): (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1978-79 से 1980-81 के वर्षों के दौरान मार्गस्थ उठाई गई कुल हानियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :-

कराड़ रुपयों में

1978-1979	28.68
1979-80	41.41
1980-81	59.09

जहां तक वर्ष 1981-82 और अब तक वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान हुई मार्गस्थ हानियों का संबंध है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अभी सूचना संकलित की जा रही है।

(ख) इन हानियों को कम करने की दृष्टि से, भारतीय खाद्य निगम उपयुक्त ताले करने, लदान और उतरान केन्द्रों पर प्रभावकारी निगरानी रखने, डिगो पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था कड़ी करने, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा अचानक छापे मारने, विशेष स्क्वायडों द्वारा स्टाक की प्रत्यक्ष जांच करने, प्राप्ति, निर्गम और इतिशेष स्टाक से सम्बंधित रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली में सुधार करने, जिला, क्षेत्रीय और जोनल स्तरों पर रिपोर्ट्स की जांच और छान-बीन करने जैसे आवश्यक उपचारात्मक उपाए कर रहा है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नीलामी के बगैर प्लॉटों का आबंटन

573. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नीलामी के बगैर (सह-

कारी समितियों के आबंटित प्लॉटों को छोड़कर) कितने प्लॉट आबंटित किए हैं ;

(ख) इन प्लॉटों का कालोनी-वार और आकार-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वे प्लॉट किन आधारों पर आबंटित किए गए हैं तथा उनका मामला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) 31-3-82 को समाप्त हुए पिछले 5 वर्षों में 4,844 आबंटन किए गए।

(ख) कालोनी वार तथा श्रेणी वार ब्यौरे अनुलग्नक में दिए गए हैं। अर्जित की गई भूमि तथा गिराए गए मकानों के बदले में वैकल्पिक आबंटन के अन्तर्गत आबंटित प्लॉटों का आकार 80 वर्ग गज से लेकर 400 वर्ग गज तक निम्न आय वर्ग को आबंटित प्लॉटों का आकार 35 वर्ग गज से लेकर 125 वर्ग गज तक और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लिए प्लॉटों का आकार 126 वर्ग गज से लेकर 200 वर्ग गज तक अलग-अलग है।

(ग) प्लॉट निम्न प्रकार से आबंटित किए गए :-

(1) दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि का अर्जन, विकास तथा निपटान योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों की भूमि अर्जित की गई है या जिनके मकान गिरा दिए गए थे, उनको वैकल्पिक आबंटन।

(2) निम्न आय तथा मध्य आय वर्ग के उन लोगों को जो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत थे। निम्न आय वर्ग तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग को वैकल्पिक आबंटनों के रूप में लिए गए आबंटनों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

योजना-वार तथा वर्ग-वार बेचे गये प्लॉटों का विवरण

क्र० सं०	योजना का नाम	निम्न आय वर्ग	मध्य आय वर्ग	वैकल्पिक आवंटन
1	2	3	4	5
1.	विकासपुरी	77	--	49
2.	पश्चिम पुरी	253	1	50
3.	हैदर पुरी	968	--	--
4.	घौडा	1221	--	43
5.	शालीमार बाग	65	1	92
6.	पोतमपुरा	1408	--	67
7.	झिलमिल चरण I	--	--	4
8.	झिलमिल चरण II	--	--	120
9.	मालवीया नगर	--	5	101
10.	सफदरजंग	--	6	223
11.	फ्रैंण्ड्स कालोनी	--	--	37
12.	ईस्ट आफ कैलाश	--	1	11
13.	पंखा रोड़ (जनकपुरी)	--	1	8
14.	नारायणा	--	--	4
15.	श्री नगर एक्स०	--	--	14
16.	गौतम नगर	--	--	11
17.	वजीरपुर चरण I	--	--	1
18.	वजीरपुर चरण II	--	--	1
19.	मसजिद मोठ	--	--	1
	योग	3992	15	837

Supply of Polluted Water in Lodi Colony, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that residents of Lodi Colony have been supplied

muddy water full of insects for several days in the month of June 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the supply of polluted water, stomach ailment cases have gone up;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite several representations by the residents of Lodi Colony, to the NDMC authorities, no remedial measures have been taken to solve this problem;

(d) what are the causes of the supply of muddy water full of insects; and

(e) whether Government have taken any immediate action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) The NDMC have stated
that there were some complaints of
supply of muddy water. There was one
complaint regarding insects but no in-
sects were found in the samples subse-
quently collected by them on two or
three occasions.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage
Disposal Undertaking also received
complaints regarding supply of muddy
water in the beginning of June, 1982.

(b) The NDMC have stated that no
such cases were reported to them.

(c) The NDMC have reported that on
receipt of complaints of muddy water
immediate action was taken by the
NDMC to supply clear water by scour-
ing and flushing the lines.

(d) The NDMC have reported that
complaints of supply of muddy water
were due to shifting of water lines
along Lodhi Road and commissioning
of new underground tank at Lodhi
Road.

(e) Both the NDMC and DWS and
SDU took immediate action to supply
clear water by flushing and scouring
the lines.

Inadequate Water Supply

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

(a) whether it is a fact that water
supply is utterly inadequate in the

Shalimar Bagh, DDA Colony, Pashim-
puri, Punjabi Bagh, Shaimar Village
etc. and other North Delhi Colonies;
and

(b) whether Government have taken
any step to ease out the problem of
drinking water in these colonies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Non-allotment of Houses to Applicants Registered Under M.I.G. Scheme in 1975

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

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA
has neither allotted houses nor refun-
ded money to the applicants registered
under the M. I. G. scheme in 1975;

(b) what are the details of such ap-
plicants; and

(c) reasons why DDA is not allotting
the houses to these applicants as per
its statement issued at the time of
calling of the applications?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported
that no registration scheme for allot-
ment of M.I.G. flats was opened during
the year 1975.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Impact of Unseasonal Rains on Price Situation of Wheat in Wholesale Market

577. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to
the unseasonal rains in the beginning
of May 1982 in the Northern States
wheat crop was extensively damaged,
and as a result thereof the price of

wheat in the wholesale markets has shot up and people are experiencing shortages of wheat in the markets; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to control the price of wheat and make adequate arrangement for its availability to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The wheat crop in certain parts of the Northern States was damaged to some extent by the unseasonal rains in the first fortnight of May, 1982. In the case of common varieties of wheat, there has not been any significant rise in prices.

(b) The Government is keeping a close and constant watch on the course of prices. As usual, the allotments of foodgrains to the various States are made on a month-to-month basis considering various relevant factors including relative needs of various States, market availability and prices, etc.

Extinction of rare species of Wild life

578. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least three rare Indian species of wild life namely (i) the Indian Cheetah, (ii) the pink headed Duck and (iii) the Jordon Courser have already become extinct and several other rare wild life species are gravely endangered;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the latest census figures in respect of each of the species, notified as rare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No report on the occurrence of the Indian Cheetah, the Pink headed Duck and the Jerdon's Courser have

been recorded in the recent past. These species are believed to be extinct in India. The main reasons for the decline in the population of wildlife species are on account of habitat destruction and hunting and trapping for trade and commerce.

(c) The population figures of some of the endangered species of Indian wildlife are as follows:—

(i) Indian Lion	205
(ii) Tiger	3915
(iii) Indian Rhinoceros	12 (App.)
(iv) Brow Antlered Deer	50

Policy regarding development and utilisation of water Resources

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

(a) whether, as reported in the *Indian Express* dated June, 1982, a national water supply is being evolved to ensure optimum development and utilisation of the country's water resources; and

(b) if, the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the statement made by Minister of Irrigation regarding the National Water Policy as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 9th June, 1982.

Under the Constitution, 'water' is a State subject and State Governments prepare and execute water resources development project. Regarding sharing of water of inter-state rivers in the past, there have been some disputes. Most of them have been settled either through negotiations or by arbitration of tribunals etc. in order to ensure optimum development of water resources in the

inter-State rivers, it has been proposed by Central Government to set up a National Water Development Agency which would take up surveys and investigations of inter-State peninsular rivers for preparing feasibility report and master plans including suggestions for diverting water from surplus river basins to deficit and drought areas. It has also been proposed to set up a National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with Chief Ministers of States as Member etc. to approve these plans for execution for optimum development of water resources of inter-State rivers. This Council will enunciate the National Water policy for the country as a whole.

Stoppage in Import of Fertilizers

580. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI A. T. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided in June this year to give up further imports of fertilizers for the time being, while the MMTC was keen to take advantage of the decline in the international market prices of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, what was the stock position of different types of fertilizers in the country at that time, and what was the estimated further production thereof in the rest of the current year and what is the country's annual requirement in respect of each type of fertilizer?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River

581. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 91 on 23 February, 1982 regarding implementation of Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River and state what efforts have since been made by Government to minimise the hardship that is likely to be caused to the people of Madhya Pradesh, with the implementation of the Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River, by way of reducing the areas to be submerged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): A memorandum of understanding was signed on 25.8.81 between the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to implement the decision of Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal in its totality. The Government of Gujarat has already agreed not to build the Sardar Sarovar Project beyond the height as stipulated in the decision of the Tribunal. A subgroup of Revenue Commissioners of the State of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has been constituted by the Sardar Sarovar Constructions Advisory Committee to examine in detail the implementation of Tribunal's award with regard to satisfactory rehabilitation of affected persons taking into account the latest situation.

Toxic Pesticides in Milk Products

582. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Toxic pesticides found in milk products" which appeared in the Calcutta edition of the *Statesman* on 12 June, 1982;

(b) whether the scientists of the National Dairy Research Institute

Karnal have found in the market samples of milk and dairy products in Karnal (North), Bombay (West), Calcutta (East) residue of pesticides several times higher than the safe limit prescribed by WHO;

(c) if so, what are the reasons; and

(d) whether Government are considering any steps to reverse the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). One of the Ph.D. students of National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal collected samples of milk and dairy products in Karnal (Northern Region); Bombay (West); Calcutta (East) and Bangalore. The samples were sent to the Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow for analysis. The average samples of fluid milk and milk products (Curd and Ghee) in these regions contained DDT and BHC at levels much higher than those permitted by the WHO.

The possible reason for the occurrence of these pesticides residues in milk products is the indiscriminate use of pesticides in agriculture and the subsequent consumption of feed and fodders by the milch animals. Under the Prevention of the Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 restrictions on the use of insecticides have been prescribed. Tolerance limit for milk and milk products is also prescribed. N.D.R.I. is being requested to make further research in the matter.

Arrears of payment in sugar Industry

583. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears for the payment towards sugarcane have mounted to several crores during the current crushing season;

(b) whether credit availability is not keeping pace with the recorded increase in sugar production; and

(c) if so, what are the steps being contemplated by Government to ease the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) As on 31.5.1982 the sugarcane price remaining to be paid for sugarcane purchased by the factories amounted to Rs. 208.35 crores of which Rs. 126.88 crores are arrears and Rs. 81.47 crores are dues on account of price of cane purchased in the preceding 14 days, which can be paid within 14 days under the statutory provisions.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India had initially limited the credit to sugar industry during 1981-82 to the extent of the maximum credit allowed last year. In view of the anticipated high production, the matter was taken with the Reserve Bank of India which has raised the limit by 25 per cent. For still further credit requirement, individual cases are considered favourably by the Reserve Bank of India on the merit of each case.

Complaints from Residents of D.D.A. Colonies

584. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has received complaints from the residents of DDA colonies relating to use of sub-standard material, un-hygienic conditions and escalation in the cost of the flats; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on those complaints?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that a few complaints

about the use of sub-standard materials have been received and that these are generally in regard to minor defects, which are attended to promptly. It has also reported that hygienic conditions in the D.D.A. colonies are maintained properly. The DDA has further reported that the cost of the dwelling units are worked out when these are completed and that the ultimate cost depends on the rate at which the work was awarded and the escalations and statutory increases during the period the work remained in progress.

(b) The DDA has reported that complaints about quality of construction are investigated and the defects noticed are rectified at the risk and cost of the contractor or departmentally as the case may be.

Heights of Buildings

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

(a) what is the maximum height approved for the building presently under construction in Delhi;

(b) whether some rules already exist in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether in view of the present rate of growth of population in Delhi Government propose to make requisite improvement and changes in these rules?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY 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 Sabha.

Setting up of Green Belt Around Metropolitan Cities

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up green belt in a five kilometre area

around the metropolitan cities with a view to keep them free from air pollution; and

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on this programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Green belts in and around cities are provided in consonance with the Master Plan, development plan, planning regulations of the concerned State/city. Such belts are preserved, maintained and developed in consonance with the land use and other legal and financial provisions available. The Central Government have no programme as such for green belts and there is no financial provision for the same.

Lizards in Mustard Oil tins sold by Super Bazar

587. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of lizards have been found in mustard oil which were on sale in the branches of Super Bazar of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) if so, full details thereof and steps taken by Government against the suppliers of that particular brand of mustard oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). On 10-6-82 a complaint was received by the Super Bazar, Delhi, informing about the presence of lizard in a tin of mustard oil purchased from Greater Kailash Branch of Super Bazar. The officers of the Super Bazar immediately visited the residence of the complainant and found an empty tin con-

maintaining a dead lizard. It was informed that the entire oil had already been used. The complainant in spite of several visits of the officers could not produce the cash Memo and establish that the tin was purchased from the Super Bazar. This brand of oil is also available in the open market.

As a measure of abundant precaution, that batch of mustard oil lying in the various branches was withdrawn by Super Bazar for return to the manufacturers. A press release clarifying the position was also immediately issued by the Super Bazar.

Parliament Session in South

588. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a move to hold the Parliamentary Sessions in South;

(b) if so, whether Government have since received any revised estimates of costs to be incurred on holding a Session of Parliament at Bangalore; and

(c) if so, full details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In March 1980, 433 Members of Parliament made a request to the Prime Minister for holding the next session of Parliament at Bangalore.

(b) and (c). In December, 1981, the State Government intimated that it would cost Rs. 5.5 crores for holding a session of Parliament in Bangalore lasting not than a month. In addition, Central Government also be required to incur expenditure for T. A. and D.A. for Ministers, Officers and Staff of the Ministries/Department and two Secretariats of Parliament

No decision has been taken so far in the matter.

Number of Schemes initiated in the Food for Work Programme

589. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of schemes initiated and the number of people engaged during the last two years in the Food for Work Programme in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been disruption of work many times due to non-availability of foodgrains;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints from State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of such States, and steps taken by Government to provide adequate quantity of foodgrains to States to popularise this scheme for the benefit of poor people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Food for Work Programme has since been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme. It is the later programme which is now being implemented. Statement I indicating the employment generated under the programme State-wise during the last two years enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4222/82] Statement II and III indicating the physical target achieved during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively also enclosed.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4227/82].

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Diversification of Pulses varieties to
Reduced crop losses due to Disease**

590. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research cum-development forum of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has called for diversification of the pulses varieties to reduce crop losses due to diseases;

(b) if so, whether this strategy will help States in recommending a number of varieties to farmers rather than a single one;

(c) if so, how far it will be helpful in minimising the chance of diseases; and

(d) other steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The process of varietal diversification can be expected to be of great value for keeping under check the build up of disease and pest epidemics. It is well known that if a single variety covers very large areas, the chances of disease pathogen or insect pests building up and spreading rapidly are very great. The popularisation of number of genetically different varieties would, therefore, minimize the chances of quick spread of diseases and pest epidemics and therefore extensive crop damages caused by them.

(d) The other steps proposed for reducing damage due to diseases and pests are:

(i) Breeding varieties resistant to diseases and pests;

(ii) Intensification of research and extension activities for developing and popularising integrated disease and pest control measures using genetic

resistance, need based application of plant protection chemicals and cultural practices; and

(iii) Organizing survey and surveillance of diseases and insect-pests with view to forestall potential build up to epidemics.

Formulation of Long Range Sugar Policy

591. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate long range policy in view of the fact that sugar production has increased much more than the internal consumption;

(b) if so, whether such policy has since been formulated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). Formulation of long range sugar policy is subject to various constraints due to wide fluctuations from year to year in production, availability, price 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. After having tried different alternatives of sugar policy parameters, namely, complete control, de-control and partial control in the past, Government consider that partial control on sugar with a dual pricing system, has, basically, the flexibility required to cope with changing situations. This policy has been in operation since 1967-68 excepting short period, of break in 1971-72, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and it is proposed to be continued during the current sugar year 1981-82.

A record production of about 84 lakh tonnes of sugar expected this year.

and the availability far exceeding the domestic consumption and the requirements for exports have posed certain problems which are proposed to be tackled effectively by creating a buffer stock. The open market prices of sugar are being kept at reasonable levels through judicious monthly releases of freesale sugar and constant monitoring of the price trends.

Setting up of a National Finance Institution

592. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level working group of Government has recently suggested setting up of a national finance institution "to serve as the Central agency for the flow and regulation of credit to the water supply and sanitation sector";

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this and other allied recommendations of the working group; and

(c) if so, decision taken?

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

(b) and (c). Some of the recomen- dations of the Working Group are to be taken by the State Governments and on others by the Central Govern- ment. The recommendations pertain- ing to the State Governments were brought to the notice of the State Government representatives at the Conferences held in New Delhi in February, 1982. As regards the recom- mendations pertaining to the Central Government, they will be considered by the Government and decisions in this regard will take some time. It cannot be said at this stage whether the re- commendations will be accepted by the Central Government or not.

Dwindling cattle breeding projects at National Institute IVRI

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

(a) whether ICAR cattle breeding project is plagued by high death rate and poor yields of milk and calve and as a result prestigious herds are dwindling even at IVRI, a national in- stitute;

(b) whether research farm near Cal- cutta that had over 2000 cattle had lost all but 500 in 13 years GB, ICAR taking a serious view directed DG to visit and report about the situation in 1979, and what is the latest stock number;

(c) from the start of crossbreeding, how much amount was spent near Cal- cutta Farm and at IVRI under ICAR projects; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for fixing responsibility for losses after GB took decision in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir, there was no heavy mortality in IVRI herd and the herd strength in the unit at IVRI has increased by 262 per cent (from 395 in 1969 to 1050 in 1982) with survivability rate of more than 80 per cent. The production has increased by 333 per cent (600 kg. in Haryana to 2,000 kg. in cross-breeds) over the same period of the project.

(b) As decided by the Governing Body of the ICAR in 1979, the Direc- tor General, ICAR visited the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Cat- tle Breeding Unit located at Harin- ghata on January 24, 1980 alongwith Assistant Director General (Animal Production & Breeding) and the Pro- ject Co-ordinator (Animal Breeding), ICAR, to discuss the problems being encountered in the implementation of

the technical programme with the project staff, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya management, and the representatives of the State Government of West Bengal. Their report was submitted to the Governing Body. The concern of the Governing Body was conveyed to management of Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya. The Governing Body at a subsequent meeting authorised the Director General, ICAR to finalise the terms and conditions of transfer of the Project from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya to the State Government within the scope of the current pattern of assistance. The administrative control of the unit alongwith its assets and liabilities has thereafter actually been retransferred from Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya to the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Government of West Bengal w.e.f. 1-9-1982.

The milk production at Haringhatta unit after the transfer of the unit to the State Government has increased by about 300 per cent and since then more than 100 calves were born without any casualty total number of AI's done were 347 and the number of pregnancies declared was 140. The performance of the herd thus seems to have improved. The Governing Body of the ICAR has been kept apprised of the development.

(c) The total expenditure at the IVRI unit upto 1973-74 was Rs 43.86 lakhs and thereafter the scheme was merged as a non-plan research activity of the Institute and no separate account of the expenditure on the Scheme was maintained. The total expenditure incurred at Haringhatta unit from 1969-70 to 1979-80 was of the order of Rs 236.70 lakhs.

(d) The Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) ICAR visited the Haringhatta Unit on 18th October, 1981 and advised the State Government of West Bengal to take up screening of the animals against T.B. Brucellosis and other reproductive diseases and to improve the cultivated fodder production.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had also constituted a mid-term appraisal committee to review the working of the project and its report is expected in a few months. The ICAR has further constituted a committee comprising Project Co-ordinator (AB) and Joint Director, IVRI a senior health specialist, for looking into the working of the Haringhatta Unit and to submit its report on the Progress of the Centre. The Committee has submitted its report and has found significant improvement in the working of this project after its transfer to the State Government of West Bengal. It has also made a number of recommendation for bringing about further improvement.

Under the circumstances mentioned above the question of fixing responsibility does not arise at this stage.

ताप्ती नदी पर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों की संयुक्त सिंचाई योजना के लिए सहायता

594. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकूर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताप्ती नदी पर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की संयुक्त सिंचाई योजना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ख) इस योजना पर मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कितनी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के पूरा होने की लक्षित तिथि क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) संविधान के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी सम्स्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों/अदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और वह विकास के किसी विशिष्ट सेक्टर अथवा परियोजना के लिए नहीं होती।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने इस परियोजना के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान किसी परियोजना का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने इसे पूरा करने के लिए किसी निर्धारित तारखे की अभी तक सूचना नहीं दी है।

विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित गन्दी बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रम

595. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित गन्दी बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रम में मध्य प्रदेश के कौन से नगरों को शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या बुरहानपुर और खण्डवा नगर-पालिकाओं ने बुरहानपुर और खण्डवा नगरों को उक्त कार्यक्रम में शामिल किए जाने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन दो नगरों को इस योजना में कब तक शामिल कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) वहां पर गन्दी बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रम लागू करने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश में बस्ती सुधार हेतु विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

केला, गन्ना और कपास अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना

596. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा जिले में केला, गन्ना और कपास अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी विस्तृत रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जाएगी और इससे कितने किसानों के लाभान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। तथापि, पूर्वी निमाड़ के लिए जो कृषि अनुसंधान फार्म, खंडवा में स्थित है, पपीते और केले से संबंधित अनुसंधान का एक तदर्थ योजना जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई है जो भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के विचाराधीन है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर कपास अनुसंधान केन्द्र को इन्दौर से खण्डवा में स्थानान्तरित करने पर भी राजी हो गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आप्रेशन फ्लड 2 के अन्तर्गत खण्डवा और देवास जिलों का शामिल किया जाना

597. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध विकास बोर्ड के आप्रेशन फ्लड-2 योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा और देवास जिले को शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा और देवास जिलों को आप्रेशन फ्लड-2 परियोजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) खण्डवा और देवास जिले सरकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघ के अंग हैं जिसका मुख्यालय इन्दौर में है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता से, क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे समीकित डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो अप्रैल, 1983 तक जारी रहेगा इन जिलों को शामिल किया गया है। इस परियोजना के समाप्त होने के पश्चात आप्रेशन फ्लड-2 कार्यक्रम के

1986 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना के समाप्त होने के पश्चात यह परियोजना आप्रेशन फ्लड-2 के अन्तर्गत जारी रहेगी। आप्रेशन फ्लड-2 कार्यक्रम के 1986 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

बिहार से प्राप्त बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना

598. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण और राज्य में सिंचाई सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिये एक वृहद योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त योजना केन्द्र सरकार को भेज दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउ-रहमान अंसारी: (क) से (घ). बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए एक वृहद योजना तैयार की है, जिस पर 481.56 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है। गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ने इसकी जांच की है और जनवरी, 1981 में अपनी टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को भेज दी हैं। राज्य सरकार ने इन टिप्पणियों के उत्तर नहीं भेजे हैं।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई वृहद योजना का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :-

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1. संचयन जलाशयों का निर्माण	113.92
2. तटबंध	177.07
3. नदी नियंत्रण तथा कटावरोधी उपाय	26.79
4. भू-मंरक्षण उपाय	105.03
5. नगर सुरक्षा उपाय	30.82
6. गांवों का ऊंचा करना	18.13
7. पुलों के नीचे जलमार्गों का सुधार	8.96
अन्य मदें	0.84

जोड़	481.56

News Item Captioned "12,000 Bihar Villages facing Drinking Water Problem"

599. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in "Indian Nation" from Patna, dated 18th May, 1982 captioned

"12,000 Bihar Villages facing Drinking Water Problem";

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial measure taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item presumably refers to "problem" villages which are identified according to the following criteria:—

- (i) villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of say 1.6 kms or within a depth of 15 metres.
- (ii) villages which are endemic to diseases like cholera, guinea-worm, etc.
- (iii) villages where the available water has an excess of salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements.

(c) According to information received from the Govt. of Bihar, there were 15,194 problem villages remaining to be provided with safe drinking water in the State as on 1-4-1980. Of these, 2,660 problem villages were provided with water supply in 1980-81 and 2700 in 1981-82. Under the new 20-Point Programme, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at-least one safe potable water source during the Sixth Plan period.

राज्यों में पेय जल की कमी

600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री एस. बी. सिदनाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अनेक भागों में पेय जल का गम्भीर संकट है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने पेय जल के संकट को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता दी है; और

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

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). देश के विभिन्न भागों में पीने के पानी की कमी है किन्तु जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है इसलिए इस संबंध में सूचना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध होगी। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का संबंध है, समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को सुरक्षित पेय जल प्रदान करने की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जलपूर्ति सूत्र नं. 8 के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। चिरकालिक अभावग्रस्त ग्रामों अथवा असुरक्षित जलस्रोतों वाले गांवों को सुरक्षित पेय जल प्रदान करने का उद्देश्य है। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त अद्यतन आकड़ों से पता चलता है कि 1 अप्रैल 1980 को देश में लगभग 2.31 लाख ऐसे गांव थे जिनमें प्राथमिकता आधार पर जलपूर्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है। इन गांवों का राज्यवार एक ब्यौरा अनुलग्न-1 में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित कार्यरत ग्रामीण जल-पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें अनुदान दिए गए हैं। 1980-81 और 1981-82 के लिये राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनुलग्नक-2, 3 और 4 में दिये गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं।

[सन्थालय में रखा गया/दोस्तिये संख्या एल टी-4223/82].

National slum improvement policy

601. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a national slum improvement policy with regard to eviction, amenities and repair; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government has been indicated in the Sixth Plan document. The Government places greater emphasis on the environmental improvement of slums instead of attempting a massive relocation of slums. Substantially increased investment has been proposed in the Sixth Plan for providing basic amenities to 10 million slum dwellers in all the urban areas with an outlay of Rs. 151.45 crores. Areas inhabited by scheduled castes, scavengers etc. are to be given due priority.

Loan to Maharashtra Government for the construction of Low cost Houses

602. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had extended a loan to Maharashtra Government to build low-cost houses under the Maharashtra Housing Board supervision;

(b) whether the principal and interest on that loan is still outstanding; and

(c) if so, the remaining unpaid amount?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), a public sector enterprise, sanctions loans to Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority for projects, the major beneficiaries of which are the economically weaker sections of the society and the Low Income Group.

(b) and (c). Loans are repaid by the Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority as per agreement entered into by them with HUDCO. Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority has so far paid back Rs. 450.95 lakhs out of the total loan

of Rs. 1,361.02 lakhs released to them by HUDCO. There has been no default in payment of principal or interest so far.

Grant to Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi for Rural Development Projects

603. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi was given any grant for rural development projects by Government during last three years; and

(b) if so, the exact amount and the criteria for awarding the grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Sugar quota for States

604. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quota fixed for each State for distribution of sugar;

(b) is it also a fact that the quota of sugar differs from State to State and from city to city;

(c) if so, what is the criteria adopted for fixing the sugar quota; and

(d) whether Government will consider to fix sugar quota throughout the country at par?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). The State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas were re-fixed with effect from April, 1982 on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability with reference to

the population as on 1-3-1981 as given in the attached statement. The earlier monthly quotas of a few States/Union Territories giving a higher per capita availability were not reduced i.e. the same were maintained at the earlier higher level as mentioned in the said

statement. Thus, the monthly levy sugar quotas of various States have been fixed on the basis of a uniform-criteria. Central Government fix the quota for the State as a whole and not for various cities/towns within the State.

Statement

Statement showing State wise monthly levy suger quotas ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams on the basis of population as on 1-3-1981 (effective from April, 1982)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population as on 1.3.81	Quota ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams (tonnes)	States whose per capita availability out of earlier quota is higher than 425 grams
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	53403619	22696	
2	Assam	19902826	8459	
3	Mizoram	487774	207	
4	Bihar	69823154	29675	
5	Gujarat	33960905	14433	
6	Haryana	12850902	5462	
7	Himachal Pradesh;	4237569	1801	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5981600	2542	
9	Kerala	25403217	10796	
10	Madhya Pradesh	52131717	22156	
11	Maharashtra	62693898	26645	
12	Karnataka	37043451	15743	
13	Nagaland	773281	340	Nagaland 440 grams
14	Orissa	26272054	11166	
15	Punjab	16669755	7085	
16	Rajasthan	34102912	14494	
17	Tamil Nadu	48297456	20526	
18	Uttar Pradesh	110858019	47111	
19	West Bengal	54485560	23156	
20	Andamans & Nicobar	188254	190	Andamans and Nicobar 100g grams

1	2	3	4	5
21	Chandigarh	450061	275	Chandigarh 611 grams.
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103677	44	
23	Delhi	6196414	6104	Delhi 985 grams.
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	1082117	470	Goa, Daman & Diu 431 grams.
25	Lakshdweep	40237	65	Lakshdweep 1615 grams.
26	Manipur	1433691	609	
27	Meghalaya	1327874	564	
28	Arunachal Pradesh	628050	267	
29	Pondicherry	604136	257	
30	Tripura	2060189	876	
31	Sikkim	315682	134	
Total		683810051	294348	

Food production in Orissa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa
is stagnant in grain production, es-
pecially rice production even though
the growing area has been enlarged;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
agricultural break-through could not
be achieved in the State even after
investment of a large sum of money
under the World Bank sponsored
Eastern India grain programme; and

(c) the guidelines and assistance
provided by the Centre to the State
Government in the matter, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b).
No, Sir. The production of food

grains in Orissa has increased from
40.75 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 to 58.46
lakh tonnes in 1980-81. Similarly the
production of rice has increased from
32.18 lakh tonnes to 43.31 lakh tonnes
during the same period in spite of the
fact that area under paddy has gone
down from 43.80 lakh hectares in
1976-77 to 41.99 lakh hectares in
1980-81.

(c) In the Regional meetings and
other-wise guidelines are issued to the
State for increasing agricultural pro-
duction before the commencement of
each crop season keeping in view the
seasonal conditions and prospects of
different crops. In addition Central
assistance is provided for raising com-
munity nurseries of rice; free supply
of seed for distribution under minikit
programme; subsidy for demonstra-
tions, seeds distribution and plant
protection measures etc. for increas-
ing production of pulses; and training
of extension workers and farmers.

Constitution of a committee to prepare strategy for generating full employment in Rural Areas

606. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has constituted a committee to prepare the strategy for generating full employment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference of the committee;

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report; and

(d) whether a high level committee has also been constituted to review the credit support for the integrated Rural Development Programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolution No. M-25011/14/81-RME dated the 28th December, 1981 which contains the constitution and terms of reference of the Committee, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4224/82].

(c) The report was to be submitted within six months of the constitution of the Committee. The question of extending the time for submission of the report is under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Notification dated 12th August, 1981 setting up the Committee is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4224/82].

Drinking water supply schemes for Bara-Choru of Hamirpur district in H. P.

607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drinking water supply schemes for Bara-Choru, Bhumpal-Naunghi, Deot Sidha group of villages in Nadaun and Bijhar Blocks of Hamirpur District in Himachal Pradesh have been approved by Central Government for construction;

(b) if so, the estimated cost, number of villages and the total population to be covered alongwith the dates of approval and the likely period for completion in respect of each one of these schemes separately; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be approved and the work taken up for construction alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to information available with this Ministry, the drinking water supply schemes for Bara-Choru and Deotsidh group of villages have been approved. Agreement is expected to be finalised soon with the Govt. of Netherlands for financial assistance for the execution of the Deotsidh Scheme. The scheme for Bhumpal-Naunghi group of villages does not appear to have been received from the State Govt.

(b) The information regarding these two schemes is given in the statement attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	No. of villages covered	Population to be benefited	Date of approval	Likely period for completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.				
1. Bara-Choru . . .	14,10,250	49	3790	16-11-81	About 4 years
2. Deot Sidh . . .	1,24,23,000	82	15753	17-9-81	About 4 years

Setting up of permanent Relief Commission for compensation on loss due to Natural Calamities

608. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating for setting up of a permanent Relief Commission for immediate Action for compensation on the loss of life both human, cattle and property including crops etc. caused by the natural calamities like heavy rains, snow storms, hail storms, droughts, floods, earthquakes etc;

(b) if so, the structure and scope of the proposed commission in co-operation with the States and the likely date by which it would be set up; and

(c) if not, the measures under contemplation of Government for the provision of quick assessment and immediate relief in such cases as normally the visits by Central teams are time consuming and often result in delayed action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the scheme of financing relief expenditure, based on the recommendations of the 7th Fin-

ance Commission, the margin money has been determined for each State on the 9 year average of relief expenditure with an incremental of 15 per cent on account of price escalation. This margin money is available to the State Governments every year in their budgets and can be used for meeting any emergent expenditure on account of natural calamities. If assistance over and above the margin money is required, the States approach the Central Government who depute teams for assessing the requirements of assistance. Thus the present system is capable of giving immediate relief.

Financial Assistance to Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry and Cold Storages

609. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry (including freezing and dehydration) and for setting up of cold storage in the States during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the break-up of the assistance, State-wise, for each year and the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

The Department of Food has released Rs. 20 lakhs in the form of equity capital to Bihar Fruit & Vegetable Development Corporation Limited during 1980-81 for setting up an integrated agro-industrial complex for the production, processing and marketing

of fruits and vegetables. Besides, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been extending financial assistance for setting up of fruit and vegetable processing units and cold storages in the cooperative sector in different States. The financial assistance extended by the NCDC for fruit and vegetable processing units during the last three years as also the assistance earmarked for the current financial year is given below State-wise:—

Statement

State-wise financial assistance for fruit and vegetable processing units given/earmarked by NCDC

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released during			Financial assistance earmarked for 1982-83
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
1	Assam	..	5.500	5.528	3.400
2	Bihar	4.12	..	..	4.000
3	Himachal Pradesh	..	1.901	0.413	4.000
4	Karnataka	..	..	..	6.000
5	Kerala	..	3.190	0.695	0.740
6	Rajasthan	..	1.220	..	3.460
7	West Bengal	..	6.680	..	4.090
8	Manipur	6.12	..	..	2.220
9	Tamil Nadu	..	..	1.305	3.910

In addition, the NCDC has released Rs. 5 lakhs to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited during 1980-81 and ear-

marked Rs. 16.50 lakhs for it for 1982-83.

The financial assistance extended by the NCDC for cold storages during the last three years is given below State-wise:—

State-wise financial assistance for cold storages given by the NCDC

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released during		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bihar	3.72	..	9.00
2	Gujarat	0.315	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
3	J&K.	2.100	..	..
4	Madhya Pradesh	23.580	51.776	8.19
5	Orissa	..	16.496	28.214
6	Rajasthan	16.000	..	0.97
7	Uttar Pradesh	66.565	95.856	311.601
8	West Bengal	75.100	170.404	301.49

For the year 1982-83, the financial assistance earmarked by the NCDC for cold storages is Rs. 6 crores.

Sanction for cutting of trees for construction of Road in H.P.

610. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have taken up the case of sanction for the cutting of some forest trees for construction of a road between Jawalamukhi and Tehri village of Dehra Block in Kangra Distt. of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date on which the request under the Forest amendment Act has been received;

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such proposal has been received under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cash given under NREP

611. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash is being given under National Rural Employment Programme in view of limited availability of grains;

(b) which States have not furnished even quarterly or monthly reports about employment generation and physical assets created under the programme; and

(c) the total cash assistance being given to States under this programme, State-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Under National Rural Employment Programme 1 kg. of foodgrain and the balance in cash has to be paid as wages.

(b) The names of the States which have not furnished quarterly or monthly reports is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Statement-II indicating the State-wise figures of cash assistance given to the States under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1981-82 is enclosed. Total assistance to be given under the programme, during the year 1982-83 will be higher than given last year depending, however, on the performance of the State during the 1st two quarters.

Statement—I

Statement showing the names of the States/Union Territories which have not furnished monthly and quarterly progress reports for the year 1981-82

States/U.Ts.	Progress reports not received for	
	Month ending	Quarter ending
1. Bihar . . . . .	..	March, 1982
2. Haryana	February and March	March, 1982
3. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	March, 1982
4. Maharashtra	April 1981 to March 1982	June, September, December, 1981 and March 1982.
5. Nagaland . . . . .	..	Do.
6. Orissa . . . . .	..	March, 1982
7. Sikkim . . . . .	..	March, 1982.
8. Arunachal Pradesh	October, 1981 to March, 1982.	December, 1981 and March, 1982.
9. Mizoram	October, 1981 to March 1982	December 1981 and March, 1982.

Statement—II

Statement indicating the State-wise figures of cash assistance (Central share) given to the States/Union Territories under National Rural Employment Programme during 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Cash fund released during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1896.00
2	Assam	400.00
3	Bihar	1210.00
4	Gujarat	560.00
5	Haryana	160.00
6	Himahal Pradesh	120.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8	Karnataka	828.00
9	Kerala	804.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	1320.00
11	Maharashtra	1420.00

1	2	3
12	Meghalaya	10.00
13	Manipur	10.00
14	Nagaland	20.00
15	Orissa	820.00
16	Punjab	252.00
17	Rajasthan	468.00
18	Sikkim	8.00
19	Tamil Nadu	1480.00
20	Tripura	60.00
21	West Bengal	1348.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	3340.00
23	A&N Islands	16.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00
25	Mizoram	32.00
26	Pondicherry	16.00
	TOTAL	16694.00

Oilseed Projects in States

612. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 150 crores Oilseeds project of the National Dairy Development Board, launched in 1979 has been actively implemented only in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the other States not implementing the project effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Project is being implemented in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The implementing agencies for the project are State level Co-operative Oilseed Growers' Federations. The project is also

to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The State level Co-operative Oilseed Grower's Federation has also been registered in Andhra Pradesh but its bye-laws, reconstitution of the Board and selection of project areas have not yet been finalised. The State level Co-operative Oilseed Grower's Federation has not yet been created in Maharashtra. The modalities of the project implementation as well as the bye-laws of the proposed federation have also not been finalised in the State.

काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के लिए
पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट

613. श्री मूलचन्द डोगा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम" की पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट से यह पता चला है कि विभिन्न ब्लाकों/जिलों में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनेक चुने गये रोजगारों में से लगभग 46.6 प्रतिशत रोजगार

अस्थाई रूप से थे और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उसके लिए किन व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केवल स्थाई पद ही बनाए जाएंगे, क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) और (ख). कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980 से पूर्व कोई सामग्री घटक नहीं दिया जा रहा था तथा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निष्पादित किए गए निर्माण कार्यों को टिकाऊ बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों से अपने बजट में से ही संसाधन प्राप्त करने की प्रत्याशा की जाती थी। अनेक मामलों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य पर्याप्त संसाधन नहीं जुटा पाए। अतः कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अस्थायी स्वरूप के निर्माण कार्यों की यह समस्या आई है। अब कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिए गए 40 प्रतिशत संसाधनों को सामग्री घटक पर व्यय किए जाने की अनुमति है। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निष्पादित किए गए बड़े सामग्री घटक की आवश्यकता रखने वाले इसी तरह के निर्माण कार्यों के लिए अपने बजट में सुलभ की गई निधियों में वृद्धि करें; केन्द्रीय मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत टिकाऊ निर्माण कार्यों को शुरू करने पर बल दिया गया है।

रोपड़, हरिके और फिरोजपुर हैडवर्क्स का प्रबंध भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध को सौंपा जाना

614. श्री मूल चन्द डगा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोपड़, हरिके और फिरोजपुर के हैडवर्क्स का प्रबंध भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबंध को अब तक न सौंपने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने 3, अक्टूबर, 1977 को पंजाब रिआर्गनाइजेशन एक्ट के उपबंधों को तत्काल क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय दिया था ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा 14 फरवरी, 1979 को यह मामला फिर उठाया गया था और यदि हां, तो उस पर तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा क्या निर्णय दिया गया; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सभी निर्णयों के बावजूद राजस्थान अपना जल का हिस्सा प्राप्त नहीं कर रहा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख). जहां तक अक्टूबर, 1977 में हुई बैठक में हैडवर्क्स के अंतरण के संबंध में लिए गए निर्णय का संबंध है, जिसकी पुनरीक्षा फरवरी, 1979 में की गई थी, पंजाब ने जुलाई, 1979 में उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक मुकदमा दायर किया था। इसी बीच, राज्यों के बीच जल के नियतन, विनियमन और उचित वितरण के संबंध में बातचीत हुई थी और 31-12-1981 को पंजाब, हरियाण और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच सम्मत व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत, भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है कि सभी तीनों राज्यों अर्थात् पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान को 31-12-1981 को हस्ताक्षरित करार के उपबंधों के अनुसार, दिन-प्रति-दिन के आधार पर, सिंधु के जल का उनका हिस्सा उन्हें प्राप्त हो। तदनुसार, भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड को नियंत्रण स्थलों को नियत करने, मापन करने, स्वतः अभिलेखी मापकों (गेजों) को प्रतिष्ठापित करने, इत्यादि की अनुमति दी गई है। भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड के इस कार्य में पूर्ण सहयोग देने के लिए राज्य सरकार भी सहमत हो गई है। इस प्रकार, मूल उद्देश्य को, अर्थात् सभी संबन्धित राज्यों को उनके हिस्सों का जल समय पर प्राप्त हो, जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, सम्मत व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत पूर्णतः पूरा हो गया है।

(ग) राजस्थान को कम सप्लाई होने के संबंध में 1982 के दौरान इस मंत्रालय में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अस्थायी नौकरियों को स्थायी नौकरियों में बदलना

615. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र को समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी अस्थायी नौकरियों को स्थायी नौकरियों में बदलने के लिए नकद अनुदान बांटने हेतु कितनी धनराशि दी गई ; और

(ख) राजस्थान को कितनी धनराशि दी गई और स्थायी नौकरियों में बदली गई

अस्थायी नौकरियों की सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980-81 के दौरान राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को गैर-टिकाऊ निर्माण कार्यों को टिकाऊ बनाने के लिये सुलभ की गई निधियों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जैसा कि विवरण में दर्शाया गया है, राजस्थान को 273.00 लाख रुपये की निधियां दी गई थी। राजस्थान में इन निधियों का उपयोग करके उन गैर-टिकाऊ निर्माण कार्यों जिन्हें टिकाऊ बनाया गया था की सूची एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980-81 के दौरान राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों का सामग्री घटक के लिए सुलभ की गई निधियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1980-81 के दौरान सामग्री घटक के लिए बंटित नगद सहायता
1	2	3
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1108.50
2	असम	216.00
3	बिहार	1422.00
4	गुजरात	327.00
5	हरियाणा	84.75
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	57.75
7	जम्मू और काश्मीर	86.25
8	कर्नाटक	489.00
9	केरल	474.00

1	2	3
10	मध्य प्रदेश	783.00
11	महाराष्ट्र	837.00
12	मणिपुर	10.50
13	मेघालय	10.50
14	नागालैण्ड	7.50
15	उड़ीसा	483.00
16	पंजाब	148.50
17	राजस्थान	273.00
18	सिक्किम	3.75
19	तमिलनाडु	873.00
20	त्रिपुरा	31.50
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	1956.00
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	787.50
23	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7.50
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7.50
25	मिजोरम	7.50
26	पाण्डिचेरी	7.50
	योग	105,00.00

राजस्थान के पाली जिले में पेय जल की समस्या का सामना करने वाले गांवों की संख्या और उनके नाम

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(क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में उन गांवों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए जाने के समय गम्भीर रूप से पेय जल की समस्या का सामना कर रहे थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने गांवों को अब तक पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है;

(ग) उन गांवों की संख्या और उनके नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1982-83 और 1983-84

में अलग-अलग पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और गांवों के नामों के बारे में विस्तृत सूचना राजस्थान सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होगी। नया 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम 14 जनवरी, 1982 को घोषित किया गया था। निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1-4-1982 को राजस्थान के जिला पाली में जिन गांवों का समस्याग्रस्त गांवों के रूप में पता लगाया गया है, उनकी संख्या 236 है।

(ख) और (ग). 23-6-82 को राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ हुई बैठक के दौरान राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया कि शेष 216 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में

से निम्नलिखित शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत उनका 165 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को शामिल करने का विचार है :-

वर्ष	एम० एन० पी०	ए० आर० पी०	ए० पी० ए०	योग
1982-83	65	45	20	130
1983-84	10	25	—	35
योग	75	70	20	165

वर्ष 1982-84 के दौरान विशिष्ट गांवों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए इनका चयन राज्य सरकार ने करना है।

(घ) निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पेयजल पूर्ति की सुविधाएं मुहैया की जाती हैं :—

- (i) राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम।
- (ii) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम या ए० आर० पी० के अन्तर्गत अनुदान देती है।
- (iii) सूखे से प्रभावित गांवों के लिए, भारत सरकार पेय जल प्रदान के लिए अग्रिम योजना सहायता भी देती है। इसके अन्तर्गत आंशिक रूप से प्रदान की गई निधियों का उपयोग भी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Irrigation Projects from Kerala Pending Clearance

617. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the irrigation projects of Kerala pending before Government of India for clearance; and

(b) the details thereof and the action taken by Government of India for giving them clearance and when these may be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A State-

ment showing the irrigation schemes of Kerala received in Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission indicating their present position of examination is enclosed.

The schemes can be processed further for clearance after the clarifications/replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission are received from the State Government and subject to their techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness being established. The pending schemes in the Cauvery basin can be cleared only after the Cauvery water dispute is settled.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present position
1	2	3	4
<i>Major Schemes</i>			
1	Kerala Bhavani	26-6-1972	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.
2	Kakkadavu	17-9-1974	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission regarding benefit-cost ratio are awaited from the Government of Kerala. The State Government have intimated that they have set up a Committee to study the benefit cost ratio of the project and that replies to comments would be sent after completion of the restudy by the Committee.
3	Muvattupuzha	8-1-1975	The project was found acceptable by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission in its meeting held on 24-7-81 subject to clearance by Deptt. of Science and Technology.
4	Kuttiadi Augmentation (Multipurpose Scheme)	2-9-1977	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.
5	Idamalayar	30-6-1978	Further clarification s on Hydrological and other aspects sought from State Government in December, 1981, March and June, 1982 are awaited.
6	Chimoni	17-9-1978	TAC note is submitted to Planning Commission for consideration in its next meeting.
7	Karapara Kuriar Kutty Multipurpose Scheme (Irrigation Portion)	22-2-1979	Replies to Central Water Commission's comments sent in June and September, 1979 and January, 1980 are awaited from the State Government.
<i>Medium Schemes</i>			
1	Attapady	30-8-1971	Pending for want of Agreement on Cauvery Waters.
2	Vamanapuram	10-10-1980	The project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 3-3-1982.

Report on Vizhinjam Fishing harbour project of Kerala.

618. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-ASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report after the exploratory fishing activity at Vizhinjam;

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

(c) when Government propose to give clearance to the first and second stage of the Vizhnjam Fishing Harbour Project of Kerala?

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

(b) Progress Report No. 1 on the results of the exploratory survey of fisheries resources of Wadge Bank has

been received in March, 1982. The report covers the results of the demersal (bottom) fisheries resources survey conducted by the vessel "MATSYA NIREEKSHANI" (40.55m) in three cruises and pelagic fisheries resources survey by the vessel "MATSYASUG-ANDHI" (31.5m) in three cruises from October to December, '81. The results have been presented on a month wise basis with detailed tables for eventual synthesis and feasibility studies. During demersal fishery survey, rich grounds of high quality fishes such as perches, carangids, squids and cuttle fishes were located. During pelagic fishery survey by long-line method, rich grounds of sharks were located. More intensive survey is considered essential for drawing sound conclusions.

(c) First stage of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour was sanctioned in July, 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs. 173.00 lakhs and this has already been completed. Proposals for sanctioning the second stage of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour can be processed for investment decision only on receipt of the Final Report on the Fishery Resources Survey and feasibility studies now being conducted in Wadge Bank area.

Directives against the defaulting Agriculturists

619. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Agriculture have asked the State Governments to take coercive action against defaulted agriculturists for recovery of arrears from them; and

(b) if so, when the said directives was issued and what are the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised to refrain from taking decisions that would have long term adverse effects on the efficient functioning of co-operative credit institutions like blanket measures for write-off or suspension of recovery or total

ban on the use of coercive processes. The advice was given in April, 1981 in the context of poor recovery of institutional loans in several States. While in some cases non-repayment of loans might be due to adverse seasonal conditions, the main reasons for accumulation of loan dues are connected with wilful default and a poor climate for recovery. It is necessary to tackle these problems; otherwise large overdues would impair the capacity of credit institutions to meet the increasing credit needs of the rural sector.

The recovery of institutional and other Government loans is governed, however, by the legal and administrative provisions adopted by the concerned State Governments.

Supply of wheat to Tamil Nadu

620. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints from the Government of Tamil Nadu with regard to inadequate allotment of wheat to the State;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints; and

(c) demand of Tamil Nadu and allocation of wheat by the Centre thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). There have been requests from the Government of Tamil Nadu for increased allotments of wheat, both for the roller flour mills and the public distribution system in the State.

(c). Allotments of foodgrains to various States, including Tamil Nadu, are made on a month to month basis having regard to overall availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. As against their monthly demand for 10,000 tonnes of wheat for public distribution system

and 50,000 tonnes of wheat for Roller Flour Mills, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been allotted wheat at 40,000 tonnes and 30,000 tonnes per month respectively, during the period from January, 1982 to July, 1982.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दी गई राज सहायता

621. श्री राम प्यार पनिका : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दी जा रही राज सहायता की राशि में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) निगम की हुई राज सहायता दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या निगम ने और अधिक राज सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो यह राशि किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खर्च की जायेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों का परिचालन निगम द्वारा भारत सरकार की ओर से किया जाता है ताकि उत्पादक को लाभकारी मूल्य देना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को उचित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके । निगम मूल्य में तदनुरूप वृद्धि किये बिना प्रत्येक वर्ष खाद्यान्नों के वसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के कारण खाद्य राज-सहायता के लिये अधिक व्यवस्था की जा रही है । कुछ हद तक, यह वृद्धि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की परिचालन लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण भी हुई है । इसमें मरुभूमि राज की एजेंसियों को दिये व्याज, भाड़ा, भण्डारण खर्च और वसूली सम्बंधी पासंगिक खर्च शामिल हैं ।

(ग) जिस लेखा-शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत राज सहायता अदा की जाती है वह इस प्रकार है:-

मुख्य शीर्ष-309 ग. खाद्य

ग. 4--खाद्य राजसहायता,

ग. 4(1)-खाद्यान्नों के सौदों पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दिये राजसहायता ।

बंजर भूमि का उपयोग

622. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि बंजर पड़े हैं;

(ख) सरकार का इस बंजर भूमि को किस ढंग से उपयोग में लाने का विचार है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त बंजर भूमि का विकास करने वाले व्यक्ति को किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) (क) लगभग 210 लाख हेक्टेयर ।

(ख) पहाड़ी, मरू आदि जैसे क्षेत्र बंजर तथा अकृष्य क्षेत्र हैं, जो कि कृषि के तहत मितव्ययी रूप से नहीं लाए जा सकते हैं । अतः इस प्रकार की बंजर भूमि को उपयोग में लाने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

वर्षा के कारण खाद्यान्न की क्षति

623. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ सरकार ने वर्षा के कारण खाद्यान्नों को हुई क्षति का निर्धारण करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय दल भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों तथा स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह दल भेजा गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस दल ने सरकार को अपने प्रतिवेदन पेश किये और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यारे क्या हैं और सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख) . जी हां, एक से अधिक दल ने प्रभावित राज्यों का दौरा किया । दौरा किये गये राज्यों और स्थानों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) जी हां । उन दलों ने जिन्होंने गेहूँ की फसल को पहुँचे नुकसान का जायजा लिया है, अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है उनकी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर, वर्षा के कारण गेहूँ की फसल को इस समय लगभग 20 लाख मीटरी टन का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है । इसके अलावा, गेहूँ के दाने के रंग और घमक में हास होने के

द्विवरण

कारण गेहूँ की पाल के एक भाग को गुणवत्ता के रूप में भी नुकसान पहुँचा है, हालांकि इस प्रकार के अन्न को खाने की उपयुक्तता में सामान्यतः कोई कमी नहीं आई है । सरकार ने किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए गेहूँ की खरीद करने की विशिष्टियों में ढोल देने को अनुमति दे दी है ।

केन्द्रीय दलों के अधिकारियों द्वारा दौरा किए गए स्थानों के नाम :—

राज्य	दौरा किए गए स्थान
हरियाणा	सोनीपत, पानीपत, करनाल, कुरुक्षेत्र, अम्बाला, कैथल, जींद, हिसार, सिरसा हांसी और रोहतक के गांव ।
पंजाब	रोपड़, लुधियाना, जलंधर, कपूरथला अमृतसर, और होशियारपुर जिले ।
उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़, एटा, मैनपुरी, आगरा, मथुरा, गाजियाबाद, मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर और सहारनपुर जिले ।
राजस्थान	अलवर, भरतपुर और जयपुर जिले ।

Opening of an Office in Lawrence Road for collection of water Bills

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

(a) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not so far opened any office or a collection centre for collection of water bills from thickly populated Lawrence Road area in Delhi and residents have to waste considerable time and undergo a lot of inconvenience in going to Municipal Zonal Office in Karol Bagh to pay their water bills;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the residents

or their welfare associations to open a collection centre in Lawrence Road or sent a collection van on specified days to the areas for collection of water bills or to authorise State Bank branch in Lawrence Road to accept payments for water bills; and

(c) if so, whether those representations have been considered and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that there is no cash counter for collection of water bills in the

Lawrence Road residential area. The Undertaking has, however, informed that the residents of this area need not necessarily go to the Karol Bagh Zonal Office of the Corporation to pay their water bills. They can also pay the water charges through any authorised branch of the State Bank of India. One such branch of the bank exists in the Wazirpur Industrial Area which is not very far from the Lawrence Road Residential Area.

(b) and (c). The Undertaking has informed that on receipt of representation from the residents, the question of authorising the newly opened branch of the State Bank of India in the Lawrence Road Residential Area to collect water charges was taken up with the concerned authorities and final reply from the bank authorities is awaited.

Internationalisation of Ganga Water Issue

625. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government is trying to internationalise the dispute over sharing of Ganga Water;

(b) if so, whether it shows that Bangladesh is not interested in renewing the temporary agreement signed on sharing of Ganga Water; and

(c) whether Indian Government will advise State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to start right now preparation of their schemes for using Ganga Water for irrigation after the agreement with Bangladesh expires in September?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a). The Government of India do not have any information that Bangladesh is trying to internationalise the Ganga Water issue.

(b) .Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have been investigating, processing and implementing their irrigation schemes using the Ganga waters. The question of Government of India advising these State Governments to start afresh the preparation of their schemes for implementation after the expiry of the present Agreement, therefore, does not arise.

Utilisation of surface Water

626. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of storage dams built and their capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of 1780 million cubic metres of surface water only 600 million cubic metres could be used and the rest goes to the sea after causing floods; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken for effective utilisation of the surface water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Over 700 dams have been built so far in our country. The total storage capacity created so far, including those of small tanks, is assessed to be about 160 thousand million cubic meters (130 million acre feet).

(b) The total availability of surface waters has been estimated to be about 1780 thousand million cubic meters (1440 million acre feet). It was assessed in the past that about 666 thousand million cubic meters (540 million acre feet) of water can be ultimately utilised. However, it is considered that additional 222 thousand Million Cubic meters (180 Million Acre feet) of water can be utilised by inter linking of various river systems and transforming water from surplus river basins to water-deficit areas.

(c) It is proposed to construct additional storage reservoirs wherever feasible for optimum utilisation of water resources of our country.

Amount to states to control floods

627. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area accounted for flood-prone area in the country; State-wise; and

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to States to control the floods during the last three years state-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) An area of 34.64 million hectares, as reported by State Governments, is prone to floods in India State-wise figures are given in attached Statement-I.

(b) State-wise break up of the Central Assistance provided to State during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 under flood control sector is given in attached statement-II.

Statement -- I

Statement showing area prone to Floods

Figures in million ha.

Sl. No.	State	Area prone to floods
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.39
2	Assam	3.15
3	Bihar	4.26
4	Gujarat	1.39
5	Haryana	2.35
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.23
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.08
8	Karnataka	0.02
9	Kerala	0.87
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.26
11	Maharashtra	0.23
12	Manipur	0.08
13	Meghalaya	0.02
14	Orissa	1.40
15	Punjab	3.7
16	Rajasthan	3.26
17	Sikkim	—

1	2	3
18	Tamil Nadu	0.45
19	Tripura	0.33
20	Uttar Pradesh	7.34
21	West Bengal	3.77
22	Delhi	0.05
23	Other UT's	0.01
	TOTAL	34.64

Statement—II

Statement showing State-wise break-up of the Central Loan Assistance provided to States to control the floods during 1979-80, 1980-1 and 1981-82

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Loan Assistance provided		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	Kerala	331.85	350.00	350.00
2	Orissa	345.00	358.00	418.00
3	Assam	1075.00	1315.61	1590.00
4	Bihar . . . . .	..	115.00	150.00
5	West Bengal . . . . .	..	162.37	142.00
6	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	40.00
7	Haryana . . . . .	..	..	150.00
	TOTAL	1751.85	2300.98	2840.00

Food crisis in Tripura

628. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI SATYA SADHAN

CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the food situation in Tripura is worsening day by day due to the failure of the Central Government in not despatching foodgrains to Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a commitment was made by the Minister to despatch the foodgrains to Tripura in May, 1982;

(c) if so, the reasons as to why the foodgrains have not been despatched so far; and

(d) when the foodgrains would be despatched to Tripura and steps taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). It is

not a fact that the food situation in Tripura is worsening day by day due to failure of Central Government to despatch foodgrains to Tripura: During May and June, 1982, the despatches of rice to Tripura were as under:

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Despatches
May, 1982	12270
June, 1982	11209

Even after supply of 8687 tonnes of rice and 750 tonnes of wheat to Tripura during June '82 (till 27th), the closing stocks of foodgrains with Food Corporation of India in Tripura were 8807 tonnes of rice and 2093 tonnes of wheat on 27-6-82.

(c) In view of answer to (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Taking into consideration the monthly allotments, stocks already available with the Food Corporation of India in Tripura State and other relevant factors, the movement of foodgrains to Tripura is programmed by the Food Corporation of India on month to month basis. For July, 1982, the Food Corporation of India have programmed a movement of 11000 tonnes of rice for Tripura from the North Zone, against which, the despatches are in progress. As per the existing arrangements, the supply of wheat to various States in the North Eastern Region (including Tripura) is generally made from the Centralised booking to New Gauhati/ New Bongai-gaon. At present enough stocks of wheat are available in the North Eastern Region.

Mismanagement in NAFED

629. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a Memorandum large number of Members of Parliament have demanded enquiry into the alleged cor-

ruption and mismanagement in the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED); and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a). Yes Sir. In a Memorandum signed by 40 Members of Parliament, submitted to the Prime Minister, allegations about corruption and other mal-practices indulged by the Chairman, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) have been made and a suggestion has been made that an enquiry commission may be set up to go into these charges.

(b) The Board of Directors of NAFED is already seized of the allegations of corruption made against the Chairman, NAFED and has appointed a Committee of Directors to ascertain facts relating to various allegations against the Chairman. This Committee yet to submit a report to the Board of Directors of NAFED for taking a decision. The Government is awaiting the decision of the Board. Only after the decision of the Board of Directors is available, the Government will consider whether any further action or enquiry is necessary.

Charges against NCCF

630. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a Memorandum large number of Members of Parliament have demanded an enquiry into the alleged corruption and mismanagement in the National Consumers' Co-operative Federation Ltd. (NCCF); and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant portion of the Memorandum has been sent to the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. for enquiry and report by the Board of Directors of the Federation.

Allotment of quarters to evictees of Turkman Gate

631. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters in Rouse Avenue, New Delhi allotted to the evacuees of Turkman Gate;

(b) whether any of these quarters have been found to be in unauthorised occupation;

(c) if so, what is the number of such quarters and who are the unauthorised occupants of these quarters; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 94 general pool quarters of various types in Minto Road area stand placed at the disposal of D.D.A. for accommodating the Turkman Gate Evictees.

(b) and (c). 71 portions out of 94 quarters placed with the DDA are in occupation of unauthorised persons.

(d) Law has been set in motion against the unauthorised occupation.

Rural Households owning less than one acre land

632. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the percentage of rural households belonging to the category of owning less than one acre of land at the time of 'abolition' of Zamindari system in 1962 and the position in 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): According to the results of the survey on land holdings in the seventeenth round of the National Sample Survey during 1961-62, households owning less than one acre of land constituted 36.8 per cent of rural households (excluding households owning either no land or land less than 0.005 acre). Similar information for 1980 is not available.

Financial Assistance to Rural Masses under Rural Development

634. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware that the procedure now being adopted to give financial assistance to rural masses under Rural Development is cumbersome and time consuming; and

(b) if so, action taken to modify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The procedure of giving financial assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been considerably simplified in regard to subsidy component. The District Rural Development Agencies have been asked to open Saving Bank A/c in the principal banks at the district level and to authorise the bank to debit the subsidy due against this account. This has obviated the delay in the remittance of subsidy by the agency. As regards the loan component, the following steps have been taken:

(a) The loaning procedures have been simplified.

(b) Upto Rs. 500/- (here is no security excepting hypothecation of the assets).

(c) The Government is having constant dialogue with the Banks to improve their services for flow of credit to the weaker sections.

Survey for Irrigation Grids

635. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys were undertaken to form Irrigation grids in the country;

(b) if so, the stage of these surveys; and

(c) whether survey is ordered to investigate how the water can be taken to irrigate Chittoor District in the proposed grid of Mahanadi and Vaigai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The surveys are proposed to be undertaken for ascertaining the feasibility of constructing more storage reservoirs and inter-connecting links between Peninsular rivers so to make available water to deficit areas.

Water from Krishna to Rayalseema and Telengana

636. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey is being conducted to divert water from Krishna to Rayalseema and Telengana; and

(b) when it was instituted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of soil Salinity and Water Logging on Cultivation

637. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that due to growing soil salinity and water logging the amount of land can go out of cultivation permanently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India has, therefore, laid down a policy of integrated approach for conjunctive use of irrigation and drainage in order to derive the maximum benefit from irrigated agricultural land and to reduce water-logging.

Setting up of Sanctuaries in M.P.

638. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of places where new sanctuaries are likely to be set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The following sanctuaries are likely to be set up by the State Government in Madhya Pradesh;

1. Ratamati Sanctuary Harda District
2. Lesser Florican Sanctuary Ratlam District
3. Singorgarh Sanctuary Damoh District
4. Shyamgiri Sanctuary Panna District
5. Udanti Sanctuary Raipur District.

In addition, two National Parks in Seoni and Bastar Districts are also proposed.

(b) Funds for this purpose will be allocated in the State budget by the State Government during the next financial year.

Housing difficulty faced by Central Government employees working in various cities

639. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees working in various cities facing great difficulty due to shortage of housing;

(b) if so, the name of the cities including the metropolitan cities where such problem is maximum;

(c) the number of employees in those cities waiting for Government accommodation; and

(d) the details about the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the solution of their housing problems?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that eligible Central Govt. employees are facing a shortage of accommodation in the general pool.

(b) and (c) The demand, availability and shortage of general pool accommodation as on 1-1-82 in the metropolitan cities and in certain other cities where general pool accommodation exists is given in the statement attached.

(d) During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, 19,940 quarters are proposed to be constructed at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Bangalore, under the Crash Programme.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Demand, Availability and Shortage of General Pool Accommodation at various places as on 1st January, 1982.

Station	Demand	Availability	Shortage
1. Delhi	1,00,384	49,335	51,149
2. Bombay	26,035	4,837	21,178
3. Calcutta	47,685	2,956	44,729
4. Simla	3,825	663	3,162
5. Nagpur	7,648	1,063	6,585
6. Faridabad	2,438	1,429	1,009
7. Madras	15,012	1,091	13,921
8. Chandigarh	8,390	1,282	7,108
9. Bangalore	7,123	173	6,950
10. Ghaziabad	1,597	500	1,097
11. Indore	449	164	285

World Bank Aid for subernarekha Irrigation Project

640. SMT. JAYANTI PATNAIK. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiation has been started with World Bank for financing Subernarekha Irrigation Project;

(b) whether the World Bank Team of Officials has visited the project site;

(c) if so, when did they visit the spot; and

(d) the total amount of World Bank assistance likely to be given for implementing the above project?

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

(c) Appraisal was done in November-December, 1981 and in April, 1982.

(d) The quantum of assistance is being negotiated and is not known at present.

Project to Transform Dry Villages into Irrigated Areas by Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Centre

641. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Centre undertakes special projects to transform dry villages into irrigated areas;

(b) which projects have been completed during 1981 and the projects to be undertaken during 1982;

(c) which particular potential districts in Madhya Pradesh State have been identified by the Centre for starting such projects; and

(d) what help has been promised by the Madhya Pradesh Government by way of financial cooperation and how much is expected from international agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Soil & Water Conservation Research and Training Institute is located at Dehradun, UP and functions with its six regional centres at Chandigarh, Agra, Kota, Vasad (Gujarat) Bellary and Ootacamund. The Institute has established two Operational Research Projects at Sukhomajri (Chandigarh) and Fakot (Tehri-Garhwal, UP). In addition, the Bellary centre of the Institute provided the consultancy to the Karnataka Government for establishing the operational research project of G. R. Halli in Chitradurga district (Karna-

taka). All these operational research projects include in their programme ponds or small reservoirs to collect the runoff water and recycle the stored water for crop-life-saving irrigation during dry spells. Thus, through these demonstration projects, limited supplementary irrigation is provided to prevent crop failures in case of drought etc. This could not be interpreted as complete transformation of dry villages into irrigated areas.

(b) and (c) The constructions and planting works of all the three projects had been completed during 1981, and the relevant data are being collected on runoff, soil loss and production advances etc. Apart from the above projects and as a part of the All India Coordinated Research Project (ICAR), the Indo-UK Operational Project on Dry Farming was implemented at Indore (MP) in 1974-75. After the termination of the UK collaboration in 1979-80, the same is continuing during the 6th Plan (1980-85) with funds from ICAR in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP). The technology adopted in this project included soil and water conservation and water management practices in deep black soils under medium rainfall situations. Suitable crops and crop rotations in relation to toposequences were also adopted for increasing agricultural production in the project area. Two more proposals for similar Operational Research Projects on watershed basis in the district of Guna and Sidhi have been received from JNKVV, Jabalpur, for financial assistance and are under the consideration of ICAR.

(d) The Operational Research Projects proposed for Sidhi and Guna districts (MP) will be implemented with 100 per cent financial grant from the Council. The Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, will be the implementing agency. No financial support is therefore required from the MP. State Government or any international agency in respect of the scheme.

Auction of Plots by D.D.A.

642. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have sold by auction plots to builders in certain areas of Delhi since 1980;

(b) whether according to the terms and conditions, the auction purchaser has to pay 25 per cent on spot and the balance within 90 days;

(c) if so, the names of the auction purchasers, area of plots sold and their location;

(d) whether DDA has been giving extensions in payment periods even to those who have become defaulters in paying 75 per cent balance in 90 days,

(e) whether the CBI has seized files from DDA for investigation of allegations that these defaulters have already collected huge amounts from public by open advertisement and were allowed to participate in other auctions in benami names; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, the results of CBI inquiry and action taken thereon?

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

(b) According to the terms and conditions laid down by DDA, 25 per cent of the bid amount is required to be paid by the highest bidder at the time of fall of hammer, on the spot. As regards the remaining 75 per cent this is to be paid within 15 days in case of disposal of commercial plots in community Centres and local Shopping Centres, and within 90 days in case of disposal of Commercial plots in District Centres.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) As mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question, the balance 75 per cent of the total bid amount is required to

be paid within 15 days for commercial plots in Community Centres and Local Shopping Centres and within 90 days for commercial plots in District Centres. In case the party fails to pay the balance amount within the stipulated period and requests for grant for extension of time to make the payment, his request is considered on merits of the case and extension granted. Penal interest at the rate of 18 per cent per annum is charged for belated payments.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected.

Report of Inquiry Committee on Mis- management in CSWRI

643. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific findings in each part of the report of the Inquiry Committee headed by Jyotirmoy Bosu on Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute and on whom has the responsibility been fixed; and

(b) what action has the Government taken on the findings of the Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee Report; if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Report of the Inquiry Committee headed by late Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. to inquire into the high rate of mortality of Sheep at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, is in three parts. Part III (Final report) alongwith Annexures to part I was received in the later part of February, 1982. The report has been examined with the help of officers not connected with the case, and is now under consideration of the Governing Body of the ICAR. In the context of the above facts, it would be premature to comment on the findings of the Committee at this stage.

(b) Necessary action on the findings of the Committee will be taken as soon as the Governing Body of the Council

has completed the examination of the report and given its recommendations thereon.

Share of Amount Spent on Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project

644. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the participating States in the construction of Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project has yet paid its share of the expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1982;

(b) if so, what is the share of each of the participating States upto March 1982;

(c) whether it is correct that Gujarat alone has so far borne the entire financial burden on this massive project; and

(d) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to persuade these States to pay their contributions in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat who have been executing the Sardar Sarovar Project, have intimated that an expenditure of Rs. 128.80 crores is anticipated to have been incurred by them on the project upto March, 1982. The share cost of the participating States is as under:—

1. Gujarat	Rs. 75.51	crores
2. Maharashtra	Rs. 15.40	crores
3. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 32.51	crores
4. Rajasthan	Rs. 5.38	crores
<hr/>		
Total	Rs. 128.80	crores

The matter in regard to payment of their share cost of expenditure by the other three participating States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has already been taken up actively by the Centre with these State Governments and they have been requested

that the arrears should be paid in three instalments commencing from 1982-83. This matter is being further pursued.

External assistance for Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project

645. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibilities of obtaining external assistance from sources other than the World Bank in the expeditious completion of Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project;

(b) if so, what are those sources and the quantum of assistance sought for; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project is at present under discussion stage for assistance from the World Bank. As such the Question of obtaining external assistance from sources other than World Bank does not arise.

Fall in raw cashew price

646. SHR K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the sudden steep fall in the price of raw cashew;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of the finished cashew product has continued to increase;

(c) the reasons for this anomalous situation; and

(d) the steps taken to assure the cashew farmers a better price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). The price of raw cashew has declined as a result of

decline in international price, sluggish exports, loss lifting by processors-cum-exporters from Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The wholesale prices of cashewnut have shown a declining trend in recent months.

(d) The Government of Kerala under the scheme of monopoly procurement of raw cashewnut procures raw cashewnut through the agency of Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation at prices fixed by the State Government. The Government of Kerala is trying to negotiate with the processors-cum-exporters for more lifting from the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation.

गया, नावादा और नालन्दा जिलों के गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ना

647. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर गया, नावादा और नालन्दा जिलों के गांवों को ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की सहायता से सड़कों से जोड़ने का काम चल रहा है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी परियोजनाओं का काम वर्ष 1983-84 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इन जिलों के कितने गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने की संभावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (ग). न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी मौसमों में खली रहने वाली सड़कों से गांवों को जोड़ने के लिए बिहार सहित राज्यों को सहायता सुलभ करने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में कोई योजना नहीं है। ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का भाग है, राज्य क्षेत्रों में है तथा इसके लिए राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं में व्यवस्था की जाती है।

बिहार में छोटे शहर विकास परियोजना

648. श्री कुंवर राम: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे शहर विकास परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बिहार नालन्दा, बिहार शरीफ, राजगढ़ नावादा और राजौली के विकास हेतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है और कितने समय के लिए; और

(ख) उसमें राज्य सरकार के अंशदान का अनुपात कितना है और स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क). उल्लिखित शहरों में से किसी भी शहर को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसी भी योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार को मंजूर की गई सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

649. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार की कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं मंजूर की ;

(ख) लम्बित परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक परियोजना कब से लम्बित है ;

(ग) मंजूर शुदा परियोजनाओं के लिए चालू वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(घ) उक्त धनराशि में से कितनी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जुलाई, 1980 से जून, 1982 तक बिहार की बारह मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों अनुमोदित की गईं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 30-6-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार उन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा दिया गया है जिनकी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). निर्माणाधीन और नई बृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के

लिए 1982-83 के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा 169.07 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय मंजूर किया गया है जिसके राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसी वर्ष में खर्च किए जाने की आशा है ।

विवरण

30-6-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार की उन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा जिनकी जांच की जा रही है ।

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	बेसिन	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	लाभ (हजार हैक्टयर)	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6

(क) बृहत् स्कीमें

1	बरारी पम्प नहर स्कीम (भागलपुर)	गंगा	755.82	9.37	20.7.76
2	सिक्किथा बराज (भागलपुर)	गंगा	6603.00	40.59	अक्तूबर, 76 6
3	कोला जलाशय से सिंचाई (हजारी बाग)	गंगा	2976.00 (विद्युत् तत्व को छोड़ कर)	62.82	26.12.77
4	कमला सिंचाई स्कीम का आधुनिकीकरण	कमला	1149.00	25.95	14.4.82
5	तिलैया जल का चाचरे में व्यवर्तन (नवादा)	दामोदर	46.74	31.70	15.10.74
6	औरया जलाशय परियोजना (पालामऊ)	सोन	125.40	55.4	9.12.81
7	कांची सिंचाई स्कीम का पुनरूपण (रांची)	सुवर्गरेखा	485.57	16.19	अगस्त, 81
8	अपर सकरी जलाशय स्कीम (नवादा, हजारीबाग और मुंगेर)	गंगा	5975.23	58.20	10.4.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	कोइल-कारो सुवर्णरेखा अन्तः सुवर्णरेखा बेसिन सिचाई परि- योजना (सिंहभूम) और ब्राह्मणी		10592.71	302.23	5.4.80
10	सुखसेनघाट पम्प नहर गंगा स्कीम (संथाल परगना)		1229.69	24.36	22.4.81
11	पुनपुन दरवा (सिचाई स्कीम) (गया और पटना)	गंगा	2077.67	57.88	30.4.81
12	बिहार में बाणसागर के जल के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में परियोजना रिपोर्ट (रोहतास, शाहबाद और गया)।	सोन	2263.00	स्थिरीकरण	30.7.80
13	उत्तरी कोईल जलाशय परियोजना (पालामऊ)	सोन	11377.00	109.42	30.11.79
14	पुनासो जलाशय स्कीम (संथाल परगना)	अजय	2509.00	24.29	11.11.79
15	मसान जलाशय परियोजना (पश्चिम चम्पारन)	गंगा	3472.92	27.075	अक्तूबर, 80
16	अजगेवीनाथ पम्प नहर स्कीम (भागलपुर)	गंगा	1680.00	17.206	22.12.78
17	बागमती परियोजना	बागमती	18570.00	121.20	18.8.81
18	सुवर्णरेखा बहुप्रयोजनी परि- योजना	सुवर्णरेखा	48090.00	241.373	दिसम्बर, 1980
19	कनहार जलाशय स्कीम (पालामऊ)	सोन	10100.00	110.93	23.10.75

(ख) मध्यम स्कीम

1	हाथू जलाशय स्कीम	सोन	643.64	5.67	अप्रैल, 1982
2	घनसिंह टोली जलाशय स्कीम	कोइलकारो	476.2	2.98	अप्रैल, 1982
3	सतपोतका जलाशय स्कीम (सिंहभूम)	दक्षिणी कोईल	553.49	2.35	8.3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	केशी जनाशय सहित	बराबर (दामोदर)	434.34	3.4	अप्रैल, 1982
5	इजरी जनाशय सहित (घनबाद)	दामोदर	640.23	18.3	26.2.81

Amount provided for development of SC people under special component Plan

650. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of Scheduled Caste people under the "Special Component Plan" in his Ministry for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said plan during the said two years, separately; and

(c) the reasons for non/less expenditure for each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Outlays earmarked for the development of Scheduled Castes under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs).

	1980-81	1981-82
1. Outlays earmarked for development of Scheduled Castes.	15.14	496.50
2. Combined outlays earmarked for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	94.91*	121.56*
Total :	110.05	618.06

*Represent outlays for schemes which will benefit both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and segregation of benefits is not possible.

The outlays, indicated above, were a part of the total outlays provided for various programmes. Separate figures of expenditure against the earmarked outlays for the Scheduled Castes are not available.

Rotting of rice in the godowns of Punjab

651. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs 25 crore worth of rice has been stocked in 1239 LS—11.

rice mills in Punjab for the last two years;

(b) whether Punjab Rice Millers Association has represented to Government to buy the stocks through the procuring agencies;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of rice has rotted in the godowns in Punjab ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). No representation from the Punjab Rice Millers Association for sale of rice stocks available with them has been received and Government have no information about the quantity and quality of rice stocks of the millers in Punjab.

Development of Colonies in Trans-Jamuna Area

652. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5670 on 29th March, 1982 regarding Development of Colonies in Trans-Jamuna Area, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the development charges were received from the owners of the houses in Shakarpur;

(b) if not, the correct position;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the owners of land, which is said to be Government land on which Shakarpur is located;

(d) the amount of the compensation paid by Government to the owners of land, in respect of the land acquired in Shakarpur;

(e) the number of legal proceedings instituted against the owners, who sold their land even after accepting the compensation; and

(f) the number, name and dates of Daily News Papers in which the warning was issued not to purchase acquired land in Shakarpur for which Government had paid the compensation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that a sum of Rs 1,72,937.45 has been deposited by some of the inhabitants of the colony towards development charges.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has reported that a sum of Rs.

10,97,377.28 has been paid to the owners of land in respect of the awards of village Shakarpur announced so far.

(e) The DDA has reported that it has lodged 90 complaints against illegal transaction of land in trans-Yamuna area for the period from March 1980 out of which 11 complaints are in respect of Shakarpur.

(f) The DDA issued warnings in eight newspapers mentioned below on the dates indicated against each in respect of illegal sale of land in Khureji Khas area which includes Shakarpur:-

Name of Newspaper	Date of issue
1. Indian Express	2-7-81 & 4-7-81
2. National Herald	—do—
3. Patriot, New Delhi	—do—
4. Statesman, Delhi	—do—
5. Navbharat Times	—do—
6. Hindustan, Delhi	—do—
7. Times of India	23-7-81 & 30-7-81
8. Hindustan Times	—do—

Sutlej-Jamuna Link Canal

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

(a) the progress so far made in the execution of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal (SYL) Project; and

(b) how long will it take to complete it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The portion of Sutlej-Yamuna Link lying in Haryana with a total length of 75.72 kms is complete. Regarding 108.5 km. length in Punjab, mutually agreed alignment has been finalised and preliminary works for construction have been taken up. About 1.5 lac cubic metre earth-work is also reported to have been completed.

The Project is scheduled to be completed by 1983-84.

**PL-480 assistance for development of
Agriculture**

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

(a) whether Government are getting assistance under PL-480 to run schemes pertaining to development of agriculture;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of the schemes with their details that are being financed and run under PL-480 assistance scheme; and

(c) the number of new schemes that Government propose to take up during 1982-83 with their details and location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). No Sir. PL-480 funds (now called 'US held special rupee fund') are utilised only for agricultural research and not for development schemes.

(b) Annexure-1 which gives the state-wise break up of research schemes in the field of Agricultural research that are financed under US held special rupee funds is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4225/82).

(c) It is difficult to indicate in advance the exact number of new schemes that may eventually be approved and taken up during 1982-83 in the field of agricultural research. So far 9 new schemes have been already approved during 1982-83. More are being processed. Details about the nine schemes approved are given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4225/82].

**International conference on deep sea
fishing**

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

(a) whether an international conference on deep sea fishing was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main suggestions that emerged as a result of the discussion;

(c) whether fishing in India is now confined to shrimping only and the vast coast line has not yet been exploited even to a fringe;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to have a blue print for fuller utilisation and exploitation of the marine fishing in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A Conference on Deep Sea Fishing was held recently in New Delhi which was attended by a few foreign participants.

(b) The Conference was organised by the Association of Indian Fishery Industries. The Government have not received the proceedings of the Conference from the organisers.

(c) No, Sir. Shrimps form only about 10 percent of the total fish landings. A little over 2 lakh sq. km. area of sea along the coast line is being presently exploited.

(d) and (e). The Government of India under the Sixth Plan have the following important schemes for fuller utilisation and exploitation of the marine fishery resources:-

i) Augmentation of fishing fleet through charter of foreign vessels, joint ventures. Import and indigenous construction.

(ii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels to the extent of 95 percent of the cost of indigenous vessels and 90 per cent of the cost of imported vessels which is to be repaid in 15 annual instalments excluding one year of moratorium.

(iii) Grant of subsidy of 33 percent on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.

(iv) Intensification of fishery survey through larger and sophisticated vessels.

(v) Augmentation of training facilities for manpower requirements.

(vi) Construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.

(vii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels through enactment of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.

viii) Providing assistance for brackish water fish/prawn farming.

Nomination of Directors on Boards of Public Sector Undertakings

656. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings and its subsidiaries under the administrative control of the Ministry on which the non-official Directors/part-time Directors on the Boards of these undertakings are to be nominated;

(b) the date from which these Boards have been constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) whether it is a fact that no representation has been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for nomination as non-official Directors/part-time Directors on the Boards of these undertakings; and

(d) whether necessary instruction will be issued to all Public Sector

Undertakings and its subsidiaries to nominate at least one person belonging to SC and ST on all Boards of these undertakings as non-official Director/Part-time Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Water & Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS). There are no subsidiaries under this Public Sector Undertaking.

(b) to (d). The Water & Power Consultancy Service (India) Limited (WAPCOS) was set up in 1969. Besides the Managing Director, the Board of Directors consists of ten nominated part-time Directors, who are senior officers of various Ministries/Departments and are handling subjects of interest to WAPCOS in their respective organisations. The membership is automatically rotated as the senior officers move out of the job due to superannuation or transfer. As there are no non-official Directors and in view of the institutional composition of the WAPCOS, it would not be administratively feasible to provide that at least one member of the Board of Directors of WAPCOS should belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

यमुना विहार में बरसाती पानी को नालियों का निर्माण

657. श्री जैनुल बख्श: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डी. डी. ए. कलानी यमुना विहार में बरसाती पानी के लिए पक्की नालियों का निर्माण कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Budget Plan of I.C.A.R. and expenditure

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

(a) the year-wise from 1974-75 to 1981-82 the Budget Plan of ICAR, revised estimate, actual amount utilised during full year upto November and during March each year;

(b) has there been major shortfall in plan fund utilization from 1979-80 to 1981-82, which was not the case until the end of 1978-79 and has the amount released during March each year been much larger than in first 8 months of each financial year;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take; and

(d) with large expenditure in research by ICAR why are research revenue receipts so meagre; with high yielding technology expected from research revenue receipts must also increase but is this happening in ICAR; if so, full details year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c).

A statement containing information on the Plan Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, actual Plan expenditure for the whole year and expenditure upto November of each year and in March of each year is attached. While there has been a shortfall of Rs. 2.14 crores in the utilization of the revised allocation for the year 1979-80, there has been more than full utilization in 1980-81 as compared with the funds provided in the Revised Estimates under Plan. Actual expenditure under Plan for the two years (1979-81) together exceeded the sum of Revised Estimates for the two years. It is not correct to say that shortfalls in utilizations did not occur earlier to 1979-80. In 1974-75 and again in 1978-79 there were shortfalls in utilisation to the extent of approx. Rs. 45 lakhs and approx. Rs. 105 lakhs, respectively as compared to the funds provided in the Revised estimates.

The drop in Plan expenditure in 1979-80 as compared to that in 1978-79 is due to the fact that certain committed expenditure upto 1977-78 level was transferred to Non-Plan leading to a sizeable increase in actual expenditure under Non-Plan in 1979-80. The total picture of the expenditure on research and education taking Plan and Non-Plan together for the years from 1974-75 is given below:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1974-75	1327.48	1455.37	2782.85
1975-76	1679.28	2285.44	3964.72
1976-77	1756.19	2910.75	4666.94
1977-78	1902.58	3920.27	5822.85
1978-79	2033.92	4764.69	6798.61
1979-80	3145.80	3985.56	7131.36
1980-81	3400.04	4231.10	7631.14
1981-82	—Accounts not yet finalized—		

It will be seen that the expenditure has maintained an ascendancy in all these years.

The flow of Plan expenditure in March is normally high as compared to the expenditure incurred in the earlier months.

(d) The main objectives of the ICAR are to undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries and also Education. The expenditure of ICAR is on research and education and not on production. The main source of revenue in the ICAR Institutes is from the experimental farms by way of sale of Agriculture and livestock produce and vaccine etc. Since the experimental farms are for maintenance of extensive array of germplasms possessing different qualities e.g. disease resistance, drought resistance, cold tolerance etc., and for raising/segregating populations, a large number of plants and animals

have to be called out depending on direction and scope of selection. The main objective of plant or animal improvement programme is not the immediate production or gain but breeding and maintenance of disease resistant sources of genetic variability. Thus the receipts realised by the Council while performing the above functions are only incidental and will not have a direct relationship with the total expenditure on research. However, it will be seen from the details of revenue receipts, indicated below, that even these are showing an upward trends—

(i) 1978-79 . . .	Rs. 297.01 lakhs
(ii) 1979-80 . . .	Rs. 387.17 lakhs
(iii) 1980-81 . . .	Rs. 442.33 lakhs

Statement

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	PLAN		Actual Expenditure	Expenditure upto the month of November	Expenditure during the month of March
	B.E.	R.E.			
1974-75	2200.00	1500.40	1455.37	593.39	540.70
1975-76	2300.00	2123.50	2285.44	784.47	550.84
1976-77	2750.00	2900.00	2910.75	1185.46	787.54
1977-78	3674.00	3874.00	3920.27	1530.79	1217.00
1978-79	5100.00	4870.14	4764.69	1627.89	1559.64
1979-80	5500.00	4200.00	3985.56	1095.88	1095.7
1980-81	5949.00	4002.22	4231.10	1279.32	1442.28
1981-82	6500.00	4734.01	Accounts not yet finalised		

Stoppage of Sale of Milk to co-operative Societies by Milk Producers

659. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milk producers in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P., Karna-

taka and Tamil Nadu have stopped selling their milk to Co-operative Societies and other regular customers from 28th June, 1982 to press for remunerative prices thereof;

(b) if so, how do Government propose to deal with the situation and make available milk to the people;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the revision in price of the mother dairy milk has caused unexpected rush of

people at DMS milk booths whose price has not been increased thereby forming of long queues and disturbance thereat; and

(d) if so, how do Government propose to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A section of the milk producers had started an agitation recently to press their demands for a hike in milk prices. The agitation has since been called off.

All the Milk Supply Scheme, except Delhi Milk Scheme and Delhi Mother Dairy are run by respective State Governments/State Sponsored agencies like State Dairy Development Corporations/ State Milk Marketing Federations who procure milk for their respective schemes. Even Delhi Milk Scheme and the Delhi Mother Dairy Procure milk through the State agencies. The purchase price of milk for the milk producers is decided by the respective State level agencies.

(c) and (d). After the revision in price of Mother Dairy Milk, more persons are found in the queues at DMS Milk Booths. In order to ensure equitable distribution of milk to the consumers on the basis of first come first served no individual consumer is allowed more than six bottles of milk at a time.

Number of Proportion of Landless Persons

660. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7447 on 12th April, 1982 regarding number of proportion of landless persons and state:

(a) what are the latest figures and ratio of ownership holdings and their proportion to the total agricultural and operational holdings in various States and Union Territories;

(b) whether it is proposed to prevent the alienation of the holdings of

marginal and small farmers and ensure formation of co-operative farms attached with self-employed agro-industries; if so, details thereabout; and

(c) what steps are being taken at administrative, political and legal levels to ensure full implementation of Land Reforms measures in March, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Data on number of operational holdings and area operated by major size classes given in reply to unstarred question No. 7447 on 12th April, 1982 are based on the results of the latest Agricultural Census, 1976-77. Information on ownership holdings was not collected during that census.

(b) Provision has been made in a number of States to prohibit subdivision of holdings through partition, sale, exchange, gifts, bequest etc. which results in the creation of fragments below which it is unprofitable to cultivate.

The present approach is to encourage formation of cooperative societies to provide members with improved technology, farm inputs, etc to enable them to profitably cultivate the land on individual basis

(c) Implementation of land reforms is the responsibility of the State Governments. They have been requested, in the context of the New 20-Point Programme, to expedite distribution of ceiling surplus land and, to this end, take steps to secure quicker disposal of cases pending in courts.

उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों को देय गन्ने की बकाया धन राशि

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को कुल कितनी धनराशि देना बकाया है और तत्संबंधी मिल वार ब्यांरा क्या है;

(ख) इन बकाया राशियों के भुगतान के लिए अब तक क्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने की बकाया राशि 15 जून, 1982 को 106 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक थी और क्या सरकार किसानों को गन्ने की सप्लाई के 15 दिनों के भीतर गन्ने की बकाया राशि के 50 प्रतिशत भुगतान तथा एक महीने के भीतर पूरे भुगतान के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करेगी ताकि उनको निर्धारित सीमा में बकाया राशि का भुगतान किया जा सके; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार करेगी कि यदि मिलों द्वारा गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान गन्ने को सप्लाई के एक महीने के भीतर न किया गया तो किसानों को उस पर 18 प्रतिशत व्याज दिया जाये?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) 15 जून, 1982 तक चीनी फ़ैक्ट्रियों द्वारा दिये गन्ने के मूल्य की 103.71 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया जाना शेष था जिसमें 2.72 करोड़ रुपये की राशि 1980-81 और अतीत के मौसमों से सम्बन्धित थी। 15 जून, 1982 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना सम्भरणकर्ताओं को अदा की जाने की बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा सभा पटल रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। दीखिये संख्या ग्रन्थालय एल. टी - 4226/82].

(ख) गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का भुगतान करवाने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतया राज्य सरकार को होती है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भी समय-समय पर स्थिति की समीक्षा की जाती है और राज सरकारों को परामर्श दिया जाता है कि वे बकायों का तुरन्त भुगतान करवाने की व्यवस्था करें। गन्ने और चीनी के प्रत्याशित रिकार्ड उत्पादन को देखते हुए भारत रिजर्व बैंक से पूरजोर अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे चानी मिलों की नकद ऋण सीमा को गत मौसम के दौरान

लिए गए अधिकतम ऋण के 25 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दें। इसके अलावा, भारत का रिजर्व बैंक और अधिक ऋण सुविधाएं दोनों के लिए व्यक्तिगत मामलों पर भी विचार करता है। आशा है कि इन उपायों से चीनी फ़ैक्ट्रियां गन्ने के मूल्य का तुरन्त भुगतान कर पाएंगी।

(ग) और (घ) 15 जून, 1982 तक गन्ने के बकायों की कुल राशि 103.73 करोड़ रुपये थी। गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के सांविधिक उपबन्धों के अनुसार, चीनी मिलों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे खरीदारी की तारीख से 14 दिनों के अन्दर-अन्दर गन्ने के मूल्य का पूरा भुगतान कर दें और यदि उस अवधि के बाद भुगतान किया जाता है तो वे 15 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज का भुगतान करें। इस व्यवस्था को पर्याप्त समझा जाता है और फिलहाल इसमें परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Construction contracts secured by Indian companies abroad

662. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of civil construction contract secured abroad; year-wise from 1979—81;

(b) whether it is a fact that the civil construction contracts abroad have shrunk during the last two years; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the same and steps being to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) So far the Ministry of Works and Housing is concerned, the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking functioning under the aegis of this Ministry, has secured construction

contracts abroad. The value of these contracts secured is as follows:

Year	Value of Contracts (Rupees in Crores)
1978-79	63.85
1979-80	68.46
1980-81	29.64

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, The reasons for the setback generally are as follows:

(i) outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, which has affected developmental activities in Iraq;

(ii) stiff competition from South East Asian Countries particularly South Korean Companies, which are of a multinational nature and also enjoy a high degree of financial support and easy terms of credit from their Governments and Banks.

(iii) competition between Indian private sector companies and public sector undertakings.

(iv) higher rates of interest charged by Indian Banks on credits thus rendering NBCC tenders somewhat uncompetitive.

(v) lower productivity of Indian workers resulting in higher incidence of labour cost in comparison with other overseas labour such as those of South Korea etc.

The steps taken by the Corporation to improve the position are broadly as follows:—

(a) continuous and sustained tendering for overseas business.

(b) proper exercise of control and direction for development of business, in short streamlining the tendering system;

(c) sustained efforts to explore overseas business in the countries

other than Iraq and Libya, to which the Corporation has been restricting earlier.

As a result of the aforesaid measures, the Corporation has been able to develop overseas business to the tune of Rs. 92.63 crores during the year 1981-82. It is expected that with further marketing thrust in other countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain etc. overseas development works are likely to pick up progress.

Extinction of wild plants

663. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a study conducted by the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow, about 5000 useful wild plants are facing extinction due to denudation of forests; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are contemplated to identify those plant species and preserve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Contribution of Indian scientists in increasing wheat production

664. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a book "Environmental Science" (1978) published from Philadelphia, London, Toronto, it is stated that the increase in wheat production has been attributed mainly due to the extension workers and to Government for arranging high inputs in terms of irrigation and fertilizers, while there is no mention of contribution by Indian scientists; and

(b) if not, the practical contribution of Indian scientists in the increase of

wheat production and what are these wheat which fetched awards and what is their average under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The book entitled 'Environmental Science 1978' published from Philadelphia, London and Toronto has not been received in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. However, it is recognised all over the world that no major increases in the production of wheat or any other crop are possible even with the application of fertilisers, irrigation and other inputs in the absence of suitable varieties which can take advantage of these inputs and improved management practices. The Indian Scientists during the last 15 years have evolved a large number of high yielding varieties of wheat and developed appropriate production and protection technologies for their successful cultivation. It is the availability of these wheat varieties including those introduced in the mid-sixties from Mexico and adoption of improved package of practices by the farmers with the help of Government agencies which have helped to double the average yield of wheat and increase the production from nearly 12 million tonnes to more than 36 million tonnes.

Indian Wheat Scientists have received awards *viz.* Barloug Award; Hari Om Award, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Team Award) and Punjab Farmers Award.

No separate information is collected for variety-wise average under cultivation.

Acreage under jute crop and raw jute prices fixed by A.P.C.

665. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the acreage under jute crop in the last four years, year-wise;

(b) what is the anticipated acreage this year;

(c) what was the Agricultural Price Commission fixed price for raw jute during the last four years, year-wise; and

(d) whether A.P.C. price for the coming season for raw jute has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Area under jute and mesta during the last four years was as under:—

Year	Area (Lakhs ha.)	
	Jute	Mesta
1977-78	7.97	3.65
1978-79	8.84	3.80
1979-80	8.34	3.83
1980-81	9.41	3.59

(b) The anticipated acreage during 1981-82 has been estimated at 8.27 lakh hectares under jute and 3.27 lakh hectares under mesta.

(c) Prices fixed for raw jute during the last four years were as under:—

(Rs. per qtl.)

Year	Minimum support price of raw jute	
	Recommended by the APC	Fixed by the Govt.
1978-79	150	150
1979-80	155	155
1980-81	160	160
1981-82	175	175

(d) The A.P.C. has submitted its report on price policy of raw jute for the season 1982-83. The report is under the consideration of the Government.

Meeting of ICAR Management Committee

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

(a) how many of the Management Committees of the institutes in ICAR have met as per the Rules during the last three years;

(b) the names of the institutes which have not met during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons thereof and action taken or proposed against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

किसानों को पास बूके जारी करना

667. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों को उनकी भूमि के बारे में उन्हें काश्तकारी के मालिकाना अधिकारों के लिए पास बुके जारी की है; और

(ख) ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं जिन्होंने इन पास बुकों को कानूनी रूप से देने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं और यह किस तरीके से किया गया है इस बारे में ब्याँरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Crop Damaged by Unseasonal Rains

668. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to the wheat crop by continuous rains during the last season; and

(b) the assistance provided to the farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) There were unseasonal rains during the later part of April and subsequently between 4th and 14th May, 1982 in many parts of wheat growing States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Rainfall also occurred in May in some parts of Rajasthan. The total estimated loss to wheat crop caused by these unseasonal rains in these States is about 2 million tonnes.

(b) The Government of India has released a short-term loan of Rs. 10 crores to Punjab, Rs. 6.75 crores to Haryana, Rs. 15 crores to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 7.00 crores to Rajasthan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for Kharif season to enable the farmers to take up Kharif crops.

The Government of India with a view to mitigate the loss caused to the farmers by way of damage to their wheat, has lowered the specifications for the procurement of wheat and issued directions to the Food Corporation of India to procure such wheat.

Accord between India and Pakistan Re-agricultural area in Jammu and Kashmir

669. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some accord has been arrived at between India and Pakistan concerning the total irrigated agricultural area in Jammu and Kashmir from the three rivers namely, the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement thereof; and

(c) what are the cooperative figures of irrigated areas in Jammu and Kashmir under the old Indus Treaty of 1960 and the new agreement?

**Recovery of short and medium term
Agricultural Loans**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). No new agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan. However, an outstanding matter arising as a result of implementation of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 regarding the Irrigated Cropped Area, as on the Effective Date, from the rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab has recently been settled with Pakistan.

Fixation of support price of raw jute

670. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the support price fixed by Government for procurement of raw jute for the 1982-83 season;

(b) whether before fixing the support price of raw jute, Government consulted the different State Governments producing jute;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the statutory minimum support price for raw jute for 1982-83 season is at present under consideration of the Government and its decision will be announced shortly.

(b) to (d). The Agricultural Prices Commission consults all the jute growing States while formulating its proposal for the support price of raw jute, in addition, the Commission takes into consideration all the relevant material including cost of production, relative prices of competing crops prevailing prices at various marketing centres, export prospects, the State of jute manufacture, etc. The Commission finalises its proposal keeping in view all these factors.

671. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the low level of recovery of short and medium term agricultural loans has put into jeopardy the financial viability of co-operative and development banks in various States;

(b) whether the RBI had made it plain to the cooperative financial institutions all over the country that the minimum that would be expected of them would be a 60 per cent recovery of the overdues of various categories of short-term advances;

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the RBI to these institutions for recovery of farm loans; and

(d) if so, how many States have so far recovered the farm loans from agriculturists and what are the States which have not recovered even 1 per cent loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is true that low level of recovery of agricultural loans has affected the flow of institutional credit in some States.

(b) The minimum recovery performance stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India is 40 per cent.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued the following instructions:

1. Wilful defaulters should not be given fresh loans;
2. Central Cooperative Banks with overdues above 60 per cent are not eligible for credit limits from the RBI;

3. Central Cooperative Banks are required to maintain non-overdue cover in respect of their borrowings from the RBI;

4. Central Cooperative Banks are also required to recover from the primary agricultural credit so-

cieties certain minimum percentage of demand by the end of March and June every year.

(d) A statement showing the recovery performance of the Central Cooperative Banks and State Land Development Banks is attached.

Statement

Recovery percentage of the Central Cooperative Banks and State Land Development Banks as on 30-6-1981

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Cooperative Banks	State Land Development Banks
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	66.08	62.40
2	Assam	Nil	36.86
3	Bihar	50.79	74.20
4	Gujarat	60.35	23.97
5	Haryana	79.80	100.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	60.69	51.12
7	Jammu & Kashmir	53.31	52.22
8	Karnataka	45.12	50.11
9	Kerala	81.41	96.92
10	Madhya Pradesh	63.25	56.03
11	Maharashtra	59.06	34.72
12	Manipur	34.45*	@
13	Meghalaya	23.77*	@
14	Nagaland	37.57*	@
15	Orissa	70.02	65.17
16	Punjab	83.40	99.02
17	Rajasthan	59.74	74.53
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	65.31	19.39
20	Tripura	29.27*	50.18
21	Uttar Pradesh	58.42	70.25
22	West Bengal	47.07	48.00
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.98*	@
24	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	@

*These are in respect of State Cooperative Banks as there are no Central Cooperative Banks in these States/UTs.

N.A. Not available.

@ In these States/UTs, there are no Land Development Banks.

1	2	3	4
25	Chandigarh	N.A.	@
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	@
27	Delhi	29.35%	@
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	58.90%	50.22
29	Lakshadweep	N.A.	@
30	Mizoram	N.A.	⊙
31	Pondicherry	28.52	23.63
	All India	63.71	52.17

% These are in respect of State Cooperative Banks as there are no Central Cooperative Banks in these States/UTs.

N.A.—Not Available.

@In these States/U.Ts there are no Land Development Banks.

Enhanced price for W-5 variety jute

672. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal wanted an enhanced price for jute (W-5 variety) for the jute season of 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether the said price has been accepted by the APC and Government; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The A.P.C. has submitted its report on price policy for raw jute for 1982-83 season after taking into account the views of the major jute producing States and other factors. The report is under consideration of the Government of India.

Fixation of procurement price of jute

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

(a) whether Government are aware that jute growers are not getting

even remunerative prices fixed by the Agriculture Price Commission for the raw jute;

(b) if so, what is the procurement price fixed for the current season; and

(c) what measures are being taken to see that cultivators get this price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The jute growers, by and large, are getting remunerative prices as fixed by the Government after due examination of the recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission. In certain pockets, the growers may not be getting the statutory minimum prices for the basic variety as fixed by the Government because of substandard quality.

(b) The procurement price for the current season 1982-83 is under examination of the Government and will be announced shortly.

(c) Efforts are being made to ensure that as far as possible purchases are made by the J.C.I. directly from the jute growers or their cooperatives. The Jute Corporation of India has been making increasing purchases of

raw jute during the recent years. The JCI has made record purchases of raw jute during 1981-82 at 17.59 lakh bales of 180 kg. each.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

674. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme launched by the Government has been bogged down and the benefits have not reached the intended beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to make this programme a success?

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

(b) Though the performance of this programme has been improving during the last two years, further steps have been taken by Government to achieve greater success in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. Key indicators of performance are now reported every month from the block and district level to state and national levels as a part of the monitoring effort under the 20-Point Programme. The Central Government has also deputed senior officers to visit districts and blocks in each state for undertaking a field study of various aspects of the implementation of this programme and its impact on the beneficiaries. This exercise is followed by discussions at the state level for removing operational constraints. Evaluation/impact studies are also being attempted from this year as an integral part of this programme.

Estimated power generation at the end of Sixth Plan

675. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the estimated power generation at the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) what will be the estimated demand of power in the country at the same time;

(c) what would be the shortfall between the generation and the demand; and

(d) steps to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an addition of 19666 MW of capacity, comprising 14208 MW of thermal; 4768 of hydro and 600 MW of nuclear capacity.

(b) The requirement of energy as per the Eleventh Annual Power Survey Report will be 185 Twh.

(c) and (d). It is hoped that by the end of 6th Plan the demand and supply would be balanced.

The State Electricity Boards have been advised to take concrete action to arrest slippages in commissioning of projects, if any, and to improve the performance of the thermal power plants. A number of short-term and long-term measures have been taken and are being taken to maximise power generation by improving the utilisation of existing installed capacity. These include reactivation of a task Force for 210 MW units, setting up of a similar Task Force for 100/110/120 MW units, roving teams of operation specialists from Central Electricity Authority, drawing up of renovation and betterment programmes and their implementation etc.

Closure of Post Offices on holidays

676. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a directive had been issued that all post offices, including night post offices would remain closed on all postal holidays, in addition to Sundays and National Holidays;

(b) whether Government are aware that in most foreign countries Post and Telegraph Department render 24 hours service without any extra charge; and

(c) whether withdrawal of the facility of the night post offices would be reconsidered with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) :

(a) Orders have been issued to the effect that all post offices except Telegraph Branch of the combined post offices and night post offices will remain closed on all Postal holidays with effect from 1-6-1982. Night Post Offices, wherever functioning at present, will continue to remain open as per their working hours on Sundays/Postal holidays.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise as the facility of night post office has not been withdrawn.

Supply of L.P.G. at Raniganj

677. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4919 on 22-12-81 regarding supply of cooking gas to Raniganj-Asansol coal belt and state the progress so far achieved with regard to LPG gas supply at Raniganj?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): At a recent meeting of the Officers of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd

(HPCL) with their cooking gas (LPG) distributors at Calcutta on 22-6-82 and 23-6-82, the prospects of reaching an early settlement by end July, 1982 appeared bright. As soon as a settlement is reached HPCL plans to inject its own cylinders into the distribution system in West Bengal and provision for this has already been made by having stocks of 4000 cylinders and equivalent number of regulators stocked at HPCL's Paharpur terminal. As regards appointment of new LPG distributors by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), action would be taken as soon as revised guidelines for selection of agencies are finalized.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कलाकारों के लिए पेंशन योजना

678. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कलाकारों के लिए एक पेंशन योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) इस योजना से किन वर्गों के कलाकार लाभान्वित होंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठ): (क) से (ग). जी, हां। सरकार ने आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दोनों के विभागीय कलाकार कहें जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को दो श्रेणियों: (क) कलाकार और (ख) अन्य कर्मचारी, जो उसी तरह के काम करते हैं जिस तरह के काम नियमित श्रेणियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा किए जाते हैं, में वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय लिया है दोनों श्रेणियां उनके द्वारा कलाकार/सरकारी कर्मचारी, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, बनने का विकल्प देने के अधीन तथा समायोजन के प्रयोजन के लिए स्क्रीनिंग के अधीन पेंशन के लाभों को प्राप्त होंगी।

Inculcation of National Pride through Patriotic Songs

679. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to draw up a scheme to inculcate a sense of National pride among the younger generation, especially students, through patriotic songs; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Ministry of I&B, through its various media units endeavours to secure peoples' participation, including the younger generation, in the task of achieving national security and integration. Rendering and broadcast of patriotic songs is a part of the normal activities of the concerned media units. All India Radio is also drawing up a scheme to develop community singing as a movement with the objective of inculcating patriotism and national pride, strengthening the spirit of national integration and stimulating thoughts about the common national interests. The scheme would include:

- (i) Broadcasting regular lessons in community singing in educational broadcasts and children's programmes.
- (ii) Supply of recordings of songs and scripts with notation to bonafide institutions for helping the process of learning and teaching the songs.
- (iii) Rendering help by approved conductors of AIR Choral Group in organising community singing in schools.

(iv) Arranging workshops in community singing for selected music teachers in educational institutions for encouraging the spread the movement.

Regularisation of services of staff artistes in Akashvani and Doordarshan

680. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many staff artistes working in Akashvani and Doordarshan in various centres remain without their services regularised;

(b) if so, how many of them are at present working without their services having been regularised and their total length of service till date; and

(c) what is the reasons for non-regularisation of their services?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Staff Artists in AIR and Doordarshan are contractual employees, who, after completion of probation are generally given contracts for 58 years. This process of giving them the 58 years contract goes on, case by case as and when the staff artist completes probation satisfactorily.

However, under the recent decision of the Govt., staff artists who do not come within the purview of performing artists per se are being regularised as Govt. servants on their opting for this and they would get all the benefits as other Government servants.

The artists simpliciter would continue to be on contractual basis but would also be given the benefit of facilities akin to regular Govt. servants.

Haldia Petrochemical Complex

681. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal wants the Haldia Petrochemical Complex and Fertiliser Plant in the Central sector on the ground that the Union Government will be in a better position to negotiate for external financial assistance and technical collaboration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The State Government had proposed that the Central and the State Government should each contribute equity share capital for the proposed petrochemicals complex in Haldia. This proposal of the State Government is under consideration.

The fertilizer plant in Haldia is in the Central sector.

निम्नस्तर के कीटनाशकों की सप्लाई के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का प्रतिवेदन

682. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री उन फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही, जिनसे निम्न स्तर की कीटनाशक औषधियां खरीदी गईं, के बारे में अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3585 दिनांक 16 मार्च, 1982 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फर्मों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिस पर निम्न स्तर कीटनाशकों की सप्लाई के आरोप हैं तथा प्रत्येक की मासिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का उल्लिखित प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बूटासिंह): (क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

उन फर्मों के नाम और पते जो कीटनाशकों की सप्लाई करती हैं, तथा उनकी मासिक उत्पादन क्षमता

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता	मासिक उत्पादन क्षमता
1	2	3
	बी०एच०सी० 50 प्रतिशत डब्ल्यू डी पी	मी० टन
1.	मै० कृषि केमोन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पी० बी० नं० 118, जयानगर, बंगलौर-560011	420
2.	मै० देवीदयाल (सेल्स), प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पी० बी० नं० 6219, तुलसी राम गुप्ता मिल्स इस्टेट, रीए रोड, बम्बई	1000
3.	मै० एस एम सी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सुभाष रोड, बालेश्वर ईस्ट, बम्बई-400060	2000

1	2	3
4.	मै० रैलीस (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (उर्वरक तथा कीटनाशी, प्रभाग), रैलीस हाउस, 21 रावेललाईन स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400001	(मी० टन) 290
5.	मै० यूनाईटेड फ्रॉटिलाइजर्स इस्ट्रीज, 12, नानभाई, फ़ोर्ट, बम्बई 400001	125
6.	मै० खानदेश पैस्टीसाइड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 9/77, जौली मेकर्स चैम्बर्स, नारीमन पार्क, बम्बई-400021	80
7.	मै० किलोस्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 7-सी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भोपाल। मेलाथीम 25 प्रतिशत डब्ल्यू डी पी	800
1.	मै० एस एम पी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सुभाष रोड, नागेश्वर ईस्ट, बम्बई-400060	2500
2.	मै० फ़िलोस्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 7-सी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भोपाल-462023	800
पाइरोथ्रिम तेल		
1.	म० शैल्ट ब्रादर्स, नं० 5, लकमौडस स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-600003	75000 लीटर

Rates of electricity charged by DESU

683. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the DESU charges rates of electricity from domestic consumers at different rates;

(b) if so, what are the rates charged from domestic consumers;

(c) whether these rates are on monthly consumption basis;

(d) whether in some parts of Delhi the DESU does not send power consumption bills on monthly basis but sends bills on the consumption basis of two months and three months and while deciding the rates the total consumption is not divided by the number of months to which the bill pertains and the consumers are thus suffering; and

(e) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to see that correct billing is made and the consumers do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is slab system under domestic category of tariff based upon electricity consumption per month as under:—

For 1st 100 Units per month

25 paise per unit.

For next 100 Units per month

30 paise per unit.

For above 200 Units per month

35 paise per unit.

Besides the above, a uniform levy of 2 paise per unit as excise duty and another 2 paise per unit as electricity tax is charged.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In the normal course the electricity consumption bills for domestic tariff are sent on the basis of readings taken once in two months. Monthly slabs are accordingly doubled while raising the bills for two months. Due to switching over from manual billing

to computer billing, the billing went into arrears in some parts of Delhi and the Undertaking had to resort to four months billing to cover up the billing gap. The monthly slabs were accordingly applied on 4 months basis. There was no loss to the consumers in this regard and if any stray case comes to the notice of DESU or the consumer approaches DESU the case is considered on its merit and the benefit as permissible on account of slab rates, is given to the consumer accordingly. Efforts are being made to ensure bi-monthly billing to the consumers where 4 months billing is being done.

Plans to step up exploration activities by ONGC

684. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has drawn up ambitious plans to step up exploration activities in the potential Western region i.e. Gujarat, Gulf of Cambay, Western Madhya Pradesh and Southern Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the nature of the plans drawn up; and

(c) when the plans are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Linking of Mathura to Delhi, Agra and Lucknow by STD

685. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the P&T Department to link Mathura (an important pilgrim centre and now the seat of an oil refinery) to Delhi, Agra and Lucknow by S.T.D.;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present and how long it will take to provide STD facilities at Mathura Exchange; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties which lie in the way of the P&T Department to make a start in this behalf and how that Department proposes to remove them?

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

(b) As a first-step the manual exchange at Mathura has been automatised. Mathura has also been planned to be connected to the proposed trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) at Agra. The necessary long distance circuits from Mathura to Agra TAX will be available after the commissioning of the Agra-Mathura-Bareilly coaxial scheme. These proposals are likely to be implemented towards the end of the current plan.

(c) does not arise.

Non-Official Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings

686. SHRI BHEEKHABHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of his Ministry on which Directors are to be nominated;

(b) the date from which these Boards of Directors have been constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) the details of SC/ST non-official Directors nominated on these Boards;

(d) in case no representation to SC/ST has been given on the above Boards whether there is any proposal to nominate non-official Directors from SCs/STs as has been done in case of all Nationalised Banks; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the recommendation for SC/ST for nomination as non-official Director of National

Thermal Power Corporation is pending under consideration; if so the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The information in respect of Parts (a) to (e) of the Question is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

State-wise Requirement of Kerosene

687. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise requirements of kerosene and their monthly allocations during the last six months; and

(b) whether the allocations and the actual supply are always far below the minimum requirements of the States and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) It is not possible to indicate the State-wise requirements of kerosene. The allocations of kerosene are being made for four months at a time, and for this

purpose the year has been divided into three segments of 4 months each. The allocations for the summer months (March—June, 82) and monsoon month (July—October, 82) have been made on a uniform basis after allowing a 5 per cent growth over the average sales in the corresponding 4 months of the previous year. In addition, ad-hoc allocations are also made for special contingencies like floods, natural calamities and other relevant factors. The total allocation of kerosene made to the different States/Union Territories for the six months period from December 1981 to May, 1982 and the actual sales effected during these six months is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The actual sales (supplies) of kerosene in the States/Union Territories during the above-mentioned period were almost in line with the allocations. The shortfall in supplies, as against allocation, was only marginal and it was mainly due to the difficult product availability situation that was faced during April, 1982 as a result of industrial relations problems in the Bombay Refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, and extended shut-down of some of the refineries as also the slippages in import.

Statement

States/Union Territories	(Figures in tonnes)	
	Allocations	Sales (Provisional)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	188300	181681
Arunachal Pradesh	2700	2440
Andaman & Nicobar	1200	538
Assam	65050	63896
Bihar	128900	126273
Chandigarh	6300	5837
Dadra & N. Haveli	1200	1265
Delhi	75300	73536
Gujarat	241200	235800

	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	9000	7557*
Haryana	44578	47830
Himachal Pradesh	10500	9220
Jammu & Kashmir	19500	17276
Karnataka	138300	133522
Kerala	73500	68791
Madhya Pradesh	107000	107345
Maharashtra	454567	452439
Manipur	5100	5761
Meghalaya	4200	4529
Mizoram	2100	1410
Nagaland	2700	2446
Orissa	42300	41314
Punjab	87600	91362
Pondicherry	4500	4063
Rajasthan	76000	75212
Sikkim	3000	1312
Tamil Nadu	208000	200494
Tripura	6000	5431
Uttar Pradesh	248002	249843
West Bengal	220400	218222
TOTAL	2476997	2436645

*Daman & Diu sales are included in sales for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Power operated Underground Coal Mines in West Bengal, Bihar Continue to suffer due to Power shortage

688. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coal in the power-operated underground mines in West Bengal, Bihar belt continues to suffer even as the Damodar Valley Corporation has been making relentless efforts to augment power supply to the collieries;

(b) if so, whether over 350 mines could not work to schedule during May, 1982 because of the fall in the power supply by DVC;

(c) if so, the total quantity of fall of coal in production during May and June, 1982;

(d) what was the total power supply made available by the D.V.C. and how much loss there was to these collieries; and

(e) what immediate steps Government propose to take to save 350 mines

which have been paralysed due to power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Customers Registered with Indane Gas in South Delhi

689. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of customers who had registered for Indane Gas connections with Indane dealers in South Delhi colonies of R. K. Puram and Anand Niketan during February 1979;

(b) how long it will take to provide connections to these customers on the waiting list during the current year; and

(c) up till what date of registration in February made with the dealers referred to in (a) above, connections have already been provided or are likely to be provided during the next 2—3 months?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 867 persons had registered themselves for cooking gas (LPG) connections with the Indane distributors in the South Delhi colonies of R. K. Puram and Anand Niketan during February, 1979.

(b) and (c). No new LPG connections have been released in the area against the registrations made during February, 1979 as only the bookings upto January, 1979 have been covered so far. The waiting lists for LPG connections are being cleared progressively depending on the availability of LPG.

Shortage of Postal and Revenue Stamps

690. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of postage stamps and revenue stamps in certain parts of the country.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are being taken to meet the demand of these stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) According to available information no shortage of Postage Stamps has been reported recently from any part of the country. However revenue stamps were reported short in some parts of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) This was a temporary shortage due to inadequate supply received from the Indian Security Press.

(c) Action has already been taken to replenish supply from the India Security Press.

माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली और एस. टी. डी. प्रणाली द्वारा बस्तर जिले को भोपाल के साथ जोड़ना

691. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने जिले राज्य की राजधानी भोपाल से एस. टी. डी. द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या बस्तर जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) को भोपाल से माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली और टेलीक्स प्रणाली से जोड़ने और इस जिले को एस. टी. डी. की सुविधा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी देश के अन्य भागों के साथ टेलीफोन से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का अवसर मिल सके;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस कार्य को क्रियान्वित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह काम कब तक आरम्भ करने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) इस समय पांच जिला मुख्यालय एस. टी. डी. से भोपाल के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं ।

(ख) (1) माइक्रोवेव-जगदलपुर (बस्तर का जिला मुख्यालय) को राय-पुर से जोड़ने के लिए एक नैरो बैंड माइक्रोवेव लिंक का प्रस्ताव है । रायपुर माइक्रोवेव लिंक बरास्ता नागपुर और जबलपुर द्वारा भोपाल के साथ पहले से ही जुड़ा हुआ है ।

(2) टेलेक्स-फिलहाल बस्तर जिले में टेलेक्स प्रणाली की संस्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(3) एस. टी. डी.-एस. टी. डी. सुविधाओं के लिए जगदलपुर को रायपुर के प्रस्तावित टी. ए. एक्स से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रस्तावों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में शामिल किया गया है ।

(घ) (1) माइक्रोवेव-माइक्रोवेव योजना पहले से ही क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी है

(11) टेलेक्स-प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि इस समय टेलेक्स प्रणाली की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(3) एस. टी. डी.-एसी संभावना है कि रायपुर टी. ए. एक्स. चालू योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देगा ।

Generation of Power in Bihar particularly North Bihar

962. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 9837 on 27-4-1982 regarding generation of power in Bihar particularly North Bihar and state:

(a) what are the respective installed capacity, actual generation and actual consumption in terms of megawatt or kilowatt of power from thermal and hydel sources in Bihar and in the country as a whole and what specific efforts are being made to bring Bihar to the All India level;

(b) whether transfer of engineers trained abroad for generation to distribution side, low quality coal, corruption in high places etc., are accountable for low generation, large scale theft and leakage etc.; and

(c) if so, ameliorative steps undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

693. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in Gujarat State electrified upto 31st March, 1982,

(b) the total number of villages in Gujarat which are yet to be electrified,

(c) the target fixed for the year 1982-83;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide free electricity to Harijans and poor sections of the society in villages or to give them some concessions;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons benefited till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Out of a total number of 18,275 villages in the State of Gujarat, 13,429 villages constituting 73.5 per cent have been electrified upto the end of March, 1982. Thus, the number of villages remaining to be electrified as on that date amounts to 4846.

(c) During 1982-83, 1260 villages are proposed to be electrified in Gujarat.

(d) and (e). According to the report received from Gujarat State Electricity Board, the Board does not provide free electricity to any sector of the society in any village. However, Rural Electrification Corporation has been providing financial assistance for the schemes aimed at electrification of trafication Corporation has been pro-
trified villages at concessional rate of interest of 5 per annum. The fulfilment of the viability norms which is normally applicable in other categories of scheme is not insisted upon in the case of the schemes for electrification of Harijan bastis. REC has sanctioned 32 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 0.52 crores for electrification of harijan bastis adjoining already electrified villages in Gujarat upto the end of March, 1982. These schemes aimed at electrification of 1792 harijan bastis of which 1668 harijan bastis have been electrified. Besides, under the rural electrification schemes formulated by the State Electricity Boards/State

Governments which come up for financial assistance from the Corporation, it is generally ensured that whenever there is provision for street light, harijan bastis adjoining the villages covered under the schemes are also included for extension of electricity along with the main village.

Requirement of Petroleum

694. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of assessing the requirements of petroleum in the country.

(b) the gap between the requirements and the production at present; and

(c) the amount spent for importing oil during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The demand of crude oil are assessed on the basis of the anticipated achievable refinery through puts and the requirements for inventory build-up. The requirements of refined petroleum products are estimated on the basis of the pastconsumption trend, future outlook for product-wise growth inventory-build up requirements and the storage/handling losses.

(b) The details are as under:

Item	Estimated requirement for 1982-83	Estimated indigenous production for 1982-83
Crude	31.70 million tonnes	20.95 million tonnes
Petroleum products	35.71 million tonnes	31.80 million tonnes

(c) The amounts spent on the import of crude and petroleum products during the last 3 year are given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Crude Oil	*2187.53	*3348.97	*3712.77
Petroleum Products	*1082.39	*1917.52	*1472.27
	*3269.92	*5266.49	*5185.04

*The figures are provisional.

Village without Post Office

695. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of villages without post-office; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of villages without post office, State-wise, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) At present there are 1,26,222 rural post offices serving 5,75,936 villages. This can be taken as a reasonable level of development considering that at the time of Independence the total number of post offices in the country both urban and rural, was only, 22,116. The present policy is to further expand the rural postal net work in a gradual manner with regard to certain parameters such as population, distance from the nearest existing post office and proportion of anticipated income to cost. Within this framework preferential treatment is accorded to gram panchayat villages and villages situated in backward and tribal areas. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages opening of 8,000 additional rural post offices.

Power Shortage in Punjab

696. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inter-State hydro-electric and thermal power projects have recently been sanctioned covering Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab U. P. and J & K;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the share of Punjab in the generation of power;

(c) whether Punjab which is on the march of being the most industrialised State in the country is suffering

for want of power supply and it has held up many of the industries and affected their export commitments; and

(d) if so, what particular steps Government have taken to meet the needs of Punjab in the matter of power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). An inter-State projects with participation of some of these States is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Punjab has at present a total installed capacity of 1586.34 MW including share from Bhakra and Beas Complex. A number of projects totalling a capacity of 1486 MW (including 188.28 MW being Punjab share from the inter-State Dehar and Pong extension scheme) are under construction. These would be commissioned during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods.

In addition to this capacity, Punjab has a share in the ongoing Central Sector Projects, namely Baria Siul, salal and Singrauli, sharing of power from Rihand TPS and Narora Atomic Power Project has yet to be decided.

In addition to supplementing the efforts of the State in the creation of new generation capacity, a Regional Load Despatch Centre is being set up in the Northern Region. This would enable integrated operation of all the power systems in the Northern region, transfer of power from the surplus area to the deficit area and exchange of power in emergency outage condition.

Scheme for Development of Urban Wakf Properties

697. SHRI ASHAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for the development of Urban Wakf Properties taken up by the Central Wakf Council;

(b) the amount spent and the projects taken, with complete details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give protection to Wakf properties under the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) A statement giving required information is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4227/82*).

(c) The Ninth Schedule to the Constitution is only for the purpose of saving the enactments specified in that Schedule from challenge under articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.

Doctor-Patient and Nurse-Patient Ratios in Central Hospital, Dhanbad

698. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) doctor-patient and nurse-patient ratios in the Central Hospital, Dhanbad for the last five years, with year-wise break-up

(b) amount spent per patient both in medicine and food on average per day for the same period;

(c) whether the paucity of fund and absence of required number of doctors and nurses have led to the sudden deterioration in the standard of treatment in the Hospital; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Soda Ash from East European Countries

699. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soda ash can be imported from East European countries at \$ 80 per tonne whereas its rates in domestic markets are much higher i.e. from Rs. 2050 to Rs. 2207 per tonne;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the indigenous soda ash to be much costlier than the imported one; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ease the situation with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The import prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. It would appear that the c.i.f. prices of some consignment of soda ash light are now of the order of US \$ 80 per tonne. The indigenous manufacturers ex-works prices are in the range of Rs. 1759.40 to Rs. 2395.57 per tonne.

(b) Excepting chlorine and alcohol, the prices of most indigenously produced chemicals are higher than those in advanced countries. The high cost of Indian Chemicals Industry products is basically due to a smaller size of the plants and higher cost of raw materials.

(c) Soda ash is on Open General Licence (OGL). The import policy as well as import duty is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account the demand and indigenous availability.

Pending Applications for opening of P.C.Os. in Bihar State

700. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for opening new P.C.Os. are pending in Bihar State till May, 1982 and since what period and with what result;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government policy is that every man must have the facility of telephone; and

(c) if so, what specific steps Government are taking to achieve that goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Fifty eight applications for opening of P.C.Os. are pending till May, 1982 in Bihar State. Out of these forty applications are pending since January, 1982 and balance since March, 1981. The cases are being processed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Regularisation of unauthorised Gas Cylinders

701. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised gas cylinders that have been regularised by Indian Oil Corporation during the past three years;

(b) whether any effort is being made to ascertain that all the unauthorised gas cylinders are that of IOC; and

(c) how long this system is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The

details of the number of unauthorised cooking gas (LPG) connections regularised by the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) during the last three years are given below:

1979-80	Nil
1980-81	44,110
1981-82	16,811

(b) The unauthorised LPG connections were regularised by the IOC only after making all efforts to verify that the cylinder was an Indane cylinder.

(c) The system of regularising LPG connections has been discontinued by the IOC with effect from November, 1981.

Non availability of Heart Drug Sorbitrate in the market

702. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the heart drug "Sorbitrate" is not available in the market for the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make regular availability of this drug in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Shortage of 'Sorbitrate' was reported from different places periodically during the last four months. The matter was taken up with the concerned manufacturer who reported that the shortages were due to increase in demand. The company rushed supplies to the areas from where its shortages were reported. The import of the bulk drug on which this formulation is based i.e. Sorbid Nitrate is allowed under O.G.L.

Import of Newsprint by S.T.C.

703 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Trading Corporation to import newsprint during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the quantity of newsprint proposed to be imported;

(c) whether the shortage of newsprint would be cleared shortly; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARAF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1.84 lakh Metric Tonnes

(c) and (d) No shortage of newsprint has been noticed. Measures have been taken to ensure availability of newsprint during the rest of the current financial year also.

Conclusions arrived at Law Ministers' Conference

704 SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal conclusions arrived at in the recent Conference of State Law Ministers; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) A statement of the principal conclusions arrived at the recent Conference of Law Ministers of States and Union Territories is attached.

(b) Follow up action as indicated therein is to be taken by the Central and State Governments.

Statement

*Law Ministers' Conference, 1982
Principal Conclusions*

ITEM: Abolition of court fees:

1.1. The Conference favoured rationalisation of court fees rather than total abolition. The really needy persons should be helped and particular types of cases should be identified for which there should be no court fee or at best very nominal court fee, eg. land acquisition appeals, claims arising out of accidental deaths etc.

Action by: States.

1.2. The Conference set up a Committee consisting of the Law Ministers of Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the Union Minister of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs as its convenor, to go into the question of rationalisation of court fee, and submit its report within four months.

Action by: Department of Justice.

ITEM: Arrears in Lower Courts

2.1 There should be proper selection of judicial officers, who would administer the laws expeditiously.

Action by: States.

2.2. Since there were difficulties in getting the best personnel for the judiciary, the alternative was to search for talent on an All India basis. The majority of the Law Ministers of States accepted in principle the establishment of an All India Judicial Service. Those States which had not yet intimated their reaction to its formation, were requested to agree and intimate their acceptance early so that the modalities of recruitment and other aspects could be considered and the detailed scheme drawn up, for further exchange of views with the States.

Action by: States.

2.3. The States were requested to implement the recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 77th

and 79th reports and the other suggestions sent to them for reduction of arrears in courts by way of appropriate supervisory control, administrative measures and amendment of High Court Rules and Orders as may be necessary.

Action by: States.

2.4. The State Law Ministers should take personal interest in the matter of solving the problem of arrears in lower courts. They should keep themselves in touch with Chief Justices and administrative Judges of the High Courts so that efforts are made jointly to reduce the arrears.

Action by: States.

2.5 Additional courts should be set up where required. An inspection Judge should be earmarked for each District.

Action by: States.

ITEM: *Legal Aid to the poor*

3. A fillip was given for securing more vigorous implementation of the programme for legal aid to the poor and for expansion of the same, if necessary, with financial assistance from the Central Legal Aid Committee. As and when requests for financial assistance in this regard are received, they will be attended to.

Action by: States.

ITEM: *Establishment of the Legislative drafting Institute*

4. The suggestion for setting up an Institute of Legislative Drafting and Research was unanimously accepted. Preliminary action is under way to collect the required data for being placed before a group of Secretaries for drawing up a scheme.

Action by: Legislative Department

Colour TV for ASIAD Games

705. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he went abroad to study Colour TV;

(b) if so, the countries visited by him;

(c) the experience, gained; and

(d) whether Government are introducing Colour TV to televise the ASIAD Games and Sports?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). MIB paid a visit to USSR, Czechoslovakia, UK, USA and Japan from 22-5-82 to 9-6-82 to participate in the Tashkent Film Festival and to be acquainted himself with the Electronic industries of these countries particularly with reference to the utilisation of INSAT and Colour TV in our country, in the context of Asian Games. He had the occasion to see the research laboratories in Japan and USA and the work being done on their TV Networks.

(d) Asian Games would be telecast in Colour for Foreign TV Broadcasting Organisations. Efforts are being made to put out Colour TV Coverage of these Games on the internal network also, to the extent possible.

Electricity Bills for Shalimar Bagh Residents

706. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2634 on 9th March, 1982 re: Electricity bills for Shalimar Bagh residents and state:

(a) how many readings of the DESU meters have been taken for the A/C and A/D Shalimar Bagh, Delhi and whether Bills have been sent for them;

(b) how many cases of malfunctioning of DESU meters have been noticed while taking readings;

(c) is it also a fact that bills have been sent giving wrong readings; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a survey regarding proper functioning of newly installed meters in the said colony and replace defective meters without any hardship to allottees; if so, the details of the scheme to help allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Meter readings in respect of 879 connections of AC & AD Blocks of Shalimar Bagh have been taken in the month of May, 1982. The bills upto May, 1982 of these connections are being sent to individual consumers.

(b) While taking readings in May 1982 of the above connections 147 cases where meters were suspected to be defective, were noticed. Necessary action as warranted in such cases is being taken. Whenever, a defective meter is replaced for the period during which the meter remained defective, the consumption is assessed on average basis.

(c) As already stated above, the readings have been recorded as shown in the meters and until and unless it is established that the meters are defective, the question of sending wrong bills to the consumers does not arise.

(d) In the case of suspected defective meters, the cases have been singled out and checking of these meters is being carried out. Where the meters are really found defective, the same would be replaced. Since the consumption bills will be assessed on average basis in these cases, no hardship will be caused to the consumers

Factors responsible for poor performance of power stations

707. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate control checks on the power equipment manu-

factured by BHEL, absence of contracting procedure between the State Electricity Boards and BHEL and the poor quality of coal supplied to thermal power responsible behind the poor performance of the country's power stations; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to streamline the working of power stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) BHEL and State Electricity Boards are not exercising proper quality control checks on the power equipments. As a result many of the units had deficiencies in the initial stages of operation and took longer period for stabilisation. Many of the State Electricity Boards also do not enter into proper contract with BHEL. High ash content of the coal and over-sized coal have also affected the output from thermal units.

(b) The Central Electricity Authority have evolved a model contract and have circulated to the State Electricity Boards and other concerned. This model contract indicates detailed quality assurance programme and will ensure supply of quality product. Besides, a number of measures have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power units. These measures include:

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme;

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques;

(iii) Arranging spare parts;

(iv) Arranging supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal. In order to improve the quality of coal, coal beneficiation programmes and hand picking of extraneous materials have also been initiated.

(v) Setting up of task forces for 100/110 MW units and 200/210 MW units, to identify the deficiencies and to achieve early stabilisation; and

(vi) Training of engineers for operation maintenance personnels of the power stations.

Three Tier system of Broadcasting

708. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio has decided to embark upon a three tier system of broadcasting of national, regional and local services;

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

(c) when the new system will be brought into operation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the first phase, the proposed national channel network would comprise of a 1000 KW MW transmitter at Nagpur. In the subsequent phases, this transmitter will be linked synchronously with a number of high to low power medium wave transmitters. The programmes will be fed to the transmitter at Nagpur from Delhi where necessary facilities will be provided. Programmes will also be originated at Madras.

(c) It is expected that the 1000 KW/MW transmitter at Nagpur will be ready for service during the year 1985-86.

Criminals and anti-social Elements in BCCL

709. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

SHRI KUNWAR RAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a considerable infiltration of criminals and anti-social elements in the administrative structure of the B.C.C.L.;

(b) if so, measures taken by Government to eliminate these elements; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

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

मध्य प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये स्थान का चुनाव

710. श्री सत्य साधन चक्रवर्ती: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए स्थान चयन समिति द्वारा सुझाए गए स्थानों के प्राथमिकता आदेशों को बरकरार रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) प्राथमिकता की दृष्टि से देश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ की गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाने हेतु सिफारिश की गई है; और

(ग) स्थलों के चयन में उपरोक्त समिति ने कितना समय लगाया और प्रत्येक राज्य में इस प्रक्रिया पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) से (ग) छ: उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है—मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में एक, एक तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में चार। जो सुदूर पश्चिमी तट पर उपलब्ध गैस पर आधारित होंगे। अप्रैल 1980 में सरकार ने इन उर्वरक संयंत्रों तक गैस के परिवहन के लिए इष्टतम पाइपलाइन निर्धारित करने की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की। सितम्बर, 1980 में, सरकार ने इन संयंत्रों के लिए स्थान की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक और समिति नियुक्त की। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल उपलब्धता, पर्यावरण पहलुओं आदि के दृष्टिकोण से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सुझाए गये विभिन्न स्थानों की उपयुक्तता

की जांच करने के बाद स्थान की सिफरिश की जानी थी। अप्रैल, 1981 में व्यवहार्य स्थानों को दो समितियों ने संयुक्त रूप से विस्तृत तकनीकी/आर्थिक उपयुक्त अध्ययन किए। इन दो समितियों की रिपोर्ट, जिसमें विस्तृत तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन दिए गए हैं, 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 को प्राप्त हुई है।

रिपोर्ट की जांच समाप्त होने के तुरन्त बाद गैस पर आधारित छः उर्वरक संयंत्रों को वास्तविक स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

स्थान के बारे में विस्तृत जांच दो विशेषज्ञ दलों द्वारा की गईं जिनमें मुख्यतः भारत सरकार के दो उपक्रमों के तकनीकी कार्मिक शामिल थे। अर्थात् मैसर्स प्राजैक्ट्स एण्ड डेवेलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड और इंजीनियर्स इंडिया के। भारत सरकार द्वारा उन पर 1,52,798 रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

Villages Electrified and to be electrified in M.P.

711. SHRI SUBASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages which have been electrified so far in Madhya Pradesh State under the Rural Electrification Scheme;

(b) the number of villages in M.P. State particularly in Khargone Distt. which are likely to be electrified during 1982-83; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the report received from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, out of a total number of 70,883 villages in Madhya Pradesh, 30,018 villages have been electrified upto the end of June 1982.

(b) and (c). The Annual Plan 1982-83 envisages a target for electrification of 2800 villages in Madhya Pradesh. According to the report received

ed from MPEB, the target for 1982-83 includes electrification of 100 villages in Khargone Distt. of M.P. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 30.70 crores comprising Rs. 6.50 crores under Normal Development Programme of the State, Rs. 14.20 crores from REC Financing and Rs. 10.00 crores under Revised Minimum Needs Programmes has been allocated for undertaking rural electrification programmes in the State. In addition to this, 1,500 lakhs are expected to be provided under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC) and Special Project Agriculture (SPA) Schemes.

कम वजन के गैस सिलिण्डरों की सप्लाई

712. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ और अन्य जगहों से एल. पी. गैस एजेंसियों द्वारा कम वजन के गैस सिलिण्डरों की सप्लाई किए जाने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां। इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई. अ. सी.) ने यह सूचित किया है कि उन्हें मेरठ तथा अन्य स्थानों के एल. पी. जी. ग्रहकों से अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) मेरठ स्थित निम्नलिखित इन्डियन डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं :--

1. मैसर्स पासी गैस सर्विस
2. मैसर्स विजयंत गैस सर्विस
3. मैसर्स मेरठ गैस सर्विस
4. मैसर्स पवनपुत एन्टरप्राइसिस

(ग) उपर्युक्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के बारे में कम भार के एल. पी. जी. सिलिण्डरों पर

प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की जांच आई. ओ. सी. द्वारा कर ली गई है। अधिकांश शिकायतें ग्राहकों के खपत पैटर्न में अत्यधिक अंतर पर आधारित हैं (दिनों की संख्या जब तक सिलेंडर समाप्त होता है)। जहां से सही पाई गई है उन मामलों में उसी अनुपात में ग्राहकों को आई. ओ. सी. द्वारा मुआवजा दिया गया है। आई. ओ. सी. ने अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों को उचित रूप से सावधान कर दिया है और उन्हें यह सनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्देश दिए हैं कि केवल सही भार के एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडर ग्राहकों को डिलीवर दिये जाएं।

Ad-hoc Appointments in Top Media Posts

713. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top media posts in the Departments under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are being manned by ad-

hoc appointees despite Government's directive about two years back to end the practice of ad-hocism within six months;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof of stating the number of posts in various departments which are presently being manned by ad hoc appointees and the period for which these posts are being manned by them.

(c) what are the reasons for continuing ad hoc appointments despite Government's directive to end the practice within six months; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are 13 media units under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and heads of only four of these units are presently appointed on ad hoc basis. These ad hoc appointments have been made due to unavoidable circumstances with the approval of the competent authority.

(b) Sl. No.	Name of Post	Name of attached/ Subordinate Office	Date since when the post has been continuously filled up on ad hoc basis
1	2	3	4
1.	Director General	Directorate General Doordarshan	1.5.1980
2.	Director	Publications Division	19.3.1981
3.	Director	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity.	12.5.1980
4.	Director	Research & Reference Division	29.9.1980

(c) and (d) These ad-hoc appointments had to be continued either because, as in the case of Director General Doordarshan, the recruitment rules had not been framed or because, as in the case of remaining 3 posts which belong to the Central Information Service, there existed an *inter-se* seniority dispute in the feeder grade which compelled the manning of these posts on ad hoc basis until such dispute could be resolved. Whereas ac-

tion is being taken to finalise the recruitment rules for the post of Director General Doordarshan, the *inter-se* seniority dispute in the Central Information Service has been resolved and the ad hoc appointments are expected to be regularised very soon.

Marathi Film 'Galli Te Dilgi'

714. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marathi film 'Galli Te Dilli' has been objected to by the Central Board of Film Censors because it is a satire on politicians;

(b) whether Government propose to ban such films and, if so, the reasons; and

(c) whether two songs from the same film have been refused to be broadcast by Akashwani.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Two songs from the film 'Galli Te Dilli' have not been approved by the Screening Committee for broadcasting by the All India Radio.

Time-limit for Disposal of Judicial Cases

715. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that denial of speedier justice has caused frustration among people in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the laws to end frequent adjournment in courts and impose a time limit on the disposal of all types of judicial cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the position and are continuing to address themselves to this problem. The Law Commission made a number of recommendations to deal with arrears and avoid delays. These recommendations have been sent to State Governments for necessary action.

There are adequate provisions in the Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code to minimise adjournments and no amendments are considered necessary. It is not practicable to impose time limits on the disposal of cases.

Action taken on complaints received by Election Commission re. May Elections

716. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI:
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise names of persons and parties from whom the Election Commission of India has received complaints during electioneering period for elections held on May 19, 1982;

(b) contents of each complaint and action taken; and

(c) contents of complaints received in relation to other bye-elections between January, 1980 to May 1982?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Review of Working of MRT Act

717. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at;

(c) whether Government intend to bring about any changes in the Act; and

(d) if so, the nature and scope of the changes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (d). The Central Government *vide* its Resolution dated 23rd June, 1977, had appointed a High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) for reviewing the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP Act), 1969. The Committee reviewed the working of these acts and submitted its Report in August, 1978. In its Report, the Committee suggested amendments to various provisions in both the Acts. In so far as the MRTP Act is concerned, it has already been decided by the Government to amend certain provisions to make them more effective and relevant to the present day economic condition in the country. Accordingly, an M.R.T.P. (Amendment) Bill, 1982 embodying the most urgent amendments to the M.R.T.P. Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1982.

Telephone Advisory Committees in Uttar Pradesh

718. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Advisory Committees have been constituted during 1980—82 in Uttar Pradesh at State level as well as district level, if so, full particulars thereof;

(b) if not, what steps have been taken in this respect so far; and

(c) the reasons for not constituting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Telecommunication Advisory Committee for U. P. State excluding the

jurisdiction of the Telephone Districts. Telephone Advisory Committees are not formed for each Revenue district in a State but for a Telephone District. There are four Telephone Districts in U. P. State viz. Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi. Telephone Advisory Committees for Agra, Kanpur, and Lucknow Telephone Districts have been constituted; the Committee for Varanasi has yet to be formed since it is a newly created Telephone District.

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

Acquisition of Land by B.C.C.L., C.I.L. etc. in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

719. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the B.C.C.L. and C.I.L. have recently acquired huge areas of land in Bihar in coal bearing areas, particularly in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas;

(b) if so, the details of the land acquired during the last three years;

(c) whether compensation has been given in all cases;

(d) whether adequate arrangements have been made for the proper rehabilitation of those who have been rendered homeless and landless; and

(e) if so, the details of the rehabilitation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The lands acquired by B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. in Bihar

during the last three years are given below:—

(in acres)

	B.C.C.L.	C.G.L.
1979-80 . . .	61.63	100.22
1980-81 . . .	680.89	Nil
1981-82 . . .	247.37	4.17
TOTAL . . .	989.89	104.39

(c) For acquisition of land under Land Acquisition Act, adequate amount of money has been deposited with the District Collector, on the basis of the request received from him, for payment of compensation in individual cases, as and when the necessary formalities prior to payment are completed. As regards compensation in respect of land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, compensation is paid in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(d) and (e). The families of lands losers are offered employment according to available vacancies. Apart from this, consistent with the policy of the Government to rehabilitate tribals whose lands have been acquired, coal companies have also been advised to provide homestead lands to tribals.

Losses in Postal Services Working in P and T Department

720. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons for the loss of Rs. 72.15 crores in 1980-81 as compared to the loss of Rs. 11.53 crores in 1979-80 and profit of Rs. 2.27 crores in 1978-79 on account of 'Postal Services' (vide Annual Report of the Indian P and T Department for 1981-82, Table 3)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The reasons for the increase in the loss on

the Postal Services in 1980-81 is mainly due to the policy of the Department to keep the postal tariffs at a low level (even though these rates were found to be unremunerative), with the result that the postal branch could not build up their revenues to the extent of the expenditure. The increase in the expenditure was inevitable for the following reasons:—

(a) The grant of various concessions to the employees like grant of dearness allowance, relief to pensioners, liberation of pension formula, as well as treatment of a part of dearness allowance as pay for pension purposes and payment of productivity linked bonus to the employees.

(b) The steep rise in the prices of various items of Stationery and Printing; other items of office use, including those required for the maintenance of Postal Buildings as well as items Stationery Machinery and Equipment (required for office use).

(c) The revision of rates for carriage of mails by air as well as by rail and for printing of postal stationery etc.

Mafia sharks not touched by Police

721. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that only the middle-ings of the mafia gangs of Dhanbad are being touched by the law enforcing authorities leaving the big sharks untouched and free to carry on the job uninterrupted;

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

(c) if not, the list of the big names of the Dhanbad mafia, who have been nabbed so far and action initiated against them, in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c)

Law and Order is a State subject. The

State Government is, therefore, taking necessary action in the matter.

However, BCCL has taken the following steps in this behalf:—

(i) Departmentalisation of road transport of coal, coke and sand.

(ii) Gradual elimination of civil contractors.

(iii) Opening of more bank branches and co-operative credit/thrift societies.

(iv) Action against convicted employees.

(v) Strengthening of C.I.S.F.;

(vi) Construction of buildings for new Police Stations and Police posts which have been opened by the State Government.

औषध निर्माताओं के कच्चे माल की सप्लाई

722. श्री राम प्यार पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि औषध निर्माताओं को समय पर कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके लिए समय पर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या गत छः महीनों के दौरान सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी संख्या क्या है तथा अब तक उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) से (घ) . सरकार आर्थिक रूप से और नियमित अन्तराल पर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (एस.टी.सी.) के माध्यम से किए जाने वाले सारणीबद्ध औषधों के वितरण की स्थिति की समीक्षा करती है। गत छः महीनों के दौरान कुछ वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा कुछ सरणीबद्ध औषधों की सीमित उपलब्धता की सूचना दी गई है।

सीमित उपलब्धता अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ (क) अन्तराष्ट्रीय सप्लायरों द्वारा प्रेषण में विलम्ब, (ख) किस्म परीक्षण में औषध का पास न होना, (ग) कुछ सरणीबद्ध औषधों के स्वदेशी उत्पादकों द्वारा उत्पादन बाधाओं के कारण थी। इनमें से कुछ मामलों में वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं को आयात के लिए अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए थे। सीमित सप्लाई की सूचना वाली कुछ सरणीबद्ध औषधों का वायुयान द्वारा आयात किए जाने के लिए एन.टी.सी. को भी अनुमति दी गई थी।

Diversification of Postal Services

723. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study into the impact of price rise of Postal charges with regard to consumption;

(b) whether there are proposals to diversify the postal services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. However, from the statistics compiled by the Department from time to time, it is observed that the postal traffic has ben progressively on the increase despite periodical revision in the tariffs of various postal services.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal for diversifying the services at present. However, there are proposals to further extend the postal network in the country with special regard to backward and tribal areas. The Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—85) envisages opening of 8,000 additional post offices in the rural areas.

Non-availability of Kerosene in Rural Areas

724. SHRI CHINTAMANI JFNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are frequent complaints of non-availability of kerosene in the country and particularly in rural areas;

(b) what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The supplies of kerosene to the States and Union Territories have, on the whole, been satisfactory and no serious shortage of the product has been noticed in recent times. Only, during the month of April, 1982, the kerosene sales were affected due to product availability constraints caused by the industrial relations problems in the Bombay refinery of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., extended shut-down of the Cochin and Visakhapatnam Refineries and slippage of imports. As a result, temporary shortages of a localised nature, during April, 1982 did take place. While the overall kerosene allocation is made by the Department of Petroleum the equitable distribution of the product within the State, including the rural areas, is the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) With the resumption of production in the above-mentioned refineries and receipt of import parcels, the overall kerosene availability improved from May, 1982 onwards and the sales during the month were almost in the line with the allocations.

Electrification of Villages in Bihar

725. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Bihar State under the rural electrification scheme;

(b) the number of villages likely to be electrified in that State during 1982-83; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the progress report, out of a total number of 67,566 villages, 23,108 villages constituting 34.2 per cent have been electrified in the State upto the end of February, 1982.

(b) and (c). During the year 1982-83, 4,440 villages are proposed to be electrified in Bihar. The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 17.63 crores comprising Rs. 2.00 crores under Normal Development Programme of the State, Rs. 8.79 crores from REC Financing, and Rs. 6.84 crores under Revised Minimum Needs Programmes (RMNP).

Guidelines regarding News Broadcast

726. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the News Service Department is not following the guidelines in respect of news broadcasts; and

(b) the details of the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A copy of the guidelines issued to AIR/Doordarshan and other media on 2-7-80 dealing *inter alia* with news policy is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4228/82).

The specific news policy guidelines for AIR/Doordarshan recommended by the Parthasarathy Committee and accepted by Government and issued to the media units is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4228/82).

Setting up Bench of Supreme Court in the South

727. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to set up a permanent Bench of the Supreme Court in the South; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) Article 130 of the Constitution provides that 'the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint'. No proposal in this regard has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

Silent Valley Project

728. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electricity Minister had met him recently in connection with the implementation of the proposed Silent Valley Project in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion that took place and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Kerala Minister of Electricity met Union Minister of Energy on 18th June, 1982. The question of implementation of Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project, did not figure during the discussions.

(b) Does not arise.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान मशीन का भविष्य में प्रयोग

729. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना: क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान मशीन का प्रयोग कहां तक सफल सिद्ध हुआ है तथा इस मशीन का भविष्य में प्रयोग करने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ काशाल): निर्वाचन आयोग ने बताया है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड/भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड द्वारा विनिर्मित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान मशीनों का आजमाइश के रूप में परीक्षण 19 मई, 1982 को विधान सभा के लिए हुए साधारण निर्वाचन में केरल राज्य में परूर सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कुछ भाग में किया गया था और यह कि ये मशीनें मतदाताओं द्वारा ग्राह्यता, मतदान में गोपनीयता और दक्षता बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से सफल साबित हुई हैं।

आयोग का प्रस्ताव है कि पर्याप्त धन और मशीनें उपलब्ध होने पर इस परीक्षण को एक विस्तृत क्षेत्र में अर्थात् यदि संभव हो सके तो, भविष्य में होने वाले साधारण निर्वाचन/उपनिर्वाचन में सुविधानुसार किसी संपूर्ण संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जारी रखा जाए। आयोग भविष्य में मशीनों के प्रयोग के लिए योजना का ब्यौरा इन परीक्षणों के परिणाम के आधार पर तैयार करेगा।

इन्दौर और धूलिया में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

730. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर में और महाराष्ट्र के धूलिया में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र कब से काम करना शुरू कर देंगे; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिले को भी इन रिले-केन्द्रों से लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे): (क) अगले 20 वर्षों में चार चरणों में देश में दूरदर्शन के विस्तार की भावी

योजना के अन्तर्गत माइक्रोवेव लिंक की सहायता से दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए इंदौर और धूलिया सहित 49 स्थानों को चुना गया है। इंदौर और धूलिया प्रथम चरण (1980-85) में है। इन प्रस्तावों का कार्यान्वयन सांसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) इंदौर में 10 किलोवाट का ट्रांसमीटर लग जाने पर खण्डवा जिले के भागों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होगी, किन्तु यह धूलिया के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की सेवा परिधि में है; और

पलाना तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र

731. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जेन : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के प्रस्तावित पलाना तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र के वित्तीय पहलू के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए किस विशेष तारीख तक वित्तीय मंजूरी दे दी जाएगी और यह कब तक कार्य करना आरंभ कर देगा ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग). राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में पलाना में 60-60 मेगावाट की 2 यूनिटों के लिग्नाइट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना की स्कीम को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने 67.3 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति दे दी है। पलाना ताप विद्युत केन्द्र को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति देते समय, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने पलाना ताप विद्युत परियोजना और पलाना खान परियोजना को साथ-साथ अनुमोदन प्रदान करने की सिफारिश की है। स्कीम को वित्त-पोषित करने के लिये राज्य की योजना में प्रेषित स्रोत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण निवेश सम्बन्धी स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की गई है। परियोजना की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् पहली यूनिट चालू करने में लगभग 56 महीने की संभावना है।

Estimated Cost of Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Project

732. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original estimated cost of the Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Project in Maharashtra and what is the present cost of project; and

(b) the foreign exchange component of the present cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The estimated cost of the Thal Fertilizer Project of M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF), as approved by Government in May, 1979, is Rs. 511.34 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 230 crores. RCF have recently submitted for Government's approval the firmed up cost estimate of the project which is Rs. 917.3 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 301.2 crores.

Growth Rate in Organised Sector of Drug Industry

733. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organised sector in the drug industry has been allowed growth rate of 25 per cent;

(b) if so, whether under the new policy foreign firms can also claim as much quantity of raw materials as required to increase production;

(c) what are the main changes made in the new drug policy; and

(d) to what extent the new policy will be beneficial and helpful to small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH): (a) In the Distribution Policy of canalised drugs for the year 1982-83, organised sector drug units having specific formulation-wise capacities in their licences have been allowed an itemwise growthrate of 25 per cent. In cases where no specific formulationwise capacity is indicated in the licence, the 25 per cent growth rate would be allowed subject to the licenced capacity that may be fixed and endorsed on the licence(s).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are no changes made in the new Drug Policy of 1973. However, if the reference in the question is to the Distribution Policy for canalised drugs for the year 1982-83, the main changes introduced therein are as follows:—

- (i) DGTD Units have been allowed an item-wise growth rate of 25 per cent;
- (ii) Indian Sector DGTD Units can ask for and secure canalised drugs in excess of the above entitlement subject to their production of a consumption certificate to prove the consumption of previously allocated canalised drugs;
- (iii) Small Scale Units have been allowed a uniform growth rate of 50 per cent irrespective of their annual sales turnover;
- (iv) The maximum value of entitlement of canalised drugs in case of a new Small Scale Unit has been raised from Rupees Three Lakhs to Rupees Five Lakhs;
- (v) The Small Scale Units have been allowed greater flexibility for claiming and securing additional quantities of old canalised items and/or any one of the newly canalised items, after surrendering a part of their entitlement;
- (vi) In the case of Small Scale Units, set up in specified industrially backward areas or

by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen/persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the maximum value of entitlement of canalised drugs has been raised to Rupees Seven and a Half Lakhs as compared to Rupees Five Lakhs under the 1981-82 Distribution Policy.

(d) The above provisions as they relate to the Small Scale Sector Units would be beneficial and helpful to these units in getting high allocations of canalised drugs.

Telephone Advisory Committee for Trivandrum District

734. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-SAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria adopted for the reconstitution of Telephone Advisory Committees recently with details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the Telephone Advisory Committee of Trivandrum District of Kerala was constituted recently, the members of Parliament representing Trivandrum district were not included therein; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Telephone/Telecommunications Advisory Committees are formed for each Telephone District and for each State/Union Territory. T.A.Cs. consist of representatives from various categories of diverse interests such as State Administration, State Legislature, Parliament Trade Commerce and Industry, Medical Profession, Legal Profession etc. A panel of names of persons representing various interests is obtained from the Head of Telecommunication Circle/Telephone Districts. No-maintainings for M.Ps. are obtained by

the P&T Department from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Nominations to the T.A.Cs. are made by the Government after considering the lists of names received (1) from the General/District Manager (2) directly by the Ministry and (3) from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

(b) and (c). The two members of Parliament were nominated to the Trivandrum T.A.C. in consultation with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs as per the existing policy.

Introduction of T.V. in North Eastern Council

735. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the North Eastern Council has sought the Planning Commission's approval of Rs. 28 crore to introduce television in that region in the shortest time and involving minimum expenditure;

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

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e) A special plan for introducing Television in the North Eastern Region was drawn up by this Ministry for a capital expenditure of Rs. 25.7 crores. The Plan was also approved by the North Eastern Council. An amount of Rs. 7 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation of the scheme of introduction of television in the North Eastern Region in the 6th Plan.

Use of Natural Gas

736. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have taken policy decision for using natural gas; and

(b) whether Methane, the major constituent of natural gas, is not used and applied properly in the industry due to lack of correct Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The present policy of the Government is that, as far as practicable, gas should be utilised as feed-stock for the production of fertilizers, petrochemicals and for extraction of LPG, etc. To the extent the gas (including Methane) cannot be used immediately for these purposes it could be diverted for other purposes such as power generation, etc., purely as a fall-back arrangement on a temporary basis till priority sectors like fertilizers and petrochemicals are ready to utilise it.

In Gujarat, almost the entire quantity of both associated and free gas stands committed to various consumers except for some low pressure gas which is used internally for production purposes.

In Assam, at present there is surplus gas available, a major part of which is committed for supply to the Namrup III unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) and also for the proposed expansion unit of Assam State Electricity Board. However, flaring of some quantity of gas becomes inevitable in the event of failure on the consumers' part to offtake the committed quantity and the mechanical failure of equipment etc.

Regarding offshore, associated gas produced from Bombay High field is supplied to M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers as foodstock as well as fuel and to M/s. Tata Electric Company and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for generation of power. This

supply of gas as fuel for power generation is purely on a fall-back basis pending completion of the priority users for offshore gas viz. Thal Fertilizers Plants, etc.

Imports of Petroleum Products

737. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the import of petroleum products during the current year, over and above the normal imports already estimated at the commencement of the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantities of actual imports during the past three years and the figures of indigenous production during the corresponding period;

(d) what measures were considered by Government such as by way of restriction on use, substitution or otherwise to curtail or restrict the quantity of imports; and

(e) the effects of this situation on the national economy and measures taken to counteract them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLLUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). As against the preliminary tentative estimates for 1982-83, for import of 4 million tonnes of petroleum products the present estimates are for import of 5.8 million tonnes of such products. The reasons for this increase in import requirements are primarily on account of, *inter alia* the industrial relations problem in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., in Bombay upto June, 1982, and the shut down of its secondary processing units at least till the end of September, 1982, as also delay in commissioning of the secondary processing units of Mathura and Koyali Refineries.

(c) The quantities of actual imports during the past three years and the

figures of indigenous production during the corresponding period for petroleum products are given below:--

(Qty. Million Tonnes)

Petroleum Products

Year	Indigenous production	Imports
	Qty.	
1979-80	25.79	4.73
1980-81	24.12	7.29
1981-82*	28.20	4.97

*Provisional

(d) and (e). Continuous efforts are being made by Government to minimise the dependence on imports in this regard. Apart from taking steps to augment indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity, several measures have also been taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products. Some of these are:

- (i) Introduction of an improved version of Kerosene wick stove possessing a thermal efficiency of 60 per cent as compared to the 45 per cent efficiency of other kerosene wick stoves usually sold in the market;
- (ii) Advising Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings to effect savings in the consumption of motor spirit (petrol) in their staff cars;
- (iii) Giving advice to State Government of canalised drugs in speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns, and on local transport vehicles as well as to control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption;
- (iv) Initiating studies in the State Road Transport Undertakings, having a large fleet of vehicles, for greater efficiency in the

utilisation of high speed diesel oil in the transport sector;

- (v) Substitution of Furnance Oil by coal, wherever it is technologically feasible;
- (vi) The Petroleum Conservation and Research Association has been asked to intensify its activities and publicity for conservation measures.

These measures to minimise the dependence on imports are being followed up and the foreign exchange outgo on account of import of crude oil and petroleum products for the year 1981-82 has been less than that of 1980-81.

Power Cuts Disrupt Functioning of Delhi Hospitals

738. DR. SARADISH ROY .

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the functioning of Delhi hospitals has been disrupted due to power cuts; and

(b) steps to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) and (b) All the major Hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi have been excluded from the load shedding schedule being followed from time to time by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. All efforts are made to ensure that uninterrupted power supplies are maintained in respect of hospitals.

Review of Cases of Judges whose Relatives are practising in the same Court

739. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken note of the observation made by the Chief Justice of India Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud about a year back to the effect that the Judges of High Courts whose relatives practised in the same courts should offer themselves for transfer outside their States so as to save the Judiciary from the insinuations often made, that it has begun promoting nepotism;

(b) if so, whether in view of the said observation Government have reviewed the position in different High Courts to ensure that such Judges are transferred outside their respective States;

(c) what is the outcome of such review; and

(d) what steps have been taken in the light thereof to remove the lurking suspicion in the public minds?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL)

(a) According to the information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India, in one of his speeches, had made an appeal to the High Court Judges whose near relatives were practising in the same Court, to willingly opt for a transfer outside the State.

(b) to (d). If any request is received from a Judge for his transfer in response to the appeal made by the Chief Justice of India, the Government will consider it.

Shortage of Power in South and West Delhi

740 SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute power shortage and frequent

loadshedding in South and West Delhi colonies;

(b) whether the loadshedding is due to the shortage of power or due to the defect in electric supply; and

(c) whether the situation will improve or remain as such during the remaining part of this summer season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) There is no shortage in so far as availability of power is concerned. However load shedding had to be resorted to in North and West Delhi areas primarily due to Distribution System constraints and on account of failure of 2 Nos. 100 MVA, 220/33 KV Transformers at BBMB's sub-station at Rohtak Road.

(c) The position has already improved on completion of certain works by DESU on a war-footing.

Power Shortage in Bihar

741. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power crisis has become quite acute in the State of Bihar during the last few weeks and as a consequence industrial development has come to a stand-still; and

(b) if so, what are the steps being taken to improve the power position in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) The average energy requirement of Bihar during June, 1982 was about 12.7 MU per day. Bihar State Electricity Board's generation during 1st to 10th June, 1982 was of the order of 5.5 MU per day and they received an assistance of 0.5 MU per day from U.P. and 0.8 MU per day from DVC. Thus the overall availability of Bihar during 1st to

10th June, 1982 was 6.8 MU per day. During 11th to 30th June, 1982 BSEB's generation was on an average 8.1 MU per day and they received a net assistance of 0.3 MU per day from the Northern Region. Thus the overall availability in Bihar during 11th to 30th June, 1982 was of the order of 8.4 MU per day. There are no notified power cuts/restrictions in force in Bihar, and load shedding is being desorted to on day to day basis depending upon the availability of power to cover the deficit. Eventhough industrial production is affected by power shortage but it is not correct to say that industrial development in Bihar has come to a stand-still on account of this power shortage.

(b) Assistance to Bihar from U. P. in the Northern Region is arranged whenever possible to mitigate the power shortage. During the period of low availability Bihar had been importing power from DVC as well. As a long term measure to improve the power availability in the State, it is programmed to commission and additional generating capacity of 725 MW during the 6th plan period in the State. Further Bihar will also get substantial power from Central Projects like Keel Karo, Farakka STPS, Loktak, and some assistance will also be available from Chukha Hydel Project (Bhutan).

This would further improve power position of Bihar.

Prices of Stoves

742. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation in the recent past maintained a strict control on the prices of stoves and the manufacturers were not allowed to raise the prices unilaterally;

(b) if so, the reasons for relaxations now as the prices of stoves have been allowed to go up considerably; and

(c) whether some steps are contemplated to be taken to contain the prices of stoves and discourage manufacturers from this anti-consumer behaviour?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) There was no control over price of stoves in general by Indian Oil Corporation. However, the ex-factory prices for Nutan Stoves designed by Indian Oil Corporation/ Indian Institute of Petroleum are fixed by the Price Review Committee consisting of Indian Oil Corporation, Indian Institute of Petroleum and National Small Industries Corporation and such ex-factory prices are subject to revision as per agreement between IOC/IIP and the manufacturers. Ex-factory prices of Nutan Stoves I & II have been revised with effect from 1-6-1982 to Rs. 49 and Rs.

58 respectively per piece. The ultimate retail selling price to the consumers may vary from State to State depending upon the variable elements such as transportation charges, sales tax and octroi etc. No case has come to the notice of NSIC where the manufacturers have increased the price.

(c) In view of above, does not arise.

Vacant seats in Parliament and State Assemblies

743. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number and names of constituencies for Assembly and Parliament that are presently vacant and the cause for vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): A statement received from the Election Commission containing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Name of the State	No. of vacancies	S.No. and Name of Constituency	Date of vacancy	Cause of vacancy
1	2	3	4	5

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

1. Assam	12	3- Autonomous District (ST) 4. Dhubri 5. Kokrajhar (ST) 6. Barpeta 7. Gauhati 8. Mangaldoi 9. Tezpur 10. Nowgong 11. Kaliabor 12. Jorhat 13. Dibrugarh 14. Lakhimpur	10-1-1980	(i) Election could not be held due to non-availability of sufficient polling staff in 3-Autonomous District (ST) constituency. Later on the election was countermanded on account of death of contesting candidate.
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	1	2	3	4	5
					(ii) All the validly nominated candidates withdrew their candidatures in 6-Barpeta constituency.
					(iii) No nomination were filed in the rest of the constituencies.
					Note:—Conditions, generally speaking were not propitious for holding the elections.
Gujarat	1	5. Porbandar	9-5-1982	Death	
3. Haryana	1	4. Sonapat	31-5-1982	Resignation	
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1	1. Baramulla	8-12-1981	Death	
5. Meghalaya	1	1. Shillong	10-1-1980	All the validly nominated candidates withdrew their candidatures.	
6. Tamil Nadu	1	25. Periakulam	30-6-1982	Death	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

1. Andhra Pradesh	2	219. Medchal	20-4-1982	Resignation	
		78. Vijayawada East	20-4-1982	Resignation	
2. Bihar	1	98. Dalsingh Sarai	21-4-1982	Death	
3. Haryana	1	74. Hissar (Repoll)	18-4-1982	Poll could not be completed due to disturbances at some polling stations. Repoll on 11-7-1982.	
4. Jammu and Kashmir	2	42. Doru	2-1-1982	Death	
		21. Zadibal	1-3-1982	Death	
5. Kerala	1	137. Nemom	1-6-1982	Resignation	
6. Karnataka	1	123. Hunsur	6-6-1982	Death	
7. Meghalaya	3	6. Nongbah-wahiajer	27-5-1982	Death	
		50. Selsella	16-12-1979	Death	
		60. Mahendraganj	13-12-1979	Death	
8. Mizoram	1	22. Phuldungsei	16-6-1982	Death	
9. Nagaland	2	46. Mon Town	21-4-1982	Death	
		55. Tobu	27-4-1982	Death	
10. Tripura	1	18. Charilam	12-1-1982	Resignation	
11. Uttar Pradesh	1	217. Lalganj	23-5-1982	Death	

New Distribution Policy for canalised drugs

744 SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a new distribution policy for canalised drug items (raw materials) for 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and
(b). Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The policy regarding distribution of canalised drug items (raw materials) of various sectors of the drug industry for the year 1982-83 in respect of canalised drugs is indicated below:—

DGTD Units

(i) In view of Government's announced decision of encouragement to higher production in the year 1982-83, each DGTD unit shall be entitled to receive canalised drug materials on the basis of formulation-wise capacities as indicated in its licence plus an item-wise growth of 25 per cent.

(ii) In cases where no specific formulation-wise capacity is indicated in the licence, the entitlement will equal the units' entitlement of the preceding year i.e. 1981-82. During the course of this year, the licensed capacities will be fixed or re-fixed and endorsed on the licences. Thereafter, the entitlement will equal those endorsed capacities plus an itemwise increase of 25 per cent on account of growth.

(iii) Where any DGTD unit in the Indian sector requires canalised raw materials in excess, of its entitlement, as worked out on the basis of (i) and (ii) above, it may

be issued canalised raw materials as requested, provided it produces utilisation certificates to prove the consumption of previously issued materials. At the end of the year, unit will have to provide a utilisation certificate with respect to this additional and ad hoc allotment. In case, any part of it has been left unutilised, it will be adjusted against the next year's entitlement of the unit.

Small Scale units

In line with para 5(5) of the Import and Export Policy 1982-83, an industrial unit whose capital investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs shall be treated as a small scale unit. The small scale units may be asked to produce a certificate from a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant regarding the total value of their plant and machinery.

(i) A small scale unit shall be entitled to get canalised raw materials to the extent of the item-wise entitlement for the year 1981-82 plus a growth factor of 50 per cent to a minimum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in value.

(ii) A small scale unit would have the freedom to ask for additional quantities of any item received by such a unit in the year 1981-82 or any new item. For this purpose, a small scale unit shall be required to surrender its entitlement of any or each of the items in respect of which it had entitlement during 1981-82 up to 15 per cent per item. Within the value of the surrendered items such a unit can be allowed additional entitlement in respect of existing item(s) and/or any one new item. The above facility will operate only up to 31st December 1982.

New Small Scale Units

(i) A new small scale unit shall be entitled to get canalised items not exceeding the total value of rupees five lakhs.

(ii) In the case of Small Scale units set up in specified industrially backward areas or by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen/persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the maximum value of entitlement shall be rupees seven and a half lakhs.

(iii) In accordance with para 46(2) of the Import & Export Policy 1982-83, the units mentioned at (ii) above, will also be eligible to the following facilities:—

(a) They need pay earnest money only at the rate of 1 per cent (instead of 2 per cent in other cases) of the sale value of the quantity of the material registered with the canalising agency or Rs. 50,000 whichever is less.

(b) They can register their requirements with the canalising agency covering a period of 15 months (instead of 12 months normally permissible) so that they can have extra stock for 3 months at the start of operations. This will be a one-time concession only.

(c) They may be given weight-age/priority at the time of actual allocation of imported goods by the canalising agency which will evolve suitable guidelines for this purpose from time to time.

Loan Licensee units

Loan Licensee units which do not have their own manufacturing capacity shall be entitled to get canalised raw materials for a value not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh which the first year of their existence. Such units which have operated for one year shall be entitled to get canalised raw materials for a value not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and those which have operated for two years shall be entitled to get canalised raw materials for a value not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs. There will

be no entitlement beyond the third year.

Policy for newly canalised items DGTD Units

(i) In respect of newly canalised items (i.e. items which were not canalised during 1981-82), the entitlement shall be on the basis of formulation-wise capacities as indicated in their licence(s) plus an item-wise growth of 25 per cent.

(ii) In cases where no specific capacity of a particular formulation or formulations is mentioned in the licence, the entitlement of the DGTD units in the Indian sector shall be equal to the highest consumption during any one of the previous five years, plus an item-wise growth rate of 25 per cent. In the case of DGTD units in the FERA sector (foreign companies) the entitlement shall be equal to the highest consumption during any one of the previous five years. In both cases once the capacity is fixed or refixed, the entitlement will be equal to such capacity plus an item-wise growth of 25 per cent.

(iii) Where any DGTD unit in the Indian sector is likely to require more of these newly canalised items than its entitlement calculated on the basis mentioned at (i) and (ii) above, it can approach the canalising agency and secure additional allocation on the basis of utilisation certificate to prove actual consumption.

(iv) Whenever a claim is made on the basis of consumption the concerned units shall supply a consumption certificate furnished by a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant.

Small Scale Units:

(i) The entitlement of those units shall be equal to the highest annual consumption in respect of each of the newly canalised items

in any one of the previous five years, plus an itemwise growth rate of 50 per cent.

(ii) The consumption figures furnished to the canalising agency shall be certified by a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant.

Low demand items:

For the following items, the Actual Users may register and obtain their requirements direct from the indigenous manufacturers:

- (i) 2-Methyl Imidazole
- (ii) Vitamin D₃
- (iii) Vitamin (Rutin)
- (iv) Vitamin E and its derivatives
- (v) Menadione, Menadione Sodium Bisulphate and Acetomonadione.

Entitlements of Canalised items for non-drug items

The entitlement of canalised items required for production of non-drug items by both DGTD and Small Scale Sector Units shall be on the basis of the highest annual consumption of the relevant canalised item during any one of the previous five years. For this purpose the units shall be required to furnish to the canalising agency their actual consumption figures duly certified by a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant.

Notwithstanding the above policy, the Ministry may, from time to time, give such instructions regarding the entitlement of any Actual User or in respect of any canalised drug item, as are warranted in public interest.

Quick Attention to complaints of Telephone consumers

745. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has issued instructions to the various telephone

officials and the Telephone Department in Delhi and in the country recently regarding "quick attention and removal of difficulties and complaints" of Telephone consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the said instructions and suggestions; and

(d) the outcome of the above instructions to the Telephone Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, with a view to streamlining the procedure for handling and processing of telecommunication complaints and to provide better subscriber satisfaction, certain instructions were issued in June, 81 to Telecommunication Circles/Telephone Districts. These instructions provide for registering, acknowledging, expeditious handling, monitoring and issue of final replies to written complaints after they are attended to satisfactorily. Besides, Nodal Points have been set up at the Divisional Level/Area Level for handling the complaints. The instructions also envisage periodical visits of Nodal Points by Senior Officers. The Circles/Districts are also to send periodical returns to the Directorate which are analysed and instructions issued wherever necessary. The introduction of the new procedure has resulted in having a streamlined uniform procedure for handling and expeditious disposal of written complaints.

Transfer of Judges

746. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what decisions have been taken by Government on transfer of judges after the Supreme Court judgment in the matter and when and how it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): The policy with regard to having judges of High Courts from outside is engaging the attention of the Government in the light of the Supreme Court judgment. It is not possible to indicate the time by which decision can be taken.

Requirement and supply of generator

747. **SHRI B. R. NAHATA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of generators and equipment for the completion of the target of Sixth Five Year Plan and with which Companies the orders have been placed and the quantity of orders placed with each Company;

(b) what is the capacity of these companies to manufacture Generators, Equipment and Boilers for these power projects to be completed in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether these companies will be able to supply these equipments within time or they will take longer time in supplying the equipment if so, to what extent; and

(d) what arrangements have been made by Government for completing the targets in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The Sixth Plan envisages an addition of 19666 MW of capacity during the plan period. The requirement of generators etc. is accordingly for 19666 MW. By and large, the orders for the supply of main equipment e.g. generators etc. have been placed on M/s BHEL. The orders already placed on BHEL are for 17458 MW. While orders for a few remaining projects are being finalised, equipment for most of the balance capacity

will be supplied by the foreign suppliers. As far as manufacturing capacity is concerned, sufficient capacity is available with BHEL to discharge their commitments. In fact, equipment totalling to 13317.5 MW of capacity has already been delivered by BHEL. A close watch is being kept on the progress of the projects for removing the bottlenecks.

Sponsored programmes on Delhi Doordarshan

748. **SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Doordarshan is launching introduction of sponsored programmes in telecasting;

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

(c) the anticipated revenue that would accrue to Government from these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme for introduction of sponsored programmes from all Doordarshan Kendras has been approved by the Government.

(b) the programmes will be of the following three categories:—

(a) Programmes produced by sponsors.

(b) Foreign programmes, imported by sponsors.

(c) Programmes produced and/or offered by Doordarshan. The rate of payment and other details are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-4229/82.)

(c) The quantum of revenue, received will depend on response to the scheme.

Supply of LSHS to Uran unit of Maharashtra State Electricity Board by ONGC

749. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC had contracted to supply pipe-lined 1,40,000 tonnes of lower sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) to gas turbines of peaking plant unit of Maharashtra State Electricity Board at Uran by February, 1982;

(b) the reasons for the failure of this ONGC commitment, when were the problems realised and what efforts were made to solve them;

(c) whether the failure of ONGC gas supply is costing the Maharashtra State Electricity Board extra Rs. 2.75 lakhs daily for buying 220 kilo litres of fuel from Bharat Petroleum;

(d) whether there are complaints of air pollution against ONGC which is burning costly gas energy daily at Uran; and

(e) if so, whether Government have fixed any responsibility for this avoidable failure and will institute an inquiry for lapse in planning on the part of ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. There was no contract by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) supply.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) question does not arise.

(c) ONGC had contracted with Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) to supply gas (not LSHS) on a fall back basis. The pipeline was to be ready by March, 1982. The

line was actually completed in end of June 1982. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) have made no supplies of LSHS to MSEB Uran so far.

(d) and (e). There was a statement made by the Bombay Environmental Action Group that there is often a thick pall of smoke clearly visible even from Bombay because of burning of some gas and that because of this air pollution occurred. However, flaring of gas is occurring because of delays/long lead time in the commissioning of the priority users for gas, such as fertilizers and is an inevitable part of the development of a field in its initial stages which is the case of Bombay High.

गुजरात की महसाना जिले की दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारो समितियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

750. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में महसाना जिले के निम्न-लिखित गांवों की दुग्ध उत्पादक-सहकारी समितियों, जिन्होंने दो तीन वर्ष पूर्व टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए धनराशि जमा करा दी है, को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे :

- (1). मालवन एक्सचेंज से सहायता (तालुक सिद्धपुर)
- (2) बसनवा (तालुक विजयपुर)
- (3) हुरन (तालुक कडी)
- (4) सरतानपुरा (तालुक खिरबु) ; और

(ख) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ये सभी सहकारी समितियां हैं और उन्हें प्रायः पशुओं की चिकित्सा के लिए महसाना जिला दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संघ के पशु चिकित्सकों को बुलाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, इन समितियों को शीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे ?

संघार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) भीलवान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से मांग पंजीकृत की गई है। कनेक्शन शीघ्र ही दे दिया जाएगा।

(2) 29-6-1982 को जंतराल एक्सचेंज से कनेक्शन पहले दे दिया गया है।

(3) धर्मपुर एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर कडी एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन की मांग है, इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

(4) कोई मांग पंजीकृत नहीं है।

(ख) यथा संभव शीघ्र कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे बशर्ते कि भंडार उपलब्ध हो और एक्सचेंज में क्षमता हो।

Setting up third gas based fertilizers Project in Gujarat

751. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has submitted a detailed recommendation for setting up a third gas-based fertilizer project as an expansion of the existing facility at Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. at Bharuch;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quantity of natural gas available from Bombay High and South Bassein Gas Fields will be able to support more than ten gas based fertilizers plants.

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of the ready availability of infrastructure and associated facilities, Gujarat is in a position to set up a third gas based fertilizer plant;

(d) if so, whether an early clearance of the project is expected; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). After the discovery of gas in the Bombay High/and Bassein fields, Government decided to set up 2 large sized fertilizer plants in Maharashtra and 2 in Gujarat. Government set up a Working Group to go into the question of building up additional nitrogenous capacity based on surplus gas. After making detailed techno-economic studies, the Group recommended that it would be more economical to build gas based fertilizer plants in the northern areas of consumption by piping gas to these areas than to build plants near the gas source on the West coast and transport finished fertilizers to the consuming areas. Government have, therefore, decided to build one gas based plant in Madhya Pradesh, one in Rajasthan and 4 in Uttar Pradesh. With the existing plants and those under construction, Gujarat State is expected to have a surplus of over 5 lakh tonnes of nitrogen by 1989-90 and this surplus will have to be transported to the areas of consumption in the North. In the light of these facts, there does not appear to be, *prima facie*, a case for an additional fertilizer plant in Gujarat, despite the availability of infrastructure and associated facilities. However, the State Government of Gujarat have submitted a detailed memorandum recommending the proposal for the 3rd gas based plant and the proposal is being processed for a decision.

Drinking of Bhimilipatnam and Madhuravada with Visakhapatnam Through Direct Dialing System

752. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of public representations for a comprehensive telephone development proposal covering Bhimilipatnam, Madhuravada and Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the schedule of implementation of the proposal to link the above places with Visakhapatnam through direct dialling with unit fee untimed tariff?

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

(b) No schedule has been laid down for implementation of the proposal. However direct dialling between Madhurwada and Visakhapatnam has already been provided. As regards Bhimilipatnam direct dialling to Visakhapatnam on Unit Fee basis is not proposed at present.

खादी तथा ग्रामद्योग की वस्तुओं की खरीद में कमी करना

753. श्री कंवर राम : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय ने हाल ही में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुओं की खरीद में कमी की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुओं की खरीद में कमी करने के संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय, प्रयोक्ता विभागों से प्राप्त मांगपत्रों के आधार पर ही भण्डार की अधिप्राप्ति का प्रबन्ध करता है, तथा खरीद की मात्रा, प्रयोक्ता विभागों की मांग में घट-बढ़ के अनुसार, बदलती रहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रयोक्ता विभाग अपनी प्रदत्त शक्तियों की सीमा तक सीधे खरीद भी कर सकते हैं, जिसे 1980 में 50,000 रु. से बढ़कर 1,00,000 रु. कर दिया गया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) की दृष्टि से प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Agreement with Saudi Arabia for Import of Crude

754. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Saudi Arabia for import of crude oil during the current year;

(b) the quantity that will be supplied and the cost involved;

(c) whether Soviet Union has agreed to supply 2.5 million tonnes of crude this year; and

(d) if so, the cost and the delivery period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The contract finalised this year provides for supply of crude oil at the rate of about 2 million tonnes per year. This year about 1.2 million tonnes of crude oil will be supplied under this contract at an estimated cost of Rs. 270.00 crores, based on the prevailing prices.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The contract provides for the supply of about 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil during 1982. The approximate cost of crude oil to be imported during 1982 would be Rs. 535 crores, based on the prevailing prices.

Progress made in Thal Vaishet Fertilizers Plants

755. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of Thal Vaishet plants; and

(b) whether there are even now any difficulties in obtaining foreign assistance for these projects, if so, further arrangements being made to meet the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The land required for the factory has been acquired. Arrangements have been made for provision of infrastructural facilities like water, power, railway siding, etc. Civil works are in progress. Contracts for the main plants like ammonia, urea and steam generation have been signed and have become effective. Works relating to off-sites and infrastructure are progressing satisfactorily. Procurement work for various items of equipment has started and has been completed to a large extent in respect of steam generation plants. Turbo-generating sets, coal handling, etc. Erection work has also commenced in respect of some plants.

(b) No, Sir.

Autonomous Status to AIR and Doordarshan

756. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what steps have been taken to give autonomous status to AIR and Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Government have decided not to set up an autonomous corporation for All India Radio and Doordarshan because such an organisation is not necessary to enable the media units to discharge their basic objective viz. serving the people.

Charges Levied by DESU to give connections

757. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that for sanctioning connection to any house in the authorised colonies, the Delhi

Electric Supply Undertaking charges from every applicant Rs. 8 per sq. meter on the entire area as development charges and thus from 12 to 15 lakhs connections in Delhi, DESU is making 6 to 8 crores of rupees every year from Delhi public;

(b) if so, whether the DESU had taken any part or spent any money on the development of the colonies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what steps Government have taken to stop this practice and give a refund to the consumers of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) It is not correct.

(b) to (d). In view of the reply to part (a) above the question does not arise.

Constitution of Postal Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh

758. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in the constitution of Postal Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Committee has since been set up;

(c) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons for this delay and the date w.e.f. which the previous Committee ceased to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The term of the last PAC for HP expired on 31.12.80. The new PAC could not be reconstituted as the recommendations from the concerned were awaited. The proposal for reconstitution is being processed.

State-wise demand of Petroleum Products

759. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the demand of kerosene, diesel and other petroleum products of each State, with State-wise and product-wise details;

(b) allocation made by the Central Government to the States during the last three years, with State-wise, Year wise, production details;

(c) quantities actually supplied to States during the above mentioned period;

(d) is there any shortfall between allocation and actual supply;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) steps to be taken by Government so that no State should suffer due to less supply with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up Oil Refinery in Tamil Nadu

760. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to find out the feasibility of setting up an oil refinery in Vedaranyam, Tamilnadu; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBAIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Since the commercial potential of the crude oil find in the Cauvery basin has still to be assessed, the question of initiating any feasibility study does not arise, at this stage.

Amount paid to news agencies in India and abroad

761. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.I.R. pays any amount to any news agency in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the news agencies in India and abroad and the amount paid to each agency during the last two years; and

(c) whether any news agency has been added or deleted during those years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). All India Radio is subscribing to four News Agencies in India only. The details and the amount paid annually to each News Agency during the last two years are given below:—

	1980-81 Rs.
PTI	34,18,800
UNI	25,47,600
Hindustan Samachar	5,25,360
Samachar Bharati	4,63,200
	1981-82
PTI	34,18,800
UNI	25,47,600
Hindustan Samachar	5,25,360
Samachar Bharati	4,63,200

(c) No, Sir.

Installation of Telephone Exchanges in Sundarbans area of West Bengal

762. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the installation of telephone Exchanges or

RAX in market places to Amghara, Bodra, Merigange, hatgachhia, Malancha and Chota Mollakhali in Sunderbans Area in West Bengal;

(b) whether the work was expected to be completed during 1981-82 but has not been done so far; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when is the project likely to be completed and the Telephone Services started in this backward area?

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

(a) There is no registered demand for telephone connections at these places indicating lack of potential for installation of telephone exchanges at Amghara, Bodra, Merigange, Hatgachhia, Malancha and Chota Mollakhali. However, long distance public telephone/combined offices facility is available at the above villages excepting Hatgachhia and Chota Mollakhali. At these two places also, plan has been sanctioned to provide LDPT (Long Distance Public Telephones) Combined Offices facility during 1982-83.

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

Assets, Turnover and Profits of top ten Industrial Houses

763. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets, turnover and profits of the top ten Industrial houses during each of the years 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb their monopoly in wealth-raising; and

(c) the names of the sister companies under their control and those inter-linked with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Statement—I which indicates the information desired for the

years 1979 and 1980. Similar information for 1981 is not available, as the balance sheets of some of the companies for 1981 are not yet due is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4230/82].

(b) One of the objectives of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act is to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the economic power to the common detriment. This objective is sought to be achieved through the regulatory provisions in the MRTP Act relating to the proposals of the MRTP and dominant houses for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation, take-over, etc., also keeping in view the current industrial policy of the Central Government.

(c) Statement II which provides the list of undertakings registered under the MRTP Act and shown under each of the 10 top industrial houses as on 31-12-1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4230/82.]

Curbing salary and other amenities of senior executive of large Industrial Houses

764. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether he is aware of the fabulous salaries and perks and other amenities drawn by the senior executives of the large industrial houses and they conceal huge perks drawn by them on company's account like unlimited quantity of petrol, entertainment supply of gadgets and lavish furniture at residences arranged at company's cost and host of other benefits—unaccounted while publishing the statement pursuant to provisions of Section 217 (2A) of the Companies Act, 1956, read with Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules in their Annual Reports;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to cut down these fantastic perks and impose a ceiling on salary and other benefits when 65 per cent of the population in the country is living below poverty line; and

(c) the reasons why Government have not done anything in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The statement pursuant to provisions of Section 217(2A) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules in the Annual Reports published by the companies is required to include details of perquisites allowed to the company executives. Similar details, in a compressed form also, appear under Scheduled VI of the Companies Act and form part of the Notes on Accounts which are certified by the statutory auditors of the company.

No information has been brought to the notice of the Government which may indicate infractions of the rele-

vant provisions of the companies Act as alleged.

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

सरकारी क्षेत्र की कायला खानों में श्रमिक

765. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उर्जा मंत्री सरकारी क्षेत्र की कायला खानों में श्रमिकों के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1982 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3489 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र की कायला खानों में प्रशिक्षित, अर्द्ध-प्रशिक्षित तथा अप्रशिक्षित श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापक क्या है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय के कायला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न कायला कम्पनियों में कुशल, अर्द्ध-कुशल और अकुशल कामगारों की स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :-

से. को. लि. भा. को. को. ई. को. लि. वे. को. लि.
लि.

प्रशिक्षित	14,281	46,270	15,382	21,151
अर्द्ध-प्रशिक्षित	17,740	48,154	70,089	29,947
अकुशल	61,193	45,847	सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है	76,621

संसद सदस्यों के स्थायी निवास स्थानों पर डाक घर खोला जाना

है तथा ऐसे संसद सदस्यों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ;

766. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद के दोनों सदनों (लोक सभा और राज्य सभा) के ऐसे कितने सदस्यों, के स्थायी निवास स्थानों पर डाकघर उपलब्ध नहीं

(ख) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अपने स्थायी निवास स्थानों पर डाकघर खोलने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय को पत्र भेजे गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

L.P. Gas Agency in Mathura

767. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1237 on 25th August, 1981, re: Opening of L.P.G. distribution agencies in Mathura and State:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a gas agency at Mathura and its commissioning;

(b) whether it is I.O.C's agency and whether it will also cater to the gas connection holders of other agencies viz Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan petroleum Corporations particularly the Central Government servants who are transferred to Mathura/Mathura Cantt;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what alternative arrangements are proposed to be made in case of such gas connection holders who are posted to Mathura/Mathura Cantt. on transfer; and

(d) from where the gas is now being supplied to the Officers and Staff of the Mathura Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Of the three LPG distributorships being considered at Mathura by the oil companies, distributors have already been selected in two cases (one of IOC and the other of BPC) and the distributorships are expected to be commissioned shortly. Selection of distributor in the third case of BPC is in progress.

(b) and (c). All those LPG customers who are holding genuine transfer

vouchers of any oil company will be provided with gas connections by the concerned agency at Mathura/Mathura Cantt. against surrender of such transfer vouchers.

(d) They are getting supplies of Indane on adhoc basis through the existing LPG distributors at Agra.

Board of Directors in Public Sector undertaking Representation of SCs/ STs.

768 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of the Ministry on which non-official and part-time Directors are to be nominated;

(b) the date from which these Boards of Directors have been constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) the details of SC/ST non-official and part-time Directors nominated on these Boards of Directors to watch the interests of SC/ST employees; and

(d) in case no representation to SCs/STs has been given on the Boards of Directors of these Undertakings and their subsidiaries, whether there is any such proposal to nominate non-official and part-time Directors from SCs/STs, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 30 Public Sector Undertakings and 11 subsidiaries thereof.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4231/82)

(c) There is one Scheduled Caste Government Director in each of the

following Undertakings, as shown below:

Name of Undertaking and Subsidiary	Name and Designation of Director
1. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.	Shri J. Mondal, Deputy Financial Adviser, Department of Petroleum
2. Biecco Lawris Limited	-do-
3. Bridge & Roof Company Limited	-do-
4. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	-do-
5. Balmer Lawrce Company Limited.	-do-
6. Madras Refineries Limited.	Shri V. Selvaraj, Chairman, Mad ras Port Trust.

(d) Government has issued directives to the public enterprises in regard to reservation of quota for appointments and matters relating to career advancement of SC/ST. The Boards of Directors and Government keep a watch over the implementation of the directives. The policy of Government regarding the constitution of the Board of Directors is to consider persons with proven records from Industry, Commerce, Administration, etc. for appointment as part-time members of the Board of Directors. Within the existing policy, Government considers suitable persons belonging to SCs/STs for such part-time directorships in the public sector enterprises, where necessary.

Domestic Connections to Planning Commission Coop House Building Society

769. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving domestic connections to the Planning Commission Coop. House Building Society, opposite Vivek Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether he is aware that individual Plot holders who have gone for construction or are going for construction specially small plot holders, are facing a lot of trouble in view of this delay in power connections;

(c) if so, does he propose to order

an inquiry and hold the officials responsible for this;

(d) if no, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether he proposes to personally look into this so that power connections are immediately given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Society has not paid the balance 50 per cent of their share amounting to Rs. 2,21,190 towards trunk services.

(b) Temporary connections for construction purposes are being given where it is technically feasible.

(c) to (e). In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Allocation of Oil to West Bengal

770. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil companies are imposing a 5 per cent cut on the monthly allocation in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are aware that such an action by the oil companies has further aggravated the situation in West Bengal, and

(c) steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Only

during the month of April, 1982, a 5 per cent cut was imposed on release of kerosene for the whole country and not merely to West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir, temporarily.

(c) When the supply situation improved, an additional allocation of 2000 tonnes of kerosene was made to West Bengal for the month of May, 1982 over and above the normal allocations. The sales during the month of May, 1982 were almost in line with the allocation.

Coal Projects Approved

771. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved some coal projects to increase coal production;

(b) if so, the names and the number of those coal projects;

(c) the estimated cost of each of those coal projects; and

(d) the expected time of the beginning of the production of coal of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The names of the coal projects, estimated capital cost and expected time of the start of the production in each of the projects sanctioned from 1-4-1981 to 30-6-1982 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Coal project	Capital cost (Rs. Crore)	Expected date of start of production
1	2	3	4
(I) <i>Central Coalfields Ltd.</i>			
1.	Reorganisation of Selected Dhori Open Cast	24.38	Existing mine Being reorganised
2.	Reorganisation of Dhori West	33.30	Do.
3.	Ray-Bachra (UG) Reorganisation	8.35	Do.
4.	Laiyo (UG) Reorganisation	9.68	Do.
5.	Advance Action for Bharatpur Opencast	4.44	1985-86
6.	Advance Action for Nighai Opencast	11.93	1984-85
7.	Churi (UG) Reorganisation	16.38	Existing mine Being reorganised
8.	Railway Line Diversion in Bokaro Kargali Area	15.93	Non-production—project
9.	Setting of a Central Workshop, Singrauli	30.78	Do.
10.	Amolori Opencast	323.32	1987-88
11.	Karkata	29.60	1983-84
12.	Water Supply Scheme for collieries of Hazaribagh & Kuju Areas	10.82	Non-production—project

1	2	3	4
13.	Singrauli Coalfield Area water supply scheme (Phase-I)	18.87	Do.
(II) <i>Western Coalfield Ltd.</i>			
14.	Revised Silwara Expansion	11.94	Existing mine—Being reorganised
15.	Shivpuri Expansion	9.45	Do.
16.	Sasti Opencast (Reorganisation)	25.15	Do.
17.	Pali (Birsingpur East)	11.66	1983-84
18.	Durgapur-Rayatwri (Reorganisation)	10.08	Existing mine—Being Reorganised
19.	Govinda (Reorganisation)	12.85	Do.
20.	Nandan Washery	24.07	1984-85
21.	Revised Bistrampur Open Cast	22.22	Existing mine—Being reorganised
(III) <i>Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.</i>			
22.	Block-II (Coking)	112.05	1984-85
(IV) <i>Eastern Coalfields Ltd.</i>			
23.	Kumarkhala Phase-II	18.46	Existing mine—Being reorganised
(V) <i>Singareni Coalfields Company Ltd.</i>			
24.	Goleti No. 2-Incline	5.60	1983-84
25.	Shrirampur No. 2A Incline	6.04	1982-83
26.	Godavari Khani No. 9 Incline	9.00	1983-84
27.	Godavari Khani No. 7 Incline)		
28.	Srirampur No. 2 Incline	6.04	1983-84
29.	Sarangapali No. 1 Incline	13.84	1984-85

Fixation of Meter Box in Premises of Telephone Subscribers

772. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their earlier decision to fix meter box in the premises of the telephone subscribers;

(b) if so, the programme of Government in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) A technically suitable design for installation of tamper proof Meter at subscribers premises has not been found so far.

(b) The Telecommunications Research Centre is keeping track of developments in this direction in the other parts of the world also.

(c) As (b) above.

Reorganisation of O.N.G.C.

773. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the month of May had started sweeping reorganisation of the ONGC aiming at meeting future challenge with strong emphasis on wide-ranging exploration activity and oil production of 60 million tonnes annually by the end of this decade;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken in the first phase of the restructuring of the organisation;

(c) if so, the main details of the new proposals undertaken to restructure the whole ONGC and to what extent these changes have improved the efficiency and working of the ONGC; and

(d) whether the proposed oil exploration during the current year has already been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) With the object of meeting the challenges ahead and to undertake task of wide ranging exploration activities, an internal reorganisation scheme has been prepared by the Oil and National Gas Commission.

(b) In the first phase of the Reorganisation, the Regions in the various Basins are being restructured with the appointment of operational General Manager in charge with wide ranging delegated powers for effective and efficient management of exploration and production activities.

(c) The scheme envisages adoption of Business Group approach for effective control and co-ordination of the exploration activities, creation of profit centres for every activity within ONGC to bring about cost conscious-

ness and cost effectiveness at all levels.

(d) As the year 1982-83 has just started question of achieving the oil exploration targets, etc., for the year, does not arise at present.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में शीघ्र डाक सेवा

774. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बस्तर जिले के उन स्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जहां शीघ्र डाक वितरण सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बस्तर जिले में शीघ्र डाक वितरण सेवा और चल डाक सेवा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बस्तर जिले में शीघ्र डाक वितरण सेवा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था किए जाने के विचार है और कब तक ये व्यवस्थाएं वहां किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) जगदलपुर, मध्य-प्रदेश के अन्य जिला मुख्यालयों से तीव्र डाक सेवा द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। जिले का कोई अन्य स्थान तीव्र डाक सेवा द्वारा नहीं जुड़ा है। बस्तर जिले में 227 चल डाक घर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) फिलहाल बस्तर जिले के दूरवर्ती स्थानों को तीव्र डाक सेवा सुविधा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है।

बोधघाट पनबिजली परियोजना

775. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) के बोधघाट परियोजना को कब मंजूरी दी गई थी और उसका अनुमानित है;

(ख) उस पर कार्य सभवतः कब आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना को पूरा करने का कार्य किस एजेंसी को दिया जाएगा और यह

यह परियोजना सम्भतः कब तक पूरा कर ली जाएगी ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) बोधघाट जल वि. परि. (4 इन्टू 125 मेगावाट) 209.30 करोड़ रु. की अनुमानित लागत पर फरवरी, 1979 में स्वीकृत की गई थी। इस परियोजना में अवसरचनात्मक कार्य चल रहे हैं।

(ग) यह परियोजना पहले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सिंचाई विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही थी परन्तु इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन अब मध्यप्रदेश विजली बोर्ड को सौंपा गया है।

Government Borrowings from World Bank for expanding Electricity Network

776. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently borrowed 340 million dollar from the World Bank specially for the purpose of expanding electricity network in the countryside;

(b) if so, what are the details of allocations made to each State;

(c) what are the details of New rural electrification schemes formulated for the States, particularly for Maharashtra; and

(d) the extent of progress made during each of last three years in the implementation of rural electrification schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has agreed to

lend US Dollars 304.5 million to the Government of India for expansion and improvement of rural electrification in the country.

(b) The Tentative allocation of the amount in respect of each State is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of SEB	Allocation (Million\$)
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	29.36
2	Bihar	21.70
3	Gujarat	16.23
4	Haryana	8.37
5	Karnataka	10.21
6	Kerala	3.90
7	Madhya Pradesh	43.79
8	Maharashtra	30.21
9	Orissa	14.85
10	Punjab	20.93
11	Rajasthan	20.65
12	Tamil Nadu	10.95
13	Uttar Pradesh	33.44
14	West Bengal	19.41
	Sub Total	284.00
	Central training Institute for Rural Electrification	1.00
	Unallocated	15.00
	Fee	4.50
	TOTAL	304.50

(c) 512 rural electrification schemes formulated by State Electricity Boards and sent to REC for sanction of financial assistance were at various stages of examination at the end of March, 1982. These include 62 schemes of Maharashtra which involve a total loan outlay of Rs. 21.15 crores. A statement—I showing statewise details is enclosed.

(d) Under the Rural Electrification Schemes financed by REC, 50,933 villages were electrified and 490787 pum-sets were energised during the financial years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The State-wise details

are shown in attached State-ment—II. Besides, service connection for small industries, domestic and commercial consumers and street lights were also provided.

Statement—I

Statement showing statewise details of Rural Electrification Schemes which were at various stages of examination in REC as at the end of March, 1982

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Schemes	Loan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	35	1910
2	Assam	4*	304
3	Bihar	35	1671
4	Gujarat	21	996
5	Haryana	8*	253
6	Himachal Pradesh	11*	657
7	Jammu and Kashmir	11*	210
8	Karnataka	36	1549
9	Kerala	9*	369
10	Madhya Pradesh	124	4806
11	Maharashtra	62	2115
12	Manipur . . . . .	..	..
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..	..
15	Orissa	383*	913
16	Punjab	11*	343
17	Rajasthan	11	925
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	57*	2228
20	Tripura	4*	127
21	Uttar Pradesh	21	1298
22	West Bengal	14*	558
TOTAL		512	21 232

Statement—II

Statement showing State-wise details of villages electrified and pumpsets energised during the period 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 under the R.E. Projects financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of villages electrified	No. of pumpsets energised
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2883	66965
2	Assam	3292	483
3	Bihar	5607	13940
4	Gujarat	1834	26845
5	Haryana . . . . .	..	25762
6	Himachal Pradesh	2861	315
7	Jammu & Kashmir	798	183
8	Karnataka	1143	252 50
9	Kerala	15	1 3619
10	Madhya Pradesh	8987	76754
11	Maharashtra	2671	62568
12	Manipur	94	6
13	Meghalaya	400	..
14	Nagaland	123	..
15	Orissa	4663	7931
16	Punjab . . . . .	..	42085
17	Rajasthan	2984	48698
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	41	29096
20	Tripura	545	400
21	Uttar Pradesh	8262	47350
22	West Bengal	3770	22517
GRAND TOTAL		50933	490787

Setting up T.V. Centres at Nasik and Ahmednagar

777. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to

set up a separate Doordarshan centre at Nasik and Ahmednagar considering industrial growth at these towns; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and when these centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Waiting list for new telephone connections in Ahmednagar, (Maharashtra)

778. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on waiting list for new telephone connections in Ahmednagar, (Maharashtra State) as on 30.6.1982;

(b) since when they are on the waiting list and upto what period the list has been cleared;

(c) what effective steps Government are taking for giving new connections; and

(d) by what time the waiting list is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of applicants on waiting list in Ahmednagar as on 30.6.82 is as under:

O.Y.T.	Special	General	Total
16	41	629	686

(b) The waiting list under OYT, Special and General categories has been cleared upto 10.6.82, 9.12.82 and 12.3.83 respectively. The earliest application was waiting since 7.12.79.

(c) It is proposed to give about 50 connections from existing capacity

and more when capacity is further augmented by 600 lines during 1982—85.

(d) The current waiting list (i.e. as on 30.6.82) is expected to be cleared by 1985.

Modernization of Telephone Industry at Bangalore and Naini

779. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment on replacement of the old equipment and modernisation of the available facilities in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore Complex for current Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the amount so far spent during last three years on modernising the Telephone Industries at Bangalore and Naini; and

(c) the details of the steps so far taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). An allocation of Rs. 13 crores has been made towards replacement/modernisation during the current Five Year Plan (1980—85) for Bangalore Complex of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI). The amount so far spent on replacement/modernisation in Bangalore and Naini units of ITI, during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Bangalore Complex	481	382	619
Naini Unit	20	95	38

The projects for modernisation/replacement are prepared by ITI and are sanctioned by the appropriate authority. These projects are execut-

ed by them within the resources allocated. The Ministry monitors these projects from time to time to ensure their satisfactory execution.

Selection of Distributors by Panels headed by retired Judges

780. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to set up panels headed by retired judges for selection of distributors for petroleum and its products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Representation from Dandakaranya Employees Association (NG)

781. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representation dated 15th May, 1982 from the General Secretary, Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG), Kondagaon, M.P. protesting against the denial of promotions to permanent and quasi-permanent Government servants in Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Dandakaranya Employees Association (NG), Kondagaon has protested against the alleged denial of opportunity to departmental candidates for appointment to the post of Supervisor/Sectional Officer (Electrical). The post is required to be filled up as per the recruitment rules. The recruitment rules provide that the vacancies will be filled by deputation

(period of deputation not normally exceeding 3 years) of officials, holding analogous posts under Central/State Government Department, failing which by direct recruitment, possessing minimum qualification of (i) a degree in Electrical Engineering from a recognised University or (ii) Diploma in Electrical Engineering with a minimum of 3 years professional experience. Besides, none of the Electricians available in the Dandakaranya Project possessed the requisite qualification for being considered for appointment to the post of Supervisor/Sectional Officer (Electrical).

Gap between Demand and Supply of Energy in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

782. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the demand and supply of electricity in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last 6 months, separately; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing energy requirement and availability in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta during the period January to June, 1982 is attached. Unlike Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, Madras is not supplied by a separate power utility, but it is a part of Tamil Nadu System. Tamil Nadu was, however, having an energy deficit of about 17 per cent from January, 1982 and part of this shortage was met by increased output from Neyveli and also by increased import from Kerala. In order to meet the deficit in the State, the State imposed power cuts on textile industries and high tension industries. These cuts have, however, been withdrawn with effect from 1st July, 1982. There was no energy shortage in Delhi during the period

January, 82 to June, 82. The power supply position in Bombay and Calcutta is expected to improve with the commissioning of additional generat-

ing capacity to the extent of 750 MW and 278 MW in Maharashtra and West Bengal respectively during the year 1982-83.

STATEMENT

Daily average energy requirement and availability in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta during January to June, 1982

	January, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1982
(all figures in million units)						
<i>Delhi</i>						
Requirement :	9.37	9.35	7.99	9.10	9.61	10.46
Availability :	9.71	10.59	12.04	13.08	12.86	13.10
*Surplus :	0.34	1.24	4.05	3.98	3.25	2.64
<i>Bombay</i>						
Requirement :	27.1	27.5	28.32	28.33	28.39	28.67
Availability :	19.79	19.1	19.26	20.23	20.26	20.61
Shortage :	7.31	8.4	9.06	8.1	8.13	8.06
<i>Calcutta</i>						
Requirement :	10.51	10	10.9	11.5	11.71	11.3
Availability :	8.97	9	9.12	9.76	9.24	10.2
Shortage :	1.54	1	.97	1.74	2.47	1.1

*The above surplus was after meeting Haryana's share in I.P. Station and was exported to other States.

Second Press Commission Report

783. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20th Plenary Session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists called upon the Union Government to place the Second Press Commission Report before Parliament;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have already examined the above Report;

(c) by what time Government are considering to accept and implement the Press Panel Report; and

(d) what are the other demands made by the working Journalists in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the report of the Second Press Commission together with a Memorandum of action taken thereon is required to be placed before the Lok Sabha by 2nd October, 1982.

(d) It has come to the knowledge of the Government that some of the important demands made at the 20th Plenary Session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists on 5th, 6th and 7th June, 1982 are as under:—

(i) The Central Government and its agencies should directly take over the responsibility for overseeing and monitoring and implementation of the Palekar Award;

(ii) A Central Ordinance should be promulgated to restore the *status quo ante* in employment as on the date of publication of the tentative proposals of the Palekar Tribunals;

(iii) The Government should convene a tripartite meeting to ensure

statutory protection of employment in newspaper units where automation is being introduced or has been introduced;

(iv) The Railway Ministry should restore the concessions which had earlier been allowed to Working Journalists;

(v) There should be another verification of membership, if need be, to ascertain which is the representative body of the Indian Journalists—The Indian Federation of Working Journalists or the National Union of Journalists;

(vi) Government of India and State Governments should make necessary legislation to enable the Working Journalists and non-Journalist newspaper employees to get the benefits of Group Insurance Scheme as applicable in other industries;

(vii) A Permanent Standing Committee should be set up comprising of representatives of the Government, Journalists and members of the judiciary or those having similar status to examine, scrutinise and enquire into any reports involving public servants whose actions have adversely affected the public interest. Appropriate legislations should be introduced for this purpose in the Parliament and State Legislatures;

(viii) Information and Broadcasting Ministry should revise the remunerations of the part-time correspondents of All India Radio at par with Class-I newspapers;

(ix) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should appoint the part-time correspondents of the AIR on long-term basis and abolish the system of monthly contracts;

(x) A comprehensive scheme should be prepared to introduce pension to the Working Journalists and their dependents.

Concession to Foreign and M.R.T.P. Drug Companies

784. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give further concession to the foreign as well as MRTP drug companies when they have already decided to allow an automatic annual growth rate of 5 per cent for certain industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Loan for Rural electrification

786. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan sanctioned by World Bank in 1982-83 for implementing rural electrification programme in the country;

(b) the number of villages indentified from each State to provide electricity, by utilising World Bank assistance;

(c) the details about the period by the end of which the above programme will be implemented;

(d) from what period such rural electrification programme will be implemented; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has sanctioned loan of \$ 304.5 million

during 1982-83 for expansion and improvement of rural electrification in the country.

(b) The project for which the above loan assistance has been sanctioned provides for electrification of 18000 villages in the country. The State-wise break-up is yet to be worked out.

(c) The project is required to be completed by the end of December, 1985.

(d) The agreement which has been signed for the purpose of above loan will become effective from the date to be notified by the IBRD. It is expected that the above funds will be available for procurement of materials for execution of schemes during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(e) The bid documents for procurement of materials have been finalised and the bid invitations are now being issued by the State Electricity Boards.

Mining Engineers Posts lying vacant

787. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 post of mining engineers are lying vacant in the coal field areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making appointments against those posts;

(c) the number of posts fallen vacant in different coal-fields (field-wise); and

(d) the efforts made by Government to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indane Domestic Gas Agencies in Delhi

788. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indane Domestic Gas Agencies in Delhi; and

(b) number of Domestic Gas connections allotted to each agency?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 60 as on 31.3.1982.

Sl.No.	Distributors	No. of customers with them (as on 31-3-1982)
1	2	3
1	M/s. Pearey Lal & Sons	7847
2	„ Prem Nath Motors	7915
3	„ South Delhi Gas	9015
4	„ Agro Ind. Trading	5126
5	„ L.K. Entrprises	6099
6	„ Cactus Lilly Entrprises	5788
7	„ Amar Gas Service	4943
8	„ Shaheed Subhash Gas	5049
9	„ War Hero Gas Service	5243

1	2	3
10	M/s. Amargeet Gas	7257
11	„ Manohar Gas	6067
12	„ Vikas Gas	6086
13	„ Devi Anupurna	6093
14	„ Dec Pee Enterprises	6250
15	„ D.P. Thakore & Co.	5466
16	„ Associated Trading Co.	6705
17	„ Elite Agency	7301
18	„ B.N. Gupta & Co.	6049
19	„ R.D. Enterprises	5976
20	„ Payal Gas	5151
21	„ Vikram Enterprises	4961
22	„ Jayant Gas	5353
23	„ Unique Enterprises	5244
24	„ Shakti Enterprises	5321
25	„ AAR Kay Enterprises	5424
26	„ Mohanil Gas	5934
27	„ J.J. Gas Service	5063
28	„ Surjit Fuel Depot	6058
29	„ Litts Refrigeration	7124
30	„ Nath Traders	6019
31	„ Popular Chemists	5714
32	„ Sanjiv Gas	4972
33	„ Jagjyoti Enterprises	5262
34	„ Kanwal Gas	8715
35	„ Vivek Gas Service	5232
36	„ Alok Gas Agency	7090
37	„ Anantji Gas	5968
38	„ Baksons Gas	5895
39	„ Suril Enterprises	5308
40	„ Atul Enterprises	5474
41	„ Sukhadam Gas	2522
42	„ Alka Flame	5832

1	2	3
43	„ R.K. Agencies	5582
44	„ Hem Gas Agency	5802
45	„ Mars Enterprises	6268
46	„ Rajdhani Gas	4819
47	„ Deepti Enterprises	5698
48	„ Prabhat Gas	5150
49	„ C. Lal & Sons	6576
50	„ Vijay Rattan Enterprises	4952
51	„ Pearl Gas Service	3540
52	„ Priya Services	3152
53	„ Vicky Agencies	3426
54	„ Vishal Enterprises	2856
55	„ Kalkaji Gas	2372
56	„ Vandana Enterprises	1619
57	„ Rakaut Enterprises	1851
58	„ Sidhzatha Enterprises	934
59	„ Sivanika Enterprises	1258
60	„ Ravinder Gas Service	98

Linking of Ranikhet Town in U.P. by Microwave System

789. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme regarding the linking of Ranikhet town in U.P. by microwave system is under consideration of his Ministry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of providing the facility of microwave telephone system in the said town in near future, keeping in view the strategic military importance of this town?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Present traffic does not justify linking Ranikhet by microwave system.

(c) Such a scheme is not envisaged in the near future. However, provision of rural radio system for long distance public telephone in Ranikhet area is under consideration.

Rural Electrification Schemes submitted by U.P. for approval

790. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes received by the Rural Electrification Corporation from the State of Uttar Pradesh for their approval last year;

(b) the number of schemes out of them approved so far including those approved for the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which the pending schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the financial year 1981-82, Rural Electrification Corporation received 68 schemes from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board for approval. Besides, at the commencement of the previous year i.e. 1st April, 1981, 74 schemes were at various stages of examination in REC and 14 schemes which were referred back to the State Electricity Board were pending with them for revision.

(b) REC sanctioned 80 rural electrification schemes during 1981-82, in Uttar Pradesh which included 6 rural electrification schemes sanctioned in the hill districts.

(c) The schemes which were pending at the beginning of the year 1982-83 will be considered for approval during the current financial year subject to availability of funds.

अल्मोड़ा में माइक्रोवेव टावर का निर्माण

791. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र के रूप में दूर-संचार विभाग द्वारा अल्मोड़ा में बनाई जा रही माइक्रोवेव टावर के उपयोग के लिए संचार मंत्रालय से बातचीत शुरू करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस क्षेत्र के दूरदर्शन देखने वालों और अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उनका मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठ): (क) और (ख). टेलीविजन एंटीना

लगाने के लिए डाक-तार माइक्रोवेव टावरों का उपयोग करने के सामान्य प्रश्न पर संचार मंत्रालय के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ।

पिथौरागढ़ में माइक्रोवेव का निर्माण

792. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ को माइक्रोवेव स्टेशन के निर्माण के लिए लिया स्थल का निर्णय कर लिया गया है और क्या इसके अनुमानित लागत का ब्यौरा तैयार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). पिथौरागढ़ में एक स्थान का चयन किया गया था लेकिन रोडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी के आबंटन पर गठित स्थायी स्लाहकार समिति द्वारा इसको अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी । अब नए स्थान का चयन किया जा रहा है । नए स्थान का निर्णय लिए जाने और रोडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी के आबंटन पर गठित स्थाई स्लाहकार समिति की अनुमति मिल जाने के बाद, कार्य का प्राक्कलन तैयार किया जाएगा । 1983 में निर्माण कार्य शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

Dereservation of Posts of Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in P and T Civil Wing

793. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in the P&T Civil Wing;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the grade of Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers;

(c) what is Government's policy to fill the reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Department;

(d) how many posts have been de-reserved in the above mentioned categories i.e. Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers and Executive engineers; and

(e) is the approval of the Minister obtained before de-reservation of a post, and if not, at what level the posts are declared de-reserved?

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

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

दिल्ली में नई गैस एजेंसियां

794. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली की भारी जनसंख्या को देखते हुए दिल्ली में और अधिक नई गैस एजेंसियां खोलने का है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1982-83 की योजना के अन्तर्गत तेल कंपनियों का दिल्ली में एल. पी. जी. की 13 नई वितरण एजेंसियां आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

दिल्ली के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची

795. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री रामजी भाई भावीण :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के प्रत्येक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में 1 जुलाई, 1982 को टेलीफोन

कनेक्शनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार उन व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र टेलीफोन देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है जिनके नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 1-7-1982 को दिल्ली टेलीफोन में विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों के संबंध में प्रतीक्षा सूची तथा निपटान तारीखों के विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल.टी. 4232/82].

(ख) प्रतीक्षा सूची के निपटान के लिए नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने तथा मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है । चालू आवेदनों में से फरीदाबाद शाहदरा पूर्व, जनकपुरी, जोरबाग, हाँज खास, ओखला और नहरा प्लेस क्षेत्रों के सामान्य श्रेणी के कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर अधिकांश का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक निपटान हो जाने की संभावना है ।

दिल्ली के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

796. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के गांवों में रहने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र के लिए आवेदन किया है ।

(ख) उन्हें कब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र उपलब्ध कराये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का शीघ्र खोला जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) से (ग). इस संबंध में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Setting up Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad

797. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is a demand in the Marathwada region in Maharashtra to have a permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad;

(b) is it also a fact that the Supreme Court in its recent judgement has upheld the opening of the High Court Bench under section 51(3) of S.R.C. Act; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to issue a notification under section 51(2) of S.R.C. Act in view of the recent Judgement?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Requirement of Crude and Petroleum products

798. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of petroleum crude and petroleum products during the current financial year 1982-83;

(b) how much of it is estimated to be produced indigenously;

(c) how much is targeted for imports; and

(d) by which year the country is expected to be self-sufficient in petroleum and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The estimated requirement of crude oil for the year 1982-83 for processing in domestic refineries is about 31.7 million tonnes. The requirements of refined petroleum products for the year are estimated at 35.7 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The indigenous production of crude oil during 1982-83 is targeted at about 20.95 million tonnes. The net requirement of imported crude oil in 1982-83 is estimated at 11.98 million tonnes and that of major petroleum products at 5.8 million tonnes.

(d) While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and indigenous refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil and petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependent on the rate of increase in demand for petroleum products as well as the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from already discovered fields and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

Indiscriminate Blasting by Eastern Coalfields

799. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the indiscriminate blasting work by the ECL authorities without having any consideration to the lives and properties of the people living in the nearby villages; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A complaint was lodged by villagers near Purushottampur OCP of Pandaveswar area of ECL about

indiscriminate blasting on 1-4-82. Immediately after the receipt of the complaint, an officer of Directorate General of Mines Safety made an enquiry into the matter. The enquiry has revealed that the villagers which are about 690 mts. away from the site of blasting are outside the danger zone, and that there is no evidence to establish that vibration of blasting at the quarry has done any damage to the lives and properties of the people living in these villages. However, as advised by DGMS, a scientific study has been undertaken by CMPDI in this regard.

Development of Postal Facilities during Sixth Plan Period

800. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the development of postal facilities dur-

ing the Sixth Plan period and the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised;

(b) the number of post offices, staff quarters proposed to be built, State-wise;

(c) the number of district headquarters proposed to be linked with State capitals, State-wise; and

(d) the details of other facilities proposed to be provided during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 172 crores has been provided for in the postal sector. This outlay is to be utilised in the following manner.

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. crores)
(i) Expansion of postal net-work	9.82
(ii) Construction of buildings and staff quarters	140.47
(iii) Training of officers and staff (including extra-departmental Agents)	10.00
(iv) Augmentation of mail motor fleet	4.91
(v) Provision of railway mail service vans	3.15
(vi) Mechanisation & modernisation of postal services	3.65
	172.00

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

Rise in Prices of Soft Coke

801. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the coal prices were raised by the Coal India since

1980; what was the price fixed for soft coke at the time of each of such raising;

(b) whether Government are aware that retail price of soft coke is likely to be raised by rupees 2 to rupees 3 per 40 kg. due to the latest rise effected by Coal India; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to give subsidy for the domestic use of soft coke so that poor and middle class users can be somewhat relieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The prices of coal have been raised twice after 1980, first with effect from 14-2-1981 and second with effect from 27-5-1982 and the pit-head prices of soft coke have been fixed at Rs. 150 per tonne and Rs. 175 per tonne, respectively. The price of soft coke now fixed carries a subsidy of Rs. 40 per tonne. As a result of this, the increase in the price of soft coke should not be more than about Rs. 1.10 per 40 kg. However, retail price of soft coke is not fixed by the Government of India.

Constitution of All India Judicial Service

802. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to constitute an All India Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The Law Commission in its 77th Report recommended the formation of an All India Judicial Service. The views of the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts have been sought in the matter. The details about the formation of the service have not been worked out. This question will arise only after the views of the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts have been received.

Murder of an Audit Assistant of Calcutta based firm of chartered Accountants in Dhanbad

803. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the circumstances leading to the brutal murder of an audit assistant of a Calcutta based firm of Chartered Accountants in Dhanbad on 27th April, 1982;

(b) whether the victim insisted on physical verification of the cash in one of the areas of the BCCL and this was refused by the concerned authorities;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the erring officials;

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for the same; and

(e) remedial action initiated and the compensation paid to the family of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) As the law and order is a State subject, this case is being investigated by the Police.

(b) Late Shri S. S. Das, Audit Assistant, had asked for verification of cash on 23rd April, 1982 and he was informed that since the second key was with the Area Finance Manager, who was on an official tour to Calcutta, cash chest could not be opened. Again on 24th April, 1982, Shri Das asked for cash verification and since the Area Finance Manager had not returned from Calcutta, the second key was obtained from his house. By the time this key was received, Shri Das and another Audit Assistant had

left that area for another area. They were informed in that area that they could now verify the cash. Shri Das and another Audit Assistant informed that they would now verify the cash on Monday, the 26th April Shri Das and another Audit Assistant did verify the cash on 26th April, 1982.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Recent Elections to Assemblies

804. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States the Assembly elections were held in May, 1982; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the party-wise position of the MLAs who won the elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement furnished by the Election Commission showing the names of the States and party-wise position of the M.L.As who won the elections held in May, 1982 is attached.

Statement

Names of the States and the Party-wise position (At the time of declaration of results of the MLAs who won the Elections held in May, 1982)

Name of the State	Name of the Party	Number of Members elected
1	2	3
Haryana	Indian National Congress	36
	Lok Dal	31
	Bhartiya Janata Party	6
	Janata Party	1
	Independents	15
	Total	89*
Himachal Pradesh	Indian National Congress	31
	Janta Party	2
	Bhartiya Janata Party	29
	Independents	6
	Total	68
Kerala	Communist Party of India	13
	Communist Party of India (M)	26
	Indian Congress (Socialist)	7
	Indian National Congress	20

*One seat vacant. (74-Hissar A.C.) Repoll ordered for 11-7-82

1	2	3
	Janata Party	4
	Kerala Congress	6
	Kerala Congress (J)	8
	All India Muslim League	4
	Revolutionary Socialist Party	4
	Muslim League	14
	Independents	34
	Total	140
West Bengal	Indian National Congress	49
	Indian Congress (Socialist)	4
	Communist Party of India	7
	Communist Party of India (M)	174
	All India Forward Block	28
	Revolutionary Socialist Party	19
	Socialist Unity Centre of India	2
	Independents	11
	Total	294

Renaming of All India Radio as Akashvani

805. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the renaming of All India Radio as Akashvani; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the announcements over the AIR Stations, the terms "Akashvani" and "All India Radio have been in use for identifying the organisation. Recently, the usage of an uniform

announcement "Akashvani" was introduced, as per the recommendations of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry. However, after considering the representations against the change, the former practice has been restored.

Complaints of Bogus Duplicate Ballot Papers used in Assemblies Elections

806. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints of bogus ballot papers or duplicate ballot papers used in the recent elections in the State Assemblies were received by Government; and

(b) whether any of the complaints were found to be genuine?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Super Thermal Power Project at Manguru in A.P.

807. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Super Thermal Power Project at Manguru in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when it is going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAMA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Studies have been undertaken by NTPC to examine the feasibility of a large pit head thermal power station at Manguru in Andhra Pradesh. The proposal is under examination.

Power shortage in Delhi

808. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is power shortage in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to increase power generation in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is no power shortage in Delhi due to inadequate power generation. But to meet future power requirements of Delhi, Delhi is being given a share in all Central power projects.

Digging of wells for petroleum/gas in Godavari Basin

809. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are resuming digging of wells to find out petroleum and gas in Godavari Basin; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Exploratory drilling is in Progress.

(b) There have been indications of hydrocarbons both in the Offshore and Onshore wells. However no commercial field has so far been established.

Survey for petroleum in Bay of Bengal

810. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are conducting survey in Bay of Bengal for getting petroleum; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. During 1978-79 a review of the data both offshore and onshore of West Bengal basin was done. Subsequently seismic surveys in the shallow water area off the Bay of Bengal adjoining the Sunderbans and along the rivers of the Sunderbans were commenced in November, 1979 and completed by June, 1981.

(b) Although the processing of survey data has been completed the results will only be known after the data is interpreted.

Power shortage in Delhi

811. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been power shortage in the capital during recent months;

(b) whether Prime Minister has given certain directions to avoid power breakdown in this behalf;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether DESU Engineers Association have shown resentment to meet the power crisis of the capital to overcome the situation; and

(e) if so, steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There has been no shortage of power in so far as overall availability of power is concerned. However, there has been load shedding in supply on account of bottlenecks in Transmission and Distribution system and as a result of failure of 2 nos. 100 MVA power transformers of BBMB at Rohtak Road.

(b) and (c). Prime Minister had given directions that there should not be load shedding in Delhi.

(d) No Sir, no resentment has been shown. A memorandum has been received from the Association in which they have stated that they have directed its members to be on active official duty from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. apart from being available for attending to consumers complaints and minor/major breakdowns on Call etc.

(e) The question does not arise.

Amending Wakf Act

812. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Wakf Act, 1954 with a view to evolving a formula which would harmonise and reconcile the different aspects of the problems relating to Wakf matters;

(b) if so, whether the views of Wakf Inquiry Committee, Minorities Commission and Muslim M.Ps would be taken into consideration; and

(c) if so, by what time it is likely to be applicable?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Wakf Inquiry Committee have been examined. They are being re-examined in the light of the views of the Minority Commission and the views expressed by Muslim M.Ps. and others. Government will finalise its proposals for amending the Wakf Act only after taking into account all the views and it is proposed to introduce a Bill for amending the Act in the next session of Parliament.

Setting up fertiliser complex at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

813. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has finally decided to set up a fertiliser complex in the Central Sector in the Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan;

(b) the estimated cost and daily production capacity of the complex; and

(c) what is the schedule of completion of work of the proposed fertiliser complex? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Rise in coal prices since nationalisation

814. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Government have increased the prices of coal since the nationalisation of the coal mines; and

(b) reasons for such increase every time?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). After nationalisation of coal mines the average pit-head price of coal has been increased five times. The increase in coal prices had been necessitated due to increase in the cost of inputs such as stores, powers equipments spares, increase in depreciation and interest charges, wages etc.

Utilization of natural gas

815. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) out of 2.8 billion cubic metres of natural gas which were available in the country during 1980-81, how much of it has been utilised;

(b) what is the value of unutilised gas; and

(c) his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The

total production of gas during 1980-81 was 2319.41 million cubic metres. Out of this the amount of gas utilized was 1564.80 million cubic metres.

(b) and (c). The value of the unutilised gas was about Rs. 24.67 crores based on the weighted average price. Sustained efforts are being made for maximising utilisation of gas.

Violation of Safety Rules by contractors in Sindri Fertilizer Factory

816. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some contractor men are being allowed to stay and cook their meals inside the Sindri Fertilizer Factory by the management in violation of Safety Rules;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to stop the practice soon in view of the recent devastating fire in the factory as well as on safety considerations;

(c) if so, the details of measures to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some workmen of M/s. Ganpatrai Rashiwashia Steel Company who have purchased the old and redundant plants of Sindri Factory and engaged for dismantling & transportation of materials from these plants were permitted to stay and cook in the areas of redundant plants. The Sindri Management, while granting permission, took adequate steps to ensure the safety of the installations.

(b) and (c). The firm was asked on 9.5.1982 to stop this practice which has since been stopped.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial management system in Coal India Limited and BCCL

817. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the system of financial management of the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary like BCCL;

(b) whether Government are aware that the system requires improvements soon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) there is a separate Board of Directors for coal India Limited and for each of its subsidiaries. With each Board of Directors of the subsidiaries a whole time Director (Finance) has been associated who, *inter alia*, formulates Company's financial policies for approval of the Board, renders financial advice on operations and investments at all levels of the company, carries out special studies to reduce cost, improve efficiency and profitability, conducting internal audit etc. They enjoy sufficient authority to carry on their functional responsibilities. The financial matters at the level of Areas and Collieries under the respective Area's jurisdiction are looked after by the Area Finance Manager, in respect of matters within the powers delegated to the General Managers of the Areas and matters beyond their powers are sent up to the Headquarters for approval, after due examination by the Area Finance Manager. The Board of Director in the Coal India Limited which is a Holding Company, undertakes a scrutiny of feasibility study/detailed project reports proposed to be taken up for implementation under the powers vested with the Board, or proposed to be sent to Government for approval, keeping in view viability, profitability and reasonableness of proposed capital out-lay, determines the financial resources required to meet the opera-

tional programmes of CIL and its subsidiaries, establishes and maintains a system of financial control governing the allocation and release of funds to subsidiaries etc. Hitherto, the financial matters of the CIL have been looked after by the Chief of Finance. Recently, however, a post of Director (Finance) has been created to strengthen the financial set up in the CIL.

(b) to (d). The system is under constant review and improvements are made, as and when necessary, according to circumstances.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की मांग और सप्लाई

818. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें मांग के अनुसार बिजली सप्लाई नहीं हो रही है; और

(ख) क्या पिछले छः महीने के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्य में बिजली अधिकतम मांग सप्लाई क्षमता तथा वर्तमान कमी का व्यापार क्या है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) इस समय राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में ऊर्जा की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। उड़ीसा और महाराष्ट्र में इस वर्ष स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश लगभग 27 प्रतिशत की मात्रा में अपर्याप्त विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता के कारण विद्युत की कमी का सामना कर रहा है। अप्रतिबन्धित व्यस्ततम-कालीन मांग पूरी की गई, औसत व्यस्ततम-कालीन मांग

तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन कमी के ब्यारे नीचे दिए गए हैं :---

महीना	अप्रतिबंधित व्यस्ततम-कालीन मांग	पूरी की गई व्यस्ततम-कालीन मांग	व्यस्ततम-कालीन कमी
	(आंकड़े मेगावाट में)		
जन० 82	1600	893	707
फ़र० 82	1550	901	649
मार्च 82	1600	967	633
अप्रैल 82	1500	980	520
मई 82	1500	983	517
जून 82	1500	920	580

Shortage of Post Office buildings in Madhya Pradesh

819. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Post Office buildings in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the number of places where Government propose to construct P&T buildings for post offices during the period 1982-83; and

(b) funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct Post Office buildings at 13 places in Madhya Pradesh Circle during the year 1982-83.

(b) Rs. 21.52 lakhs for 1982-83.

Suggestion by Election Commission on defection

820. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Chief Election Commissioner of India has suggested to Government for electoral reforms in the country to stop defections from one party to another; and

(b) if so, what is reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No formal reference from the Chief Election Commissioner on 'defection' was

received. The Government's attention has, however, been drawn to the views expressed by S.L. Shakhder, former Chief Election Commissioner, in his address to the Voters' Council and Citizens for Democracy, Delhi on September, 26, 1980, and in his address at the Chief Electoral Officers' Conference held at Shillong in May, 1982, wherein he had suggested inclusion of declaration in the nomination paper to the effect that in case a candidate elected on a symbol allotted to him changes his party affiliation or independent status after election, he will incur disqualification and cease to be a member.

(b) The question of having suitable legislation to effectively check political defections is under consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Electoral Reforms along with other matters relating to electoral reforms.

Utilisation of INSAT for AIR Programmes

821. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio has begun utilising the Indian National Satellite to provide programme signals for rebroadcast purposes;

(b) the names of A.I.R. Stations which have started relaying programmes from Delhi A.I.R. through this Satellite; and

(c) the names of other Stations of A.I.R. which will start relaying, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The AIR Stations at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad have started relaying certain news bulletins origin-

ating from New Delhi, through the Satellite link.

(c) Eight more Stations, namely Srinagar, Jaipur, Bhopal, Trivandrum, Gauhati, Imphal, Kohima and Cuttack are expected to start relaying some of the centrally originated news bulletins through the Satellite link before the end of August, 1982.

All the remaining Stations in the net work will eventually utilise the INSAT facility for the relay of centrally originated news bulletins and National Programmes. These Stations are expected to be equipped to make use of this facility before the end of 1983.

Conference of Law Ministers

822. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Law Ministers representing State Governments was held in New Delhi during the 2nd week of June, 1982; and

(b) names and number of personnel who participated in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) A Conference of Law Ministers of States and Union Territories was held on 18th and 19th June, 1982 in New Delhi.

(b) A statement indicating the names and number of the participants in the Conference is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4233/82)

Location of sick wells

823. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of sick oil wells in the country;

(b) since when they are lying sick; and

(c) what measures are being taken to repair these wells and start production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There are two sick wells in Bombay High.

So far as on-shore area is concerned there are 551 sick wells, out of which 353 are located in the Western Region (Gujarat) and 198 in the Eastern Region (Assam).

(b) Of the two sick wells in Bombay High one has been having production problems since November, 1980, and the other since May, 1981.

Of the 95 sick wells of OIL 14 have been sick for less than one year; 15 between one to three years and 66 over 3 years. Details about period of sickness of ONGC onshore wells both in the Western and the Eastern region is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The following steps are being taken to repair and restore the low productivity wells:

(i) increasing the number of workover rigs and addition of modern equipment;

(ii) operating all the workover rigs round the clock;

(iii) stimulation of the wells; and

(iv) contracts for workover services.

Bids for Oil Exploration

824. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the details for inviting bids for the second time from oil companies for exploration and exploitation of oil

in off-shore and on-shore areas in the Indian continental shelf;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies offered and the terms and conditions; and

(d) the number of companies which responded for the first tender, the names of the companies whose tender was accepted and from which places and on what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

(d) Seven oil companies either individually or jointly responded to the first invitation for bids. The offer of Chevron—an Oil Company of USA was accepted for Saurashtra off-shore Block-II. The main terms and conditions of the Contract signed with this Company, have already been intimated to Hon'ble members of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6019 answered on 30th March, 1982.

Load Shedding and Defective Electricity Consumption Billing in Delhi

825. **SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is in shambles being headless;

(b) whether there had been lately erratic heavy load-shedding without any prior notice causing considerable inconvenience to the public in the sweltering weather;

(c) whether the preparation of electricity consumption bills is also in arrears and bills for a number of months are prepared and consumers put to hardship for paying them in instalment;

(d) whether the billing is also done in a very careless manner, there being no check exercised at any level;

(e) whether the meters also malfunction and no test or replacement is made even after payment of the prescribed fee; and

(f) whether Government propose to set up a high-power committee of experts to investigate into the bunglings of the DESU, particularly its massive power cut during this summer and streamline its billing and public dealing machinery

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. Commissioner, M.C.D. is looking after the duties of General Manager, DESU, exercising the powers of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi under Section 490 (2)(b) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(b) The load shedding had to be resorted to due to transmission and distribution bottlenecks as a result of failure of 2 Nos. 100 MVA transformers at Rohtak Road Grid Station under the control of BBMB.

(c) The electricity consumption bills for the consumers served through Shakti Nagar, Civil Lines, Shanker Road and Moti Nagar Districts were in arrears for longer periods in recent past and DESU had to get 4-month billing instead of usual bi-monthly bills with the option to the consumers to make the payment in installments on their request. The billing of Shanker Road and Moti Nagar Districts has now been reverted back to bi-monthly billing.

(d) The bills are prepared on the computer after exercising normal checks of the errors picked up by the computer and quality controls are also required to be exercised by the computer agencies before delivery of outputs to DESU to check up their accuracies. Efforts are also made to further check these bills before these are issued to the consumers.

(e) The metres found malfunctioning are tested/replaced after payment of prescribed fee by the consumers. During the period from 1-4-1981 to

30-5-1982, about 10,000 single phase meters and 176 poly-phase metres have been tested against payment of prescribed fee.

(f) A high-level Task force has been set up to examine in depth the causes of break-downs of power supply in Delhi including Grid disturbances and suggest remedial measures. As stated against (b) above, load shedding had to be resorted to not because of low generation but due to Transmission and Distribution bottlenecks as a result of failure of 2 Nos. 100 MVA transformers at the Rohtak Road Grid Station under the Control of BBMB.

Oil Reserve in South Bengal

826. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian as well as U.S. oil experts came to the same conclusion that South Bengal including the city of Calcutta has a big oil reserve;

(b) the year in which they came to this conclusion; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government since getting the expert opinion with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. American Oil Companies were not satisfied with the results of their drilling operations. However, Russian experts, assessing the data jointly with ONGC experts, came to the conclusion that the hydrocarbon potential of the area is substantial.

(b) The American Oil Companies assessed the basin in 1960-61 and later in 1976. The Russian experts assessed the basin jointly with ONGC experts in 1976.

(c) The ONGC have reviewed and reinterpreted all geological, geophysical and well data collected by the Indo Stanvac Petroleum Project and initiated further seismic work. On the basis of these surveys 7 wells have so far

been drilled by the Commission in West Bengal. Currently, drilling is in progress at two locations. One more location is proposed to be taken up for drilling during 1982-83. The ONGC initiated conventional seismic surveys with analogue instrument in 1963, followed by CDP seismic surveys deploying sophisticated digital seismographs. Precision gravity surveys are being conducted by O.N.G.C. from 1978-79. In the field of geo-exploratory surveys, 5 seismic and 2 gravity-magnetis parties were in operation in West Bengal during the field seasons 1981-82. The Commission have planned deployment of 23 geo-exploratory survey parties during 1982-83 and the remaining 2 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

In addition, 2 contracts have been signed with the Russians—one for exclusive exploration by USSR of a designated area in West Bengal and the other for seismic data acquisition and processing in collaboration with Indian experts in other areas of West Bengal.

Exploration for Oil

827. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the exploration and exploitation of oil in the on-shore fields and off-shore areas for the coming decade; and

(b) the part to be played by the ONGC in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures to tame activities of Dhanbad MAFIA

828. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the measures taken to tame the activities of the Dhanbad MAFIA where the situation is grim;

(b) whether the activities of these MAFIA gangs have lessened since the measures to contain them have been started;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Law and order is a State subject. The State Government is, therefore, taking necessary action in the matter.

However, BCCL has taken the following steps in this behalf:—

- (i) Departmentalisation of road transport of coal, coke and sand.
- (ii) Gradual elimination of civil contractors.
- (iii) Opening of more bank branches and co-operative credit/thrift societies.
- (iv) Action against convicted employees.
- (v) Strengthening of C.I.S.F.
- (vi) Construction of buildings for new Police Stations and Police posts which have been opened by the State Government.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

829. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are not in a position to make any commitment with respect of equity participation in the proposed petro-chemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal when the Union Government had satisfied themselves on the technical viability of the project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There is no provision in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the proposed petro-chemical complex in Haldia.

Settlement of Excess Telephone Metering Complaints

830. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed the telephone authorities to settle excess metering complaint within a month's time; and

(b) if so, what are the methods proposed to be adopted for the immediate clearance of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Instructions have been issued on 5-4-1982 to all the Units to settle excess metering complaints within one month as far as possible. The Heads of Circles/Districts have also been directed to obtain periodical reports from the concerned officers, monitor their performance and take remedial action wherever necessary to ensure expeditious disposal of excess metering complaints.

Setting up Gas Based Fertilizer Plants in Northern States

831. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some gas-based fertiliser plants in the Northern States; and

(b) if so, what are the details and the locations being considered for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up six gas-based fertilizer plants, one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh. The exact locations and other details of these plants have not yet been decided.

Law Ministers Conference on Abolition of Court Fee

832. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Law Ministers Conference held during June this year had discussed the question of abolition of court fee;

(b) if so, what are the views of the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the decision taken by the conference in regard to the abolition of the court fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the Conference, Law Ministers of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh expressed themselves in favour of abolition of court fee. The Law Ministers of other States and Union Territories (with Legislature) who participated in the deliberations did not favour abolition of court fee.

(c) The Conference was of the view that on account of financial constraints, the approach should be to go in for rationalisation of court fee and not for its abolition. The Conference set up a Committee of Law Ministers of five States, namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the Minister of State for Law Justice and Company Affairs to go into the question of rationalisation of court fee.

Disposal of Pending Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

833. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases in the Supreme Court and in each High Court in the country pending for ten years or more;

(b) whether Law Commission had given some suggestions regarding this problem, if so, the text of the suggestions and the follow-up action thereon; and

(c) how many times this problem has been reviewed since then and with what results? —

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) A Statement showing the information in respect of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, as furnished by their Registries, is attached.

(b) and (c). The Law Commission dealt with the problem of pending cases in High Courts in its 79th Report submitted in 1979. This Report was laid on the Table of the House and also sent to State Governments and High Courts for action in 1980. The problem of pendency of cases in courts is due to various complex factors and reform is a continuous process. The attention of the State Governments and High Courts has again been invited in June this year to the measures to be taken by them to deal with the question of arrears.

Statement

	Cases pending for 10 years or more
<i>Supreme Court</i> (As on 1-4-82)	2045
<i>High Courts</i> (As on 31-12-81)	
1. Allahabad	815
2. Andhra Pradesh	2
3. Bombay	769
4. Calcutta*	7671
5. Delhi	1837
6. Gauhati	66
7. Gujarat	19
8. Himachal Pradesh	123
9. Jammu & Kashmir	38
10. Karnataka*	6
11. Kerala . . . . .	..
12. Madhya Pradesh*	298
13. Madras	5
14. Orissa	51
15. Patna*	1864

505	<i>Written Answers</i>	ASADHA 22, 1904 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	506
16.	Punjab & Haryana	.	.	217
17.	Rajasthan*	.	.	280
18.	Sikkim	.	.	..
			Total	14061

*Main cases only.

Setting up T.V. Centre at Trivandrum.

834. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) what progress has been made in setting up of a Television Centre at Trivandrum;
- (b) the expenses so far incurred in this respect; and
- (c) when the proposed centre is expected to function?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Building works are in progress. Orders for equipments have been placed. However, orders for Studio equipment are being modified for colour operation. Indent was placed on DGS&D for steel tower and quotation received are under scrutiny.

- (b) A sum of Rs. 144.10 lakhs has been incurred so far.
- (c) T.V. Relay centre at Trivandrum is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

Setting up Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

835. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to set up a bench of Kerala High Court at

Trivandrum has been considered by Government; and

- (b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

Recommendations of second Press Commission

836. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations made by the Second Press Commission in regard to the restructuring of ownership of newspapers; and
- (b) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Second Press Commission are under examination. The Report along with a Memorandum of action taken thereon will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Linking of Budaun District in U.P. with Delhi and Lucknow by S.T.D.

837. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Budaun district in Uttar Pradesh with Delhi and Lucknow and other important cities by STD;

(b) if so, the present position thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which such a proposal will be considered and implemented?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme has been sanctioned and orders have been placed for the equipment. Part of the equipment has been received and the work has already commenced.

Expenditure on payment of advertisements given to periodicals

838. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Urdu, English, Hindi and other language periodicals magazines, daily, weekly, bi-weekly and fortnightly newspapers published during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and current year (State-wise language-wise and year-wise as also category-wise); and

(b) the total amount of money incurred in payment of advertisements given to these periodicals, newspapers and the amount spent on each category of periodicals and newspapers (language-wise, year-wise and category-wise) during the aforesaid period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Generation of additional power during 1982-83

839. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to generate 3480 MW additional power in 1982-83; and

(b) what particular steps have been taken to minimise the slippages which have been a common phenomenon in the past, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects, construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the Level of the Union Government Meetings of Power Ministers of States at the level of Minister for Energy, are also been held at National level at which the commissioning of ongoing power projects are reviewed for taking remedial action.

Proposal to impose 'Development cess' on Coal Production

840. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for

imposing a "development cess" on the production of coal to finance some of the State Projects;

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

(c) the stage on which such proposal rests now; and

(d) will coal price be affected as a result of this cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Result of Recent Increase in Coal Prices

841. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent increase in the price of coal of various grades has resulted in the cost of industrial production and general living cost; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The impact of recent increase in price of coal of various grades on the cost of industrial production as well as on the general living cost has not been significant. With a view to minimising the hardship of the common people using soft coal as domestic fuel, the Government has fixed the price of soft coke as Rs. 175/- per tonne after allowing a subsidy of Rs. 40/- per tonne.

Decision to Construct National Grid

842. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to construct the National Power Grid to facilitate inter-regional

supply of power from surplus to deficit areas;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in that direction; and

(c) progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). While the Government have accepted in principle the need for an integrated national electricity system, the mechanics of creating the National Power Grid have to be worked out in consultation with the different State Governments/State Electricity Boards, etc. In this connection, continuous dialogue with the State Governments etc. is going ahead.

World Bank Loan for Expansion of Oil Refineries

843. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has sanctioned a loan for expansion of oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of the loan sanctioned, rate of interest and other conditions thereof; and

(c) the details of the expansion programme of the refineries to be undertaken with this loan and the employment potential to be generated as a result thereof? •

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US\$ 200 million at an interest rate of 11.6 per cent. The repayment of the loan will be in 20 years including a 5 year moratorium period. The loan will, *inter alia*, be utilised for the following schemes: —

(i) at the Cochin Refinery of CRL, expansion of crude processing

capacity from the present 3.3 million tonnes per year (tpy) to 4.5 million tpy with a new fluid catalytic cracker (FCC) facility of 1.0 million tpy;

(ii) at the Madras Refinery of MRL, doubling the crude processing capacity from the present 2.8 million tpy to 5.6 million tpy with a new FCC facility of 0.6 million tpy capacity;

(iii) at the Visakhapatnam refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, expansion of crude processing capacity from 1.5 million tpy to 4.5 million tpy with a new FCC facility of 0.6 million tpy capacity;

(iv) at the Bombay refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, a revamping and restoring the crude processing capacity to 6 million tpy and installing a new FCC unit of 0.6 million tpy capacity;

(v) at the Bombay Refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, installation of a Sulphur recovery unit; and

(vi) Improvement of the energy efficiency and pollution control systems of Refinery Companies.

Apart from the requirement of manpower during construction, the total employment potential to be ultimately generated from these expansion and modernisation projects is presently estimated at about 800 persons.

Hydel Projects to boost Generating capacity

844. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up some hydro electric projects to boost the total electricity generating capacity in the country;

(b) if so, how many sites have been identified for these projects and where are their locations;

(c) whether his Ministry have discussed the same with the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, full details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Setting up of the hydroelectric projects is a continuous process and integral part of the overall power development programme. The specific schemes for implementation are identified in consultation with the Planning Commission and concerned State Governments taking into consideration demand for power, resources position etc.

Presently, hydroelectric projects with a total installed capacity of approximately 10,000 MW are in different stages of implementation. Of these, 6th Plan (1980—85) envisages addition of 4768 MW hydro capacity from 43 schemes. Details of the hydroelectric schemes under execution and sanctioned by the Planning Commission are given in Annexure I, schemes cleared by the Central Electricity Authority but awaiting clearance of Planning Commission and schemes under examination in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission are given in the Annexure II & III respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4234/82].

Government's Instruction to Newspapers Regarding Printing of number of Copies

845. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued a Notification to the daily

newspapers to print every day the number of copies printed the previous day;

(b) if so, whether the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society (I.E.N.S.) has strongly protested against this decision;

(c) whether Government are aware that it will affect the interest of newspapers, especially small and medium, and will create unhealthy competition among them; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A number of newspapers have already started publishing the number of copies printed of the preceding issue. The measure has been introduced primarily for the purpose of monitoring consumption of news print, an essential commodity, a large part of which has to be imported. The Government is of the view that the amended Newsprint Control Order would serve the interest of genuine small and medium newspapers as it will act as a check on the tendency to make exaggerated claims of circulation mainly with the object of getting allocation of newsprint and advertisements.

USSR Assistance to India in Coal Production

846. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union is keen to assist India in its plans to double the coal production by 1987-88;

(b) if so, whether the Soviet experts have prepared any project report in this regard; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Coal production during 1981-82 in the country was 124.90 million tonnes and there are no plans to double it by 1987-88. However, a few large capacity coal mines are proposed to be developed with Soviet assistance

(b) and (c). Soviet experts are extending assistance in preparing project reports in respect of the following projects:—

Name of Project	Anticipated annual production on completion
1. Nighai	14 m. tonnes
2. Mukunda	12 m. tonnes
3. Jayant O.C. (stage II)	10 m. tonnes
4. Jhanjhra	2.8 m. tonnes

Work on drawing Project Report is complete in respect of Jhanjhra.

निर्वाचन सुधार

847. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

प्रो. रूप चन्द पाल :

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार करने का है और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जाएगा और चुनाव आयोग द्वारा सुझाए गए मूद्दों सहित किन किन विषयों और मूद्दों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) वर्तमान चुनाव प्रणाली में विपक्षी दलों की सलाह लेकर कब तक सुधार किए जाने की संभावना है ताकि दलबदल को रोका जा सके और धन की शक्ति के आधार पर प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव न हो सके ।

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ काशिल) : (क) और (ख) . निर्वाचन सुधार संबंधी विभिन्न प्रस्तावों के

अंतर्गत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सुझाए गए वे प्रस्ताव भी हैं जिन पर मंत्रिमंडल की निर्वाचन सुधार समिति इस समय विचार कर रही है। इन प्रस्तावों के अंतर्गत निर्वाचन विधि के प्रायः सभी पहलू आते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए ये प्रस्ताव हैं निर्वाचक नामावतियों को अद्यतन बनाए रखना, निर्वाचनों में शासकीय तंत्र के दुरुपयोग को रोकना, निर्वाचनों में भ्रष्ट आचरण और धन शक्ति की गुंजाइश को कम करना, निर्वाचन व्यय में कमी करना, मतदान की आयु को 21 वर्ष से घटा कर 18 वर्ष करना, सरकार द्वारा अभ्यर्थियों के निर्वाचन व्यय का दिया जाना, लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों के संबंध में सूची पद्धति या कोई अन्य पद्धति अपनाकर वयस्क मताधिकार की विद्यमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाना और राजनीतिक दल बदल को रोका जाना, आदि। जैसा कि लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 393, तारीख 23 फरवरी, 1982 के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि उक्त समिति द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों पर अनंतिम निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने के पश्चात इन पर राजनीतिक दलों के साथ और जहां आवश्यक होगा, राज्य सरकारों के साथ भी विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा। अतः अंतिम विनिश्चय करने में अभी कुछ समय और लगेगा और इस प्रक्रम पर यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इन प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप कब तक दिया जा सकेगा।

Disposal of Telegrams in C.T.O., New Delhi.

848. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of disposal of telegrams in C.T.O., New Delhi during the months of April, May, June, 1982 as under (i) sent by post, (ii) sent by hand; (iii) sent through couriers; (iv) sent by air cargo as compared to the same during the months of April,

May, June, 1981, indicating reasons for the change if so;

(b) is the disposal of traffic, as indicated above, resorted to in case of interruption for longer hours on the circuit or to reduce load of traffic of the working circuit even; and

(c) have there been instances when such traffic sent for disposal is lost in transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) A comparative statement giving figures of disposal of telegrams in C.T.O., New Delhi during the months of April, May, June 1981 and April, May, June 1982 is given in the attached statement.

The disposal of telegrams by post and air cargo has been substantially reduced during the period April-June, 1982. The reasons for this are the augmentation of the signalling staff by employing more number of short duty telegraphists thereby clearing the traffic by wire.

By-hand disposal of traffic restricted to local offices only since such bulk disposal is more expeditious than transmission on line. The despatch of traffic through couriers during the months of April, May, June 1982 as compared to April, May, June 1981 increased on account of interruption on circuits and power failures and this method facilitated quicker clearance of traffic than on wire.

(b) The disposal of traffic as indicated in the statement is because of the reasons stated at (a) above.

(c) According to available information no such losses have been reported during the months of April, May and June, 1982.

Statement

Statement of Telegrams sent by Post/By-hand/Through Courier/AIR Cargo during the Months of April, 81, May, 81, June, 81, and in April, 82, May 82 At C.T.O. New Delhi.

	1981			1982		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
(i) By Post	575	652	1863	409	856	1379
(ii) By-hand (local offices)	46986	770038	72488	102951	111976	117544
(iii) Through Couriers	18760	58261	35365	56273	67843	68358
(iv) By Air Cargo	74824	122556	104028	33412	45729	41635

Scheme for Periodic Checking of Telephones

849. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to initiate a scheme under which telephones are to be checked periodically to eliminate complaints of defective instruments and faulty connections; and

(b) if so, when a decision on implementing the scheme is likely to be taken?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Department has already taken steps to actively implement the inspection schedule of telephones and lines by the officials/officers.

कोल इण्डिया की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि

850. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कोल इण्डिया की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की उत्पादन लागत में बहुत वृद्धि हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उपकरणों को दूर करने के लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) और (ख). कोयले की उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण यह हैं— उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागतों में वृद्धि, कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि, मूल्य हास ब्याज आदि में वृद्धि।

(ग) और (घ) उत्पादन की लागत कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह शामिल हैं:—

1. औपेनकास्ट खानों का शीघ्रता से विकास करके उत्पादन बढ़ाना, उन्नत प्राद्व्यौगिकी और आधुनिक उपकरणों का जैसे विजली, विस्फोटक पदार्थ, आदि की बेहतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना प्रयोग शुरू करना, उत्पादन सामग्रियों जैसे भूमि अधिग्रहण में शीघ्रता, राज्य सरकारों से निकट सम्पर्क करके कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार।

2. खनिकों में अनुपस्थिति की आदत पर नियंत्रण।

3. जनशक्ति का नियंत्रण और उत्पादकता में सुधार।

4. भंडार सामग्री के प्रयोग पर नियंत्रण और उसमें किफायत ।

नई दिल्ली में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई

851. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नई दिल्ली के प्रत्येक घर में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई करने की योजना तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त देश के अन्य भागों में गैस की सप्लाई की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और कब तक तथा किन किन स्थानों पर उसको कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) से (घ). खाना पकाने की गैस (एल.पी.जी.) की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने से तेल कंपनियों द्वारा दिल्ली सहित अपने एल.पी.जी. विपणन कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में प्रतीक्षा सूची में से देश के विभिन्न भागों में नए एल. पी.जी. कनेक्शन जारी किए जाते हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्त जिला मुख्यालय कस्बे और 50,000 और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले कस्बे शामिल किए गए हैं । वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान पहले से ही लगभग 12 लाख नए एल.पी.जी. कनेक्शन जारी किए जा चुके हैं । वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 14 लाख ग्राहकों का नाम दर्ज करने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है । एल.पी.जी. की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए एल.पी.जी.

कनेक्शनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची का एक चरण-बद्ध ढंग से निपटान किया जा रहा है ।

मनीआर्डरों का वितरण

852. श्री राम प्यार पनिका : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में मनी-आर्डर के वितरण में पर्याप्त सावधानियां नहीं बरती जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या मनीआर्डरों की वितरण न करने अथवा विलम्ब से वितरण करने की शिकायतें इस वर्ष मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और क्या उन शिकायतों पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी नहीं, मनीआर्डरों के वितरण में पर्याप्त सावधानी बरती जाती है।

(ख) से (घ) 1982 की पहली तिमाही (जनवरी से मार्च) के दौरान विभाग को मनीआर्डर सेवा के बारे में 85502 शिकायतें मिली । जिनमें भुगतान न होने तथा विलम्ब से भुगतान होने वाली शिकायतें भी थी। इसी अवधि में मनीआर्डर की 91606 शिकायतें/जिसमें पहले प्राप्त हुई कुछ शिकायतें भी शामिल हैं (निपटाई गईं) । नियमानुसार ऐसी प्रत्येक शिकायत की पावती भेजी जाती है, जांच पड़ताल की जाती है तथा शीघ्र निपटान करके उत्तर भेज दिया जाता है । जहां जांच पड़ताल से भुगतान न होने का पता चलता है वहां दूसरा मनीआर्डर जारी कर के भुगतान किया जाता है । जान बूझ कर भुगतान न करने या विलम्ब से भुगतान करने वाले दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है तथा औपचारिक कदम उठाए जाते हैं ताकि ऐसी गलती पुनः न होने जाए ।

सरकार द्वारा दो ताप बिजली घर स्थापित किया जाना

853. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार निकट भविष्य में दो ताप बिजलीघर स्थापित करने जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां इन्हें स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है और उनको पूरा करने का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या इन बिजलीघरों के लिए स्थानों का चयन कर लिया गया है और निधि स्वीकृत कर दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके लिए अब कितनी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और उसमें कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम सोवियत सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले में विन्ध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के प्रथम चरण (1260 मेगावाट) की स्थापना कर रहा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए सोवियत पक्ष के साथ हाल ही में एक संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। यू.के. की सहायता से रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के प्रथम चरण (1000 मेगावाट) की स्थापना के लिए भी राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने हाल ही में एक फ्रेम संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। यह परियोजना उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर जिले में रिहन्द जलाशय के तटों पर स्थापित की जाएगी। इन दोनों परियोजनाओं के संबंध में प्रारम्भिक कार्य हाथ में ले लिए गए हैं। इन परियोजनाओं से वर्ष 1987-88 से आगे लाभ प्राप्त होना शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

Frequent Breakdowns in Delhi

854. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of frequent breakdowns of power supply in various parts of the Capital;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this frequent breakdown of power supply in the capital of the country;

(c) whether the Prime Minister had issued instructions to DESU to effect immediate improvements and ensure uninterrupted power supply; and

(d) what has been the effect of the Prime Minister's instructions in this regard and what efforts have been made to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the capital and the results achieved of the efforts made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has not been frequent break-downs of power supply but in the recent past the interruption of power supply primarily in west, north and central Delhi was due to shedding and not because of break-downs. There had been transmission bottlenecks as a result of failure of 2 Nos. 100 MVA power transformers at Rohtak Road 'Grid Station under the control of B.B.M.S.

(c) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister has given instruction to take necessary steps to minimise load shedding in Delhi.

(d) The load shedding had to be resorted to due transmission and distribution bottlenecks. Commissioning of 100 MVA 220/66 KV transformer at Mehrauli Sub-station, 2 Nos. 30 M.V.A. 66/33 KV transformers at Ridge Valley Sub-station and first 30 M.V.A. transformers at Park Street have provided some relief to the strained system. As such load shedding has been eliminated for the time being.

Telephone Bill Arrears

855. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of arrears of telephone bills has run into crores of rupees in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears of telephone bills in Delhi;

(c) the number of persons against whom arrears of Rs. 5000, and 10,000 and 20,000 are outstanding; and

(d) what action has been initiated against them to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The total amount of arrears of telephone bills in Delhi as on 31-5-82 for the bills issued upto 31-5-82 was Rs. 14.12 crores.

(c) The number as on 31-5-82 is furnished below category-wise.

(i) No. of subscribers against whom arrears of Rs. 5000 to 9999 are outstanding	2707
(ii) No. of subscribers against whom arrears of Rs. 10,000 to 19,999 are outstanding	1371
(iii) No. of subscribers against whom arrears of Rs. 20,000 or more are outstanding.	737

(d) The telephones of the defaulters (who do not pay the bills despite reminders) are disconnected for non-payment except where the bills are disputed and the cases are under investigation. Any other telephone provided to the same subscriber is also disconnected to secure the early settlement of dues. Telephone Revenue Inspectors are sent to contract the defaulters personally and obtain payments. Cases where payments are not received, despite all these efforts, are considered for law suits on the merits of the cases.

Implementation of Recommendations of Bhagwati Committee on Legal Aid to the poor

856. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made in the report of Bhagwati Committee on Legal Aid to the poor sections of the society have not so far been implemented by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which the recommendations are expected to be implemented by all the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Bhagwati Committee on Legal Aid to Poor are being implemented by the Committee for Implementing the Legal Aid Schemes which has been set up by the Government of India by a Resolution dated 26-9-80 under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, a sitting judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Committee has formulated a Model Scheme on the basis of which State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Boards are functioning. The States of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territory of Dadra, and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have legal aid schemes of their own.

A supreme Court Legal Aid Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice D. A. Desai, Judge of the Supreme Court has been set up by Resolution dated 9th July, 1981, and the Committee is functioning.

(c) As provision of 'Legal Aid to poor' and implementation of Schemes therefor is a continuous process, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the recommendations are expected to be implemented by all the State Governments.

Encroachment upon P and T plot at Kidwaipuri in Patna

857. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a combined P&T colony at Kidwaipuri in Patna;

(b) whether some parties have encroached upon the vacant plot of land in the said colony belonging to the P&T Department; and

(c) if the replies to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, the measures taken for evicting the encroachers from the P.&T. land and also the reasons as to why pucca boundary wall was not constructed immediately on acquisition of the land from the Housing Board, Government of Bihar, Patna as per standing instructions of Government?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The complaints have been lodged with local District Magistrate and police authorities for eviction of unauthorised occupants.

Present instructions of the Government do not envisage construction of Pucca boundary under normal circumstances. A fencing of barbed wire has been provided according to the existing practice.

News item captioned "Gang of gas cylinder cheats busted"

858. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in "Patriot" dated 10-5-82 captioned as "Gang of gas cylinder cheats busted";

(b) if so, the details of the said news item; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is mentioned in the news item that two persons allegedly involved in sending spurious cooking gas (LPG) cylinders to the neighbouring States were arrested by the Delhi Police.

(c) No involvement of the oil companies or any of their LPG distributors has been reported so far. However, the oil companies have been advised to be vigilant regarding the checking/accounting of LPG cylinders.

Supply of cooking gas in Bangalore

859. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cooking gas supplies have been highly erratic in Bangalore and other cities in the South and the waiting period ranges from one to three weeks, thereby causing hardship to housewives and other consumers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IOC had not supplied any stock to its dealers in these areas creating a backlog with each dealer; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). There has been some shortage in the supply of cooking gas (LPG) in Bangalore and other cities in the South due to the limited availability of LPG from Bombay during the last three months on account of the industrial relations problems in the Bombay refinery of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and the shut-down of the Uran Unit of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC). With the resumption of production in the above two units, the supply position of LPG in Bangalore and other cities in the South has become practically normal.

Large scale power breakdown

860. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of May and June large scale power breakdowns have been reported almost all over the country;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for these power failures; and

(c) by what time normal position is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI (VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting to review Coal Sector's requirement of Power

861. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had held a meeting with the Secretaries of the Departments of Coal and Power as also the Chairman of Central Electricity Authority, Damodar Valley Corporation and Coal India Limited to review the coal sector's requirement of power and the prospects of the generating agencies meeting the requirements;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed in the meeting and the outcome of the decisions taken;

(c) to what extent power to coal sector has improved after his intervention; and

(d) what are the guidelines he has issued to these Departments and whether coal production has increased after his discussions with the above authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Meetings are held by the Minister for Energy with the coal sector and with the power generating agencies from time to time, to review, inter-alia, the coal sector's requirement of power and the performance and prospects of the generating agencies meeting the power requirements. Monitoring of the performance of both the sectors is done at such meetings as well as at various levels, including, at the highest level, by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

As a result of shortage of power, the production of coal has been affected at times. However, as a result of continuous monitoring at various levels and measures taken, the overall coal production in the Coal India Ltd. during the first quarter of 1982-83 is estimated at 259.5 lakh tonnes. This production is 14.55 lakh tonnes, or 5.9 per cent more than the production during the first quarter of 1981-82, the production in June '82 being more than 2.5 lakh tonnes higher than that in May '82.

Strike in FACT, Cochin

862. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering and operating staff of the FACT, Cochin has been on strike for the last few weeks; and

(b) if so, the details of the dispute and measures taken by Government to settle the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, A section of employees represented by the FACT Engineering Workers Association in Udyogamandal Division were on strike from 7th June to 16th June, 1982.

(b) A long Term wage Settlement between the FACT and its recognised unions was signed on 16th May, 1982 in conciliation before the Local Deputy Labour Commissioner. However, one of the union viz. FACT Engineering Workers Association did not sign the agreement. Their main demand has been that there should be parity in pay scales between the Engineering Section and Operation Wing of the Udyogamandal Division. The Association also objected to the incorporation of the 3 management's requirements in the Long Term Wage Settlement which are intended to improve productivity and to reduce overtime.

FACT Engineering Worker's Association has presented its case to the State Labour Commissioner for arbitration under clause 26 of the Long Term Wage Settlement.

Telephone Facilities at Mayur Vihar D.D.A. Colony

863. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate telephone facilities in emergencies at Mayur Vihar D.D.A. Colony;

(b) if so, what measure are proposed to be taken to better the facilities; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision on the proposal to instal a public call office manned by a handicapped person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) At present there are some telephone connections working in the Mayur Vihar area. To improve the facilities a new telephone Exchange (Shahadra Siuth) is being installed in this area.

(c) Yes, Sir. Action is on hand for opening a public telephone manned by a handicapped person.

मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु कदम

864. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के बारे में उठाये जा रहे कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश को वी.एच.ई.एल. और वी.ए.एल.सी.ओ. के लिये अतिरिक्त बिजली की सप्लाई करने व विचार है?

ऊर्जा संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) मध्य प्रदेश की वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 1630.50 मेगावाट है। कुल 2180 मेगावाट की परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं और इस समय राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश को अन्तराज्यीय पेय जल विद्युत परियोजना (160 मेगावाट) से 106.66 मेगावाट का हिस्सा तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोरबा परियोजना (चरण एक और दो) से छठी योजना में 140 मेगावाट का तथा सातवीं योजना में 461 मेगावाट का हिस्सा मिलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित की जा रही 1260 मेगावाट की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की विन्ध्याचल परियोजना से भी राज्य को हिस्सा मिलेगा। इस परियोजना से विद्युत के हिस्सों के बारे में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है। राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को छः जल विद्युत तथा चार ताप विद्युत परियोजनाएं भी तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी हैं।

यह आशा की जाती है कि यदि परियोजनाएं कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चालू कर दी जाती हैं तो 1984-85 के अंत तक मध्य प्रदेश समग्र रूप से ऊर्जा की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम हो जाएगा।

(ख) उत्तरी क्षेत्र में फालतू विद्युत की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए इस्पात अल्युमीनियम आदि जैसे अर्धव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता दी जा रही है।

कोटा ताप बिजली केन्द्र के पहले एकक को चालू करने में देरी

865. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोटा ताप बिजली केन्द्र के पहले एकक को चालू करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उक्त एकक कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) कोटा विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए यूनिट अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से भारत हवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित की जा रही है। कोटा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की पहली यूनिट को चालू करने में विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण 29 मई, 1982 को परीक्षण के दौरान कन्डेन्सर की विस्तार धाँकनी का फेल हो जाना है, जो कि निर्माण संबंधी खराबी प्रतीत होती है।

(ख) यूनिट को अब सितम्बर, 1982 के अन्त तक समकालित किए जाने की आशा है।

Sarin Committee Report

866. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Sarin Committee that more public telephones should be installed in public places like markets, community centres, railway stations, hospitals and

cinema houses has been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for its implementation and the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to the field units. The number of public telephones on these locations will be increased progressively, in due course.

Drilling for Oil/Gas in Jaisalmer District

867. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed information regarding the progress made in exploration and drilling of oil and gas in Jaisalmer district particularly of drilling work at Gotara in the Southern half of Jaisalmer district; and

(b) the detailed information regarding the progress made in exploration of oil and gas in Barmer, Bikaner and Nagaur sedimentary basins in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The ONGC have so far drilled sixteen exploratory wells in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan. However, no commercial reserves of hydrocarbons have been found in the area.

Drilling at Gotaru in the southern half of Jaisalmer District was started on 28th February, 1982. The well, projected to a depth of 3,500 metres, has been drilled to 2,006 metres by 5-7-1982.

Geological mapping of exposed sedimentary rocks in Rajasthan has been

carried out by the ONGC and is being continued in some areas for obtaining more detailed information. Aero-magnetic surveys have been conducted over an area of 43,500 sq. km. Gravity magnetic surveys have been conducted in an area covering about 84,000 sq. km. Seismic surveys by reflection and refraction methods have been carried out over an area of 9,100 sq. km. covering essentially jaisalmer basin of Rajasthan.

In so far as the northern half of the Jaisalmer basin is concerned, this has recently been assigned to OIL who have floated enquiries for seismic surveys in the area. The commencement of drilling operations would depend of the identification of structures after completion of the seismic survey work.

(b) ONGC have drilled one structural well (Pugal 1) in the Bikaner Nagpur basin to obtain sub-surface stratigraphic and structural information. This well did not indicate presence of oil or gas. Barmer area is rated as having low prospects.

सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान में उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने से प्रभाव

868. श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जीन: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान के उस स्थान का नाम क्या है जहां उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है,

(ख) क्या सवाई माधोपुर में उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना का रणथमभोर बांध और उसके इर्द-गिर्द के क्षेत्र में परिस्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए राजस्थान में किसी और स्थान का चयन करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :
(क) से (ग) . राजस्थान में गैस पर आधारित

उर्वरक संयंत्र के उपयुक्त स्थान के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

उर्वरक संयंत्र के स्थान का निर्णय विभिन्न तकनीकी-आर्थिक तथ्यों पर्यावरण संभावनाओं और अन्य संबंधित पहलुओं के ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है ।

Bidding for oil exploration in Indian continental shelf

869. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has worked out the details for inviting bids for the second time from oil companies for oil exploration and exploitation of oil in off-shore and on-shore areas in the Indian continental shelf;

(b) if so, whether the global tenders will be floated or have since been floated;

(c) if so, whether any final settlement in this regard has been reached, if so, the country or the firm to which the same has been finally awarded; and

(d) the reasons for bidding for the second time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

(d) It is essential that imports of crude oil be reduced to the minimum in the shortest possible time. The national oil companies, viz. Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited are putting in their maximum possible efforts to search for and produce as much crude oil as they can and have drawn up plans & programmes accordingly. In order to supplement their efforts and to achieve self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time it has been decided to invite bids, for certain selected blocks of the country, for taking up exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources by foreign oil companies.

Explosive found at power house in Delhi

870. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether explosive was found at a power house in New Delhi by one employee;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted;

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the enquiry;

(d) whether some foreign element was found involved in it; and

(e) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to tighten the security arrangements of all such installations in the country; and

(f) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under investigation.

(e) and ff). Suitable instructions have been issued to all concerned to exercise vigilance and take necessary precautionary measures.

Hydro-electric projects of Kerala pending for approval

871. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many hydro-electric projects of Kerala are pending with the Government of India for their approval, with details thereof; and

(b) when Government of India are expected to give approval to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Present position regarding seven multipurpose/hydro-electric projects in Kerala is given in the statement enclosed. Of these, Lower Periyar HEP (3x60) MW has been recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.

Statement

Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost. (Rs. crores)	Date of receipt of project report	Present status of project report
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lower Periyar . . .	3x60	88.43	Feb, 1978	This scheme has been cleared by the CEA and the Deptt. of Environment and recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan. Sanction of the Planning Commission is awaited.
2. Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project.	95	32.1	Jan, 1979	The Project report has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments forwarded to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited. Being a multipurpose project the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, the power portion would be considered by the CEA for techno-economic clearance.

1

2

3

4

5

3. Mananthawady Multi- 4x60 69.12 May, 1980 The project report has been in CEA/CWC and Deptt. of power and comments forwarded to the project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited. As the project involves the westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) for irrigation and power generation, the inter-State aspects of this project would need to be resolved. Being a multi-purpose project the project would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.
4. Kuttiyadi— Augmen- — 13.05 Dec., 1976 The project report has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments sent to the Project authorities. Revised estimates of cost and power potential studies received recently are under examination. The project involves westward diversion of waters of Karamanthodu river, a tributary of Kabini in Cauvery Basin, into Kuttiyadi basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi Power House. The inter-state aspects of the scheme need to be resolved. The scheme would be considered, for techno-economic clearance after the inter-state issue are resolved and project features are finalised.
5. Pandiar Punnapuzha 2x35 21.05 Dec., 1972 Project report has been examined, This scheme has been proposed as a tailrace development of the Pandiar Punnapuzha Project formulated by Tamil Nadu authorities. In this connection, in 1965, an understanding was reached between Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the presence of the then Member Planning Commission under which Tamil Nadu Govt. was allowed to impound waters of Pandiar and Punnapuzha rivers, tributaries of west flowing Chaliar rivers to generate power leaving tailrace waters in the same basin for power generation and irrigation use by Kerala down stream. Subsequently, there has been rethinking on the part of the

1	2	3	4	5
				Tamil Nadu Govt. to divert some of the waters of this basin eastward. The Govt. of Kerala had intimated that this matter is presently under discussion between two States Govts. The Pandiar Punnapuzha tailrace scheme of Kerala can be considered for clearance only after a decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu Scheme is taken.
6.	Silent Valley Hydel Project.	2x60	58.00 April, 1978	The Project has been cleared by CEA in Feb. 79. However in view of the serious reservations expressed by Environmentalists and ecologists, the matter is under re-examination by the Joint Centre-State Committee.
7.	Punyan-Kutty Hydel Project.	750	565.16 Mar., 1981	The project report has been examined and comments of CEA and CWC reg. estimates of cost of civil works, electrical works, hydrology, civil designs etc. were forwarded to the State and their replies are awaited. The scheme would be considered for techno-economic clearance, after its technical and economic feasibility is established.

Curtailment of supply to Calcutta by D.V.C.

872. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Government of West Bengal had jointly set up the Damodar Valley Corporation, and has, over the years, contributed significantly to the building of its capital stock, Government of West Bengal has any right to question the DVC's recent decision (April onwards) to curtail the supply of power to the Calcutta system without any prior consultation with the State Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against the DVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (c).

The revised allocation of power from D.V.C. is fully within the statutory enactment governing DVC.

Oil exploration in West Bengal

873. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for oil exploration in West Bengal both on-shore and off-shore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target, if any; and

(c) names of the places where this programme would be carried on?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been carrying out oil exploration

work in the Bengal basin for quite some time.

(b) and (c). At present, one Indo-Soviet party, four Indian seismic parties and two gravity-cum-magnetic parties are engaged in geophysical surveys in Bengal basin with the following targets during 1981-82 field seasons:

Seismic Survey	—800 line kms.
Gravity-magnetic Survey	—4,500 stations

Drilling is currently in progress at Jaguli-1 and Vishnupur. The targetted depths of these wells are 5,000 metres and 3,000 metres respectively. Drilling at Bodra-2 is proposed to be taken up during the current year.

Planning of hydel projects particularly from Himalayan rivers

874. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2752 on 9th March, 1982 regarding generation of power from various sources and per capita availability and state:

(a) whether hydel is the cheapest and more durable source of energy; and

(b) if so, what steps are being made to plan and implement hydel projects particularly those from the Himalayan rivers to meet the country's growing needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Hydro-electric power is reasonably cheap, clean and renewable source of energy.

(b) Government is anxious to exploit the country's hydro-power potential. In this connection, following steps have been taken:—

(i) Hydro-electric projects with a total installed capacity of approximately 10,000 MW are already at different stages of construction.

(ii) The reassessment of hydro-electric potential in the country is being carried out in the Central Electricity Authority.

(iii) In pursuance of the above reassessment, the Central Electricity Authority has undertaken a study to identify further hydel schemes that could be taken up for execution in a phased manner.

(iv) The National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation have been established in the Central Sector, for taking up the execution of suitable H.E. projects which would supplement the efforts of the State in this regard.

(v) Serious attention is also being given to improving the methods of investigation and construction, to compress the completion schedule of the projects within the shortest time-frame.

Threatened strike by Supreme Court Bar Association

875. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

whether Supreme Court Bar Association had threatened strike on suggestion for quick disposal of cases of certain categories without hearing lawyers; if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): As per information received from the Supreme Court Registry, the Registrar of the Supreme Court had addressed a letter to the Honorary Secretary, Supreme Court Bar Association on 19-4-1982 saying that the Chief Justice of India and other Judges were anxious to consider and take steps for the speedy disposal of cases in the Supreme Court, and as a step in that direction, it was considered that certain categories of matters should be disposed of by circulation by a Bench consisting of 2 Hon'ble Judges sitting in Chambers once a week. The letter

mentioned that if any one of the Judges was of the opinion that oral arguments should be heard in the matter, the matter would be listed before a Bench in the court. The letter sought an early reply as it was proposed to bring these changes into force with effect from reopening of the court in July, 1982 after the close of the summer vacation. The Secretary of the Supreme Court Bar Association wrote a letter dated 20-4-1982 to the Registrar, Supreme Court communicating to the resolution of the Supreme Court Bar Association objecting to the letter dated 19-4-1982 from the Registrar and intimating that the Bar would go on an indefinite strike from 23-4-82 if that letter was not rescinded.

No proposal for amendment to the Supreme Court Rules has been received by the Government so far the approval of the President under Article 145 of the Constitution. However, the Government consider it unfortunate that the letter of the Registrar written with the object of eliciting views of the Bar on a step to speed up disposal of cases should have been responded to by a threat of strike.

The Supreme Court Registry have intimated that thereafter, no further notice of strike etc. has been received by them.

Seminar on performance of Thermal Power Stations held in June 1982

876. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the performance of Thermal Power Stations in India was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on June 9, 1982; and

(b) if so, what steps were suggested therein to boost thermal power output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the various technical sessions of the seminar on performance of thermal power plants held on 9th and 10th June, 1982 were as follows:—

(i) Setting up of a regulatory commission for examining the fitness of the machines for commissioning as well as for availability of trained manpower.

(ii) Need for a central agency like the Central Electricity Authority for collecting the feedback from the various stations and disseminating the same to the individual utilities.

(iii) It was found essential that a time bound programme for rectifying the identified deficient areas of boilers of 210 MW units may be made.

(iv) Inter-changeability of equipment auxiliaries including bought out items in one station must be assured;

(v) It was found essential that the rotor failures in the turbines should be investigated in depth and necessary feed-back given to the various state electricity boards.

(vi) The distortion of ilanges in big machines has caused long duration outages and a fresh probe into the matallurgy and possible change in matallurgy needs also to be investigated.

(vii) The causes for high consumption of make-up water in the thermal power stations should be investigated and the consumption should be brought down from 7 per cent to 3 per cent.

(viii) BHEL should have a fresh look at the main elector nozzles to improve their performance.

(ix) The causes of wear in the steel rings of generators may be investigated.

(x) The overhauling of generator after one year of operation and than every 2 to 3 year was considered unsatisfactory and it was felt that

it would be possible to run the generators for 8 to 10 years before necessitating such overhaul.

(xi) For sequential control of auxiliaries in the control and instrumentation, solid state system should be used.

(xii) For unit protection, relay based system should be used.

(xiii) From the experience of many units in the country it was noted that they tend to run into coal with high ash content of the order of 45 per cent and boiler designs should take this into account in addition to the other properties such as moisture in the rainy seasons.

(xiv) It was also felt that there should be some discipline in regard to the coal supply to power plant to eliminate very large lumps of coal and stone peices to the extent possible.

(xv) The power plant laboratories should be equipped with up-to-date analytical instruments for studying water chemistry.

(xvi) There is a great scarcity of activated carbon in the country. Since this is an essential material required particularly to take care of the organic contaminants in water augmentation of the production of this material should be pursued.

(xvii) Commercial accounting system should be introduced in all the State Electricity Boards.

(xviii) Cadre of thermal engineers should be separated.

Increase in prices of Newsprint

877. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of newsprint;

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

(c) what is the cost of production of newsprint within the country and the cost of procurement of this item from abroad on an average basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is associated in fixing the price of imported newsprint only. This price is fixed every quarter taking into consideration various factors such as purchase price, freight rates and the exchange rate of the U.S. Dollar *vis-a-vis* the Indian Rupee. This may vary from time to time. The High Sea sale price and buffer stock sale price of standard newsprint of 48.8 GSM was Rs. 6120/- and Rs. 6010/- per Metric Tonne respectively during April-June, 1982. The sale price for the current quarter will be announced shortly.

(c) The cost of production of indigenous newsprint differs from unit to unit and also over time. In February, 1982, the cost of production in the case of newsprint produced by Nepa Mills was approximately Rs. 500,200 metric tonnes. The cost of procurement at present of newsprint from abroad is around Rs. 5,500/- per metric tonnes. cost insurance freight (excluding import duty).

New Method to convert substandard Coal into Low Ash (Coal)

878. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new method to convert sub-standard coal into low ashed coking coal has to be adopted at the Barura Washery in Dhanbad;

(b) if so, what are the broad features of this project indicating the economy that is likely to result from this process; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to put this new method into use in other washeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) There is no new method adopted in the Barura washery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited. The method adopted at Baroda is quite conventional.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Lignite-Based Thermal Plants in Rajasthan and Gujarat

879. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two thermal power plants based on lignite, one in Bikaner district of Rajasthan and the other in Kutch district of Gujarat;

(b) what are the broad features of the proposed plants; and

(c) at what stage these proposals stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The scheme for the installation of a lignite based thermal power stations in Kutch district of Gujarat comprising of two units of 60 MW each was approved by the Planning Commission on 28th Spt. 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 71.27 crores. The scheme is at present under execution. As per the latest assessment the commissioning of these units is expected to be in June 1986 and Dec., 1986.

The scheme for the installation of lignite based thermal power station at Palana in Bikaner district of Rajasthan comprising of two units of 60 MW each has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 67.3 crores. The Central Electricity Authority while according techno-economic clearance to Palana Thermal Power Project has recommended simultaneous sanction of the Palana Power Project and Palana Mining

Project. The first unit of 60 MW at Palana Thermal Power Station is expected to be commissioned in 56 months from the date of sanction and the second unit six months thereafter, provided both the power project and the mining project are sanctioned and taken up simultaneously.

This scheme is awaiting investment decision by the Planning Commission.

Information Policy for Information Media

880. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any information policy in all the information media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Information and Communication are regarded by the Government as essential tools in the process of development. The role of information media, therefore, is to inform and educate the people and to motivate them to participate in the national development activity as envisaged in the Five Year Plans. The policy with regard to the information media thus reflects the country's development policy. However, the Government media have been issued guidelines as to how the publicity activity is to be undertaken by each of the media units—All India Radio, Doordarshan Films Division, Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Dte. of Field Publicity, Dte. of Publications Division etc. The guidelines clearly indicate the priorities in publicity effort and the emphasis to be given in publicity programme. The guidelines also highlight the need for objective, credible and convincing presentation of the publicity programmes with a view to convincing

the people of the essential unity of this country as well as the need for unity of purpose in development efforts.

Plan for Oil Search in Calcutta by ONGC

881. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has drawn up a long and expensive plan to intensify oil hunt in Calcutta, both on-shore and off-shore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that earlier exploration has been done at places around Calcutta city, but now the target is the city itself; and

(c) whether the drilling will affect the construction works on the tube railway?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The ONGC have drawn up a 10-year conceptual plan frame for accelerated exploration and exploitation in all the sedimentary basins of India including West Bengal.

(b) Exploration is being conducted throughout the Bengal basin, including Calcutta city and its neighbourhood. Detailed gravity magnetic Surveys have been carried out in and around Calcutta city. It is also proposed to carry out vibroseis surveys to resolve and confirm the broad "Calcutta Gravity High".

(c) It is too early to say anything at this stage, as the drilling locations would be decided only after results of the survey are available.

Telegraph facilities in Laxmi Nagar Delhi

882. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Communications has received a represen-

tation from the Residents Welfare Association of Laxmi Nagar, Delhi; and

(b) what action has been taken on the request of the Association for providing telegraph facilities in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, Post Master General, Delhi had received a representation on this subject.

(b) Proposal for provision of telegraph facilities at Laxmi Nagar Post Office has been approved. The work is in progress and it is expected to be completed shortly.

Violation of companies Act by MRTF Companies

883. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the M.R.T.P. Companies against whom action has been taken by the Company Affairs Department for major and minor violations of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) section-wise details in case of major violations and the action taken against the companies;

(c) is it a fact that a large number of companies have either gone in appeal or have dragged on the cases to evade action taken by the Central Government; and

(d) how do these violations compare with FERA Companies (of comparable size) violations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d) Prosecution of companies violating the provisions of the Companies Act is handled by a large number of Registrars of Companies spread all over India. The total number of MRTF Companies including the dominant houses, is around 1600. In

addition, there are a number of non-MRTP FERA Companies. The information asked for shall have to be collected and compiled from thousands of cases available with the Registrars which would involve very considerable time, labour and money which may not be commensurate with the results expected. However, information in relation to any specific company or group of companies would be furnished on demand.

Liquid fertilizer developed by National Fertilizer Limited

884. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Fertilizer Limited has developed liquid fertilizer for farming in dry areas;

(b) if so, full details of the liquid fertilizer developed;

(c) the places where the production of liquid fertilizers will be undertaken;

(d) full details of capacity of liquid fertilizers to be developed in those units; and

(e) how far it will be suitable for agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The liquid fertilizer developed by National Fertilizers Limited is a colourless solution with 32 per cent Nitrogen and Specific gravity of 1.3. It is a non-pressure liquid fertilizer and can stay as liquid even upto 0° centigrades. It can be applied both as basal and as top dressing. It has excellent keeping quality and can be mixed and applied with micro-nutrients, weedicides, insecticides and as such avoids the necessity of separate application of micronutrients, weedicides, insecticides etc;

(c) and (d) National Fertilizers Limited will take steps to register the product and ascertain the commercial feasibility of production. After this, National Fertilizers Limited proposes to set up the production facilities with appropriate capacity at the Nangal Plants.

(e) The experiments so far conducted indicate that liquid fertilizer would prove to be good fertilizer, as efficient as straight nitrogenous fertilizer and better in dry areas.

Oil stock in wells of Bombay High and in Gujarat drilled Recently

885. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wells in the Bombay High and in Gujarat in which oil has been struck during the drilling conducted recently;

(b) the quantity of oil and gas likely to be produced in these oil wells; and

Whether there is any planning to drill more wells in Bombay High and in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.V. services throughout country

886. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of T.V. Stations functioning in India with their relaying centres; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed by when the whole country will be covered by T.V. services?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Today the TV network comprises of 19 transmitters and 11 production centres, and provides TV coverage to 17.9 per cent of the population and 6.5 per cent of the area of the country. After the completion of plan projects in hand, including INSAT, TV service would extend to 33.1 per cent of population and 15.5 per cent of the country's area. Plans for ex-

pansion of TV are drawn in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources and taking into account the relative priorities. Various factors such as extent of coverage of rural and urban population, service to border area, remote and backward areas are also taken into account. In view of this, it is difficult to indicate time-frame by which whole country would be covered by T.V. service."

The following T.V. Stations are functioning in India as on date:

Statement

The following T.V. Stations are functioning in India as on date:

<i>Existing TV Centre</i>	<i>Relay Centre</i>
1. Delhi	Mussorie
2. Bombay	Pune
3. Srinagar	—
4. Calcutta	—
5. Madras	—
6. Lucknow	Kanpur
7. Jullundur	Amritsar
 <i>Site on-going Transmitters</i>	
8. Pij	
9. Jaipur	
10. Raipur	
11. Gulbarga	
12. Hyderabad	
13. Shimla	
14. Muzaffarpur	
15. Bangalore (Interim Set up)	

Automatization of C.B.M. Exchanges

887. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority-wise programme of Automatization of C.B.M. exchanges at the District Headquarters has been drawn up by Government during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the places where land has been acquired for the purpose, Circle-wise (State-wise in case of multi-State Circles);

(c) whether the projects have also been sanctioned at these places;

(d) if so, the likely date of the installation of these Automatic Exchanges at each place; and

(e) if not, the likely date by which the projects at such places would be sanctioned; and the work taken in hand?

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

(b) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publication of biographies of eminent freedom fighters

888. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publications Division has decided to bring out the biographies of eminent Freedom Fighters so as to highlight the contribution made by them in the freedom struggle; and

(b) if so, the names of freedom fighters, State-wise in respect of whom such decision has been taken along with the period likely to be taken for the publication of the biographies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Biographies of eminent freedom fighters are already being published by the Publications Division under the 'Builders of Modern India' series along with biographies of eminent citizens. So far 103 biographies in different languages have been published under this series. Besides, a few biographies have also been published under 'Bharat Ke Amar Charitra' series. The biographies planned for publication are selected in such a way so as to cover eminent personalities from all walks of life and from the length and breadth of the country. State/Region to which the eminent person belongs is never taken into account for this. The names of eminent Indians, including freedom fighters, whose biographies are planned for publication are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4235/82]. These biographies are under various stages of production and will be released in due course.

P.C.Os. in Himachal Pradesh

889. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places for which category station certificates have been submitted to the Divisional Engineers (Telegraph) on these places (being places of pilgrimage) for the sanction of P.C.Os. in Himachal Pradesh (Distt. wise) in Northern Western circle along with the dates on which they were submitted;

(b) whether P.C.Os at all these places have since been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay and the likely dates by which they would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Certificates of places of pilgrimage have been received for the three places in the last one year, namely:

- (1) Thil in District Kangra.
- (2) Karaur in District Hamirpur.
- (3) Chamukha in Distt. Hamirpur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of the above three places, Long Distance Public Telephone at Karaur and local Public Telephone at Chamukha have been sanctioned. Long Distance Public Telephone could not be sanctioned for Thil as the Anticipated Annual Revenue was less than 10 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure and hence could not be covered even under the liberalised policy.

MAFIA Members Identified

890. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 780 members of mafia have been identified by the authorities and the list has already been handed over to the BCCL authorities for action;

(b) if so, how many have since been proceeded with by the BCCL authorities and the outcome of the proceedings;

(c) how many more mafia members are to be proceeded with by the BCCL; and

(d) the list of the 780 enlisted mafia members, with details of the action taken against them as well as the details of the members against whom no action has been taken so far and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up Radio Station at Kota

891. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has offered about eight acres of land for the proposed Radio Station at Kota;

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken about it;

(c) when actual work at site is proposed to be started; and

(d) what is the approximate date when the above station is expected to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Government of Rajasthan has allotted 5.9 acres of land for the setting up of a Radio Station at Kota. That Government has been requested to transfer the land at a cost which can be accommodated within financial ceilings and provisions. Civil works will be taken up at the earliest after the site is handed over to All India Radio.

(d) The Station is expected to start functioning during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85).

Appointment of Scheduled Tribe Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

892. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court and other High Courts in the Country; and

(b) is there any proposal to appoint Scheduled Tribe Judges in these courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) As on 1-7-1982, there were 4 vacant posts of judges in the Supreme Court and 89 posts of judges in the various High Courts.

(b) Appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class. However, Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts impressing upon them that it should be possible to give the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections, better representation on the High Courts.

Telephone connections in Gujarat

893. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently in Gujarat, the State Communication Minister has stated that there will be no waiting list for telephone connections at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the above statement;

(c) what steps have been taken to fulfil the same; and

(d) how many names are on waiting list of each category in various places of Gujarat on 31st May, 1982 and when and how they will be provided telephones?

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

(b) The statement referred to the clearance of all waiting list by the end of the 7th Plan and not 6th Plan.

(c) Planning has been done to wipe out present waiting list and future demands. It is expected that the production of equipment will be considerable increased and we would be able to meet this requirement.

(d) *Gujarat Telecom, Circle and Ahmedabad Telephone Districts*

Oyt Special Central Total

Oyt	Special	Central	Total
3518	2428	44011	49957

Majority of present waiting applications are expected to be cleared by the end of 6th Five Year Plan subject to the availability of equipment and stores.

Low Plant load factor due to bad performance of Bhel Equipment

894. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that because of bad performance of the equipment manufactured by BHEL, the forced outages increase resulting in low P.L.F. as alleged by various Electricity Boards or low P.L.F. and increase outages are the result of poor maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): BHEL supplies generally consist of boilers, turbines generators, Generator Transformers and associated auxiliaries to a power station. This forms about 40—50 per cent of the total equipments in a power

station (cost-wise). Other systems like coal handling, ash handling, cooling water system and control and instrumentation system etc. are procured from other sources and installed by the State Electricity Boards as per their own or their consultants specifications. The plant Load Factor/capacity utilisation of a unit depends on the successful operation of all systems including equipment supplied by BHEL. Some of the equipments manufactured by BHEL did have certain deficiencies resulting in lower generation. However, as a result of measures taken to rectify the deficiencies, these units are improving. The capacity utilisation of thermal power plants has also been adversely effected by lack of preventive maintenance, and inadequacy of skilled operating personnels, poor quality of coal etc.

Caloric Values of Coal supply to power projects

895. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the caloric value of quality of coal to be supplied to each power project fixed at the time of determining the design of equipment and what has been the quality of coal supplied to these power projects and what has been their caloric value during the last five years; and

(b) what are the causes of this reduced caloric value of coal supplied to the power projects and what steps Government are taking to supply coal of the caloric value as per design of the equipment and since when and the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The thermal power projects under the different State Electricity Board are designed keeping in view the anticipated caloric value of coal to be made available from the sources linked by the Standing Linkage Committee set up by the Department of Coal. The quality of coal in terms of gross calorific value

for indigenously supplied boilers (BHEL) falls in the range of 3600-4000 K. Cal/Kg. for maximum continuous rating. Some of the smaller and imported sets need coal having gross calorific value of about 5000 K.Cal/Kk. The quality of coal being supplied to various Thermal Power Stations varies considerably from time to time and has been in the range of 2000 K.Cal/Kg. 5500 K.Cal/Kg. during the last five years.

(b) Various steps such as installation of coal handling plants/screening plants/picking belts/carushers at the open cast coal mines to ensure supply of sized coal free from shales, stones etc., posting of representatives at the defaulting collieries, have been/are being taken. Besides, beneficiation of non-coking coal for supply of washed coal to thermal power stations is under study. The quality of coal supplied to thermal power stations is continuously monitored by the Ministry of Energy and the Railways.

Private T.V. Station in Bombay

896. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any privately owned and operated TV station in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against such private TV station and if so, the nature of action taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Advertisement Policy

897. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that since the new Government came to power at the Centre, there have been changes in the advertisement policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The revised Advertising Policy which came into effect from 1-10-80 introduced the following changes:

1. Criteria for Eligibility

The following relaxations were made in favour of small and medium newspapers:

(a) The minimum paid circulation was reduced from 2000 copies to 1000 copies.

(b) The period of uninterrupted publication was relaxed from 6 months to 4 months.

(c) The print area was lowered as under:—

(i) For dailies—From 1260 to 760 std. Col. Cm.

(ii) For Weeklies & Fortnightlies—From 720 to 480 std. Col. Cm.

(iii) Monthlies & other publications—From 1200 to 960 Std. Col. Cm.

2. Advertisement Rates

The advertisement rates of language papers have been brought on par with English papers falling in the same range of circulation.

3. Subsequent Modification

The following changes were made subsequent to 1-10-80:

(i) The paid circulation of 500 copies as eligibility criterion applicable to newspapers/periodicals published from backward, border or remote areas shall also apply to newspapers/periodicals published from Jammu and Kashmir State.

(ii) The newspapers/journals having paid circulation upto 2000 copies would be exempted from submission of Chartered Accountant's Certificate in support of their circulation claims.

(iii) In view of the general rise in production costs, an increase of 20 per cent of DAVP rates was allowed with effect from 1-10-81.

Opening of Branch Post Offices

898. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of B.P.Os(i) sanctioned (ii) opened in the country, circle-wise (State-wise for multi-State Circles) during the financial year 1981-82 and the current financial year (up to date) separately;

(b) whether any targets in the form of quota or fixed number of each Circles/ State have also been fixed for 1982-83;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the number of proposals pending for sanction and opening but which could not be opened in 1981-82 as they were beyond the quota allotted for each State, separately?

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of rural post offices proposed to be opened in the country, Circle-wise, under Annual Plan 1982-83 is furnished in the attached statement.

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

STATEMENT

No. of rural post offices proposed to be opened in the country, Circle-wise under Annual Plan 1982-83.

Name of the Circle	No. of rural post offices proposed to be opened under Annual Plan 1982-83
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1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	45
2. Bihar	110

1	2
3. Delhi	3
4. Gujarat	45
5. J&K	25
6. Kerala	15
7. Karnataka	50
8. Madhya Pradesh	100
9. Maharashtra	80
10. North Eastern	85
11. North Western	42
12. Orissa	40
13. Rajasthan	55
14. Tamilnadu	40
15. Uttar Pradesh	160
16. West Bengal	55
Held in Reserve	50
TOTAL	1,000

बम्बई हाई में उत्पादन लक्ष्य

899. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल व प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान बम्बई हाई में उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कमी के कारणों की जांच कर ली गई है तथा बम्बई हाई में उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन में हुई मामूली कमी, डिप्ल जैक अप रिग की दूरे से प्राप्ति, थोड़ी अवधि के लिए कुछ प्रचालन कठिनाइयों जिनका टैंकरों के लदान पर प्रभाव पड़ा

था तथा अशोधित तेल की किस्म में तीक्ष्ण परन्तु अस्थायी परिवर्तन जिसके कारण शोधनशालाओं द्वारा अशोधित तेल की अस्थायी तौर पर कम खरीद के कारण हुई ।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने बम्बई हाई तथा संरचना क्षेत्रों से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की एक योजना तैयार की है ।

Film Censor Board for A.P.

900. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Film Censor Board for Andhra Pradesh has been constituted; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRI VASANT SATHE: (a) and (b). There are three regional offices of the Board of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A proposal to set up more regional offices of the Board has been included in the Plan. The new regional offices will be at Bangalore, New Delhi, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. The proposal will be implemented in due course depending on availability of resources.

Observation made by D.V.C. Chairman

901. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps have been taken against the Chairman of D.V.C. who as a public servant instead of approaching the Union Minister of Energy to make his points, had gone to the press and described the remarks of the Chief Minister of West Bengal as "politically motivated?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Chairman, DVC has been advised not to make comments in the press which are not compatible with the role and function of a civil servant.

Recommendations for Appointment of Chief Justice and other Judges from outside three States

902. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement the unanimous recommendation made that the Chief Justice and atleast one-third of other judges in the High Court should be from outside the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The policy of having Judges of the High Courts from outside is engaging the attention of the Government. It is not possible to indicate the time by which decision can be taken.

Vacancies of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

903. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the number of vacancies of judges in each High Courts of the country and Supreme Court of India;

(b) since when these vacancies are lying vacant; and

(c) whether Government propose to fill all these vacancies and if so, by what time all vacancies will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). On 1-7-1982 there were four vacant posts of judges in the Supreme Court. Two vacancies could be related to

1-1-1982 and 7-3-1982 when their incumbents retired. The remaining two vacancies cannot be related to any date as at no point of time more than 16 Judges including the Chief Justice of India were ever in office. The question of filling up of the vacancies in the Supreme Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

On 1-7-1982, there were 89 posts of judges to be filled in the High Courts. Their break-up, High Court wise and the dates from which the vacancies arose are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House [*placed in Library. See No. LT-4236/82*]

For filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from the state authorities in most cases. They are being constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has been stressed on the Chief Minister and the Chief Justices.

It is not possible to indicate the time by which the existing vacancies in the supreme Court and the High Courts will be filled up.

Availing Credit Offered by World Bank for rural Electrification

904. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his department is going to avail itself of the credit offered by World Bank recently for rural electrification programmes in 14 States;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of such loans; and

(c) how will it affect the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) have agreed to lend dollar 304.5 million to

the Government of India for expansion and improvement of rural electrification in the country on the basis of the agreements concluded recently.

(b) The loan carries interest @ 11 3/5 per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to time and commitment charge 3/4 per annum on the principal amount of loan not withdrawn from time to time. The loan is to be repaid in half yearly instalment beginning 1st January, 1988 and ending 1st July, 2002.

(c) The loan being provided by IBRD is mainly intended for procurement of materials to be used in the rural electrification works in the various States and the same is not expected to affect the consumers.

Registration of Mariages

905. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has made a recommendation to the Centre that all marriages performed in the Union territory should be duly registered;

(b) if so, whether the same has been recommended by the Delhi Administration to check the dowry evil; and

(c) if so, details of the recommendations and when this recommendation would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). In November, 1976, the Delhi Administration forwarded a Bill entitled the Delhi Marriage Registration Bill, 1976 to the Central Government for processing. This Bill provided for appointment of registering authorities, registration of marriages solemnised

in the Union territory, matters pertaining to applications for registration, registration fee, penalty for non-registration and other connected matters. The Bill was not recommended by the Delhi Administration to check the dowry evil. The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill referred to the marriage fees which would accrue to the Delhi Administration and to the usefulness of vital statistics as the number of people who get married for purposes of planning various social schemes, especially housing schemes. The Bill was not processed separately as the Central Government was at that time considering a proposal for all-India legislation for compulsory registration of marriages. The proposal for all-India legislation was considered in consultation with the State Governments and having regard to the views expressed by the State Governments, general illiteracy prevalent in the country and other special problems which would arise in connection with the marriage laws and customs in the tribal areas and of the minority communities, the Central Government arrived at the conclusion that no such legislation could be effectively implemented.

12.00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I gave a notice of breach of privilege on the Indian Oil Corporation matter against Shri Bansj Lal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, I have got so many notices regarding this subject; and I am looking into all of them and then I will decide about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): A number of opposition party leaders already addressed a letter to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it. All that is under consideration.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that paper. I am looking into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have already written to you saying that you should take it up. We have only asked for the record....

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into everything.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप घबड़ाते क्यों हैं ?

You are a seasoned member. Why do you do like this?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I have given a privilege notice against Mr. Arun Shourie regarding what came in the Indian Express. It is a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is a gross breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am looking into.

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I have given a calling attention notice about the serious drought in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान स्पनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल में तालाबन्दी कर दी गई है (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): This is a very big scandal. There is an involvement of Rs. 60 crores. The country's honour and integrity are being sold in the international market. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It concerns the State Government. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This concerns the Central Government also because it is before the Shipping Development Fund Committee. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking without my permission?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Tamil Nadu Government are trying to get from Bulgaria.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You see me. If it is in order, then I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I hope you will admit at least a call attention. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग्स कमिटी की इंडियन आयल के संबंध में जो 47वाँ रिपोर्ट है उसके मिनिट्स अभी तक नहीं दिये गये हैं। आप वह दिलवाइए और इसपर डिस्कशन करवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामला मेरे सामने है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: जब कोई रिपोर्ट पेश होती है तो उसके मिनिट्स (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Vilas, when I say that it is under my consi-

deration, why do you not take it for granted?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Indigul): There is no drinking water supply for the people of Delhi. They do not have water for bathing purposes, for lavatory use and....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जो इसका देख लेंगे।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: People are suffering. This is an important matter. Without water we cannot survive; we cannot live, we cannot come to office.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point has been noted.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Without water we cannot live. Especially in North and South Avenue there is no water and the M.P.s' quarters on Gurdwara Rakabganj Road have been without water.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating? Your point has been noted. I have already asked him to look into it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक एक करके ही सुन सकता हूँ। आपका मौका भी आ जाएगा, न कहीं आप जा रहे हैं न कहीं मैं जा रहा हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The minutes relating to the 47th Report of the Public Undertakings Committee have not been laid on the Table of the House. When reports are laid on the Table of the House, the minutes of the reports are also laid on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is already under my consideration. Please sit down.

मैंने कह दिया है कि मेरे पास है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा आश्वासन देने के बावजूद मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत बात क्यों करते हैं । आप बैठ जाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: We have decided in the Business Advisory Committee, that we will discuss the subject. Why are you taking it up again and again?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed him. Yes, Mr. Pandit?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, sit down.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar has not been allowed

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Six thousand students have not got admission. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed 377.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यही बात मैं भी कहना चाहता था कि जहां तक हमारे बिहार का संबंध है, ऐसे तीन सौ स्टूडेंट्स बैठे हुए हैं टूने प्लस टू प्लस थ्री के, उनके प्रवेश के लिए शीघ्र कोई उपाय किया जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I have given notice of a motion of censure against the Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना का प्रश्न आपके पास भेजा हुआ है लेकिन आपने अभी तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है । (व्यवधान) मैं 23 तारीख को वहां डी एस पी से जब मिलने जा रहा था ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह गरम किस पर हो रहे हैं ? आपने अभी दिया है, इसको भी मैं देखूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अभी दिया है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कल दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है ।

Let me analyse it,

.... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हम लोगों और कांग्रेस (आई) के हरिजन सांसदों के साथ कई बार ऐसा हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है ।

The Committee is handling his case. What is this?..

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, इनके साथ जो घटना घटी है, इसको आप देख लीजिए । इस की घटनाएं आए दिन एम. पी. जे. के साथ हो रही हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: You always try to interrupt.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आप लोगों के समक्ष पेश किया है । बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश में भयंकर अकाल पड़ा हुआ है ।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बताया है कि बाद में डिस्कशन होगा ।

This not the time. Not allowed

यह बात विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आ चुकी है, उसमें तय हो चुका है । आपको पता है या नहीं, आप पता कर लीजिए । फिर आ कर बात करिए ।

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी वही सवाल है । आप को ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है कि समूचे उत्तर भारत में अभूतपूर्व सूखा पड़ा हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अभी बताया है । फिर आपको बताऊँ । बारी-बारी सब पूछेंगे, तो कैसे बताऊंगा ।

You should know what we have decided. We have to discuss the subject but later on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The other day, Prof. K. K. Tewary raised the question of elections in West Bengal. It has appeared in the press that you have given him an assurance that this would be discussed. My question is: under what rule you have given him permission?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कहा कहा है ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It has appeared in the press.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप हियर-से पर विश्वास मत किया कीजिए ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You have assured me..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What I have assured you is that we are going to have a debate on electoral reforms as well as on defections and in that everything will be covered. That is what I have assured you.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have allowed Mr. Jatiya.

श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय राजस्थान के अन्दर हजारों बिजली कर्मचारियों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया है और सरकार उनकी बातों पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. Not allowed.

SHRI M. M LAWRENCE (Idukki): We have given a calling attention motion regarding the language policy which is being pursued by the Karnataka Government....

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । सिविल एक्टिओन मिनिस्टर के प्राइवेट सै-नेटरी कस्टम द्वारा पकड़े गये हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER:

पकड़ा गया है, तो पकड़ा गया है । I am not dealing with individual cases. The law will take its own course.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: What happened to my demand? There is no water in Delhi particularly in MPs' flats in North and South Avenues.... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बड़े संतोषी जीव हैं । भीष्म जी, ये बहुत संतोषी हैं, सिर्फ पानी मांगते हैं ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अच्छे-अच्छे पानी मांग रहे हैं ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, NEW DELHI; 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On

behalf of Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81—Part II (Administration and Finance).

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4162/82].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1982, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4163/82].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED, BANGALORE, FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1982 containing the Order regarding supplies of Fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of Fertilisers to various States, Union Terri-

tories and Commodity Boards during the period 1st February, 1982 to 31st July, 1982 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. 4164/82.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(i) The Nagaland Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 325(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4165/82].

(ii) The Nagaland Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4165/82.]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4166/82.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 364(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4167/82]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting bars or rods of alloy steel having certain specifications imported for the manufacture of valves for internal combustion engines from basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent *ad valorem*.

(ii) G.S.R. 424(E) and 425(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1982 together

with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to lead glass tubings and rods for the manufacture of components for electrical lamps and fluorescent tubes from basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

(iii) G.S.R. 426(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendments to Notification No. 240-Customs dated the 30th December, 1978 so as to authorise the Department of Electronics as the authority for issuing certificates in respect of import of parts of Digital-Digi-Ana and similarly combination type watches.

(iv) G.S.R. 449(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 231-Customs dated 27th November, 1980 so as to authorise the General Managers of the concerned units of BHEL to issue the certificate for availing concessional customs duty on parts required for initial setting up, assembly or manufacture of any articles falling under heading 85.01 (1) of the Customs Tariff Act.

(v) G.S.R. 456(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 166-Customs dated the 19th August, 1980 so as to extend the validity of Customs duty exemption of coking coal upto 30th June, 1983.

(vi) G.S.R. 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1982 together with an

explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 68-Customs dated the 1st April, 1980 so as to extend concessional customs duty to Nylon guts falling under Heading No. 39.01/06.

(vii) G.S.R. 471(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting crude sodium borate from basic customs duty in excess of forty per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of additional customs duty leviable thereon.

(viii) G.S.R. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 149-Customs dated the 23rd July, 1980 so as to extend the validity of concessional customs duty on parts of photographic cameras upto the 30th June, 1982.

(ix) G.S.R. 474(E) and 475(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting certain specified goods imported in connection with offshore oil exploration from the whole of basic additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(x) G.S.R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 201-Customs dated the 14th October, 1980 so as to extend customs duty exemption on gold imported under the Scheme for gold ornaments and articles for sale at exhibitions abroad.

(xi) G.S.R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4168/82]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 453(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty Rebate Scheme for excess production of sugar during May-September 1982.

(ii) G.S.R. 463(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding making amendments to Notification No. 104/82-CE dated the 28th February, 1982.

(iii) G.S.R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the payment of Central Excise duty on animal drawn vehicles manufactured out of iron sheets, rods, bars and angles and falling under Item No. 62 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4169/82]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 9th July, 1982 adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981, be extended upto the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.09 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria): I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Review of the Working and Financial Results of the Railways during Fifth Plan Period (1974-78) and during '1978-80' and Targets and Achievements with regard to Freight and Passenger Traffic during the Fifth Plan Period (1974-78) and during 1978-80.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT AIR CRASH OF AIR INDIA BOEING AT BOMBAY'S INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

श्री चन्वपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“बम्बई के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे पर एअर इंडिया के एक बोइंग विमान के हाल में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने और उस के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 20 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होने के समाचार” ।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): Sir, it is with profound sorrow that I have to inform the House about the tragic accident which occurred to the Boeing 707 aircraft of Air India on 22nd June, 1982 resulting in the death of 18 persons including two cabin crew members, and injury requiring hospitalisation to 25 persons. The ill-fated Boeing 707 aircraft VT-DJJ was operating the Scheduled Flight AI-403 from Singapore to Bombay via Kuala Lumpur and Madras with 99 passengers and 12 crew members. Out of 99 passengers, 38 had boarded at Singapore, 6 at Kuala Lumpur and 55 at Madras.

2. The aircraft was making on ILS approach for landing on Runway 27 at Bombay airport and was found to have crashed north-west of Runway 09 threshold. Some of the aircraft components were found widely scattered. The aircraft was totally destroyed. The approximate time of the accident was 04.34 hrs. IST on 22nd June, 1982.

3. Boeing 707 aircraft (Gauri Shankar) was manufactured in 1960 and was issued Certificate of Registration showing Air India as its owner, on 21st February, 1960. At the time of the accident the aircraft held current Certificate of Airworthiness.

4. The aircraft had flown for 65,077.48 hrs. approximately since acquisition. Its last major check was carried out on 3rd April, 1982 when it had completed 65,601 hrs. It had flown for nearly 476 hrs. after its last major inspection, prior to the accident.

5. The aircraft was flown by Capt. Goodwin who has 6818 hrs. of flying experience to his credit, out of which he had flown nearly 1917 hrs. as Pilot-in Command on Boeing 707 aircraft. was assisted by Co-pilot S. Nath who had a total flying experience of 7979 hrs. out of which he had flown as a Co-pilot on Boeing 707 aircraft for nearly 829 hrs. They were medically examined for their fitness on 20th February 1982 and 9th January 1982 respectively.

6. The injured persons were rushed to the hospitals, given first aid and discharged except 25 persons who were admitted for treatment. Air India provided immediate monetary relief of Rs. 2,000/- to each of those who were in need of assistance. The relatives of the deceased and injured were given free travel facilities and accommodation at Bombay.

7. The Central Government has constituted a Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice P. B. Sawant, Judge, the High Court, Bombay, under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The Court of Inquiry is assisted by four Assessors. It is expected that the Court of Inquiry will complete its inquiry and make its report to the Central Government by 30th September, 1982.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 22 जून को बम्बई के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे पर एक अज्ञात एवं दिव्य हिला देने वाली दुर्घटना हो गई। एयर इन्डिया का बोइंग 707 "गौरी शंकर" नाम का विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया।

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह दुर्घटना सुबह 4 बज कर 34 मिनट पर हुई बताई जाती है। बड़े खेद का विषय है कि इस दुर्घटना में 20 लोगों की जानें गईं और करीब 25 लोग बुरी तरह से घायल हुए। मरने वाले लोगों में 18 यात्री और 2 विमान के कर्मचारी थे। यह दुर्घटना क्यों हुई और कैसे हुई? जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से पता चला है

कि जिस वक्त यह प्लेन लैंड करने वाला था, उस वक्त बम्बई का मौसम बहुत खराब था। तेज हवाएं चल रही थीं, आसमान में बादल छाये हुये और चारों तरफ धुंधला नजर आ रहा था और जो कन्ट्रोल टावर है, उस ने भी पाइलट को सूचना दी थी कि हवाई-अड्डा लैंड करने के काबिल नहीं है, अनुकूल नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी वह लैंड हुआ और रन-वे को क्रॉस कर के दूर जा कर एक दीवार से और कांटों से टकराकर ध्वस्त हो गया और एक नाले में जा कर गिर पड़ा। इस विमान के तीन हिस्से हो गये। टकराते ही एक पंख और इंजन विमान से अलग हो गया, बीच का हिस्सा अलग हो गया और पीछे का हिस्सा भी अलग हो गया। बीच का हिस्सा घटने-घटने पानी में डूबा हुआ था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This information must be furnished by the Minister. You put your question. He must furnish it to the House. You put your question.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। मेरे कहने का आशय यह है कि विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होते रहते हैं और लोगों की जानें जाती हैं और अनेक दुर्घटनाओं में बहुत से लोगों की जानें गई हैं। वैसे तो हर इन्सान, हर आदमी की जान बराबर है लेकिन कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे होते हैं, जिन की सेवा और जिन के काम देश के लिए, समाज के लिए और पूरी मानवता के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। एक विमान दुर्घटना में इस देश के महान वैज्ञानिक, साइंटिस्ट डा. भाभा की भी मृत्यु हुई थी और एक विमान दुर्घटना में इस देश के एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री, महान् समाजवादी, विचारक श्री कुमारमंगलम की मृत्यु हुई थी और भी एक चोटी के वैज्ञानिक एवं भाभा परमाणु केन्द्र के निदेशक डा. राजा रमन्ना यात्रा कर के निदेशक डा. राजा रमन्ना यात्रा कर रहे थे और सौभाग्यवश वे बच गये। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं और यह दुर्घटना भी कोई मामूली दुर्घटना नहीं हुई है। मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं न हों और उन को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाएं, इस

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

संबंध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चन्द्र सवालनात करूंगा और मैं तो मंत्री जी की सराहना भी करूंगा, उन की कार्य-क्षमता की, उन की तत्परता की भा सराहना करूंगा कि जैसे ही यह दुर्घटना हुई, वे फौरन बम्बई एअर-पोर्ट पर गये और दुर्घटना-स्थल का मायना किया, अधिकारियों से बातचीत की और जो लोग घायल हुए थे, उन को देखने के लिए अस्पताल भी गये और उन के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की और तुरन्त ही दुर्घटना की जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी के लिये आदेश दिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question now.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : अब मैं कुछ सवाल पूछ कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा।

1. इस विमान दुर्घटना से पहले उसी रात को बम्बई इन्टरनेशनल एअर-पोर्ट पर कितने एअरक्राफ्ट लैंड हुए ?

2. एक एअरक्राफ्ट की कितनी लाइफ होती है और उस के अनुसार क्या इस विमान का काम में लाया जाना उचित था ?

3. एअर इंडिया के बोइंग 707 का लास्ट एक्सीडेंट कब हुआ था और उस में कितने आदमी मारे गये थे ?

4. बम्बई एअरपोर्ट पर आई. सी. ए. ओ. स्टैण्डर्ड के मुताबिक सभी लैंडिंग फैसेलिटीज उपलब्ध हैं, यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

5. क्या सरकार इस तरह की विमान दुर्घटनाओं की जांच के लिए इन्डिपेण्डेंट एक्सीडेंट एजेंसीज एपाइन्ट करेगी, यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

6. समाचारपत्रों द्वारा पता चला है कि इस दुर्घटना से पहले एअर इंडिया का एक बोइंग 747 बम्बई से दूसरी जगह डाइवर्ट हुआ था, क्या यह सच है ?

लेण्ड करते वक्त विमान की जो नारमल स्पीड होती है, यह विमान उसी स्पीड पर था या उस से अधिक स्पीड पर ?

क्या कंट्रोल टावर ने विमान के पाइलट को मौसम खराब होने तथा दूर-दूर तक धुंधला नजर आने की चेतावनी दी थी ?

क्या विमान का मलबा रनवे पर भी बिखरा पाया गया था जो इस बात का सूचक है कि विमान में पहले से ही टूट-फूट हो चुकी थी ?

इस विमान दुर्घटना की सिविल एवियेशन डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा जांच की गई है उसकी प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कई बार विमान चालकों की मानसिक स्थिति तनावपूर्ण होती है और वे विमान संचालन में असावधानी कर जाते हैं। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ था उसकी जांच से पता चला था कि पाइलट की मानसिक स्थिति तनावपूर्ण थी। क्या एयर इंडिया के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त विमान 'गौरी शंकर' के पायलट की भी मानसिक स्थिति खराब थी ? इसकी सरकार ने जांच कराई है या नहीं ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि 20 आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है, मृत्यु 20 की नहीं हुई है, मृत्यु 17 आदमियों की हुई है और यह मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया है।

जहां तक इनके प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध है, इनका पहला प्रश्न यह है कि एयर इंडिया के कितने एअरक्राफ्ट इस दुर्घटना के पहले लेण्ड हुए थे ? इस दुर्घटना के बहुत थोड़े समय पहले एक प्लेन वहां पर लेण्ड किया था और दूसरे ने वहां से टूके आफ किया था।

जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है कि लास्ट एक्सीडेंट कब हुआ था, मेरे पास जो इन्फॉर्मेशन है वह यह है --

The Past accident of 707 Boeing Air India was on 24-1-1966 at Mont Blanc involving death of 106 passengers and eleven members of the crew.

तीसरा इनका प्रश्न है कि बम्बई में सारी लैंडिंग फीसलिटीज है या नहीं ? इन्टरनेशनल सिविल एवियेशन आरगेनाइजेशन के मुताबिक बम्बई में सारी लैंडिंग सुविधाएं हैं ।

इन्होंने एक प्रश्न किया कि क्या एयर इंडिया की कोई फ्लाइट इस दुर्घटना से पहले डाइवर्ट हुई थी या नहीं ? ऐसी कोई सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है कि कोई एयरक्राफ्ट उसके पहले डाइवर्ट हुआ था ।

पांचवां सवाल इन्होंने सिविल एवियेशन डिपार्टमेंट की जांच की रिपोर्ट के सम्बंध में किया है वह रिपोर्ट अभी गवर्नमेंट के पास नहीं आयी है । लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में पोजिशन यह है कि जब कोई एक्सीडेंट होता है तो तुरन्त डाइरेक्टर जनरल सिविल एवियेशन इंस्पेक्टर सेफ्टी या कंट्रोलर सेफ्टी को इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने के लिए अपाईट कर देते हैं और वह इन्वेस्टिगेशन चलता रहता है । अगर कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी चलती है या कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी अपाईट हो जाती है तो अनलेस एण्ड अनटिल कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी उनको दूसरा कोई आदेश दे कि वह इन्वेस्टिगेशन जारी रखे या न रखे वे उसके मुताबिक काम करते हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : पाइलट की मानसिक स्थिति के बारे में तो आपने कहा नहीं ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : इनका अन्तिम क्वेश्चन है । आपने स्टेटमेंट को अगर ध्यान से सुना होगा तो देखा होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not reply to any interruption. I am conducting the House according to rules only. He is replying to Shri Shailani. In Calling Attention the Minister need not reply to the interruptions. You are not entitled to interrupt the Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It takes more time and that is why, I said like this.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : लास्ट क्वेश्चन इनका यह था कि जो पायलट थे, उनकी मानसिक स्थिति क्या थी ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पायलट की मानसिक स्थिति क्या थी, इसकी भी जांच कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी करेगी और फिर उसकी रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के पास आएगी ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इंडिपेंडेंट इन्क्वायरी बोर्ड के बारे में मेरा प्रश्न था ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : इन्होंने जो इंडिपेंडेंट इन्क्वायरी बोर्ड के संबंध में कहा है, उसकी आवश्यकता इसलिए नहीं समझी जाती है कि जब कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी सेटअप हुई है तो वह इंडिपेंडेंट है और जांच करके रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को देगी ।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We must complete this call attention within half-an-hour. That is the rule.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the rule. I am telling you the rule. We lose lot of time in this way and we may not have time to discuss important Bills. On a Call attention, we take more than an hour or one and half hour. An important Constitution Amendment Bill is coming.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. I want your cooperation. If hon. Member like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy does not cooperate. I cannot conduct the House.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli, Fortunately enough, people had started reposing more confidence in at

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

travel. But at this stage, we have faced such a grave accident. We are all very sorry for this. I think during the last two and a half years, the safest take-off and landing in the Ministry of Civil Aviation has been that of Mr. A. P. Sharma.

Sir, we have seen that there is a great discontent among the technicians. The aircrafts have been carrying extra passengers. There have been two hijacking incidents a couple of accidents and so many complaints. While these things are there, they are also charging more.

I want to ask the hon. Minister if the pilot had taken a permission from the control tower to land and if it was taken, whether the control tower had given the existing weather chart at the airport to the pilot? This is No. 1. Second thing, I want to know from the Minister is, who was the person who was in-charge of the aircraft when it was actually landing—whether he was Capt. Goodwin or Mr. S. Nath?

Thirdly, is it a fact that the aircraft touched the runway and rolled down nearly 300 metres and again tried to take off? If so, why did that happen?

These are some of the points which I want to ask the hon. Minister and I hope I will get an appropriate reply for these.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He had put a pointed question and he would get the pointed reply.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am very much thankful to the hon. Member for his appreciating the air travel in the country and abroad by Indian Airlines and Air India. As a matter of fact, in the very beginning, I have expressed my regret about this unfortunate accident which had taken place.

So far as hijacking is concerned, as you know and the hon. House knows, sometimes it does happen and this

kind of a thing is beyond our control. But even in the case of hijacking, so far as we are concerned, we try to do our best to see that the passengers travelling, our pilot and our crew are all helped and we always care for their safety. I would inform the hon. House that in the case of last hijacking of Indian Airlines aircraft, we had sent extra aircraft to Lahore to bring back the passengers who were released in batches.

Another question asked by hon. Member was whether the pilot had taken permission to land. The pilot was given permission and the control tower had given permission to land.

About weather conditions, of course, this will also be a subject matter of investigation. But I would like to say about the exact position of weather, that according to the meteorological report, the weather was above the minimum prescribed limit and the aircraft was within the regulations to land at the airport. Beyond this I am sorry, I am not in a position to say anything because this will also be a subject matter of investigation.

As to who was in-charge of the aircraft, as a matter of fact, who was in command of the aircraft, in this particular case, the pilot Capt. Goodwin was in command of the aircraft. I am not prepared to say anything more than that because this question also, as to who was in command of the aircraft at the time of landing irrespective of the fact that Capt. Goodwin was in command of the aircraft, it will be a subject matter for the court to decide and, after the court decides and submits the report, it will then be known.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The hon. Minister has given full details of how the accident had taken place and what are the precautions they have taken. Air India enjoys the highest reputation in the world. Most of the people prefer to travel by Air India. It has given 15 years service free of any accident, from 1966 to 1982, including 3 or 2-1/2

years of Janata rule. I want to know what are the concrete steps the hon. Minister is going to take to avoid such accidents in future.

Secondly, when it was heavily raining, I want to know why the pilot was not asked to stay for some more time in the sky till the visibility was clear. After all, it was early morning at about 4 O'Clock. In Bombay, at 5 O'Clock, the sun comes out. That is why, I ask, why the pilot was not asked to either go somewhere else or to remain in the sky for some more time so that such accident could not have occurred. Why was this precaution not taken?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: So far as the weather condition is concerned. I have already answered the question.

As regards safety measures, I have already made a statement saying that all the landing safety measures are provided at Bombay according to the international civil aviation organisation standards

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The accident has been reported and the report shows how ghastly it has been. As per the reports, when this huge Jumbo aircraft attempted to land, it disintegrated into three pieces and it would have been much more tragic if fuel tanks had burst. There was a bit of flood at that place and it was raining and perhaps due to the rains and water, the fuel tanks did not burst and had the fuel tanks burst, there would not be any passenger alive, not even 17 would be there. Out of the 111 passengers, nobody would have been there to tell us what actually happened.

I must commend the Government and congratulate the Hon. Minister and appreciate his gesture in having appointed judicial enquiry. This has not been the practice in such cases. When the Hon. Minister appoints an enquiry

headed by a High Court Judge, it helps a lot to create confidence in the minds of the public that the Government really wants to come out into the open with an impartial body and impartial person.

May I ask the Government further to restore public confidence and build public confidence in the way the Government functions in such cases and to lay the report of the judicial enquiry on the Table of the House and to make it public actually how it happened so that everybody comes to know how it happens and such type of accidents are prevented in future and remedial measures which are necessary evolved? It is important to build up public confidence.

Again on the question of this enquiry, I would like to remind that as early as the Third Lok Sabha, the Estimates Committee, in one of its reports had suggested that an independent Air Safety Commission, which would be independent from the DGCA should be constituted to look into air crashes and air accidents by Air India and Indian Airlines. This was as early as 1963 and the Estimates Committee reiterated in 1967 and again in 1968, this recommendation for an independent Air Safety Commission.

As early as 1975, on the same lines, a Review Committee on Civil Aviation, headed by Mr. J. R. D. Tata, also appointed by the Government made a similar recommendation.

I would like to know whether this recommendation has been accepted because it was reported that on 5th March, 1980, the Union Cabinet had accepted the recommendation of the Civil Aviation Review Committee headed by Mr. J.R.D. Tata that an independent investigation commission be entrusted with conducting enquiries into air crashes.

I would like to know if this recommendation has been accepted and, if accepted, what is the delay in actually constituting the Commission.

[Shri Eduardo Falerio]

It is an extremely sound principle that on one should be a judge in his own court. All of us know that principle. And it is not casting any aspersion on DGCA or on its enquiry but, then what happens is that DGCA, it has been felt, is actually the Authority who looks after, administers and controls civil aviation operations and provides all navigational and ground aids and the same Authority—it is not proper in the eyes of the public—which is responsible for the air safety equipment, cannot actually see that it operates properly. It is not proper that the same authority should look and try to find out whether the equipment operates-well in a particular case.

The first and foremost question is this: What actually happened to this recommendation which is accepted by the Government and why it is not being implemented and if the Government is going to implement the recommendation, when they are going to do so.

Again on the DGCA, there have been reports as early as April this year under the caption "Air Safety given a go-by. Nearly 1,000 aviation jobs yet to be filled." And this report goes on to say how these posts have remained unfilled. It is in the Economic Times, it gives the details of all these posts concerned with air safety which have not been filled so far. I want to know from the hon. Minister why there has been delay here and whether during this period from April 1982 upto-now, these posts have been filled, and if not, why they have not been filled only partially, to what extent they have been filled and when the others also will be filled.

I am again on the DGCA. There are reports of a move to appoint as Director-General a man who is from the IAS cadre. Where is a feeling that this is a technical post, and it has been filled by a technical man all these years. The question, therefore, arises whether the Government really intends to change this practice of ap-

pointing a technical man to be the Director General by appointing an administrative man and if so, what has led the Government to make this change.

The question of who was piloting or commanding this aircraft has already been raised here. There is one report here that the pilot who was in command and the other pilot, the check pilot acted at cross purposes and that is attributed as a major reason—'Cockpit confusion led to Air India crash'; it seems, they acted at cross purposes. But, as the Minister has rightly pointed out—and I agree with him—, this is a matter which the Commission of Inquiry will look into. It would be premature at this stage to say whether one or the other pilot was responsible, whether one was in charge or the other was in charge, whether there was any action at cross purposes between these two pilots. But the question I want to ask and which the Minister can reply is whether the training facilities for our pilots are adequate in his view—because this is a general question which is being asked—, what are the training facilities provided to pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines, whether he feels that they are adequate and what are the improvements that he intends to make in this regard.

The point that arises which is of minimal importance but which, perhaps is the only thing that can be done in these cases is that of compensation. Financial compensation is no substitute for loss of human lives, but in this case, perhaps, that is the only type of compensation that can be given to the families of those persons who lost their lives. And may I say—and you will agree with me, Sir, when I say this—that what is mentioned at paragraph 6 of the statement, namely,

"Air India provided immediate monetary relief of Rs. 2,000/- to each of those who were in need of assistance."

is not adequate. This is not a very serious way of looking at the facts.

You should see whether the compensation that is being given is increasing over the years taking into account devaluation and inflation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why, '...immediate monetary relief'.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: A compensation of Rs. 2,000, even if it is given immediately, is, in my view, not adequate.

Some of these passengers were known to an hon. Member of this House, Shri S. M. Krishna. In that plane there were two passengers, husband and wife, who had just married; they had gone to Singapore for their honeymoon and on their way-back they wanted to get down at Madras because it was nearer to Bangalore, but they were not permitted to get down at Madras because the tickets were to Bombay, and in that process they lost their lives. They were not permitted to get down at Madras. I want to know whether their tickets had allowed them to get down earlier than Bombay, whether they were entitled to it, and if so, why they were not permitted to get down at Madras. If they had been permitted to get down at Madras, their lives would have been saved.

Lastly, I want to ask whether this is a fact—the Minister may please look into this allegation—that it took about 45 minutes for the medical facilities to be provided at the Bombay Airport. If the facilities had been provided in time, a lot of injuries and, perhaps, even demise of persons, could have been avoided.

I would lastly submit that with the hike in the cost of ticket which has been fabulous, the minimum that the passengers are entitled to expect is that they will not embark upon a journey to such a tragic destination. So I would really like to know the improvements on the ground and safety on the ground at the airport the Minister contemplates for avoiding such accidents in future.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am very much thankful to the hon. Member for raising certain points and clarifying them also for all of us. One such point is about the pilot in command of the aircraft and something reported in some newspapers about some confusion. I am sorry I will not be able to discuss those things because I have already stated that Capt. Goodwin was in command of the aircraft. Beyond that I cannot say who was actually in command at that time, who was landing and who was not landing. All these aspects will be inquired into by the Court of Inquiry. Therefore, I said in the beginning that I will not be able to say anything about that.

The hon. Member has raised a question of setting up an independent inquiry Board for this purpose. It is a fact that several committees have made several recommendations regarding this including the Tata Committee and the Government has considered this matter and has come to the conclusion that there is no necessity of appointing any such independent inquiry Board in view of the fact that when such accidents take place, we appoint a Judge of a High Court as an inquiry commission also assisted by certain assessors. Therefore, this is as good as setting up a permanent inquiry Board as this serves the purpose and we hope and pray that such accidents should not be many because in that case only.... (Interruptions)

So the Government has taken a decision like that.

The hon. Member has raised about a thousand posts being kept vacant in the Civil Aviation Department. There was a question also in the House on this issue and I have answered this question in detail. Some of these posts are filled up by departmental promotion and some of them are filled up through Union Public Service Commission. Some of them have been filled up and some of them are being

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

filled up and some of them are before the Union Public Service Commission.

He has also raised the point whether the Government is intending to appoint an IAS officer as Director-General of Civil Aviation. This is a matter which also again I would not like to discuss. The Government has discretion to appoint anybody whether he is an IAS Officer or an officer outside the Department of Civil Aviation also if they do not find people with competence to hold that post. This is not perhaps going to be the first time that he is talking about the thinking of the Government. It has been done in the past on several occasions also. According to the amended rules for people from the Civil Aviation Department the minimum service in the Deputy Director-General's post should be 7 years. So if within this parameter of the rules people are found, definitely we will not naturally like to go outside. But if we do not find them, perhaps we may have to.

Then there is the question of training. I would like to say that both Indian Airlines and Air India have got their own system of training so much so foreign countries take advantage of our training at Hyderabad so far as Indian Airlines is concerned.

As far as Air-India is concerned, the training arrangement is in Bombay. Over and above, after this training, the pilots are examined by the Examiners. The co-pilots are given the command after their training and, after examining them, if they fulfil certain conditions, then, they are given the command.

My friend had talked something about the compensation. This Rs. 2,000/- which has been indicated in the Statement is not a compensation. It is just to meet the immediate requirement if anybody wanted because their packages were lost and they were thrown out here and there. There-

fore, this was just an immediate help. So far as the compensations are concerned, there are compensation rules for that. I would like to read that for the benefit of the hon. Members of this House. I quote:

"In case of their dependents, the wage earning capacities, dependancy of the family members and other relevant factors are taken into account while deciding the compensation which varies from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs so far as the international passengers are concerned.

As far as the domestic passengers are concerned, it is Rs. 2 lakhs."

Now we also pay Rs. 7,600 for the missing baggages in such cases. Therefore, you will see that there is a provision of adequate compensation to be paid to the people concerned. In some cases, the claims have already been preferred. The claims have to be preferred. Then we will see that their claims are paid as soon as possible. We will not take a long time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What about the couple who was not allowed to de-plane in Madras?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have no information regarding that as to whether the couple was not allowed to de-plane.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की घटनाओं से हमारी हवाई सेवाओं की प्रतिष्ठा पर जबर्दस्त चोट पहुंचती है। यह जो दुर्घटना हुई इस का भी असर हमारी सेवाओं पर पड़ा है और इस से हमारी हवाई सेवाओं की बदनामी हुई है। वैसे एकाध बार यह सवाल उठा था तो मंत्री जी ने बहुत सारे आंकड़े पेश किए कि हमारे यहां यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ गई है और अगर यात्रियों की संख्या ज्यादा है तो हमारी सेवाओं के बारे में लोगों के दिल व दिमाग में गलतफहमी नहीं है। आप जानते हैं

अच्छी तरह से कि रेलों में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं, बावजूद इस के उस में सवारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि ही हो रही है। तो परिस्थिति का तकाजा है, जल्द से जल्द लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाना चाहते हैं, दुनिया का विकास हो रहा है और हमारे मुल्क का भी विकास हो रहा है इसीलिये हवाई सेवाओं की आवश्यकता ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग महसूस करते हैं और खतरा उठा कर भी उस से यात्रा करना चाहते हैं।

मंत्री जी ने चिन्ता तो अवश्य प्रकट की है लेकिन ऐसी बात को भी उन्होंने कमीशन के नाम पर बताने से इन्कार कर दिया है जिससे मैं समझता हूँ कि कमीशन का जो दायरा है उस पर कोई आघात नहीं पहुंचता। एक दो माननीय सदस्यों ने केवल एक बात जानने की कोशिश की थी कि एक्सीडेंट के समय एक्चुअली कौन पायलट हवाई जहाज की पायलटिंग कर रहा था। उन्होंने यह नहीं पूछा कि कौन इस के लिए जिम्मेदार है, उस पर आप जिम्मेदारी लादते हैं या नहीं लादते हैं? केवल एक एक्चुअल जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उसे भी नकार गये। तो कम से कम इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के मामले पर जब कि सारा देश जानना चाहता है और आप के कायदे कानून का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं होता है तो इतनी साधारण सी जानकारी देने में मंत्री जी को गुरेज नहीं करना चाहिए। इस से ऐसा लगता है कि न जाने उन के दिमाग में किसी को बचाने की बात है या क्या बात है, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है।

अखबारों की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मद्रास से जब यह जहाज चला तो लगभग एक घंटा उस को वहीं देर हो गई चलने में पैसेंजर्स का जो कुछ ब्यान अखबारों में निकला है उस में इस बात को दर्शाया गया है कि वहीं से कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ी इस हवाई जहाज के अंदर कुछ पैसेंजर्स ने नोटिस की थी। और पाया था कि कुछ गड़बड़ी जहाज में है। यह बात कहां तक सही है? लेकिन कमीशन बैठा हुआ है, जज बैठे हुए हैं इस-लिए जो भी सबाल उठेगा उसका जवाब वे देंगे, आप यहां पर कह देंगे कि यह मत पूछिए और वह मत पूछिए।

मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा था कि कुछ समय पूर्व एक जहाज वहां से उड़ा था और एक जहाज उतरा भी था। अखबारों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कन्ट्रोल टावर की तरफ से कहा गया था कि मौसम अच्छा नहीं है और पटरी जो है वह भी उतरने लायक नहीं है तब थोड़ी देर के बाद ही उतरने की इजाजत क्यों दी गई। अगर कोई जहाज पहले उतरा था और टैकोफ हुआ और कन्ट्रोल टावर ने थोड़ी देर के बाद, जो मौसम था, जो अंधेरा था और जोरों की जो वर्षा हो रही थी वह सारा वातावरण एक दो मिनट में ही बदल गया हो, बरसात ठीक हो गई हो और पटरी उतरने लायक और टैकोफ के लायक हो गई हो - मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ। यह सारे प्वाइन्ट्स जो हैं वह कंफ्यूजन क्रिएट करते हैं।

तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जहाज एक दीवार से टकरा गया लेकिन काकपिट के अन्दर जितने लोग हैं वे सेफ हैं, केवल टेल एन्ड में जो लोग थे उनकी डेथ हुई है। जहाज का टकराव आगे से होता है लेकिन आगे वाले बच जाते हैं, बीच वाले बच जाते हैं और पीछे वाले जो लोग थे वही दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होते हैं—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

बोइंग-707 जहाज का जहां तक संबंध है, आज से ही नहीं, बल्कि पहले से ही मालूम है कि ज्यादातर मुल्क इसको रिजेक्ट कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि जो मुल्क अण्डरडेवलप्ड हैं वे भी इसको रिजेक्ट कर रहे हैं। जबकि दूसरे मुल्क बोइंग-707 को अनफिट करार दे रहे हैं, हमारे मुल्क में इस जहाज को इन्टरनेशनल और डोमेस्टिक सर्विस में क्यों रखा गया है?

इसके अलावा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि एक दुर्घटना और हुई थी जिसमें एक हमारे बड़े साइंटिस्ट श्रीभाभा मारे गए थे और उनकी फाइल—बहुत ही नेशनल और इन्टरनेशनल इम्पोर्टेंन्स की—आज तक नहीं मिली। इस जहाज में भी हमारी एक बहुत बड़े साइंटिस्ट—रामन्ना साहब का नाम आया है, जोकि उससे सफर कर रहे थे, उनके पास भी बहुत सारी फाइल्स थीं और उनकी वह अटैची गायब

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

हो गई थी, बाद में कहा जाता है कि उनकी अटैची मिली लेकिन उनके सारे कागजात भी मिले या नहीं और क्या इसमें कोई कांसपिरेंसी तो नहीं है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

इसमें जज की बहाली की बात भी कही गई है लेकिन फर्स्ट हैण्ड इन्क्वायरी जज महोदय की ओर से नहीं की जा रही है । एक्सीडेंट के बाद डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी के लिए डिपार्टमेंट के लोग मौके पर गए । ऐसी स्थिति में कई दिनों के बाद तो बहुत सारी चीजों के इधर से उधर हो जाने का खतरा मौजूद रहता है । क्या सरकार यह मुनासिब नहीं समझती है कि डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी के स्थान पर हमेशा के लिए एक ऐसा कायदा बनाया जाए कि जैसे ही कोई एक्सीडेंट हो फौरन जज की बहाली हो और सबसे पहले एक्सीडेंट स्पॉट पर वह जाएं और जज के जिम्मे ही सारी इन्क्वायरी की व्यवस्था हो ?

इसके अलावा मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बताया है कि इस जहाज की जांच इतने घंटे पहले की गई थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम है, कितने घंटे चलने के बाद जहाज और पायलट की जांच की जाती है और उस नियम का निर्वाह इस मामले में भी किया गया था या नहीं ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किए हैं, वे कोई नए सवाल नहीं हैं । इन्होंने कहा कि उस समय कौन पायलट जहाज को चला रहा था या कौन नहीं चला रहा था । इसका उत्तर मैंने पहले ही दे दिया कि कैप्टन गडविन के कमाण्ड में वह जहाज था ।

... (व्यवधान) ... कमाण्ड के मायने आप अगर समझते हैं, तो समझ लीजिए । इस के अलावा मैंने कहा कि उस समय कौन चला रहा था या नहीं चला रहा था यह कोर्ट बतलाएगा जांच करके । जहाँ तक उनका यह कहना कि इसमें किसी को बचाने की बात तो नहीं है ? मैं माननीय सदन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस-

के ऊपर जो जिम्मेदारी इस एक्सीडेंट के लिए ठहराई जाएगी, उसके बराबर सजा दी जाएगी, उसके छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा । इसमें किसी को बचाने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

इन्होंने अखबारों का भी जिक्र किया । अखबारों में बहुत सी बातें छपती हैं, उन सारी बातों की तरफ हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं कि कहां तक वे ठीक हैं या कहां तक गलत हैं । जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा कि एक अखबार में छपा है कि यह कन्फ्यूजन की वजह से हुआ है । ये सारी बातें कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी देखेगी कि उस में क्या सच्चाई है या क्या सच्चाई नहीं है और उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने आएगी ।

इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि क्या वजह है कि काकपिट में जो लोग थे, वे बच गए और जो लोग बीच में थे, वे बच गए और जो आखिर में थे, उन्हीं लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह आप समझ सकते हैं कि एक्सीडेंट कैसे हुआ, इसमें हवाई जहाज को किस तरह से चोट पहुंची है, कैसे टूटा, कैसे गिरा, ये सब जांच करने की चीज है । इसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी से 30 सितम्बर तक की रिपोर्ट मांगी है, उस वक्त तक के लिए वे इन्तजार करें ।

जहां बोइंग-707 के रिजैक्शन की बात है । मैं माननीय सदन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इस वक्त हमारे पास बोइंग-707 है, उनकी बराबर जांच होती है और जांच करके ही हम उनको फिर सेवा में लगाते हैं । इसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई त्रुटि नहीं होती है । बात यह है कि बोइंग-707 में खर्च ज्यादा लगता है । आपरेशनल कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा है । इसलिए 707 को बदल कर लोग दूसरे जहाज ले रहे हैं, जिसमें आपरेशनल कास्ट बहुत कम है । हमने भी यह तय किया है कि जितने भी हमारे पास जहाज हैं, उनको 1985 तक फेज-आउट करके दूसरे हवाई जहाज लेंगे, जिसमें कि आपरेशनल

कास्ट कम आता है। इसमें फायल ज्यादा लगता है और कोई बचत नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

आप जो बतलायेंगे, उसको भी सोचेंगे। इन्होंने रमन्ना साहब के बिफ्रकेस के बारे में कहा है कि वह गायब हो गया और यह भी कहा कि बाद में मिल गया। उनके जो कागजात थे, जो सारी चीजें थीं, वे मिलीं या नहीं मिलीं, इस बारे में हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं है। यह आप पता कर सकते हैं और वह भी बतला सकते हैं। यह आपने कहा है कि बाद में उनको बिफ्रकेस मिल गया है। जहां तक डी, जी. सी. ए. की इन्क्वायरी का सबाल है, इसके बदले में आप इन्डिपेंडेंट इन्क्वायरी की बात करते हैं। इस का भी उत्तर मैंने आपको दे दिया है। डी.जी.सी.ए. की इन्क्वायरी प्रारम्भिक इन्क्वायरी है और कानून के मुताबिक, जब कोई एक्सीडेंट होता है तो डी.जी.सी.ए. एटोमैटिकली आर्डर देता है और इन्क्वायरी आरम्भ हो जाती है। मैंने बतलाया कि कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी सेंट-अप होती है, उस वक्त चाहे इन्क्वायरी बन्द हो जाती है या वह जैसा हुकम देता है, उसके मुताबिक काम करते हैं। (इति)

13.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIA'S EXTENDED ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. On November 23, 1981, my distinguished predecessor had informed the House that the International Monetary Fund had approved on November 9, 1981 an Extended Arrangement covering a period of three years, in an amount of SDR 5 billion. This arrangement is in support of Government's external adjustment programme based essentially on the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the first year's programme of the Extended Arrangement, India had the right to draw until June 30, 1982 up to SDR 900 million. The first Year's programme has been success-

fully completed and purchases envisaged in the programme have been duly made.

2. I am glad to inform the House that negotiations with the Fund regarding the second year's programme have also been successfully concluded and the Fund has approved on July 9, 1982 the second year's programme which would enable drawals of another SDR 1800 million between the period July 1982 and June 30, 1983.

3. The programme for 1982-83 will be based on policies which have been outlined in a statement furnished to the Fund with my letter of June 8, 1982 to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. Copies of these documents have been placed in the Parliament Library.

4. Hon'ble Members will observe, on perusal of these documents, that the statement of policies reiterates the basic strategies and programmes that have been approved by this House from time to time. I do not propose to elaborate these policies since they had been fully set out in the said statement made by Government on November 23, 1981 and in the relevant documents placed in the Parliament Library at that time.

5. I would, however, like to invite the attention of the House to the performance criteria which have been agreed upon in regard to the programme for 1982-83. For the current fiscal year, we have indicated our intention to limit the total domestic credit outstanding at the end of the fiscal year to a maximum of Rs. 87,679 crores, as against the outstanding amount of Rs. 73,729 crores at the end of fiscal year 1981-82. This implies expansion of domestic credit of about 18.9 per cent in the course of the year over the amount outstanding on March 26, 1982. I am sure that the House will agree that this limit is consistent with the objective of adequately meeting the legitimate credit needs of the economy while restraining inflation.

6. The total net credit outstanding from the banking system as a whole

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

to the Central and State Governments at the end of fiscal year 1982-83 is proposed to be limited to Rs. 36,453 crores as against the amount of Rs. 39,903 crores outstanding on March 26, 1982. Thus, the increase in net credit to Government from the banking system in fiscal year 1982-83 would be Rs. 5,550 crores as against the actual increase in net credit to Government in fiscal year 1981-82 of Rs. 5,167 crores.

7. During fiscal year 1982-83, the Government intend to limit the official contracting and guaranteeing of non-concessional loans with maturity upto 12 years to SDR 1.4 billion. This limit excludes not only aid, credits but also loans which have maturities exceeding 12 years. Further, it will also exclude loans for the new steel plant in Orissa and the Singrauli Super Thermal plant, stage II. This limit on external commercial borrowing for 1982-83 takes into account the requirements of the economy for such resources and is also in conformity with our policy of prudent management of foreign debt.

8. Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that the programme for 1982-83 under the extended arrangement will help in effective implementation of the Government's strategy for resorting viability of our balance of payments. Special attention is being given to increase domestic production of petroleum and petroleum products, fertilizers, steel, edible oils and non-ferrous metals. Thus, import substitution continues to be one of the main elements of our strategy for resolving our balance of payments problems. At the same time, efforts are being intensified to expand exports. In 1981-82 significant progress was achieved in this direction.

9. The programme for 1982-83 reflects our own priorities and policies which have been endorsed by Parliament. Government would continue to

ensure that our basic policies are not compromised during the course of implementation of the extended arrangements.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, you allow a discussion on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Will there be no discussion on that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion on that. Now, we will go to the next item. Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh will now move the motion.

13.09 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th July, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got a Notice of Amendment given by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta. In his Notice of Amendment, he has stated that the time for discussion on the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1982 should be increased from 3 hours to 6 hours. For the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill 1982, he wants the allocation of time to be increased to six hours from three hours as decided by the Business Advisory Committee. Similarly, he wants that eight hours should be allocated instead of four hours to the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill 1982. Then, he also wants that six hours should be allotted instead of three hours to the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

I would request Prof. Mehta to cooperate and not to move his amendment. The Business Advisory Committee has decided this and your party

is a party to that. If you raise this, there will be indiscipline on your part. It is not proper to move this amendment. I make a special request to you.

What is your point? Please tell me.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं और इन के लिए समय का निर्धारण जो हुआ है, वह बहुत कम है जैसे लैंड एक्वीजीशन (एमेन्डमेंट) बिल है..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has agreed to that.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता: इसी तरह से कन्ट्रोलमेंट्स (एमेन्डमेंट) बिल है और ट्रेड यूनियन्स (एमेन्डमेंट) बिल है। ये सब बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं और हजारों हजार लोग इन से प्रभावित होते हैं। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से इन पर बहस का समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not quote this as a precedent; as a special case I have allowed you.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता: मेरी बात आप सुन तो लीजिए। आप ने जो यह कहा कि हमारी पार्टी के रप्रेजेन्टेटिव ने भी इस से एग्री किया है, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आगे से यह परिपाटी बनेगी कि केवल इन्डिपेंडेंट सदस्य ही, इस-के बारे में संशोधन ला सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th July, 1982."

The motion was adopted

13.13 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I introduce** the Bill.

13.14 hrs.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part 2, Section II, dated 13-7-1982.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I introduce the Bill.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Two of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]?

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

NEED TO RESTART THE CLOSED KATI HAR JUTE MILLS OF BIHAR

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Katihar): I want to draw the attention of the Union Commerce Minister towards the reported lock-out and closing down of the katihar jute mills, Katihar (Bihar). As I came to know the Jute Mill was continuing sick due to mismanagement and paucity of funds. The electricity department has disconnected power supply to the mill following heavy arrear pending against it. Due to the closing of the Jute Mill, thousands of poor labourers and their families will starve. As I am the representative of the areas, I have the moral responsibility to get it reopened.

So, I request Commerce Minister to personally intervene and get the Katihar Jute Mills restarted so that the labourers could get their earning

and livelihood. I also request the Finance Ministry to allot adequate funds for the payment of electricity arrears and other recurring expenditure.

(ii) LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS ON BAREILLY-PILIBHIT-SHAHJAHNPUR-BAHERI-BUDAUN SECTION OF N.E. RAILWAY

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): मान्यवर, एन. ई. आर. के बरेली-पीलीभीत-पूरनपुर-शाहजहांपुर, बहेड़ी-बदायूं सेक्शन में रेलगाड़ियां आम तौर से 6 से 8 घंटे तक लेट चल रही हैं यहां तक कि एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनें भी 4-5 घंटे लेट चलती हैं। यह क्रम 2 वर्षों से अबाध गति से चल रहा है। परिणाम यह है कि न्यायालय को जाने वालों को विशेष रूप से तथा अन्य यात्रियों को सामान्यतः भारी कठिनाई व हानि उठानी पड़ती है। साथ ही रेल विभाग को अत्यधिक आर्थिक हानि हो रही है क्योंकि यात्री रेल पर न बैठ कर बसों से यात्रा करने में अधिक सुविधा एवं समय की बचत अनुभव करते हैं।

इस समस्या को विशेष रूप से लेकर एन. ई. रेलवे डेली पैसेजर्स एसोसिएशन तथा एन. ई. आर. के. इज्जत नगर डिवीजन के अधिकारियों की एक बैठक 9.8.81 को बदायूं में हुई थी, जिसमें अधिकारियों ने ट्रेन्स को ठीक समय पर चलाने का आश्वासन दिया था। समझ में नहीं आता कि 50-60 किलोमीटर के अन्दर ही इस विभाग में ट्रेन्स क्यों इतना लेट हो जाती हैं। इस बैठक के पश्चात् भी लेट रनिंग कम होना तो दूर उल्टे बढ़ गया है।

मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि वे उपरोक्त भाग में ट्रेनों को समय से चलाने की अविलंब व्यवस्था करें तथा इस मार्ग पर चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस व माल ट्रेनों में डीजल इंजन लगाकर यात्रियों को सुविधाजनक रूप से यात्रा कराने को मांग भी स्वीकार करें।

(iii) STEPS TO OPEN RAILWAY AND ROAD TRAFFIC BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN BORDER

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर): सन् 1965 से भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले के मुनाबों-खोखरापार से रेल सड़क मार्ग बंद पड़ा है, जिसके कारण राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश इत्यादि क्षेत्रों के लोगों को जो अपने रिश्तेदारों से मिलने हैदराबाद, सिंध एवं मीरपुर खास (पाकिस्तान) जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें दिल्ली, अमृतसर, लाहौर (पाकिस्तान) की लंबी यात्रा तय कर हैदराबाद, सिंध पहुंचना पड़ता है, जिससे प्रति व्यक्ति 400 रुपए व चार दिन का समय लग जाता है, जब कि अगर बाड़मेर होकर पाकिस्तान जाने का रास्ता खोल दिया जाता है तो मात्र 23 रुपए के खर्च व 30 घंटे के समय में ही यात्री हैदराबाद, सिंध या मीरपुर खास (पाकिस्तान) पहुंच सकेगा। देश के विभाजन के समय राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश, दिल्ली के निवासी ही पाकिस्तान के हैदराबाद, सिंध, मीरपुर खास में जाकर बसे थे। इस कारण जाने वाले यात्री इन्हीं प्रदेशों से अधिक संख्या में जाते हैं एवं पाकिस्तान से आने वाले यात्री भी इन्हीं प्रदेशों में अपने रिश्तेदारों से मिलने जाते हैं।

मोरा प्रधानमंत्री जी, सरकार व विदेश मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि यात्रियों की सुविधा के हित में एवं क्षेत्र के विकास की संभावना को देखते हुए मुनाबा-खोखरापार मार्ग खोलने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

(iv) PROBLEM OF ADMISSION TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN DELHI

श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़): देहली के अंदर सभी स्कूलों में एवं कालेजों में विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले बंद कर दिए गए हैं। करीब 25 हजार विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु उच्च स्कूलों में प्रवेश लेने से वंचित हो गए हैं। 25 हजार विद्यार्थी अखिलांडलु एवं सीमांत कृषकों के बालक, मजदूरों के बालक छोटे व्यापारी एवं कम-

जोर वर्ग के बालक हैं। क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो छोटे वर्ग के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है---इसके अंतर्गत उक्त विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित नहीं हैं एवं उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें इस हेतु केन्द्र सरकार क्या प्रबंध कर रही है। अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करें।

(v) CENTRAL CLEARANCE FOR THE TWO PETRO-CHEMICAL PROJECTS OF BIHAR GOVERNMENT

श्री. अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): यह विडंबना ही कि अक्षय प्राकृतिक संपदाओं से परिपूर्ण राज्य बिहार के अधिकांश निवासी गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करें। उनकी आजीविका का परंपरागत साधन कृषि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के कारण अलाभकर जोत में परिणत हो गया है। अतः यहां के लोगों को पिछड़पेन से मुक्त करने के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा करने और बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए राज्य में उद्योग-धंधे का और विस्तार आवश्यक है। इस उद्देश्य से बिहार सरकार ने सोच-विचार कर दो पेट्रो-कैमिकल परियोजनाएं -- 1. कैल्शियम कार्बाइड -- पी.वी.सी. परियोजना और 2. पॉलिस्टीरीन परियोजना तैयार कर केन्द्र को स्वीकृति के लिए भेजा है। दूसरे राज्यों की इस प्रकार की परियोजनाओं को तो स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है, परंतु बिहार की परियोजना अभी तक लंबित है। जिसे विकास की प्रक्रिया तीव्र करने के लिए शीघ्र स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह है कि उक्त योजनाओं पर अविरोध स्वीकृति प्रदान करें।

(vi) NEED TO INCREASE THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना, 1972 को 1-8-80 से "स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना" के नाम से उदार बनाकर हजारों सैनानियों की भारी सेवा की है। सभी सैनानियों ने इस उदार योजना का

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हार्दिक स्वागत किया है तथा सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई दी है।

परन्तु महंगाई में वृद्धि के साथ सेनानियों की कठिनाइयाँ भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसलिए, उनकी मांग है कि प्रतिमाह मिलने वाली पेंशन की राशि को तीन सौ रुपये से बढ़ाकर चार सौ रुपये कर दिया जाए।

प्रायः सभी सेनानी बूढ़े हो चुके हैं। ऐसे लोगों को राग आसानी से धर दबाता है जिसके लिए इलाज की सख्त जरूरत होती है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से चिकित्सा के लिए कम से कम एक सौ रुपये माहवारी प्रत्येक सेनानी को अतिरिक्त राशि के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर सेनानियों को प्रत्येक माह पांच सौ रुपये पेंशन के रूप में दिया जाए।

सेनानियों में इस बारे में घोर असन्तोष है कि सन् 1931 के गांधी-इर्विन समझौते के बाद जेलों से रिहा सभी सेनानियों को सम्मान पेंशन की राशि नहीं दी जा रही है। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत गठित गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति ने गृह मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में हुई अपनी 18 जून, 1982 की बैठक में सर्वसम्मति से सिफारिश की थी कि (1) स्वेज कनाल और अम्बाला कंट के मामलों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों (2) सी आई एच विद्रोह और मिस्र विद्रोह के मामलों में कैद की सजा काटे व्यक्तियों (3) 1871 के वूका आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों (4) 1940 के हालवेल स्मारक हटाओ आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों (5) रानी भांसी रजिमेंट की भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द की उन महिलाओं को जो युद्ध के मोर्चे पर लड़ी थीं, स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की राशि दी जाए। समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि जेलों में रहते स्वतंत्रता सेनानी माता पिता के पैदा हुए बच्चों तथा जो उनके साथ जेलों में अर्हक अवधि तक रहे उन्हें सम्मान

पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। बाद की बैठक में समिति ने पुनः वायलर, तेलगाना आन्दोलन और भोपाल आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वाले सेनानियों को भी पेंशन देने की सिफारिश की।

सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों---को एक साल गुजर गया है। फिर भी दुख और आश्चर्य की बात है कि उसकी सिफारिशों को अब तक अमल में क्यों नहीं लाया गया। अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन ने अपनी गत 6 जुलाई की बैठक में उक्त सिफारिशों को फौरन लागू करने की मांग की है।

सरकार को इन सारी बातों के बारे में सदन के सामने शीघ्र एक व्यान प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Ram Vilas Paswan will move his motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given my amendment to the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him move his motion. Then only you will come to know what the motion is.

14.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा 21 अप्रैल, 1982 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किए गए विशेषाधिकार समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करती है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का जो विषय है वह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का नहीं, किसी दल विशेष का नहीं बल्कि ऐसा विषय है जो सदन और सदस्यों की गरिमा से संबंध रखता है। इस सदन की परिपाटी आज से नहीं अंग्रेजों के समय से ही यह चली आ रही है कि इस सदन और इसके सदस्यों की गरिमा की रक्षा की जाए।

हमारे सामने विट्ठल भाई पटेल का फोटो लगा हुआ है। उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के समय भी प्रतिकार किया था और सदन की गरिमा और मर्यादा का कायम रखा था। चाहे इस पक्ष के या उस पक्ष के सदस्य हों, वरिष्ठ से वरिष्ठ हों या नए से नए सदस्य हों सभी को आज यह महसूस हो रहा है कि सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा अफसरों के मुकाबले में घटती जा रही है और ऐसा कोई दिन नहीं गुजरता है जिस दिन किसी न किसी सदस्य का ह्यूमिलियेशन न होता हो। माननीय सदस्य का अपमान नहीं होता हो। और कोई एक भी उदाहरण नहीं है कि जिसमें किसी भी अफसर के खिलाफ किसी सदस्य ने शिकायत की हो और उस अफसर को प्रताड़ित किया गया हो। उल्टे जिस अफसर के खिलाफ मामला होता है, बना बनाया एक जवाब आता है जिसके तहत नीचे से ऊपर के अधिकारी और मंत्री तक उसी जवाब को यहां पढ़ दिया करते हैं और अफसर खुश हो जाते हैं। और बाद में उस अफसर को जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत होती है, प्रमोशन भी मिल जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रिविलेज कमिटी की जो सेक्रेट रिपोर्ट है, उस कमिटी के जितने विद्वान सदस्य हैं और खास कर के जो उसके सभापति हैं उनके प्रति मेरी बड़ी आस्था है, समिति की रिपोर्ट को ही देखा जाए जो इन्होंने साक्ष्य लिया है तो शायद ही कोई ऐसा सदस्य है जिसने अफसर के काम को सराहनीय कहा हो, सब ने उसकी निन्दा की है एक स्वर से। माननीय सदस्य, श्री वृंग्वर राम यहां बैठे हुए हैं, 29 नवम्बर, 1980 की घटना है, ये स्कूटर पर अपने लड़के के साथ पटना सेक्रेटरीट गए थे, शनिवार का दिन था, सेक्रेटरीट चारों तरफ से घेर कर के बन्द किया हुआ था, उसी के बीच में बैंक है, उस दिन शनिवार होने की वजह से बैंक 12 बजे तक खुला था। यह 12 बजने से 10 मिनट पहले ही जाते हैं अपने बैंक से पैसा निकालने के लिए। सही बात माननीय सभापति जी और सदस्यों ने पूछी थी कि जहां बैंक में लोगों का पैसा जमा रहता है उस गेट को बंद रखने की क्या तुक है? लेकिन वह दूसरा मामला है। जब माननीय सदस्य वहां जाते हैं तो उनसे पूछा जाता है कि तुम्हारे पास आइडेंटिटी कार्ड है, तुम

एम. पी. हो? वह अपने लड़के को भेज कर कार्ड मंगाने हैं। उसके बाद उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम नहीं जा सकते हो। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारी बीबी बीमार है, हमें पैसा निकालना है। कहा गया तुम नहीं जा सकते हो। उसके बाद माननीय सदस्य धरना पर बैठ जाते हैं। उस समय उनके साथ गाली गलोच हुई, जिसका सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, जितनी भद्दी गाली दी गई है उसको मैं यहां नहीं कह सकता हूँ। और कहा गया तुम्हारी आंखें निकाल लेंगे। गिन कर के 35 डंडे मारने, बाद में 50 हो गये। इस तरह से माननीय सदस्य का ह्यूमिलियेशन होता है, गाली दी जाती है। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि मैं यहां से नहीं उठूंगा जब तक मुख्य मंत्री या कोई वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नहीं आता। उसके बाद एक मंत्री आते हैं वह इनको लेकर चीफ मिनिस्टर के यहां आते हैं। तो माननीय सदस्य के शब्द हैं पृष्ठ 14 पर, माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कमिटी के सामने "ऐसा लगा कि जितना पुलिस ने अपराध नहीं किया था उससे ज्यादा मुख्य मंत्री ने अपराध किया। यह तो सच्ची घटना है, उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा मुख्य मंत्री ने डांट कर कहा तूम बेवकूफ हो, तुम लिख कर दे दो। इन्होंने लिख कर दिया, उसी दिन 29 तारीख को लिख कर दिया। सदन में मामला उठाया गया 5 दिसम्बर, 1980 को। उसके बाद पुलिस रेकार्ड करती है 15 जनवरी को। होम कमिशनर, श्री अरुण पाठक से जब कमिटी के सामने पूछा जाता है, श्री सोमनाथ चैटर्जी ने पूछा क्या आपने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया कि नगर पुलिस अधीक्षक ने किस प्रकार मामले की जांच की? तो होम कमिशनर कहते हैं "मैंने कोई स्वतंत्र जांच नहीं की"।

फिर पंज 53 पर श्री चैटर्जी पढ़ते हैं "आपने जानने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि माननीय सदस्य का कथन क्या है?"

होम कमिशनर कहता है कि जी नहीं, नहीं किया।

श्री पी. शिवशंकर जी कहते हैं कि क्या हम समझें कि वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि पुलिस ने अपनी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

सीमाओं का उल्लंघन किया ? अरुणा पाठक कहता है कि स्पष्टतः इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा जा सकता है ।

चटर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि पुलिस सही है या माननीय सदस्य ? अरुण पाठक कहता है कि पुलिस वहाँ उपस्थित थी, हो सकता है कि उसने असंसदीय भाषा का प्रयोग किया हो ।

श्री पी. शिवशंकर, जो उस समय ला मिनिस्टर थे, कहते हैं कि पुलिस ने सीमाओं का उल्लंघन क्या और माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को ठसे पहुँचायी ? गृह-भायुक्त कहता है कि जी हाँ, माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को ठसे पहुँचाई गई थी ।

पंज 55 पर चटर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि क्या आप जानते हैं कि इस निरीक्षक ने किसी प्रकार की जांच की ? क्या उन्होंने माननीय सदस्य के विचार लिए, क्या इस निरीक्षक ने स्वतंत्र साक्षियों के विचार और उनके व्याज लिये अथवा नहीं ? ऐसा लगता है कि आपको कुछ भी पता नहीं है । अरुण पाठक कहता है कि मैंने कोई जांच नहीं की ।

उसके बाद शिवशंकर जी कहते हैं, आप आयुक्त हैं, आप एक जिम्मेदार और बहुत ऊँचे अधिकारी हैं, जो कुछ हुआ आप उसकी जांच किए बिना कैसे उसकी पुष्टि कर सकते हैं मैं इस बात से हैरान हूँ ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल कहती हैं कि क्या आपने कभी यह महसूस किया है कि आपके विशेषाधिकार समिति के समक्ष जवाब देने के लिए जाना है, क्या आप इस समिति के महत्व को समझते हैं ?

श्री जी. एल. डोगरा जी ने कहा कि सभी सदस्य किसी भी समय सचिवालय में जाने के अधिकारी हैं, वास्तव में वे सरकार चला रहे हैं, ऐसा आप मानते हैं ? होम कमिश्नर कहता है कि हंग इस मामले में ऐसा नहीं सोचते ।

संसद सदस्य नहीं जा सकता, असेम्बली का मेम्बर नहीं जा सकता है, उसके लिए ताला लगा दिया जाएगा । वह पूछते हैं कि क्या सदस्य को हक है, सदस्य भी सरदार चला रहे हैं, ऐसा आप महसूस करते हैं ? वह कहता है मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता । यह एरागेन्ट जवाब है उसका ।

डोगरा जी कहते हैं क्या सिपाही के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई थी जब कि वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक ने क्षमा याचना कर ली ? जब इन लोगों ने होम कमिश्नर से रिपोर्ट मांगी तो होम कमिश्नर ने उल्टा सीधा रिपोर्ट दिया जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था । सीनियर सुपरिटेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस श्री पांडे ने यह रिपोर्ट दी । जो जमादार था पांडे, उसने सीधा खिलाफ में रिपोर्ट दिया । इन्क्वायरी आफिसर तिवारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट खिलाफ दे दिया । उसी के आधार पर यहाँ से कह दिया गया ।

एक संसद् सदस्य का मामला होता है, प्रिविलेज कमेटी में मामला रेफर किया जाता है, सम्मानित सदन इस मामले को भेजता है और अफसर को इतनी भी तमीज नहीं है कि होम कमिश्नर अपने आप जाकर इन्क्वायरी करे । होम कमिश्नर को पूछा जाता है कि तुमने इन्क्वायरी किया, तो कहता है कि नहीं । किस सं इन्क्वायरी करवायी तो कहता है सीनियर एस. पी. से । सीनियर एस. पी. से कहा जाता है कि तुमने इन्क्वायरी किया, वह कहता है नहीं । उससे पूछा जाता है किस ने इन्क्वायरी की तो कहता है इन्क्वायरी वेस्ट है नगर पुलिस अधीक्षक पर । नगर पुलिस अधीक्षक, सिटी एस. पी. से पूछा जाता है कि तुमने इन्क्वायरी किया तो कहता है कि उसने नहीं किया । किस ने इन्क्वायरी किया ? इन्सपेक्टर आफ पुलिस ने किया ।

इन्सपेक्टर आफ पुलिस पर मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन हमारे कमेटी के सदस्य कहते हैं, वह कहते हैं, कि अधिकारियों ने अपोलोजी मांग लिया । इसलिए यह सबसे बड़ी चीज हो गई ।

रोज ह्यूमिलियेशन हो रहा है । हमारे एक मेम्बर श्री जगपाल सिंह जी उठा रहे

थे, उनके साथ ह्यूमिलियेशन हुआ, जाटिया जी के साथ ह्यूमिलियेशन हुआ, तमाम सदस्यों के साथ ह्यूमिलियेशन होता है लेकिन पुलिस कमिश्नर आकर कह देता है कि हमसे थोड़ी गलती हो गई, वह भी जबर्दस्ती ।

सभापति महोदय ने कहा कि पहली रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि संबंधित सिपाही को प्रोड्यूस करो, तो कहा कि छूट्टी पर है । सभापति महोदय ने कहा कि पहली रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि सिपाही छूट्टी पर था, इसलिये उसका बयान नहीं लिया जा सका, तो क्या आप उसकी छूट्टी के संबंध में बता सकते हैं ?

होम कमिश्नर कहता है कि हमने विवरण की जांच नहीं की है ।

श्री पी. शिवशंकर, उस समय के ला-मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि समिति को दुःख है, इस मामले में साक्ष्य देने आए हुए साक्षियों ने परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही हैं। हमें खेद है कि इतने उच्च अधिकारियों ने संसद् सदस्य विशेषाधिकार के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अकर्मण्यता प्रदर्शित की है, आपके पास अपनी अकर्मण्यता के लिए कोई स्पष्टीकरण है ? श्री शिवशंकर ने होम कमिश्नर से पूछा कि आप वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं, आपका निष्कर्ष है कि पुलिस ने अपनी सीमा का उल्लंघन किया और माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाई, लेकिन जब आप इस निर्णय पर पहुंच गए, तब भी आपने कुछ नहीं किया, आप अपनी अकर्मण्यता की क्या सफाई देते हैं। होम कमिश्नर कहता है : "फीलिंग्स जरूर इन्जर हुई हैं ।" माननीय सदस्य को इस तरह जे-इज्जत कर के अफसर इस तरह का जवाब देते हैं ।

सब से दुःखद स्थिति यह है—माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे पूछिए -- कि वह अफसर वहां जा कर कहता है कि मैंने कमिटी के सामने माफी मांग ली है, मगर मैं तुमसे बदला लूंगा, तमको सबक सिखाऊंगा । यह मੈम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की डिग्नटी है । जहां तक चीफ मिनिस्टर का संबंध है, सभापति महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है

कि या तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाया जाना चाहिए था या एससे रिपोर्ट मांगी जानी चाहिए थी । चीफ मिनिस्टर माननीय सदस्य को कहता है कि तुम बेवकूफ हो, लिख कर दो । ऐसा ह्यूमिलिएशन होता है ।

घटना की जांच करवाई जाती है एक पुलिस इंस्पैक्टर से । इस सदन की डिग्नटी और मੈम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की डिग्नटी का स्टैंडर्ड यह है कि एक इंस्पैक्टर आफ पुलिस घटना की जांच करता है । होम कमिश्नर, सीनियर सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस और एस. पी. घमंड के साथ कहते हैं कि हमने जांच की पुष्टि कर दी है ।

मै प्रिविलेजज कमिटी के सभापति महोदय और माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या होम कमिश्नर और सीनियर सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस का यह दायित्व नहीं था कि जिस कांस्टेबल और जमादार ने माननीय सदस्य को ह्यूमिलिएट किया, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया, उनके साथ बद-तमीजी की, उनको पनिसमेट दें । क्या अभी तक उन्हें कोई पनिसमेट दिया गया है ? सीधी सी बात है कि वह कमिटी के सामने आया और कह दिया कि मैं आपसे क्षमा-याचना करता हूँ । जब श्रीमति शीला कौल, श्री शिवशंकर ला मिनिस्टर और कमिटी के मੈम्बरों ने बार-बार कहा कि आप प्रिविलेजज कमिटी के सामने हैं, आप सचेत-समझ कर बात करें, तब वह कहता है कि हमसे गलती हो गई है । क्या कमिटी ने उसका एटीच्युड देखा ?

कमिटी ने आखिर में अपने निष्कर्ष में कहा है :—

"22 समिति ने अपने समक्ष दिये गये साक्ष्य तथा उपलब्ध कराए गए दस्तावेजों पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् यह देखा है कि एक ओर श्री अरुण पाठक, गृह आयुक्त, बिहार सरकार तथा श्री ए. के. पांडे, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, पटना द्वारा और दूसरी ओर ड्यूटी तैनात कांस्टेबल श्री अब्दुल सत्तार तथा जमादार शिवदास पांडे द्वारा समिति के समक्ष दिये गये साक्ष्य के बीच कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण परस्पर-विरोधी बातें हैं ।"

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि बैंक में उनका अकाउंट है और वह पैसा निकालने के लिए स्कूटर पर वहां गए थे। लेकिन सिपाही और जमादार कहते हैं कि ये बारह आदिमियों के साथ गेट तोड़ने के लिए आए थे और जबर्दस्ती घुसना चाहते थे। उन्होंने यह लिखित दिया। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है? जब इनके अपने सदस्य के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार होता है, तो दूसरों के साथ क्या होता होगा।

समिति ने पैराग्राफ 24 में कहा है :—

“समिति ने यह भी देखा है कि यद्यपि श्री कुंवर राम संसद् सदस्य ने 29 नवम्बर 1980 को मुख्य मंत्री से लिखित रूप में शिकायत की थी, किन्तु संबंधित पुलिस अधिकारियों का बयान 15 जनवरी, 1981 को रिकार्ड किया गया और पुलिस निरीक्षक, सचिवालय पटना ने इस मामले की रिपोर्ट उसी दिन अर्थात् 15 जनवरी, 1981 को नगर पुलिस अधीक्षक पटना को दी। वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, पटना ने भी 16 जनवरी, 1981 को एक रिपोर्ट संयुक्त सचिव, बिहार सरकार को भेजी। इस से बात का पता चलता है कि संबंधित अधिकारियों ने कितनी लापरवाही से जांच की थी।”

एक ही दिन में इंस्पेक्टर लिखा कर के देता है, एस. पी. को एन्डोर्स कर देता है, एस. पी. एन्डोर्स कर देता है एस. एस. पी. को और एस. एस. पी. होम कमिश्नर को एन्डोर्स कर देता है। 16 तारीख को यानी दूसरे दिन होम कमिश्नर उसे ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी को भेज देता है। कमिटी कहती है कि :

“अतः समिति यह टिप्पणी करती है कि पुलिस द्वारा जांच किये जाने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया गया और फिर एक ही दिन में अर्थात् 15 जनवरी, 1981 को जांच भी कर ली गई तथा जांच रिपोर्ट भी भेज दी गई जब कि श्री कुंवर राम, संसद् सदस्य ने 29 नवम्बर,

1980 को घटना तत्काल बाद लिखित रूप में शिकायत कर दी थी।

समिति का विचार है कि पुलिस ने बहुत लापरवाही के साथ तथा सरसरी तौर पर जांच की है और सही-सही तथ्य नहीं बताये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री अरुण पाठक, गृह आयुक्त बिहार सरकार तथा श्री ए. के. पांडे, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, पटना द्वारा समिति के समक्ष दिये गये साक्ष्य से सच्चाई का पता लगाने में बिल्कुल सहायता नहीं मिली है।

क्या किया है उस के ऊपर? कमिटी ने यह माना है कि होम कमिश्नर ने कमिटी को मिसगाइड किया, सीनियर सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस ने कमिटी को मिसगाइड किया, रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि उस ने साक्ष्य में कमिटी को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन एक भी चाबुक आप का उस पर नहीं लगा। इतने जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी, जिन के हाथ में पूरे स्टेट की वागडोर है वह माननीय संसद् सदस्य को इस तरह जलील करता है, गलत रिपोर्ट भेजता है, कमिटी को फाइंडिंग है कि उस से हम को सहायता नहीं मिली है लेकिन वह आ कर लास्ट में कहता है कि थोड़ी गलती हुई है तो आप ने सीधे सीधे उस को छोड़ दिया। किसी न किसी रूप में हमें कहीं न कहीं तो खूटा गाढ़ना चाहिए। आज तक दिक्कत यही है कि किसी एक भी पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। माननीय संसद् सदस्य के खिलाफ मामला होगा, मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ मामला होगा, बहुत से और मामले होते हैं लेकिन एक भी अफसर को आप ने आज तक क्लच में नहीं लिया। नतीजा यह हो रहा है, वह व्यूरो किसी देश में बढ़ रही है, अफसर का मन बढ़ रहा है, व जानता है कि किसी भी सदस्य को गाली दे दो, किसी भी सदस्य को थप्पड़ मार दो, किसी भी सदस्य को कुछ भी कर दो, सीधी सी बात आ जायगी एन्क्वायरी एंड रिपोर्ट। दो महीने बाद एन्क्वायरी हांती है। 29 नवम्बर को यह घटना घटी, 5 दिसम्बर को कुंवर राम जी ने इसे पार्लिया-मेंट में उठाया और 15 जनवरी को यह मामला जा कर रिकार्ड होता है, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस में क्या हो सकता है? उन

का एक गिराह बन चुका है, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन कमेट्री ने सारी चीजें अच्छी की, उस ने अपनी फाइंडिंग्स दी, सब कुछ किया और सभापति महोदय की बार-बार रूलिंग के बावजूद भी हमें पता नहीं चलता है कि लास्ट में कमेट्री का डंडा, उस का चाबुक इतना ढीला क्यों हो गया कि उस को छोड़ दिया। इसलिए मैं अभी भी समझता हूँ कि कमेट्री को चाहिए था, कमेट्री का अपना प्रिविलेज है लेकिन यह सदन उस से भी बड़ा है, कमेट्री को निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहिए था कि ऐसे अफसरों को जेल भेजा जाए जिस अफसर ने इस प्रकार संसद के साथ बदतमीजी की है। मैक्सिमम पनिशमेंट उस को देना चाहिए। लेकिन आप उस को डिमॉट भी नहीं करते हैं, आप ने उसके ऊपर संशय भी नहीं लगाया, कुछ भी नहीं किया। यह कमेट्री को करना चाहिए था। इसलिए मेरा यह आज का प्रस्ताव है और मैं तो इस राय का हूँ कि चीफ मिनिस्टर को बलवाना चाहिए था। तमाम संसद सदस्यों की राय थी कि चीफ मिनिस्टर को बलवाइए। आप उसी पार्टी को बिलिंग करते हैं, आप संसद हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां से जाता है, क्या संसद सदस्य की कोई गरिमा नहीं है? कोई मॅबर आफ पार्लियामेंट चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास जाय और कहे कि पुलिस ने हम को गाली दी है तो चीफ मिनिस्टर यह कहेगा कि तुम बेवकूफ हो? यह चीफ मिनिस्टर का जवाब है कि तुम बेवकूफ हो। इसलिए जो सभापति महोदय की राय थी मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। सभापति जी ने कहा था कि या तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाया जाए नहीं तो चीफ मिनिस्टर से रिपोर्ट मांगी जाए। यही कारण है कि आज भी माननीय संसद सदस्य को धमकी दी जा रही है, आज भी वह अफसर कहता है कि मैं ने गलती मानी है लेकिन मैंने गलती तुमसे नहीं मानी है और तुमको मैं सबक सिखाऊंगा। इसलिए मेरा यह मोशन है और यह मोशन इसलिए है कि भविष्य में कोई भी बड़े से बड़ा पदाधिकारी इस सम्मानित सदन के सदस्य के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करे और उसकी इंटिग्रेटी के सम्बन्ध में उंगली उठाने या उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को गिराने का कोई काम न कर सके।

मैं ने इसपर अपना अमेन्डमेंट भी मूव किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That question will arise later on.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसलिए मैं आप्रह करता हूँ कि या तो पदाधिकारी को यहां बुलाया जाए और उससे माफी मंगवाई जाए या फिर कोई दूसरा एक्शन आप लेना चाहते हैं तो लें। (व्यवधान) ठीक है उसके जेल भेज दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st April, 1982."

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Call him in the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given most of the factual part. So, I am not going to repeat.

I also have an amendment which calls for sending this Report back to the Committee and to ask the Committee to look at some fresh evidence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must confine only to this Motion: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not talking of Platform No. 1 of Patna Railway Station nor of Urban Co-operative Bank. (Interruptions).

I am not going to question the wisdom of this Report because very wise people are in the Committee. I do not think the House should pass judgment as to what should be done. In my opinion, the Committee, in view of the opinion expressed may review its own findings and then come forward with conclusions which are more appealing to the House. This is not the first occurrence. As has been pointed out there are occurrences, quite a few. There has been Shri Jatiya's case. All the cases have been

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

with Harijan M.Ps. This is a factor which has to be viewed in the general context—as to what is happening in the country. This is not an ordinary case. It is something which we must look with a great deal of seriousness. There is no political angle to it. The Member involved is the ruling party Member. We are going in defence of the ruling party which is unable to protect its Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In defence of another Member.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Who also happens to be a ruling party Member unfortunately. I would recommend that he should come and sit here. That is a better place.

I draw your attention to page 35 of the Report. It says:

"The Committee noted that there were certain material contradictions between the evidence given before the Committee by Shri Arun Pathak, Home Commissioner, Government of Bihar and Shri A. K. Pande, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, on the one hand and by Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable on duty and Shri Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar, on the other hand. The Committee also noted the undue delay in conducting the inquiry by the police and then making enquiry and submitting the inquiry report on the same day, that is, 15th January, 1981."

There is no explanation why there is undue delay. But the Committee has noted there is undue delay by the police and then making enquiry and submitting the enquiry on the same day i.e. 15th January.

"While the complaint was made in writing by Shri Kanwar Ram, M.P. immediately after the incident took place on 29th November, 1980."

Enquiry is dated 15th January. Committee noted that 'there is undue delay'. The Report says when final

enquiry was taken up, the enquiry was started and concluded on the same day by the Inspector of police.

"The Committee were of the view that the enquiry had been made by the police in a very casual and superficial manner and did not state the facts correctly."

What could be a bigger damnation of the administration there.

The Committee says:

"The evidence given by Shri Arun Pathak, Home Commissioner of Bihar and Shri A. K. Pande, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, before the Committee, was entirely unhelpful to the Committee in arriving at the truth."

Look at this. This is a diplomatic way of saying that the man is a swine.

AN HON. MEMBER: Liar, liar.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Or a liar. O.K.

If swine is unparliamentary you can take it out. Then, the next point:

"The Committee were not convinced by the written statements and oral evidence given before the Committee by Shri Arun Pathak, Home Commissioner, Bihar...."

Finally the Committee says, "The Committee were of the opinion that taking into view the totality of the circumstances of the case, Shri Kunwar Ram, M.P. had been ill-treated, abused in filthy language by Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable on duty...." This is the Committee's conclusion. There is no doubt that this is a very serious matter. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 4 or 5 Members to speak

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Just one minute, Sir. There is no doubt that the whole incident had happened and the M.P's version has been corroborated. The behaviour of

the Administration before the Committee is disgraceful, that is judged by what the Committee itself says. The Committee has come to the very humane conclusion that since they apologised, the matter may be dropped. This is the key issue. This is the matter on which I want to take the issue. This "apology" is not the real apology. This is an apology, in my opinion, which is extractive. This is an apology, which is being given in order to avoid punishment.

I quote page 99 of the Report You please put on your ear-phone. It is in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Swamy, I can follow your Hindi.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On page 99, the Chairman asked Mr. Pathak and on the basis of his reply, they have excused him.

यह मेरी बिल्कुल मंशा नहीं थी कि एम. पी. साहब को कुछ हो और अगर हुआ है तो क्षमा मांगता हूँ, उसके लिए।

What does that mean? Throughout, it has been like that. There are other places also where it has been said "If that is so". Then, this is not "apology". I do not know how the Committee came to the conclusion that they have apologised. Therefore, this is not a genuine apology. (Interruptions)

Secondly, they did not call the Chief Minister of Bihar for evidence. They should have called him because he is reported to have said several things. Whether he would add material or not, but for the fact of the matter, he should have been called.

Therefore, I would urge upon this House to unanimously send this Report back to the Committee and ask the wise men to harden a little bit and think of the bigger issue in the country and the fact that this is happening now frequently and,

therefore take a more serious view and give a punishment that fits the crime that these people have committed.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री राम विलास पासवान और डा. स्वामी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको दोहरा कर मैं समय बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कान्स्टेबल और जमादार ने जो माफी मांगी है, उसकी भाषा पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

श्रीमान मैं इस माननीय समिति के निष्कर्ष को बिना शर्त मानते हुए, मेरे आचरण से माननीय सदस्य श्री कुंवर राम जी का यदि कोई अपमान हुआ है तो उसके लिए बिना शर्त इस माननीय समिति से और माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री कुंवर राम जी से क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मुझे क्षमा किया जाए।

कहाँ माफी मांगी है उन्होंने कहाँ अपराध स्वीकार किया है। उन्होंने तो कहा है कि हमने अपना कर्तव्य-पालन किया है और उस कर्तव्य-पालन के कारण श्री कुंवर राम जी यदि गलत समझे यह उनकी समझदारी नहीं थी, क्योंकि मैं तो अपना कर्तव्य-पालन कर रहा था। उस कर्तव्य पालन करने के कारण श्री कुंवर राम जी ने यह समझा कि उनका अपमान हो रहा है।

15.00 hrs

अगर उन्होंने इस को अपमान समझा है, तो हम उन से माफी मांगते हैं। इस बात से जाहिर होता है कि उन दोनों आदिमियों ने ऐसा समझा हो नहीं कि उन्होंने कोई अपराध किया है, तब फिर इस माफी मांगने के क्या मायने हैं? मेरा यह कहना है कि उन्होंने माफी मांगी ही नहीं है। समिति के माननीय सदस्यों को भ्रम हुआ है कि उन दोनों व्यक्तियों ने समिति से माफी मांगी है। माफी मांगी ही नहीं है, इस लिये उन को छोड़ देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

दूसरी बात--श्री कुंवर राम ने जब बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से निकायत की, तो

[प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता]

मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा--बेवकूफ हों। एक संसद सदस्य को कहा--बेवकूफ हों। इस बात को उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है। इसीलिये विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न मुख्य मंत्री पर भी बनता है तथा विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने मुख्य मंत्री को भी बुलाया जाना चाहिये था।

एक और बात देखिये--जब कुंवर राम जी ने मुख्य मंत्री को लिखित शिकायत ता. 29 नवम्बर को दी तो उस पर कितने दिनों तक जांच की कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जांच की कार्यवाही 15 जनवरी को हुई--कितने समय का अन्तराल रहा --डढ़े महीने बाद कार्यवाही शुरू हुई, डढ़े महीने बाद विज्ञ पदाधिकारियों को एक ही दिन के जांच में पता चल गया कि कुंवर राम जी ने जो कहा है, वह सब गलत है। कांस्टेबल और जमादार ने जो कहा है, वह सही है। यह सब क्या दिखलाता है? मेरी समझ में तो यही दिखलाता है कि अधिकारियों का यह रवैया ही कि उर के विभाग में यदि किसी से गलती हुई है तो उस को किसी प्रकार से सजा न मिले, इस तरह का उपाय वे करते हैं। वास्तव में उन्होंने किसी प्रकार को कोई जांच नहीं की, केवल जांच की रस्म-अदायगी की गई। डढ़े महीने तक कुछ नहीं किया गया, लेकिन उस के बाद एकदम सजगता आ गई, नीचे से सारी रिपोर्ट आई, जांच हुई और जांच करने के बाद वह रिपोर्ट भेज दी गई। इतनी शीघ्रता पुलिस विभाग में कहां होती है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह आयुक्त ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि इसमें सन्देह है कि कांस्टेबल ने श्री कुंवर राम के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया होगा। मैं आपका ध्यान उनके प्रतिवेदन की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ -- जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि श्री कुंवर राम ने उन कांस्टेबल को, जो अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह कर रहे थे, भद्दी गालियाँ दीं। कांस्टेबल और जमादार ने कुछ नहीं कहा। जिनको पुलिस के साथ व्यवहार का थोड़ा भी अनुभव होगा, वे

इस बात से खुद समझ जायेंगे कि ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती कि पुलिस कर्मचारी को कोई आदमी गाली दे और वह चुपचाप सहता चला जाय। व्यवहार में तो हमेशा ऐसा ही होता है कि पुलिस के कर्मचारी भद्दी गालियाँ देने के अभ्यस्त होते हैं और यदि कोई गाली देने की गलती कर दे तो उस को अच्छी सजा देते हैं।

इस लिये इन सब तथ्यों पर ध्यान देते हुए मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि दोषी व्यक्तियों को सदन में उपस्थित करा कर उन को प्रताड़ित करने का निर्णय लें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The report of the enquiry made by Shri Anil Kumar Pande Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, was submitted to Shri Avadesh Kumar, Joint Secretary to the Bihar Government, on the 16th January. In this report, the conclusion is, I quote:

“As far as the question of misbehaviour by Abdul Sattar, the Guard on Duty, for checking passes is concerned, the allegations made by the Hon. Member have not been proved.”

So, this enquiry which took place, after a lot of delay, on the 15th January and which was completed in one day and to which the Privileges Committee has referred as being superficial and hasty, came to the conclusion that the allegations of the Hon. Member have not been proved and this report is signed by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, Shri Anil Kumar Pande.

Later on, the Committee came to its own conclusions on the basis of all the evidence at its disposal and categorically held that “The Committee are of the opinion that, taking into view the totality of the circumstances of the case, Shri Kunwar Ram, M.P. has been ill-treated and was abused in filthy language.” It is only after they were confronted, one

by one, in the Committee with this finding that these people gave their unqualified apology. Up to that time, the findings of their enquiry and their statement was that the allegations of the Hon. Member are not proved and, therefore, are unfounded. It is only after the Committee confronted them with its own findings, one by one, that they have given their unqualified apology. This is a very curious state of affairs. Of course, the Committee on Privileges is a Committee of this House. We have great respect for them. But we have entrusted them with a particular responsibility which is to uphold the privileges of the Members of the House and the dignity of the Members of this House and I do feel that perhaps there has been some leniency in this matter.

I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the Chief Minister was not summoned. One cannot say that the Chief Minister has nothing to do with this incident. It was brought to his notice directly by the Member himself, shortly after the incident occurred, when he is supposed to have added fuel to the fire by calling him 'Bevakoof' and he simply said "All right. I have heard you. Now you go."

I do not know whether in any other State in this country there is such a Circular issued which must have the authority of the Chief Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER: No other State.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: And that no M.P. or M.L.A. can enter the premises of the Secretariat except after 3.30 P.M. It can be done only between 3.30 and 5.00 P.M. He will be allowed to enter only between these times. Otherwise, he will not be allowed to enter. It seems quite extraordinary that such a Circular does not exist in any other State, to my knowledge, and particularly when within the Secretariat premises this cooperative bank is located, the

Member can only enter after 3.30 PM when, of course, the bank is already closed for business.

AN. MEMBER: In Maharashtra also, it is like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not think any further evidence—Perhaps Mr. Swamy has suggested that it should be referred back to the Committee for collecting further evidence—will be available to the Committee. Whatever evidence is possible, is procured. Either it can go back to them for review or these officers concerned can be summoned. All that can be done is to summon them to the House and do make them unconditionally apologise here. But I think, may be, the Committee might review their own findings in this matter.

श्री जयपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वोर राम जी के साथ जो कुछ हुआ है और हमारी प्रिविलेज कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उस से एक बात साफ जाहिर है कि उन कर्मचारियों ने इरादतन हमारे सम्मान्य सदस्य के साथ दूर्व्यवहार किया है। हमारे पासवान जी ने जो नरटे किया है रिपोर्ट में से, मैं उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस जनतंत्र को अगर जिन्दा रखना है, तो 8-10 लाख लोगों ने जो अपने प्रतिनिधि को चुन कर भेजा है, नौकरशाही के हाथ उस को पिटवाने से क्या वह जिन्दा रह सकेगा ? यदि उस का सम्मान नहीं होगा, तो इस सदन का सम्मान भी धीरे-धीरे खत्म होता चला जाएगा। आज हमारे देश में नौकरशाही का पंजा इतना जकड़ गया है कि एक मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट भी उस के सामने बोलते हुए घबड़ाता है।

पहले तो मैं मांग करूंगा कि एक संसद सदस्य को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि अपनी स्टेट के, अपने क्षेत्र के छोटे और बड़े अफसरों को महीने में कम से कम एक बार अपने घर बुला सके। एक संसद

[श्री जयपाल सिंह]

सदस्य दस लाख मतदाताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। इसलिए संसद सदस्य को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह उन्हें बुला कर काम बता सके और बाद में बुला कर उनसे यह जान सके कि वह काम हुआ या नहीं। एक दरोगा थाने में बैठा हुआ तो किसी को भी बुला सकता है।

आज लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की गरिमा घट रही है। इस पर पूर्ण रूप से सोचने की जरूरत है। मेरा सुझाव इसलिए है कि संसद सदस्यों को यह अधिकार देना चाहिए महीने में कम से कम एक बार बुला कर वह उन्हें काम दे सके और बाद में उनसे पूछ सके कि मैंने आपको जितने काम दिये थे वे आपने किये या नहीं किये।

23 जून, 1982 को सहारनपुर जिले के नांगल अंचल में साढ़े तीन बजे वहां के दरोगा ने मेरे साथ जो व्यवहार किया उसके बारे में मैंने आपको एक प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है। एक दारोगा और डी.एस.पी. ने वहां मुझको रोके कर कहा कि तुम आगे नहीं जाओगे और फिर मुझ पर पथराव कराया। वहां एस.पी. आये तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह पथराव कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप मेरी गाड़ी में बैठ कर चलिए, मैं आपको थाने में छोड़ दूंगा। मेरे न जाने पर वे मुझ को उसी हालत में छोड़ कर चल दिये और पथराव कराने वाले दरोगा को उन्होंने नहीं रोका। इस से मेरे शोडो का सिर फट गया, मेरे ड्राइवर के मुंह पर चोट आयी और मेरे साथ जो स्थानीय विधायक श्री रामस्वरूप निम थे उनका भी सिर फोड़ दिया गया। इस बात की शिकायत मैंने एस. एस. पी. से की लेकिन आज तक दरोगा और डी एस. पी. के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया।

एक दरोगा एक संसद सदस्य के खिलाफ ऐसा व्यवहार करने की हिम्मत करता है और मजे की बात यह है कि उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं होता है। अगर आप अधिकारियों के खिलाफ ऐसे मामलों में सस्ती से कार्यवाही न करेंगे, सस्ती के साथ

एक्शन नहीं लेंगे, चाहे उन्हें सस्पेंड करने की बात हो, उनके बरखास्त करने की बात हो, उन्हें जेल भेजने की बात हो, तब तक आप इस सदन की या उस सदन की गरिमा को नहीं बचा सकते हैं। इसके लिए चाहे आप कोई कमेटी बिठाइये जो कि यह निर्णय करे कि क्या दंड देना है। अगर ऐसा आप नहीं करते हैं तो आज संसद सदस्य का जो हास हो रहा है, और हमारे संसद सदस्य लोगों के सामने पिटते जा रहे हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी। हम चाहते हैं कि अगर आपको जनतंत्र की व्यवस्था मजबूत करनी है तो आपको संसद सदस्य को भी पूरा सम्मान देना होगा। आज संसद सदस्य के साथ इस तरह के व्यवहार द्वारा लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति पर ही हमला हो रहा है।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कुंवर राम जी वाले मामले पर अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड किया जाना चाहिए, टर्मिनेट किया जाना चाहिए और अगर उन्हें जेल भी भेजा जा सकता है तो वह भी करना चाहिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण अटिया (उज्जैन) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने तो उस दर्द को कहा था जो मुझे हुआ है। इसलिए अब मैं उस दर्द को पुनः व्यक्त करने की कोशिश नहीं करूंगा।

किन्तु यह बात सही है कि प्रजातंत्र के अंदर संसद के माध्यम से जो यह व्यवस्था हम चला रहे हैं, उसमें संसद की मर्यादा को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए, उसकी रक्षा करने के लिए हमें कदम उठाने होंगे। अगर हमें इस सम्मानित संस्था की मर्यादा की रक्षा करनी है तो देश में कुंवर राम जी के साथ हो रही घटनाओं पर हमें काबू पाना होगा। मुझ को लगता है कि कुंवर राम जी को संसद सदस्य बनने के बाद मां-बहिन की गाली का यह तोफा मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे स्वाभिमान पर, हमारे प्रजातंत्र पर कलंक है। अभी जगपाल सिंह जी ने बताया कि पुलिस उनको भी पिटता हुआ छोड़ कर चली गयी। अगर हम संसद सदस्य हुए हैं तो इसलिए नहीं कि पुलिस हमारे साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करे।

एसे अनेक लोग है जो अपने अंदर सारे दर्द और पीड़ा को समेटे हुए है। संसद सदस्यों की गरिमा बनाए रखने का दायित्व भी संसद का है। हमें इसको बनाए रखना चाहिए। कोई कुछ भी करता जाए और हम उसको माफ करते जाएं, यह कितनी हद तक होगा। इसलिए हमारी समिति ने जो निर्णय लिया है, ठीक है, लेकिन इसके बारे में पुनरावलोकन होना चाहिए। यह सामंतवादी मनोवृत्ति है। इस तरह से तो संसद सदस्य भी जातिवाद के आधार पर माना जाएगा। यदि संसद सदस्य आदिवासी होगा उसको पीट दिया जाएगा। ये राजमर्मा की बात हो गई है। ये बातें हमारे मर्म को आहत करती हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले पर गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिए। यह कोई सत्यनारायण जटिया, कुंवर राम या जगपाल सिंह का व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं है, बल्कि संसद सदस्य होने के नाते जो गरिमा होनी चाहिए उसको बनाए रखने का काम निश्चित रूप से संसद का है। यदि हम अपने दायित्व को पूरा नहीं कर सके तो हमारा संसद सदस्य होना बेमानी है।

इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि गरिमा को स्थापित करने के लिए जितनी कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, की जानी चाहिए। यह प्रजातंत्र के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने के लिए जरूरी है। संसद सदस्य की गरिमा को बनाए रखने के लिए यदि हमें कुछ कठोर कदम भी उठाने पड़ें तो उठाए जाने चाहिए। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस सारे प्रश्न पर फिर से गंभीरता से विचार करें। हमारे ही लोग समिति में बैठे हैं, उनको हमारी पीड़ा का अहसास है। इस ओर वे विचार करें, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): More than one Member has already referred to the facts which I will not go into.

The perfunctory attitude of the entire administration beginning from the constable upto the Chief Minister is clear. I have to speak on this because when it is a question of defending the privileges of a Member, I think we are in reality duty bound

to defend the privileges of those whom we represent. That is where the question comes.

Now this is a very serious matter that MPs are being dealt with like this. But more serious is this that if the MPs can be dealt with like this and people can get away scotfree, what will happen to our millions of constituents? That is what is at stake. If you, from that point of view, consider this report, I will say that if the serious and the most heinous perfunctory attitude that has been shown by the administration is just somehow removed from any consideration whatsoever, then we will be answerable to our electorate in not defending their rights. So from this point of view I think this should be reviewed and these people should be hauled up here to say the least, so that our constituents feel that this is not the way to deal with these things, let alone with the MPs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No Member from that side, Sir?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is not here.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I gave before 10 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is not here.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is a lapse on the part of the Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, I will give you two minutes. Now I call Mr. Sundar Singh. After him, you will speak. Shri Sundar Singh.

श्री सुंदर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : मैं तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से पहले ही बहुत तंग हूँ। जो वह कर रही है, जो अफसर कर रहे हैं, जो व्यूरोक्रेसी कर रही है वह मेम्बरों को चाहे पार्लियामेंट के हों या असेम्बलीज

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

के हों, उनको दुरुस्त कर रही है। बजाए एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करने के हमें ही ठीक बं कर रहे हैं।

इस पर ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, ज्यादा बात करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जिस ने मेम्बर की बेइज्जती की है, उसको डिस्मिस करना चाहिये, सख्त से सख्त और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसको सजा देनी चाहिए। जो मिनिस्टर है वे भी ब्यूरोक्रेसी के मातहत चलते हैं उसको भी डिस्मिस कराओ। मैं तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से पहले से ही बहुत तंग हूँ। मैं मिनिस्टर रह चुका हूँ। तब किसी में जुरत नहीं पड़ती थी कि ऐसा काम वह कर सके। जिसने मेम्बर की बेइज्जती की है, उसको डिस्मिस करने से भी कुछ नहीं बनेगा।** माफी मांगने से तो काम चल ही नहीं सकता है। उसको जूते मारें ताकि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सबक मिले। ज्यादा बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। जहाँ कोई गलती करे उसको सीधे डिस्मिस किया जाए। किसी भी एम पी के साथ बदसलूकी हो, जो भी ऐसा करता है उसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। इस में पार्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह हाउस की डिगनिटी का सवाल है जिसको हम कायम रखना है। तभी काम हो सकता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसको सजा दी जानी चाहिये, सख्त से सख्त सजा उसको दी जानी चाहिए और**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has used certain Unparliamentary words. I will go through the records.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Don't expunge it. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That portion where he says that they should be brought to this House.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That can be expunged.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि कड़ी से कड़ी सजा उनको होनी चाहिये।

श्री हरिकेश बहाबूर (गोरखपुर): समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि समिति का विचार है कि पुलिस ने बहुत लापरवाही के साथ, सरसरी तौर पर जांच की है और सही तथ्य नहीं बताए। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री अरुण पाठक गृह आयुक्त बिहार सरकार तथा श्री ए. के. पांडे वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक पटना द्वारा समिति के समक्ष दिये गए साक्ष्य से सच्चाई का पता लगाने में विलकुल सहायता नहीं मिली है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही अधिकारी है जो कि श्री कुंवर राम जी के साथ जिन लोगों ने दुर्यवहार किया है, बदतमीजी की, उनको बचा रहे हैं। समिति के समक्ष जब ये उपस्थित हुए तो लगातार इन लोगों ने बहुत ही घमंडपूर्ण आचरण का प्रदर्शन किया। समिति के सामने जब ये आए तो समिति के माननीय सदस्यों को कई बार कहना पड़ा कि आप समिति के सामने आए हुए हैं, आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जो कुछ भी आप कह रहे हैं, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, समिति एक बहुत ही संसद की महत्वपूर्ण समिति है, इसलिए जो कुछ कहना हो, साँच समझा कर कहिये लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी श्री अरुण पाठक ने जिस प्रकार समिति के सामने वक्तव्य दिया है, उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि माननीय सदस्य के साथ जो दुर्यवहार हुआ है, उसके प्रति उनके मन में कोई भी किसी भी प्रकार का क्षोभ नहीं था।

उस समय के कानून मंत्री ने बहुत साफ शब्दों में यह कहा था कि समिति को दुःख है कि इस मामले में साक्ष्य देने आए हुए साक्षी ने परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही हैं। हमें खेद है कि इतने उच्च अधिकारियों ने संसद सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अकर्मण्यता प्रदर्शित की है।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि:

आपको इसी कारण नोटिस जारी किया गया था। आपको कुछ कहना है? आप-के पास अपनी अकर्मण्यता के लिए कोई

संश्लेषण है ? यदि आंको इस समन्वय में कुछ नहीं कहना है तो समिति निर्णय करेगी कि इस मामले में क्या किया जाए।

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। किसी सदस्य का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि सम्पूर्ण सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। आज हम संसद सदस्यों के साथ, चाहे किसी भी दल के हों, जिस प्रकार हमारे साथ दुरुव्यवहार किया जा रहा है उसका वर्णन करना असम्भव है। कहीं भी हम जनता के काम को ले कर जाते हैं तो हमारे साथ दुरुव्यवहार होता है। और इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ इस सदन के सामने आ चुकी हैं। नागपुर के एक पुलिस अधिकारी ने यहां के सदस्य के साथ दुरुव्यवहार किया था उसने यहां बुला कर डांटा गया था। उसके बाद भी देश की नौकरशाही पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। आपको मालूम होगा इसी सदन के एक सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी के साथ एक बार दुरुव्यवहार हुआ था, उसका मित्रलेंज नोटिस आया था, जो कुछ भी संसद ने किया उसका कोई असर देश की नौकरशाही पर नहीं पड़ा। हमारे साथ दुरुव्यवहार किया जाता है। हम अपनी बात यहां कहते हैं, विशेषाधिकार समिति उस मामले की जांच करती है और अन्त में उन्हें क्षमा प्रदान कर देती है मानवता के दृष्टिकोण से। लेकिन हम कितने भी मानवीय हों, उसका कोई असर नौकरशाही पर नहीं पड़ता। इसलिए सदन की गरिमा को बचाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार के अपराधी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सदन कार्यवाही करे। और इसलिए मैं विशेष रूप से सदन से अपील करूंगा कि इस पूरे मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति को फिर से सुपुर्दा किया जाए ताकि जो दंड देने की बात है उसे समिति पूरा तय करे कि उन्हें क्या दंड देना है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को, चाहे वह गृह आयुक्त है या जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक, जिसने समिति को गलती सूचना देने की कोशिश की, मिसगाइड किया है, उनमें से किसी न किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ, या दोनों के ही खिलाफ, कोई सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए। या तो उनको रिवर्ट किया जाए या उनको मुअत्तल किया जाए, या सदन में बुला कर डांटा जाए, या उनको जेल में

भेजा जाए, या इससे भी बड़ा कोई दंड दिया जाए। डांटने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, उनको दंड देना आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूँ सम्पूर्ण सदन की भावना इस बात से जुड़ी होगी क्योंकि सभी सदस्यों को इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा का सवाल है, सम्पूर्ण सदन का, भारत की सर्वोच्च संसद का सवाल है जिसकी सर्वोच्चता की हम बात करते हैं उसके माननीय सदस्यों की कोई इज्जत नहीं रह गई है, खास कर ते नौकरशाही की नजर में। इसलिए उन्हें सबक सिखाना आवश्यक है। इसलिए माननीय कंवर राम की प्रतिष्ठा को बचाने के लिए जो भी कारगर कदम उठाया जाए उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि उससे सारे सदन की गरिमा बचेगी।

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Sir, I find that altogether eight hon. Members have taken part in the discussion. I admire my young friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for his usual determination in the House to pursue a matter but I cannot congratulate him for the manner in which he has raised this issue or for what he has suggested in and through his Motion.

Roughly, two points have been made by the Hon. Members. First, that the punishment suggested and acted up to by the committee of Privileges is inadequate. Secondly—I lay emphasis on this—a number of important members have seriously suggested as to why the Chief Minister of Bihar was not asked to appear before the Committee.

Now, Sir, at the very outset I would like to draw your kind attention and the attention of hon. Members to page (iii) of the Report containing the 'Personnel of the Committee of Privileges', 1931-32. Besides the Chairman, there were 14 other Members. I will read out the names. They were:

Shri R. L. Bhatia

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo

[Shri Harinatha Misra]

Shri G. L. Dogra

Shri George Fernandés

Shri Ram Jethmalani

Shrimati Sheila Kaul

Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal

Shri Vikram Mahajan

Shri A. A. Rahim

Shri P. Shiv Shankar

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

Shri Ram Singh Yadav

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav

Sir, we find that in this Committee no party or important group has been left out. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): There is no question of any party; these people don't work there on party lines.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Kindly listen to me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Totally irrelevant. He is totally trying to disfigure the way in which the committee works. First of all, I would challenge his statement that everybody is represented. Secondly I would say that we do not work on party lines in committees. Therefore, Sir, kindly rule that such a statement will be expunged from the records.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is up to the Deputy Speaker... *(Interruptions)* I would draw your kind attention to page 44.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Misra, I know one information—that the DMK was not represented.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I think Sir, no Member of the DMK has taken part in the deliberations either. *(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The ruling party is representing your party also in the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no objection to it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: If you turn to page 44, you will see this:

“XV Fifteenth Sitting”

Besides the Chairman, Shri R. L. Bhatia, Shri G. L. Dogra, Shri Ram Jethmalani, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Shri P. Shiv Shankar and Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah were present. And this portion states as follows:—

“The Committee considered their draft Second Report on the question of privilege raised by Shri Kanwar Ram, M.P., regarding the harassment caused to him and abusive remarks used in respect of Members of Parliament by police guard at New Secretariat, Patna, on 29 November, 1980, and adopted it.”

Advance copies of the Draft Report had been sent to the hon. Members. No note of dissent, no difference of opinion, till today has been sent or expressed by any of the hon. Members.

So, it is presumed. . . .

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: The House is supreme.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: The House is supreme and therefore, I am referring it to the House. Naturally, it is presumed that the Report has the stamp of unanimity of the Committee. Just now I have received... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Can a Minute of dissent be introduced with retrospective effect?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: No, it can't be. Now, coming to the punishment side, you may kindly turn to page 15 of the Report. There you will find that Shri A. K. Pande, expressed his unqualified regret in the following words:—

“I tender my unqualified apology to the Committee”.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, is it proper to interrupt so often when the Chairman of the Privileges Committee is taking part in the debate? Is this the attitude? This is how he is being treated in the House.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Now, Sir, much has been made of the "so-called" apology, tendered by Mr. Arun Pathak. He tendered his unqualified apology in the following words;

"I had apologised in my previous statement also. As I said that I committed a mistake and it did not occur to me that there can also be a moral and administrative angle. I apologise for that. It was never my intention to offend the hon. Member, and if he has been offended, I apologise for that."

Now, Sir, I have referred to the two officers. The two officers were not on the scene of occurrence. But the Committee thought that the constructive responsibility was on them also and therefore, they were asked to appear before the Committee. Similarly, Shri Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar, also expressed his unqualified regret in the following words:—

"Sir, I express my unqualified regret, if by my behaviour during the performance of my official duty, I have in any manner hurt the feelings of the hon. Member."

Lastly, Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable, who is supposed to have abused Shri Kunwar Ram, Member of Parliament has expressed his unqualified regret in the following words:—

"While unconditionally accepting the finding of this Hon. Committee....."

Now, what is the finding of this hon. Committee? I will read out the relevant portion of the findings of the Committee. It is on page 36.

"The Committee were not convinced by the written statements and oral evidence given before the Committee by Shri Arun Pathak, Home

Commissioner of Bihar, Shri A. K. Pande, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, Shri Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar and Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable on duty. The Committee were of the opinion that taking into view the totality of the circumstances of the case, Shri Kunwar Ram, M. P. had been ill-treated and abused in filthy language by Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable on duty under the Supervision of Shri Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar."

Now, this main offender says like this:

"Sir, while unconditionally accepting the finding of this hon. Committee, I express my unqualified regret to the Committee and also to Shri Kunwar Ram, Member of Parliament, if by my behaviour he has felt insulted in any way. I request that I may kindly be granted pardon."

(Interruptions)

This is so far as the pardon part is concerned....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is Chairman of the Privileges Committee. It is only he who can defend it. How can you defend it?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Now, I come to the next issue why the Chief Minister was not asked to appear before the Privileges Committee.

With your permission, I would like to refer to the statement of Shri Kunwar Ram made on 5th December, 1980 on the floor of this august House. In connection with the Chief Minister, he said:

"...हम ने कहा कि जब तक मुख्य मंत्री यहां नहीं आएंगे और उनको स्पॉन्ड नहीं करंगे, तब तक हम नहीं जाएंगे। सचिवालय के बहुत से छोटे कर्मचारी जो इस व्यतस्था यानी घेराबन्दी से परेशान थे, वे हमारे बीच में गड्डे हो गए। लगभग 10 हजार की भीड़ आ गई। हम ने यह देखा कि ला-एंड-आर्डर का प्राबल्य हो जाएगा, हम ने बेटे को कहा कि जाकर चीफ सिटिस्टर को इन्फार्म

[श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र]

करो और या तो किसी भी आफिसर को भेज सकते हैं या वामे आप आ सकते हैं तो वह मामला शांत हो सकता है, लेकिन हुकूमत की ओर से कोई भी आया नहीं। फिर हंग को खुद जाना पड़ा मुख्य मंत्री के डेरे पर। मुख्य मंत्री के पास जा कर हम ने ब्यान दिया और मुख्य मंत्री का जो व्यवहार था, यह जानने के बाद कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ यह पटना घटी है, तो उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा कि निश्च कर दो दो और चले गए कोठे पर। इस तरह का उनका व्यवहार हुआ और उनका पुलिस के प्रति इतना प्रेम था। यह हमारे साथ बंडेज्जती हुई।...

I would request you to consider coolly whether the Chief Minister comes into the picture and on what basis he should have been summoned by the Privileges Committee to appear before it... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Could you tell us whether this was a unanimous decision of the Committee not to call the Chief Minister... (Interruptions)

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : अरुण पाठक और पांडेय जी भी तो पिक्चर में नहीं आते हैं अगर चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं आते हैं। उन को क्यों बुलाया ?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Was it a unanimous decision of the Committee not to call the Chief Minister? (Interruptions).

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Yes, as I told you... (Interruptions).

Now, I come to the evidence of Shri Kanwar Ram before the Committee... (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Members to be kind enough to give me a patient hearing.

Kindly see pages 50-51 of the report.

सभापति महोदय : लोक सभा में आप ने जो ब्यान दिया है, क्या उस के अतिरिक्त भी आप को कुछ कहना है या सभी बातें उसी में आ गई हैं ?

श्री कुंवर राम : कुछ तो कहना ही पड़ेगा।

जिस वक्त वहां पर काफी भीड़ लगी हुई थी और मैं धरने पर बैठा हुआ था तो मैंने अपने लड़के से कहा कि तुम जाओ और मुख्य मंत्री से जा कर कहो कि जब तक वे यहां पर नहीं आएंगे मैं धरने से नहीं हटूंगा।

पुलिस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उसने मेरी बंडेज्जती की है। मेरे लड़के ने चीफ मिनिस्टर के घर पर जाकर, जोकि पास में ही था, यह सूचना दी तो उनके दो पी. ए. आए। एक पी. ए. का नाम इन्दू बाबू है, दूसरे का नाम मैं नहीं जानता। उन्होंने कहा कि आप चीफ मिनिस्टर से भेंट कर लें। मैंने कहा कि मैं नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि वहां पर भीड़ काफी थी और सारे लोग इस बंडेज्जती पर नाराज थे। कुछ दार भी लग रहे थे जो ठीक भी नहीं थे क्योंकि हुकूमत के खिलाफ दार लगा रहे थे। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही चाहता था कि पुलिस पर एक्शन हो। बहरहाल मैंने उनसे कहा कि मैं आपके साथ नहीं जाऊंगा, मुख्य मंत्री यहां पर आयें। फिर थोड़ी देर बाद स्वास्थ्य विभाग के राज्य मंत्री, श्री शमाधत नबी हैं, वे वहां पर आए और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप मुख्य मंत्री जी को यहां पर बुलायेंगे तो हालत खराब हो जाएगी, हो सकता है कि गोली भी चल जाए। मैंने कहा कि अगर मुख्य मंत्री नहीं आ सकते हैं तो क्या आई. जी., डी. आई. जी., एस. पी. या डी. एस. पी. भी नहीं आ सकता है? उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसपर एक्शन लेंगे और सस्पेंड करेंगे, आप हमारी बात को मानिए। फिर मैं उनके साथ गाड़ी पर बैठ कर चलने लगा तो बहुत से लोगों ने रोकने की कोशिश की।

सभापति महोदय: आप कितनी देर धरने पर रहे?

श्री कुंवर राम: मैं ठाई धंटे धरने पर रहा। उस समय लोगों ने जो तकलीफ ब्यान की उससे मुझे अपनी हुकूमत पर शर्म आ रही थी। बहरहाल मैं उनके साथ मंत्री के यहां

गया। वे ऊपर थे, ऊपर से नीचे आए तो मैंने उनसे कहा...

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the point he wants to derive at.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to the point why the Chief Minister was not called.

श्री हरिनाराय मिश्र : "...कि मैं तो बैंक में पैसे लेने के लिए गया हुआ था। उन्होंने कहा कि आप बेवकूफ हैं, आप क्यों चले गए? मैंने कहा कि मैं तो बैंक गया था, सेक्रेटोरियट नहीं गया था, आपने बैंक को क्यों बन्द करके रखा है? कितनी लोगों को परेशानी हो रही थी। उसमें हमें भी परेशानी हुई। इसके लिए तो कोई व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिए कि बैंक कोई जा सके। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, आप लिख कर दीजिए और चले गए कोठे पर। हमें बहुत तकलीफ हुई। ऐसा लगा कि कितना पुलिस ने अपराध नहीं किया था उससे ज्यादा मुख्य मंत्री ने अपराध किया...।"

The matter was further discussed during the sitting of the Committee..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody has got a copy of the report. Take some points from that and then reply.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I have to reply to so many important points that have been raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply to all the queries that have been raised even without referring to the report and reading therefrom. You are capable of doing that. (Interruptions).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He should follow as to what is the sense of the House and then review the whole question..... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The sense of the House is that you know everything and you can make a speech without reading from the report.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I want to read out important extracts from the report, which will make the position clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If everything is read verbatim the House becomes impatient. That is why I am trying to help you. You know everything.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I have to place the facts as briefly as possible before the House.

This is what Shri Ram Jethmalani asked Shri Kanwar Ram:

"You heard just now. In your statement before the Parliament, you had not mentioned specifically this incident with the Chief Minister. Have you any explanation to offer."

"श्री कुंवर राम: उनका ऐसा व्यवहार था जिससे मैंने बेइज्जती महसूस की। उनका व्यवहार बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं था।..."

श्रीमती शीला कौल: आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर के साथ ताल्लुकात कैसे है?

श्री कुंवर राम: ताल्लुकात अच्छे हैं। उनके राजनीतिक संर्घष में एक बार नहीं पांच-पांच बार हमने साथ दिया है।

श्री जी. एल. डोगरा : यह ठीक है, इनके ताल्लुकात उनसे अच्छे हैं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल: मेरा मतलब यह है कि दोस्ती में ऐसा भी कह देते हैं कि आप बेवकूफी की बात कर रहे हैं।

Shri Ram Jethmalani—He might have made it in jest."

No, Sir, we may stop for a moment and analyse the situation.

When the message reached the Chief Minister that Shri Kanwar Ram had been on Dharna, he sent two of his PAs to bring him. But somehow Shri Kunwar Ram could not go there.

[Smt. Sheela Kaul]

Apparently he sent one of the Ministers of State to bring Shri Kunwar Ram to his residence. The Minister of State came; persuaded Shri Kunwar Ram to board his car and both of them drove him to the Chief Minister's residence.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now, Sir, he is speaking in defence of the Chief Minister. This cannot be permissible, Sir. The only issue he can say was why the Chief Minister could not be called? But now he is defending the Chief Minister; I can read but some evidence to show what Shri G. L. Dogra has said about the same how he should behave with an MP. Other members were asking him that the Chief Minister may be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You conclude now.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: When he goes there, the Chief Minister comes and requests Shri Kunwar Ram to give in writing what he had to say to one of his PAs and then he went upstairs.

Now, I have tried to analyse what the Committee has said and probably with no exception all the Member had taken part.

In my humble opinion, apparently some objection can be taken to:

(Interruptions)

“आप बेवकूफ हैं, आप वहाँ क्यों चले गए.”

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Now, Sir, I may be allowed to ask—are the MPs social beings or are they functioning outside the society? If I for one choose in joke or in jest, to describe some one of friends as a fool and say as to why he went to the police straight, is it a crime? Obviously if the Chief Minister could be roped in me on this basis, then probably none of us will escape the net of the Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then what is the object of the Committee?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I am coming to that.

Sir, taking a literal and realistic view, having been the Chairman of the Committee of privileges, I know that only when someone is obstructed or humiliated in the performance of his Parliamentary duties, he or she can be accused of breach of privilege.

There is another kind of case also which can be taken and suitable punishment awarded:

“Both Houses will punish not only contempts arising out of facts of which the ordinary courts will take cognizance, but those of which they cannot, such as contemptuous insults, gross calumny or foul epithets by word of mouth, not within the category of actionable slander or threat of bodily injury.” (P 153; May's Parliamentary Practice)

And on this very basis, although Shri Kunwar had not gone to the Secretariat, in the course of his performance of parliamentary duties; we have examined this whole issue threadbare. I find that various speakers had time and again referred to the findings of the Committee; and on that point, there is no objection from any quarter whatsoever.

Coming to the quantum of punishment, it has been suggested by Dr. Swami that the matter may be referred back to the same Committee. The Committee has considered it as seriously and meticulously as possible. If the Committee is somehow accused of becoming lenient to guilty persons, then the House as the Supreme body may itself take decisions. It has just now been suggested to me by one of my hon. colleagues, Shri Somnath Chatterjee—it is this: I read out:

“If it is a question of punishment

... ” (Interruptions)

No; that is his suggestion.

“....why should it be sent back to the Committee?”

Yes; it is a weighty suggestion. If the Comm'ttee is finding that the House is in entire disagreement, if it thinks that knowingly the Committee has been lenient towards guilty persons, then the House has the necessary authority to punish the guilty persons as it likes.

Now I come to the last point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Excuse me. If any hon. Member of the Privileges Committee has sent to you a small note in the course of the Committee proceedings, I don't think that that should be quoted here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just now?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had just sent him a private note. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: That is true.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It should be taken off the record. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the original comment was bad, I think this is worse.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A note sent by a Member of the Privileges Committee to the Chairman. That is all. Privately. It is between them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is nationalizing the private sector. This is not permissible.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: As you like; if I committed a folly in mentioning the name of my esteemed friend and colleague on the Committee of Privileges, then you may expunge it, if you like.

Anyway, I am coming to the last point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I need not expunge if.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is well known that according to our Constitution... (*Interruptions*) I am coming to the last point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We all expect that to be the last point.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: As is known to the hon. Members, the privileges of this House, this august body, are the same as the privileges of the House of Commons; and the privileges of the individual Members of this House are the same as the privileges of the Members of the House of Commons.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is not correct.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is cent percent correct.

15.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In the Constitutional amendment, it has been removed; and during the Emergency, of all times.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is the correct position for aught I know that the House of Commons had appointed a Select Committee in the year 1967 for reviewing the working of its Committee of Privileges. For full eleven years this committee sat over the matter and deliberated. And its conclusion in 1978 with which the House agreed was that the penal jurisdiction of the House should be exercised exceedingly sparingly. If my information be correct ever since this decision, never has the House of Commons exercised its penal jurisdiction.

16 hrs.

I am not sure, but I am told. (*Interruptions*) The greatness of a person or of an institution lies in the largeness of heart and magnanimity. (*Interruptions*) It is undeniable, then this august House, sole representative of the citizens of our vast country also represents the hopes and aspirations

[Shri Harinatha Misra]

of our people. The writ of this House runs throughout the length and breadth of the country. It has been the tradition of the Committee of Privileges that, whenever a contemner—and, for the matter of that the contemnors—expressed their unqualified regrets or offered their unconditional apology, the same is invariably accepted. And the House, on its part in its magnanimity, large-heartedness and the majesty of spirit agrees with the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges.

As I told you, the apologies offered by the contemnors are unconditional and the Committee thought it proper that the matter should end there. I would request the hon. member Shri Paswan and others, for whom I have great respect and admiration, to act upto the tradition which has been there in existence since long and let the matter rest where it is.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Let him take the Report back.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As a member of the Committee, I have the great privilege of being in the Committee of Privileges for over seven years; and we know we functioned as a Committee of the House and we are very happy and proud—I am personally also—that we have always conducted the proceedings in the Committee of Privileges completely on a non-partisan basis.

So far as the present matter is concerned, the House and all the hon. members who have participated in it, nobody has been pleased to question the findings; the findings are not being questioned. Therefore, to that extent, the Committee's Report has been upheld. The question is now what is the punishment which should be given. In view of the past experience and the tradition of the Committee of Privileges where unconditional apolo-

gies are given relying on precedents, we thought we would accept that and it was accepted. If the House in its combined wisdom—and we are only part of the House; represented in the Committee as a Committee of the House—as a whole feel that we members of the Committee of Privileges should have considered other punishment, the House is at liberty to consider that. My only submission is that, if it is again sent back to the Committee, because there is no question of giving a different finding on the guilt, because that finding is accepted by the House, there is no question of again deliberating on the facts; facts have been arrived at and accepted by the House. It is a question on the facts as found what should be the punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: Quantum of punishment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What should be the quantum of punishment? Therefore, my respectful submission is that if this August House is of the view that other punishment should be given, let the House decide about it. Let it not be sent to the Committee because the Committee has got nothing more to do. Therefore, I request,—I am not suggesting—that some other punishment be given—I stick to the recommendations which have been given by the Committee, namely, the matter may be dropped because of the unconditional apology which has been given. But if the House in its wisdom feels that some other punishment be given, the House is at liberty. Let us not have the agony of going through our own proceedings where things have been finalised there so far as we are concerned.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Why should the House be put to any agony? We accept the report of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the privileges of the Members are supreme, whether it is outside the House or inside the House. Whenever the privileges of Members are affected, it is our duty to protect the privileges of hon. Members. Hon. Members have very rightly pointed out that there is no party or any affiliation that can get connected with that. But, the convention as mentioned by Shakhder has been, I am quoting from Shakhder's book, wherein he has stated,

"...wherein regret is expressed or clarification is given by the alleged offender, the Committee may not give a finding whether or not a breach of privilege has been committed; and recommend that no further action be taken by the House in the matter. In such cases the recommendation is invariably accepted by the House."

This is the recommendation made by Kaul and Shakhder.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No finding is given? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have noted the feelings of the House, and as the Chairman has also put up the case, there has been no difference of opinion and unanimously the Committee's recommendations have been accepted by the House and there has been no difference of opinion with regard to the finding of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But in all humility I may submit to you, the Government on its part, will not come in the way of whatever the House expresses in this matter. But I want to reemphasise the fact that there has been a convention in this regard and when this matter is being decided upon, this aspect of the matter also may be borne in mind.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Mr. Speaker, I have a point. I have just heard half of the speech of the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. I also agree with his senior colleague, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. But I disagree with him when he says that we should leave it to the House about the quantum of punishment. I fail to understand how such very senior and very experienced Members, when they were on the Committee, why could they not discharge their duty properly instead of leaving it to the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is not correct. They are senior people. Of course, the House is supreme. But they are leaving the baby in the court of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Order, order, please. What I find is that there is no discrepancy or disagreement with the findings of the Committee. The question is only about the quantum of punishment, whatever it is. And in that case, whatever the House feels I think we can again ask them

PROF. N G. RANGA. May I make a point? Why should we ask them, I do not know. They have already considered. Unconditional apologies have been placed before them repeatedly and they have been repeated to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Rangaji, there is no disagreement with them on the findings. It is only the question of punishment. That is what I find from all the sections of the House. That is what I am seeking. That is what I am feeling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would suggest that if the quantum of punishment is left to them, I think, in a cool manner, they themselves can apply their mind and come forward with a proposal. That is far better.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is precisely the amendment I have moved. I would like to say for the sake of record that unlike the case Mr. Venkatasubbaiah just mentioned, this is a report where a conclusion has been reached that something wrong has been done, whereas in the earlier one which he referred, there was no conclusion reached and the witnesses on their own or the people, who were called before the Committee, on their own, offered an apology. Here, I would say that after a great deal of grilling, the facts were arrived at and the Committee expressed an opinion. Sir, it has never been the tradition, to my knowledge, that the recommendations of the Privileges Committee have either been modified or expanded in this House. Therefore, we must maintain that tradition rather than awarding the punishment spontaneously, which would mean that everybody will have his own ideas as to how it is to be done. So, we would first support the conclusions of the Committee and then say, please award the punishment which they have not awarded.

MR. SPEAKER: We have full faith in the capability and intelligence of the Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Chairman of The Committee has spoken here at length. And what I have understood in long or in short is this. He as the Chairman of the Committee, feels and perhaps, the entire Committee feels that what they have done, to the extent they have gone, they are satisfied. They think that they have done the correct thing. If the House decides to send this matter back to the Committee to reconsider the question of quantum of punishment, then it should be made clear to the Committee that it is a sort of terms of reference from this House to them. And they should not again stick to their old stand. They are expected to reconsider the matter in a positive way.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I feel.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I

want to clarify one thing, otherwise, there will be unnecessary misunderstanding. The higher officers are not party to the act of breach of privilege. They were nowhere there. Ultimately they cannot be punished because they are not guilty of breach of privilege. Our criticism of the officers' conduct was that the enquiry performed by them was perfunctory. They did not hold the enquiry properly. But you cannot hold them guilty of breach of privilege in respect of the accident. Only the two constables can ultimately be held guilty for breach of privilege and ultimately they may be sent to prison or may be reprimanded here. All the other high officers will go scotfree. I wanted to avoid that but I cannot help it now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You use your legal brain to find a way to give them punishment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do you want me to use my legal brain to punish a person who is not involved at all? This is funny.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: For example, they could recommend that the officers be brought before the House and reprimanded here. This is well within their powers. I am surprised that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee should find that their powers are limited.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Do you think that these officers are so big that they should be brought here and given the status of coming before the House? That kind of punishment is awarded only in extreme cases. I do not think these officers deserve that kind of treatment at the hands of this House.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष जी, फिर सारी चीज को साइडट्रैक किया जा रहा है। सीधी सी बात है कि माननीय कमेट्री के प्रति तमाम सदस्यों की बहुत श्रद्धा है। उसकी विद्वता पर, एफिसिएंसी पर और उसकी संहनत पर पूरा विश्वास है, लेकिन आफ्टरअल कमेट्री इस पूरे सदन का एक पार्ट है। सदन सिर्फ अपनी

फीलिंग्स दे रहा है। सदन इस बात को देख रहा है कि दिन प्रति दिन मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट का ह्यूमिलिएशन हो रहा है और कमेटी ने इस बात को कबूल किया है। आपकी कितनी पावर थी, यह मैं नहीं जानता। यह इन्टरगल मंटर है। चटजी साहब ने कहा कि व्यक्तिगत मामला है। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट में जो साफ कहा गया है उससे मैं बंधा हुआ हूँ। कहा गया है :

“समिति का विचार है कि पुलिस ने बहुत लापरवाही के साथ और सरसरी तौर पर जांच की है और सही सही तथ्य नहीं बताए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री अरुण पाठक, गृह आयुक्त बिहार सरकार तथा श्री ए. के. पांडे, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, पटना द्वारा समिति के समक्ष दिये गए साक्ष्य में सच्चाई का पता लगाने में बिल्कुल सहायता नहीं मिली है।

यह आपकी रिपोर्ट है, मेरी नहीं है, आपकी फाइंडिंग्स हैं मेरी नहीं। ये सभी अधिकारी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आपने उन से माफी मंगवाई। अगर वे समिति के सामने माफी मांग सकते हैं और माफी मंगावाई जा सकती है तो सदन के साराने उनको बुला के उनसे माफी क्यों नहीं मंगावाई जा सकती है? यह उसकी जुरिसडिकशन के कैसे बाहर हो जाएगा मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ। अगर यह कहा जाता है तो मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। शकधर कौल सब को आपने कोट किया है और प्रेसीडेंट आपने बताया। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट नया प्रेसीडेंट भी तो कायम कर सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: Now let me find out what is the consensus of the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigal): My party's view has not been given at all.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a party matter. This is a party-less view non-party view.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I would make an appeal to the hon.

Members that the recommendations of the Committee be accepted. (Interruptions) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now let me find out the consensus.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The Privileges Committee has not awarded any punishment to the delinquent officials. It is the foremost and fundamental duty of this House to decide the punishment. In 1978, When I was a member, in so far as Shrimati Indira Gandhi is concerned, even though the Committee did not make any recommendation, in spite of that, the House took a decision to imprison her. Therefore, it is the duty and right of the House to decide the quantum of punishment to be given.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put to vote the motion moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. The question is:

“That this House do consider the Second Report, of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st April, 1982.”

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against it may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is the motion for consideration; it is not about the quantum of punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: The 'Ayes' have it; no doubt about it. If you want a division, I will call it. The question is:

“That this House do consider the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st April, 1982.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

सदन विशेषाधिकार समिति की द्वितीय रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

पश्चात् निश्चय करता है कि सदन की मातृहानि करने वाले सर्वश्री अरुण पाठक, तत्कालीन गृह आयुक्त, श्री ए. के पांडे, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, श्री शिवदास पांडे जमादार एवं अब्दुल सत्तार कान्स्टेबल को सदन के सम्मुख बुला कर उन्हें प्रताड़ित किया जाए।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं पस्ताव करता हूँ :

यह सदन दोषी व्यक्तियों को सदन में उपस्थित कर प्रताड़ित करने का निर्णय लेता है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Unfortunately, I do not have a copy of my amendment... I have got it. I beg to move:

"That the Report be referred back to the Privileges Committee for re-consideration of the evidence."

I can add "That the Report be referred back to the Privileges Committee for a view of the quantum of punishment." (Interruptions). May I read it again?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have read it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I do not want it to be very brief also. I beg to move:

"After consideration of the Report of the Committee, the House accepts the findings of the Committee, but refers back to the Committee the Report for a review of the quantum of punishment to be awarded."

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Paswan to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"After considering the report of the Committee, the House decides that Sarvashri Arun Pathak, the then Home Commissioner, A. K. Pandey, Senior Superintendent of Police, Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar and Abdul Sattar, Constable, who are responsible for the contempt of the House, may be summoned before the House and admonished". Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then I shall have to call for a division.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If my amendment is accepted, then he withdraws his amendment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If Dr. Swamy's amendment is accepted, then I withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what will happen. I can't give any guarantee for this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There is no objection to accept Dr. Swamy's amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, then it is all right. Then you withdraw.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am on a point of order. Mr. Paswan has moved his amendment. You have invited the opinion of the House and the House has given its opinion by a voice vote. You have to determine what is the opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I was calling for a division.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have to act according to rule.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the rule I was calling for a division.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then you can put that amendment first.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He is ready to withdraw and they have accepted it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: At this stage, he cannot do so because.....

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the House whether Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan's....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, you have to do it according to rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to unnecessarily create trouble for me? There is no question. You are accepting the....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It should be according to rules.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what we are doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, you did not declare the result.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will take it again.

The question is:

"After considering the report of the Committee, the House decides that Sarvashri Arun Pathak, then Home Commissioner, A. K. Pandey, Senior Superintendent of Police, Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar and Abdul Sattar, Constable, who are responsible for the contempt of the

House, may be summoned before the House and admonished."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall take up Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta's amendment. Do you like to withdraw?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Yes. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta be withdrawn?

The amendment was by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the amendment of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that the report be referred back to the Privileges Committee for reconsideration of the quantum of punishment and approval of all the other findings.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : They have accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, they have accepted the recommendations of the Committee. They fully agree with them except that the quantum of punishment be reconsidered.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): After accepting the findings.

MR. SPEAKER: Findings are all right.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"After consideration of the report of the Committee the House accepts the findings of the Committee, but refers back to the Committee the report for a review of the quantum of punishment to be awarded."

The motion was adopted.

16.26 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1981 for which 3 hours have been allotted. If the House agrees, we may have 2 hours for general discussion and one hour for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading. We shall with the consensus of the House sit till it is over.

Agreed?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.

I would like first to set out briefly the present Constitutional position with regard to sales tax levied by the Union and the States. Entry 54 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution authorises the States to levy tax on the sale or purchase of goods (other than newspapers) taking place within their respective territories. Entry 92A of the Union List authorises the Parliament to levy tax on sale or purchase of goods (other than newspapers) where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, the revenue from such tax being assigned to the States under Article 269(1)(g) of the Constitution. Under Article 286(3) Parliament is authorised to declare goods to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce and to lay down restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incidents of tax by States on such goods.

In the absence of a definition of the expression sale of "goods" in the Constitution, the Supreme Court has consistently held that this expression as used in the legislative entries in the Constitution bears the same meaning as that expression has in section 4 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. Therefore,

while the State Legislatures may, under the State List, legislate to levy a tax in respect of a transaction having the ingredients of a sale, viz. parties competent to contract, mutual assent, transfer of property from one of the parties to the agreement to the other party thereto for a price, it cannot levy tax on a transaction which is not a "sale" within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. In view of the present Constitutional position, consignment of goods by a principal to an agent or transfer of goods by a head office to a branch or vice versa is resorted to in order to avoid liability under the Central Sales Tax, since these transactions cannot be regarded as sale, there being no passing of property for a price from one person to another. Besides, a works contract, which is entirely indivisible is regarded as a contract of works involving skill and labour and not directly pertaining to transfer of property in goods. A hire purchase agreement is not regarded as sale as no property passes in such a transaction until the option to purchase is exercised and the other terms of the agreement are fulfilled. Further, in a judgement delivered in September, 1978, the Supreme Court held that service of meals whether in a hotel or restaurant does not constitute a sale of food for the purpose of levy of sales tax but must be regarded as the rendering of a service in the satisfaction of a human need or ministering to the bodily want of human beings. Some of these court pronouncements have been referred to briefly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

Sir, the entire revenue from sales tax including Central Sales Tax levied on inter-State sales of goods flows to the States. The State Government, who administer sales tax (including Central sales tax) have been reporting large-scale avoidance of Central sales tax through the device of consignment of goods as also leakage of local sales tax in works contracts, hire-purchase transactions etc. The various problems connected with the

powers of States to levy a tax on the sale of goods and with the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 were examined by the Law Commission in their 61st Report which was laid on the Table of this House on 21st March, 1978. The recommendations of the Law Commission relating to the amendment of the Constitution was examined in consultation with the State Governments and a Bill for amendment of the Constitution was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15th March 1979 as the Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill, 1979. However, with the dissolution of the House, the said Bill lapsed.

After elections for the present Lok Sabha and assumption of office by the present Government, the question of reform in the existing sales tax system was discussed at length in a Conference of Chief Ministers convened specifically for the purpose at New Delhi on 16th and 17th September, 1980. At the concluding Session, the Conference adopted a resolution recommending *inter alia*, that the Central Government should consider introduction of a Constitution (Amendment) Bill on the lines of the lapsed Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill at an early date.

Sir, this recommendation of the Conference of Chief Ministers was carefully considered by the Government and it was felt that in the interest of finances of the States, it is necessary to take steps to ensure that there is no leakage of revenue from sales tax through various means for tax avoidance such as consignment transfers. It is also essential to ensure that the States do not lose revenue which they have hitherto been getting on certain categories of sales such as sales of food in hotels. It is accordingly proposed through this Bill to amend the Constitution of India to insert a new Entry 92B in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to enable the levy of tax on consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-State trade of commerce, the revenue from such tax

being as signed to the States by amending Article 269. It is also proposed to include in Article 366 of the Constitution a definition of "tax on the sale or purchase of goods" as inclusive of—

(a) transfer for consideration of controlled commodities;

(b) transfer of property in goods involved in the execution of a works contract;

(c) delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by instalments;

(d) transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration;

(e) supply of goods by an unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration (supply of goods by an incorporated society to its members is already regarded as a sale for the purpose of levy of sales tax); and

(f) supply, by way of or as part of any service, of food or any drink for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

Clause (3) of Article 286 is also proposed to be amended to enable Parliament to specify by law, restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incidence of tax on transfer of goods involved in the execution of a works contract, delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by instalments and on the right to use any goods. In order to protect the States from refunding the taxes already collected, which they would otherwise be required to do in the light of the Supreme Court's judgements relating to supply of foodstuffs by hotels and restaurants, a provision to validate the past levies of the States has also been included in the Bill. Care has been taken in making this validating provision that no sales tax will be payable during the period between the dates of the relevant Supreme Court judgements and the commencement of this amendment Act, if the dealer

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee] concerned did not collect the tax from his customer during that period on the ground that no such tax could have been levied or collected at that time. The burden of proof in such a case will, however, be on the dealer.

Sir, the effect of the proposals contained in the Bill would be to transfer to the States, an area of taxation with respect to transactions on the border line of or connected with transactions by way of sale of goods but which cannot be subjected to sales tax by them in view of the Court pronouncements. Technically, this area may be covered by the residuary entry 97 of the Union List but the same is not capable of effective exploitation by the Centre because sales tax is an area largely falling within the States' sphere of taxation. Keeping this point in view, the proposals contained in the Bill could only amount to an attempt at rationalisation of the Constitutional scheme relating to tax on sales or purchase of goods and confirmation of the practice which has been followed by States hitherto.

There is no doubt that if the proposed amendments are carried out, the scope for raising additional resources by the State Governments for their developmental plans would improve.

In view of the revenue implications, State Governments have been pressing for early enactment of the Bill. I have, therefore, no doubt that the proposed amendments will commend themselves to all sections of the House.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Satish Agarwal
- (2) Shri Xavier Arakal
- (3) Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty
- (4) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (5) Shri Mool Chand Daga
- (6) Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
- (7) Dr. Subramaniam Swamy
- (8) Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee; and
- (9) Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar

with instructions to report by the 1st day of the winter session, 1982.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome this Bill. It should have been brought much earlier. With limited and unrealistic sources of revenue which are available to the States, certain interpretations of several constitutional provisions by courts of law had restricted the States' income from sales tax. Further, the ingenuity of the trading class and the business community has been such that they have been trying to evolve newer and newer methods of transactions, like, consignment transfers, etc. by which they could avoid tax and, many a time, on many occasions, they had successfully avoided the incidence of taxation. By taking advantage of the meaning of works contract which was held to be outside the pale of sales-tax legislation, there have been numerous disputes and numerous litigations which had resulted in a loss of revenue by way of taxes to the State and also a further loss by way of litigation expenses.

I am happy that various types of transactions which were initially no doubt intended to be brought within the taxable net, these taxable transactions which escaped legitimate incidence of taxation so far, are now being brought within the taxable net and all that is being corrected. As the Bill seeks to remove many of the lacunae and recognises the States' right to levy sales-tax and as it further shows some awareness of the necessity of the States' being allowed to augment their resources by way of sales-tax, we welcome the Bill and support it, as I said, though belated.

Sir, I do not wish to go into the details of the nature of transactions which are sought to be now incorporated by this amendment which should have been also subject to taxation, as the hon. Minister has referred to them. But there are certain aspects to which, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, I refer to Clause 3, Article 286 is proposed to be amended. Article 286 (3), as it stands today, permits the Parliament to specify the system of levy, rates and other incidents of tax in respect of sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Under the Constitution, the right to levy tax on inter-State trade and commerce has been on the Union Parliament and that is why the Central Sales-tax Act has been enacted by the Union Parliament. So far as inter-State sales are concerned, the right to levy tax is of the State Government. We welcome the proposed amendment. It is suggested by Clause 4 of the Bill

16.40 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

which now makes it clear what types of transactions will be included within the definition or description of 'sale or purchase of goods'.

Now while Article 366 is being amended by incorporation of a sub-article 29-A to widen the ambit of the definition—this is the definition, you know in Article 366—the definition is widened to include the meaning of the words 'sale or purchase of goods' by incorporating or inserting various types of transactions which, it is understood, were always considered to be within the taxable items or taxable provisions but, which by the judicial interpretation were kept out of the accessibility to them, we welcome this. But I do not understand why the Hon. Minister wants the Central Government to take the power of laying down the system of levy, rates and

other incidence of tax with regard to transactions of 'sales and purchases' which do not relate to inter-State trade and sale, which do not relate to import or export and take the power which was only so far restricted to inter-State trade and commerce.

Kindly see (b), of clause 3, which says, the tax on the sale or purchase of goods or tax mentioned in 29A of Article 366 "be subject to such restrictions and conditions in regard to system of levy, rates and other incidence of tax as Parliament by law specify."

Take the case of the consignment transfer. A consignment transfer is now being put within the definition of sale or purchase of goods. Now Parliament has no control over it, if it comes within intra-State trade and commerce. If it is intra-State, the power should be with the State to decide the rate of tax also and the system of levy also. Previously, only with regard to inter-State trade and export-oriented and import-oriented trade and commerce, transactions were within the powers of Parliament which nobody questioned because it has wide jurisdiction. But, I earnestly request the Hon. Minister to incorporate (b) in Clause 3 to make it a part of the Constitutional amendment.

After this Bill is adopted, Clause 6 will not form part of the Constitution. Clause 6 will not be a constitutional provision at all. It will not result in an amendment of the Constitution, not result in insertion of a new provision in the Constitution. It will have effect as a statutory enactment, nothing more. Although Clause 6 is inserted in a Constitution Amendment Bill, if you will kindly look at it, it does not say that it will be part of the Constitution or it will amount to amendment of any constitutional provision. Therefore, its effect will be, although it is passed as a Constitution Bill, it is a mere ordinary statutory enactment.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Now kindly see first line of Clause 6 "for the purpose of every provision of the Constitution in which the 'tax on the sale or purchase of goods occurs'. Then certain amendments are given. Here the legislature is seeking by its mandate to give a meaning to Constitutional expressions. The interpretation of the Constitution is not the job of the legislature either in its constituent capacity or in its legislative capacity unless the interpretation is made a part of the Constitution itself. Article 366 contains the interpretation Clause. Therefore, I have grave doubts whether a statutory interpretation given to a Constitutional provision which is in the form of an extended meaning given to a certain expression will stand the test of scrutiny.

I want this law to be upheld and maintained. I do not want this law to be questioned because this is a welcome legislation and we support it. But the matter of interpretation is left to the court. It is not a matter of legislative mandate as to what is the meaning of the Constitution or certain provisions in the Constitution.

But, Sir, I have grave doubts whether, by this process, that problem can be solved. I would have liked it to be a part of the Constitution itself.

With this, I now want to go to a very important aspect and I hope I shall have the indulgence of the House to raise it because of its great importance. The question is this. Our Finance Minister comes with a Constitution Amendment Bill to remove the lacunae with regard to the recovery of sales-tax, to make provisions in the Constitution itself which will maintain the rights, if not expand the rights, of the States to collect revenue by way of sales-tax, and he has said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that they want that the States' revenue out of sales-tax should be augmented, but at the same time, we have got the greatest concern, the Government is trying to abolish the whole system of sales-tax. The Cen-

tre has got undoubted responsibilities to discharge in this country under the Constitution; in matters of all India perspective like external affairs, communications, defence services and such other services which nobody questions. But everybody in this hon. House is also aware of the great responsibility which this very Constitution enjoins upon the States to fulfil. The health problem is the primary responsibility of the State; the education problem is the primary responsibility of the State; the industry problem is the primary responsibility of the State; public welfare schemes are the primary responsibility of the State. But what is the source of revenue? The source of revenue in this country is primarily nothing but sales-tax....

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
For the States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am talking of the States. In vital matters concerning people, concerning the welfare of the people, the States obviously need money and it is axiomatic that the States should be entitled to a fair share of money. But how is money raised in this country. The Central Government can raise money by taxation, can raise money by international borrowing, can raise money by bearer bonds, can raise money by special and auxiliary customs duty, income-tax customs, Central excise and so many other things....

AN HON. MEMBER: And surcharge.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: These are the types of levies. As you know, the residuary power of taxation is also with the Centre—except those which are specifically provided I am happy that the Chairman of the Finance Commission has come. I hope the power of his Commission is not further diluted. This is what I find that it is being diminished. Now a system has to be evolved in this country. In fact, the Constitution contemplated it that, in view of the responsi-

bility enjoined upon the States and their resources of revenue being limited there has to be an all India perspective taken, apart from sale-tax realisation, of all India realisations like those of income-tax, customs, Central excise, etc., these have to be distributed between the Centre and the States according to some formula to be adopted by the Finance Commission. But today the Finance Commission does not any longer decide. The decision is not taken by a Constitutional body like the Finance Commission put by a non-statutory and administrative body like the Planning Commission, and the Planning Commission is deciding about the distribution of the assets the moneys, that are available. I hope the hon. Minister smiles—his smile is for the good of the country, he is a very nice man, I wish him well...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He smiles because you have said that it is the Planning Commission which allocates Central resources to the States, not the Finance Commission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. I have said that now the power of distribution has, in effect, been given to the Planning Commission which is a non-statutory and an administrative body. I am sure Mr. Chavan will agree, and he will not be happy if the Finance Commission is denuded of its power and authority day by day.

Now the point I wish to make is that in one hand the hon. Finance Minister comes with this constitution Amendment Bill to augment the resources of sales tax revenue for the State and at the same time it is their Government which is doing an exercise of abolishing sales tax. By what? By an additional excise duty or something like that and the exercise is going on. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister that he has in his wisdom, this Government in its wisdom and almost with an attitude, if not ordering on arrogance, of complete insensitiveness have taken a decision of no overdraft from tomorrow, no overdraft from tomorrow. Well you are in

the Centre. You have got the Reserve Bank in your control. You can take up that attitude well, it does not matter whatever may happen to the States, I can say, no more overdraft. But what about the resources? You have control of the Planning Commission. The Finance Commission is yet to function. The pattern which has been laid down is only crying up the resources of revenue for the State. I am happy I am not expressing the views of only one State. The hon. Minister knows that every State has joined in this demand. In the little time, I will show that this is a matter which needs immediate consideration of this Government.

Now the hon. Minister has said and he has given his diktat, his executive fiat that no more overdraft will be given. The position to-day with respect of every State is: how to meet the necessary expenditure for essential public welfare schemes and the question of availability of State resources has necessarily assumed a very great importance in the context of the so-called overdraft problem in the light of the recent decision of the Central Government. Although I know that the decision will not be changed so easily but at one time some better approach will be accepted by the hon. Minister as the people of the States in the aggregate constitute the people of the country. There is no Indian citizen as such outside the citizens of the State.

What is the position in this country? Until 1957 the sales tax was allowed to be levied by the States on all goods because under the Constitution as existed then till 1957, the sole authority to impose sales tax was given only to the State legislatures and to nobody else. In 1957 a Chief Ministers' Conference was held. Then in the country all the Chief Ministers belonged to the same Party. The Chief Ministers held a conference in Delhi and in spite of the reservations of Dr. B. C. Roy came to a decision that certain items of goods will be declared as goods of special importance. Kindly note the

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goods: sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, cotton yarn, rayon, artificial silk and woollen fabrics. Some of them are the biggest revenue earners in this country. Now, in 1957 a new Act was passed for the first time—The additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 which said that no State Government can impose tax on these except at rate higher than 2 per cent at that time which was subsequently raised to 4 per cent. What happened? Kindly appreciate, Sir that it will affect your State and it is affecting your State. The Central Government will impose an additional excise duty, will collect them all over India and will distribute the same according to the formula that is the percentage mentioned in the Act of 1957.

Now, as a result, the rates of additional duties are fixed by the Centre. They have been proverbially still low as compared to the other rates of excise duty. As a result, the money available for distribution amongst the States according to the formula laid down in the statute itself become much less than what would have been realised by way of sale tax. Why the Chief Ministers agreed to this in 1957? They agreed to this on this basis that the States will get a much greater share by way of additional duty, then, sales-tax and it will have an all-India bearing. 'You will get much more by way of additional duties. Why do you fear when you are getting rid of the responsibility of the levy and collection of sales tax on these items which we, the Central Government, shall do and give you the money and you will be very happy.' They thought so and believed that. On the basis of this, the great personality, Pandit Nehru was there and others were also there, they all accepted that. The position as a result was that there has been a steep decline in the quantum of money, revenue, available on account of the imposts on this very valuable items of common use. You know un-

der the Constitution, so far as the auxiliary duty or special duty is concerned, it has not got to be shared with the States. So far as the Central Excise is concerned or customs duty is concerned, out of whatever is realised, a proportion of it is to be shared with the States. The additional duty has to go to the States.

No, Sir whenever money has to be raised by way of increase in the rates of Central excise and customs duty, they never increase the additional duty because the entire money goes to the States. The methodology is still being followed by imposing special duty which goes to the Centre entirely or to impose auxiliary duty or to increase the rate which goes to the Centre entirely. Only a part of excise duty or customs duty goes to the States. This is the position. That is why in the year 1970...

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to speak on this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good. Kindly try to prove whether we are wrong. In 1970, when the left front Government in West Bengal was not there at that stage, only the Congress ruled States were there. The Chief Ministers Conference was held in Delhi in 1970. What was the decision taken? The decision taken in the year of grace—1970 was that within two or three years, that is, 12 years from now, the additional duties of excise will be raised to 10.8 per cent of clearance of goods. The additional excise duty was kept at low rate. The unanimous decision taken was that it would be raised from 1972-73 to 10.8 per cent. The second decision was this—I hope Mr Reddy has got the minutes of that meeting—that the ratio between the basic excise duty and special excise duty on the one hand and the additional excise duty on the other would be achieved and maintained and 2:1 should be the ratio. 12 years have passed. That is not the ratio 2:1 meant that it would

have to raised the quantum of the additional duty which is to be distributed to the States. The third was the unanimous decision that was taken namely that a Review committee would be constituted by the Central Government immediately for a continuous appraisal of the problems arising in the implementation of this scheme of additional excise duties.

Sir, in 1970 it was a unanimous decision because all the Chief Ministers belonged to the same party then. What happened? The incidence of additional duties remained as low as 6.8 per cent for years and years together. Still the ratio of 2:1 has not yet been achieved, for 12 years, no new decision has been taken. The Review Committee was set up only in 1979 during the Janata regime after the National Development Council raised this question. But, Sir, in 1981 at least and, I believe, in 1982 also the Review Committee did not sit. This is not my grievance. The Fifth Finance Commission (1969) was specifically asked and I quote:

17.00 hrs.

"The Fifth Finance Commission (1969) was specifically asked by its terms of reference to make recommendation regarding the desirability of otherwise of maintaining the existing arrangement in regard to the additional excise duties, with or without modification and the scope for extending the same to other items. It was observed, *inter alia*, by the Fifth Finance Commission that "it appears that if the States had been free to exercise their power to levy sales-tax on textiles, sugar and tobacco, many of them would have been able to realise more tax revenue from them. The producing States would also have derived from them. The producing States would also have derived the benefit by Central Sales tax on exports of these commodities to other States". The Fifth Finance Commission recommended, *inter alia*, that "Inasmuch as the States are generally opposed to it, we consider that it would not be desirable to

continue the scheme unless the Government of India, after discussing the matter further with the State Governments, can arrive at a general agreement for its continuance with suitable modifications".

Nothing has been done, Sir. Then the Seventh Finance Commission—not set-up by anyone of us—what did they say. They went into the question and they said and I quote:

"It has been observed that instead of raising the rate of Additional Excise Duties to the level of 10.8 per cent on the value of clearance the actual percentage was so low as 8.66 per cent in 1975-74, which gradually went down further to 6.8 per cent in 1977-78. The Seventh Finance Commission has further taken note of the fact that the Review Committee in which the State Governments were to be represented for constant reapaisal of the scheme of Additional Excise Duties had not met at all."

It was constituted in 1979—after nine year but it had not met. What is the position? I am giving the figures of West Bengal. In 1958-59 the sales-tax realisation was Rs. 16.65 crores and the additional duties that we got were Rs. 3.35 crores. If we take the figures of 1978-79, the latest one I have got, this Rs. 16 crores of Sales Tax have become Rs. 249.61 crores and these items on which the incidence would be the highest that the people could bear it from Rs. 3.55 crores it has become only Rs. 25 crores. This is the result of imposition of additional excise duty. Therefore, I earnestly request and I have not used any strong words. I only said that the decision on over-draft scheme showed a little bit of arrogance on the part of the hon. Minister or if you like insensitiveness to the problems of the State...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Arrogance is not a good word.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I call it 'supposed arrogance or insensitiveness to the problems of the State. Now, where will the revenue come from? You are going to take

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away sales tax. What is this amendment for? It is an eye-wash. I want a clear declaration from the hon. Minister that this Government will not abolish sales tax unit all the States agree to it...and there is a clear requirement of complete, assured, acceptable compensation in a scale which will maintain the graduated increase in the realisation of recovery. Sir, as I stated already, from Rs. 16 crores, the latest realisation has come to Rs. 250 crores but there is no proportionate increase of the additional duty.

Therefore the request that I would make to the hon. Finance Minister is only this: If you bring in any proposal which is in consonance with the interests of the nation and the States shall certainly support you as we have been doing all along. We have been supporting you. We have been extending all our helping hand. The unanimous decision of the Chief Minister taken as long back as in 1970 has still not been carried out. In every National Development Council meeting this is the demand of the Chief Ministers. You are accusing them of not looking after the interests of the people. You have been accusing them of not looking after the welfare schemes. You have been accusing them of not increasing the employment potential and so on. But you are concentrating more and more resources in your hands, you do not wish to part with those resources. From Delhi you are issuing executive fiat. This is a matter of vital concern to all the States, not to West Bengal alone, West Bengal will struggle in difficulties and come out triumphant, you will not be able to subjugate West Bengal. You can not finish us, you cannot halt the onward progress to the Left and the Democratic forces in the country. My only request to you is: Please have a practical and a pragmatic attitude for the all-round development of all the States of the country. I am happy that I have the opportunity of the presence of two illustrious Chairmen present today in

the House and I am sure they will at least hear the agony of the States and consider these problems in their proper perspective.

With these words I support the Bill. Thank you.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Don't reduce the States to a position of glorified municipalities.

(Interruptions)

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): Sir, I will support West Bengal. But, I will not support Marxists.

सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और खासतौर से निवेदन यह है कि इसमें जो इन्टरस्टेट सेल्सटैक्स लगाया गया है, उसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि जो स्टेट गुड्स प्रोड्यूस करता है, उसका हेंड आफिस दूसरी स्टेट में बना दिया जाता है, सारा गुड्स उस स्टेट में जाता है और वहाँ पर सेल होता है तो जो प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट है, उसको तो सेल्स टैक्स नहीं मिलता और जिस जगह जाकर बिकता है, उस स्टेट को सेल्स टैक्स मिलता है।

इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट सेल्स टैक्स वसूल करेगी। इसका मतलब यह होगा कि उस सेल्स टैक्स से दोनों स्टेट्स को बराबर-बराबर सेल्स टैक्स मिलेगा। इससे जो प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट है, उसको नुकसान होगा और जो प्रोड्यूस नहीं करता, केवल वहाँ पर सेल होता है, उस स्टेट को उससे फायदा मिलेगा।

ऐसा बहुत सी पब्लिक सेक्टर की और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज है, जिनके हेंड आफिससे बम्बई और कलकत्ता में है और वहाँ पर सारा गुड्स जाता है और सेल होता है। इस बिक्री का फायदा प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट को होना चाहिए न कि जहाँ पर सेल होता है।

इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वजह से प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट्स को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है और उसकी सेल टैक्स की आमदनी खत्म हो रही है और फायदा उस स्टेट को मिल रहा है जो प्रोड्यूस नहीं करता, बल्कि वहाँ पर सेल होता है। इसलिए इस संबंध में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि अगर भारत सरकार उस सेल टैक्स को वसूल करती है तो उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उस स्टेट को मिलना चाहिए जो प्रोड्यूस करता है। ऐसे लोग अपने हंड आफिस को उस स्टेट में रख लेते हैं या स्थानान्तरित कर देते हैं जहाँ सेल टैक्स कम होता है। सेल टैक्स की उंची दर से बचने के लिए वे वहाँ अपने हंड आफिस रख लेते हैं और वहाँ से सेल दिखाते हैं। इस तरह से वे प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट को सेल टैक्स से महारूम करते हैं। सेल टैक्स उस स्टेट को मिलना चाहिये जो प्रोड्यूस करती है।

आपने नई व्यवस्था करने की बात कही है। आपसे खास तौर से फूड डिंड्रक्स या होटल्स के सम्बन्ध में प्रावधान किए हैं। फाइव स्टार होटलों को आपने छूट देने की बात इसलिए की है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी व्यवस्था दी है कि खाने पीने का जो सामान है चूँकि उस में कोई परचेज नहीं होती है इस वास्ते उसको सेल टैक्स से छूट मिलनी चाहिए। फाइव स्टार होटल्स को पहले भी सेल टैक्स से छूट दी गई थी जो बिल्कुल गलत है। वे होटल दूसरे होटलों के मुकाबले में कम से कम दस या प्रन्द्रह गुना ज्यादा वसूल करते हैं। केवल सर्विस के आधार पर उन्हें सेल टैक्स से छूट दी जाए और लाभ पहुँचाया जाए यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। पहले जो उनको छोड़ा गया था उसका सेल टैक्स का पैसा भी उन से वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ ऐसे लोग नहीं जाते हैं जिन को किसी प्रकार की छूट मिलनी चाहिये। बड़े बड़े लोग वहाँ रहते हैं, बड़ी आमदनियाँ वाले रहते हैं, प्राइवेट या पब्लिक कम्पनियों के लोग रहते हैं और उनको किसी भी प्रकार की छूट दी जाती है तो यह गलत है, यह बेमानी है। उनको किसी प्रकार की रियायत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

अब मैं ओवर ड्राफ्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जो राज्य अपनी आमदनी से ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं, ऐसी चीजों पर खर्च करते हैं जिस की वजह से उनकी पाटी स्ट्रेंथन हो और आम जनता का कोई फायदा न हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। चुनाव के समय मैं वेस्ट बगल गया था। बहुत सी बातों की मुझे जानकारी मिली। फूड फार वर्क का सारा काम वहाँ अपनी पाटी को स्ट्रेंथन करने के लिए, क्रेडर को बनाने के लिए हुआ है। जहाँ पर इस प्रकार से पैसा खराब किया जाए—

SHRI ROOP CHAND (Hooghly) : Sir, I have a point of order. Taking the opportunity of discussion on the subject, he is slandering the State Government. He is slandering the State Government that the Food Work Programme benefited only the party workers when the truth is that the International Labour Organisation people came there....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order involved in this. There is no point of order. You can also speak when your turn comes.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: यह बिल्कुल सही बात है, गलत बात नहीं है इस वास्ते इसको सून कर आपको तकलीफ होती है। वहाँ फूड फार वर्क के अन्दर जो अनाज लिया गया आज तक उसका हिसाब भारत सरकार को नहीं दिया और लाखों करोंडों रुपये का अनाज बरबाद कर दिया। मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने ओवर ड्राफ्ट्स का जिक्र किया और कहा कि उनको स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए। इन्होंने इस तरह से करोंडों रुपये मिसयूज किया। तीन चार सौ करोंडों का ओवर ड्राफ्ट इनकी स्टेट के ऊपर है। अगर इस प्रकार से हर स्टेट पैसे का मिसयूज करे, पैसे को बरबाद करे तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। सतरह सौ करोंडों रुपये के ऊपर के ओवर ड्राफ्ट सभी स्टेट्स के ऊपर है। मैं अपनी स्टेट की भी बात कहता हूँ जिन-जिन स्टेट्स में ओवर ड्राफ्ट

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

किया है उसके लिये वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो चेतावनी दी है कि आइन्दा ओवर ड्राफ्ट सहन नहीं किया जाएगा, यह अच्छी बात है। अगर फाइनेंशियल डिडिप्लिन नहीं रखा गया तो सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ जायेगी। जो लोग ओवर ड्राफ्ट करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त फाइनेंशियल डिडिप्लिन इम्पोज किया जाना चाहिए भारत सरकार और रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से। वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार ने काफी पैसा बरबाद किया है, सारा पैसा गलत तरीके से बरबाद किया है। इतना पैसा और किसी स्टेट में बरबाद नहीं हुआ है। इसके लिये वित्त मंत्री जी बराबर चेतावनी देते रहते हैं, और हमारे मार्क्सवादी सदस्यों को तकलीफ होती है कि वित्त मंत्री उनके खिलाफ हैं। यह तो फाइनेंशियल डिडिप्लिन मन्टेन करने की बात है। इन्होंने डेवलपमेंटल वर्क्स में भी बहुत सारी गड़बड़ की है। प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से जो स्वीकृतियाँ दी गयी हैं उनका सारा फायदा अपनी फाटी काडेर को मन्टेन करने के लिए किया है। इन्होंने जितनी गड़बड़ वेस्ट बंगाल में चुनाव के समय की है अगर इलेक्शन कमीशन उसकी जांच कराये तो मालूम पड़ जायगा कि कितनी गड़बड़ी की है। इन्होंने ला एंड आर्डर को खत्म किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): मान्यवर, संविधान के 46 वें संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा अनुच्छेद 269, 286, 366 का संशोधन करके पूँजीवादी सेल्स टैक्स की दमनकारी प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के नाम पर जो वित्त मंत्री जी संशोधन विधेयक लाए

है इसका मैं कुछ हद तक तो समर्थन करता हूँ, और वह भी इसलिये कि पिछले 33, 34 साल की आजादी में जो सिस्टम हमारे समाज का पूँजीवादी बन गया वह इस सरकार की मजबूरी है, और हमारी भी मजबूरी है कि इस तरीके का संशोधन सदन के अन्दर पेश होना चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जहाँ देश में यह चर्चा चल रही थी कि इस देश की सरकार को सेल्स टैक्स को बोझ को खत्म करना चाहिए, सेल्स टैक्स खत्म होना चाहिये क्योंकि पूरे देश की जनता का एक तरफ जहाँ यह व्यवस्था व्यापारियों के दमन का रास्ता बन गयी, वहीं दूसरी तरफ जनता का भी शोषण सेल्स टैक्स के नाम पर व्यापारियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा होता है। ऐसे वक्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री से अपील करूँगा हमारे समाज में जिस तरीके से करप्शन है और आपकी सरकार में जो करप्शन को चरम सीमा बढ़ी, अगर थोड़ा भी आप अंकुश लगाना चाहते हैं करप्शन पर तो सेल्स टैक्स की प्रक्रिया को खत्म कीजिये। और अगर सेल्स टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं तो कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया लाइये प्रोडक्शन टैक्स लगा सकते हैं। कारखानों और उद्योगधंधों से जैसे ही समान निकल कर चले आपकी सरकार उद्योगपतियों के साथ बैठ कर तय कर सकती है कि इतना इस पर प्रोडक्शन टैक्स लगेगा और जनता को इतना भुगतान करना पड़ेगा। इससे जनता का दमन जो ब्यूरोक्रैसी करती है और कैपिटलिस्ट क्लास करती है वह खत्म होगा। इसलिये मैं अपील करूँगा कि आप ऐसे वक्त देश के लोगों को यह आश्वासन दीजिये। पिछले दिनों सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में चर्चा चल रही थी। एक तरफ व्यापारी हैं, आपका छोटा सा दारोगा जाकर सेल्स टैक्स के नाम पर झूठे मुकदमों बनाकर उसकी दुकान बन्द करा देता है,

उसको गिरफ्तार करा देता है। फिर वही व्यापारी सेल्स टैक्स के नाम पर मंहगा सामान बेचकर जनता को शोषण करता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सेल्स टैक्स की प्रक्रिया को समाप्त करने पर विचार करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते तो मैं और देश को जनता यह समझेंगे कि आप पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए यह बिल ला रहे हैं।

फाइव स्टार होटल का हमारे एक सदस्य ने जिक्र किया। यह फाइव स्टार होटल आपके सिस्टम का प्रतिबिम्ब है। आप इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के द्वारा फाइव स्टार होटल की कल्चर को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि आपकी सरकार ने माननीय इन्दिरा गांधी जी के आशीर्वाद से, क्यों एम. पी. ज. की कॉपीडियों की जगह काटकर, म्युनिसिपैलिटी के नियमों का उल्लंघन कर के श्री चरणजीत सिंह जी को फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने की इजाजत दी है? मैं समझता हूँ कि फाइव स्टार होटल की कल्चर को इस देश पर थोपने के लिये यह किया गया है।

हमारे पूरे देश में एक फैमिली की आमदनी पूरे साल में 1200 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं है और फाइव स्टार होटल में एक रात के ठहरने के लिये 1,000 रुपये बसूल किये जाते हैं। आपके मॉर्ग होटल में एक रात में ठहरने के लिये 2,700 रुपये बसूल किये जाते हैं। इस तरह से आप फाइव स्टार होटल की कल्चर को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन फेडरल सिस्टम पर है। उसके अनुसार राज्यों की शक्तियां कम नहीं होनी चाहियें। सेल्स टैक्स के नाम पर स्टेट्स को जो आमदनी होती थी, आप उनके अधिकार को छीन रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राज्यों के अधिकार को कम न करें।

राज्य के डेवलपमेंट के कार्य चाहे उसमें सड़क बनाना हो, हस्पताल का कार्य हो, देहात के अन्दर कच्ची सड़क बनाने का काम हो, अनाज के बदले काम की योजना तो थी उन सब पर आप इस तरह से स्टेट की आमदनी पर अंकुश लगाना चाहते हैं।

आप इन्टर स्टेट के नाम पर स्टेट की आमदनी और उसकी शक्तियों को कम करने जा रहे हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी उत्पादक राज्य है, जो भी मैटीरियल जो भी स्टेट पैदा करती है, इस बिज के आने से उस स्टेट को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा बल्कि जहाँ जाकर वह माल बिकेगा, उस राज्य को फायदा होगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रदेश में भी प्रोडक्शन होता है, वही पर आप टैक्स लगाइये ताकि उस टैक्स को आमदनी से प्रदेश के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके। अगर आप इस संशोधन के द्वारा कार्य करना चाहें तो इसमें आपका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अपनी और कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीति सरल बनाकर सेल्स टैक्स को खत्म करने पर विचार करें।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill deals with a set of provisions and a minor insertion in the original Act, but I heard some of my friends on the entire dealings of the Centre-State relationship in the field of finance.

While welcoming this measure, I would like to say something about the Constitutional propriety of the Government:

Sir, as far as entry 54 is concerned. I would like to say that entry 52(b) might encroach on the State List. If 52(a) or (b) is accepted, the State Governments will have no power to levy tax on commodities which are going outside. Of course, the Finance Minister has given a convincing argument that the proceeds will be distributed among the States. However, in our Constitution, there is no overlapping. As far as List I is concerned, Central Government has got exclusive power to levy taxes in particular areas. As far as the State List is concerned, the State Governments have got exclusive powers. In the Concurrent List, either the States or the Centre have got the power to levy taxes.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

(ii) to the States.

I have my own doubts whether this amendment will erode the powers of State Governments. The Law Commission's report has also spoken about whether these powers could be given to the States, or they can be retained by the Centre itself. The report has stated:

"(i) The Union has the power to tax works contracts under Constitution, Seventh Schedule, Union List, entry 97.".....

Again it says:

"Narrow interpretation of the expression 'sale' was not the practice before the Supreme Court judgments. Entries in the legislative list should receive a broad interpretation. Fine nuances need not be material. The transactions resemble sale in substance. Hence, the power should be given to the States.

If this alternative is adopted, there are several drafting devices open, e.g.

(a) amending State List, entry 54, or

(b) adding a fresh entry in the State List, or

(c) inserting in article 366 a wide definition of "sale" so as to include works contracts."

But on another occasion, about hire-purchasing the Commission has stated this—and I would like to quote:

"If we abolish the dichotomy referred to above in regard to hire-purchase, the position would become less complicated, as the above difficulties would be avoided. The whole power to tax (intra-State) hire-purchase in the wide sense could be transferred:

(i) either to the Union with a provision for assignment of the proceeds to the State; or

Which of the two course should be adopted, is a matter of policy. Our preference is for transfer of the power to the States, because in our view basically the entire transaction takes place in the State and the States should be given the power."

This has been said in the Law Commission's report. In the same manner, the Rajamannar Committee appointed by the DMK Government in those days, also stated this. I do not have the exact portion of it. It speaks about items specified in Article 269 from which additional revenues could be raised. But it has left rate structure and other relevant matters to the Centre for examination. But it is a general feeling that the taxes in Article 269 have not been exploited to any appreciable degree by the Central Government. The States are always complaining that they are not being properly exploited because the Centre has got less enthusiasm. Another reason is that no share is being taken by the Central Government. In this context I would like to say that the State Governments should be given some hand in this matter. Some members from West Bengal have stated about it, but I do not want to go into that line. But if any State Government wants to collect levy on a particular item, the Central Government can make that particular State Government as an agent so that collection could be made to the fullest degree by that particular State Government as an agent of the Central Government. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to highlight this matter because he may have some other view or argument in this matter.

Article 302 deals with absolute power to the Centre. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter also. My friends have stated about it, but I don't think the intention of the Government or the Minister is against the States. Already it has been stated on many occasions. "Even the Taxation Enquiry Commission has

suggested amendment of the Constitution empowering the Union Government to define inter-State trade and levy taxes on it. This was done by intersecting an additional item 92-A in the Union list and sub-clause (g) of Article 269(i). The proceeds of this tax were to be assigned to the States." I think the Government has brought forward this Bill for this purpose. It is a big issue - Union State financial relations. We need more time to discuss it. I have confidence in our Minister and I hope that there will be no erosion on the powers of States with regard to levy of taxes. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Chairman, my friends on this side as well as on that side have supported this measure, but I am sorry I am unable to fall in line with them. I feel that this legislative measure has been introduced to fill in the purses of the States. Of course, I would have no objection to that, but while doing so, the interest of the common man is ignored. I feel that if this legislative measure is passed, a common man would be hit and strongly hit. I would, therefore, place before the hon. Finance Minister certain points for his consideration and I would request him to reconsider this measure as a whole before he moves that this Bill be passed.

17.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

To start with, in all humility, I may say that this constitutional Bill is itself unconstitutional. The title and clause 1 of the Bill fully indicate that this is a Bill to amend the Constitution. Of course, my esteemed colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee only referred to it and said that this is all right, without going deep into it. But the reason why I am making this point is, I sincerely feel I am afraid, if this point is not brought to the notice of the Finance Minister, it is likely that the Supreme Court may strike down this Bill in no time.

If we read this Bill, we find that Clauses 2 to 4 relate to the amendment of Articles 269, 286 and 366 of the Constitution. Clause 5 relates to new entry 92B in List I in the Seventh Schedule. These are Constitutional amendments. But Clause 6, I feel, is not a Constitutional amendment. I am happy that the ex-Law Minister and the present Law Minister are both here and that would be of much help to us in coming to a proper conclusion.

Para 13 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons mentions that "Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to validate laws levying tax on the supply of food or drink for consideration and also the collection or recoveries made by way of tax under any such law." So, this statement in paragraph 13 of the Objects *prima facie* indicates that Clause 6 has nothing to do with the amendment of any Article of the Constitution. So, the point, therefore is, whether the various acts can be validated by a Constitution Amendment Act and whether Constitution can be amended retrospectively. These are the two points to which I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give a thought and kindly try to reply to these points.

Constitutional power of Parliament under Article 368 is totally different from the legislative power under Article 246 under which the ordinary laws are passed. An Act to amend the Constitution is a law but a different kind of law from the law made in the exercise of legislative powers under Article 246. Article 368 does not confer on the amending body the competence to pass any ordinary law whether with or without retrospective effect.

Sir, in support of my submission, I may invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the President's recommendation on page 8 of the Bill. It states, I quote:

"The President, having been apprised of the subject matter of the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, has been pleased to recommend under clause (1) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution, the introduction of the Bill in Lok Sabha.'

So, the President has permitted the introduction of this Bill under Article 117 and Article 274. Article 117 is with respect to the Money Bill and Article 274 pertains to taxation. The point, therefore, is the President has allowed the introduction under Article 117 and 274, that is, treating this as a Money Bill. The point which I would like to make is, as to how Clause 6 can be combined in a Constitution Amendment Bill, when that savings in clause 6 should have been done by a separate Bill. Money Bills and bills affecting taxation, I need not say, they are ordinary laws and they are governed by Article 246 and not 368. The President's recommendation, assume for a moment that the recommendation is under a wrong Article, treating the Constitution Bill as Money Bill, in my opinion, it would be unconstitutional. I would also therefore respectfully submit, that this measure combining the ordinary legislative powers given under Article 246, with the Constitutional measures, is something which surpasses my imagination. I would be very happy if I am enlightened on this point.

A reference was made by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. But I do not agree to what he has said though he has referred to it cursorily.

The second point to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister is clause 4. Clause 4, especially sub-clause (d) says:

"A tax on the transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration."

This clause is probably introduced because of the experience of the Government with reference to the persons in film industry. On page 6, para 6 it is mentioned in the Objects and Reasons:

"Device by way of lease of films has also been resulting in avoidance of sales tax. The main right in regard to a film relates to its exploitation and after exploitation for a certain period of time, in most cases, the film ceases to have any value."

Probably, this might be the intention as to why this clause (d) came to be included in this particular Bill. But the wording of this particular clause, in my respectful opinion, will lead to disastrous results. If the equipment is given for use on hire, for agricultural purposes tractors are given on hire, furniture is given on hire, are they liable to pay sales tax? We MPs take furniture on hire, are we liable to pay tax? If we interpret this clause strictly, I submit that even the hire of cycles by kids for one hour will be liable to sales tax. What I feel is that some more intelligent sales tax officer may charge the sales tax from a newly born baby because he would be using the cradle in the maternity home. All this, in my respectful opinion, has been totally ignored. This would throw wide open the doors of corruption. The sales tax officer will start running after these people. Your intention may be very good; your objective may be very good. But your drafting, permit me to say so, is very poor. Maybe this has been worded like this in order to give all these powers to the officers who would be recovering this particular tax. I would respectfully submit that this should be reconsidered and, therefore, I have given an amendment that this should be deleted. Of course, the intention is not that the tax should not be collected and the revenue should not come to the Government. But I feel that this should be reconsidered.

You know that the Madras High Court has held that copyrights are

goods. If the licence of a copyright is given, will it not be governed by this clause (d)? And will it not lead to disastrous results? Has the Government given thought to this particular aspect. I would respectfully submit that the framers of this particular clause have not given thought to this. These instances can be multiplied. I would, therefore, feel with all humility that the draftsmen of our parliamentary laws will not make haste resulting into wide powers in the hands of the State. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister either to delete or amend this particular clause and see that instances which I have quoted, are not covered by this clause (d). Otherwise, everyone of us and every common man would be hit if the sales tax officers and even the High Court judges try to interpret this way. We have High Court judges here. We do not know how they would have interpreted it had they been on the bench today.

Thirdly, I come to sub-clause (f) which talks of "a tax on the supply, by way of or as part of any service or in any other manner whatsoever". I have nothing to say about the recovery of this tax, but the retrospective effect given since the Constitution came into force i.e. 26th January 1950, is something which passes my comprehension. Probably, this particular sub-clause (f) came to be included because of two rulings of the Supreme Court. One ruling was given on the 4th January, 1972, in the Associated Hotels case, where the Supreme Court held that if food articles are served to the lodgers, then sales-tax cannot be recovered. But, at that time, the question of giving food in restaurants was not under consideration. That was considered in another case, in Northern India Caterer's case, which was decided on 7th September, 1978. It is because of these two cases that this particular clause has been incorporated. Read with the savings, clause it means that tax would be recovered from 26th January 1950 to 4th January, 1972 and from

the date of passing the Bill, from the hotel owners for having supplied food. As far as restaurants are concerned, the tax would be recovered from 26th January, 1950 to 7th September, 1978 and from the date of passing the Bill. If we read sub-clause (f) with the validation clause, i.e. clause 6(2), the position is very clear.

As I submitted in the beginning, I have my own doubts as to whether the amendment of the Constitution can be given retrospective effect, but there should be some fairness on the part of the Government if at all retrospective effect is to be given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
There is also clause 6.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I have already referred to it. I am not going into the details for want of time. The position is this. Subject to the law of limitation, you are giving power to the sales tax officers to recover this particular amount from the hotel owners from 1950 to 1972 and from the date of passing of this particular Bill. Even during this period, you will notice, tax would not be payable if the tax is not collected. But, if the tax is already collected, that cannot be refunded. It is an injustice. If the levy or assessment is already made for the period, it would be validated. If appeals are pending, they would be dismissed and, accordingly, tax would be recovered. If the Parliament is now called upon to legislate a law to validate a taxation from 1950 to 1972, that clearly does not show the *bona fide* of the Government.

I would respectfully submit that this type of retrospective amendment, and that too after a considerable time, may not be attempted.

Coming to sub-clause (c), which deals with hire purchase, I would say that the common man is going to be hit in all respects. No tax was recovered on the hire purchase agreement at the time of delivery, when the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

agreement was actually executed. Only when the property was actually sold, and there was a sale that a tax was collected. In view of this clause, at the time of delivery the tax would be recovered, consider a case where there is a breach of the agreement of hire purchase and the goods are taken by the vendor. Under the hire purchase agreement the tax would be taken once. If the agreement is repudiated, the goods are taken back and again sold, there will be taxation thrice on the same article. So, I submit the common man will be hit.

Sir, coming to clause (4b) to which a reference was made by my learned friend, I am not in a position to appreciate that, and I will be very happy if I am enlightened on this. Clause 4(b) says:

“A tax on the transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract.”

What is the meaning of this? If I give a piece of cloth to a tailor for stitching my coat or for stitching my pant, is it not covered by this? If I tell a contractor to build a house after giving him corrugated iron sheets, the bricks, and cement, this will be covered by this. Therefore in the background of these two instances I will read this sub-clause:

“A tax on the transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract.”

It is only a transfer of property. So, ownership is not transferred. Sir, these instances can be multiplied. I thought about it and I felt about it. For instance, watch repairer's job. If I give my watch for repair and I give a part, it is transfer of property, not tracts, typewriting and cyclostyling, work executed. Construction of structures, electrical and plumbing contracts, typewriting and cyclostyling, all these should be covered if you seriously consider this particular

clause giving a particular article only, delivering without ownership for getting it typed or for getting it cyclostyled. This will be covered and I am making this submission because when the instances come after the Bill is passed, all these persons will be harassed. I do not know what will be the position of M.Ps. who are required to get dozens and hundreds of papers typed every day for which they are forced to pay. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to explain this. Not only this. If I go to the hospital for an X-Ray sales tax will be there. Therefore, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is this. Kindly consider the wording of this particular Bill. Your intentions may be very good, your object may be laudable, but if you try to read this particular Act, you will find that many difficulties would come.

These examples which I gave can be multiplied. However, I feel that they are sufficient enough to make one appreciate the far-reaching impact on the proposed tax measures on the economy of the country.

Sir, I also invite the attention of this august House to Article 301 of the Constitution. I do not mean to suggest that in letter this Act violates, but in principle it does violate the provision of Article 301 which provides trade or commerce intercourse throughout India being free. The principle underlying this Article 301, in my respectful opinion, is being violated.

Sir, with reference to clause 2(a), many things could be said about the consignment, that is, the ordinary transfer. There may be some mischievous traders, mischievous dealers. But kindly consider the case of a genuine trader or a genuine manufacturer. Supposing I have a factory in Delhi and for the manufacture of a particular article in my factory in Delhi, I am required to bring raw material from foreign countries and that material could be brought only by ship. Ships cannot come to Delhi.

So, that cargo will be unloaded at Madras or Bombay or Calcutta. I will have to bring that raw material to Delhi for the purpose of manufacturing the product which I want to do. But I will have to pay sales tax for having transferred that particular raw material to Delhi and after the finished goods are ready, I will be sending them back to the various places where I have my shops; again I will have to pay the sales tax, and who will be bearing all these expenses? Even these instances could be multiplied. I therefore, submit that the intentions of the measure that is brought may be good, but it would cause greater hardship to the common man. I have, therefore, given an amendment that this particular Act, and every word of the clause and every word of the section will have to be considered afresh. We will have to give a serious thought to it. In the short time, it is not possible for me to give all the instances and therefore, I have suggested that this Bill be sent to the Select Committee. The hon. Members who are practising in Income-Tax and who are experienced in that trade should be included, they should give a thought, they should consider all these things which we want to say and which they are not in a position to say here and therefore, I request that the Bill may be sent to the Select Committee.

Lastly, I may submit that as far as the sales tax is concerned, we have always taken the stand that the sales tax should be abolished provided that it is replaced by some other tax, say, something like excise duty with a precondition that some percentage of that particular tax is given to the State. The State will not suffer and at the same time the common man will not suffer. Therefore, my respectful submission is that though I support your objects and intentions that the coffers of the States should be filled in and there should be revenue for the State, but the way in which you have brought this legislation, it would create more difficulties. It would throw doors open to corruption. We

will have many corrupt officers and the common man will be hit. I, therefore, submit that a better thought should be given to it. I would request the hon. Members to accept my amendment to send it to the Select Committee.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): The present Bill before us i.e. the Forty-Sixth Amendment Bill seeks to give a bigger share to the States from the inter-State transactions in the form of sales tax.

The first point I would like to emphasise is that the sales tax in the form in which it is levied at present in our country is a big torture for the small traders and now consumers as well. So, throughout the country the petty trader, small trader, I mean the retailers have been complaining and wanting a single point sales tax. There was an apprehension that the States would lose their share. So, I was hoping that through the present Bill the Government will come forward with some suggestions where the income of the State does not decrease; the share of the States does increase. At the same time the multi-point sales tax is all done away with. It does not remain as it is because there is a large scale corruption. The Government does not get whatever the petty shop-keepers have to pay. They do pay, but the Government does not get. Only corruption is bred on it. Only a small fraction goes to the Government coffer. That is the present reality. So, I hope still that this Bill is sent to the select committee with this understanding that some way is found to make it a single point, at the point of production, so that the income does not go down. The states share increases and at the same time harassment on all the points is done away with.

The second thing I would like to state is that sure cannons are there when our Supreme Court and High Courts are constituted and the judges from which class they go, they very rarely give judgement in favour of the common man. Here is a case in

[Shri Bhagwat Jha]

point where the Supreme Court gave the ruling—

“That the service of meals whether in a hotel or restaurant does not constitute a sale of food for the purpose of levy of sales tax but must be regarded as the rendering of a service in the satisfaction of a human need or ministering to the bodily want of human beings.”

The Supreme Court ruling is that in the satisfaction of a human need on ministering to the bodily want of human beings' should be spared from the tax. By this Bill we are going to do away with that. I think it is a very serious thing. If we pass this Bill in that form, particularly Clause 6 which now does away with the ruling of the Supreme Court, on this point will impose sales tax on food materials in the hotels or restaurant for the persons who go there daily or who reside there. It is a very serious thing. When the Supreme Court gives some ruling in favour of the common man, you are going to do away with it. Sir, in the fight against the British, Gandhiji took a series of measures for the cause of common man. The whole country was moved by that struggle. In the present day, you are going to tax food against the Supreme Court ruling. I think, at least this point should be considered by this House, by the ruling Party also and by the Finance Minister. The food articles should not be taxed. That is my submission.

With regard to the other point which has been raised by some friends about the Food-for-Work Programme in West Bengal etc., I think, Food-for-Work Programme and I.R.D.P. are meant for the poorest. I know, in the Congress (I) ruled States, it is shared equally by all. The rich, the contractors and the officers, all have their share from the Food-for-Work Programme or I.R.D.P. I think, these programmes are only for the benefit of the poor in West Bengal and that should be the case in the whole coun-

try. If it is not in the whole country, that is our misfortune, country's misfortune and our failure. It is for the poor and it should go to the poor. It shows a sign of corruption wherever the middle-class people get the share and it should be resisted on the floor of this House.

The last point which I would like to make is that the object of the Bill in giving more share to the States, is good. With regard to the inter-State transactions, the taxes should go to the States—that is also good. But again, I would say, that there should be single-point sales tax and not multi-point sales tax. The food articles should be spared from taxation. That is my submission.

According to your directives, I am finishing my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will continue to sit even after 6 O'clock and see that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been announced.

MR. CHITTA BASU: He is the last speaker.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I welcome the features of the Bill. The features are, firstly, that this Bill recognises the need for the augmentation of the revenue of the States. This is an important feature of this Bill. Secondly, Sir, tax on sales is treated as item of revenue to be assigned to the States, although the statement of objects and reasons says that it is within the domain of the Union Government. It means, it further strengthens the principle that the State Governments should have additional avenues for revenues.

But my only point of criticism, at this juncture, is although it has been recognised and I think and I hope, it should not merely end in platitude but it should also be followed in practice. As it has already been pointed

out, sales tax, today, has become the only primary resource for the States. The State Governments being in the close proximity of the people, people expect much from the State Governments for the expanding welfare activities. But it is quite well-known to everybody, all of us, that the resources of the States are inelastic. But the demands of the people, the hopes and aspirations of the people, are elastic. There remains a paradox. If we really want that there should be fair distribution of the revenue resources, it requires that the Centre-State financial relations are to be restructured. That has been not only the demand raised by some of our friends and colleagues today here but it has also been the consistent and persistent demand of the States irrespective of their political views and political affiliations. Even many Chief Ministers of the Congress-I ruled States also feel the same. I do not know whether they have got the courage to speak it out.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):
Courage is your monopoly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is not my monopoly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Their interests are very safe in your hands.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As I was saying earlier, it should not be merely a question of platitude but it should be a question of practice also. I hope that this is a beginning and I am happy that at least there is a recognition of the fact that the States require more revenue resources. I hope, this is to be treated as a beginning.

Again, the question of overdraft comes in. The Finance Minister has been very harsh in the matter of offering a package programme for overdraft. I say, it is harsh. It is harsh for those States which want to expand the welfare activities. The Finance Minister has not provided

alternative avenues for resources collection. But he has tried to see that no overdraft is drawn by the State Governments and, if they do draw, they will be penalised.

Whom is he penalising? It is not a particular State Government, whether it is the State Government of West Bengal or Rajasthan. It is ultimately the people who are being penalised. It is the Central Government in whose hands the entire economic power is being concentrated. By virtue of the fact that the Central Government has been able to concentrate economic power in their hands, they are now trying to penalise the people. It is not a question of penalising this State Government or that State Government. If you feel that by penalising a particular State Government, the West Bengal Government, you will be happy, I think, it is not so. We know how to survive. It is ultimately the people belonging to this State or that State, the State run by this Government or that Government, by this party or that party, who will be suffering. Does that not need a reappraisal of the financial relationship between the Centre and the States?

The Central Government has enough scope of resorting to deficit finance. As far as I know, already the deficit financing has amounted to, over the period of a few years, to the tune of more than Rs. 7000 crores. But so far as overdrafts of the State Governments are concerned, they are to the tune of Rs. 1700 crores. The very moment you stop the right of the State Government to have the resources from the Reserve Bank of India by overdraft, much of the welfare activities in the States will have to be curtailed. Therefore, I say, while the Government by this Bill recognises the need of expanding revenue resources of the States, the actual practice does not commensurate with the actual reality of the situation.

This measure is welcome. There is no doubt about it. But this very fact

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that you recognise the need for expanding revenue resources of the States should be further followed up. For that matter, I feel, the entire financial relations between the Centre and the states should be re-structured and, for that matter—the Chairman of the Eighth Finance Commission is here—I hope, he would also apply his mind as to how this perennial problem of the States could be solved and how the States could be further helped in the matter of fulfilling the expanding hopes and aspirations of the people. Therefore, while supporting the Bill, I feel, this wider implication should be taken note of. This wider question should not be just ignored.

I hope that the Government should take this into account and see that certain steps are taken in the matter of expanding the revenue resources of the States.

The question has been raised—I also raise it again—that there is a proposal for abolition of sales tax. Some of my friends here are also very energetically pursuing the proposition. But what about the States? Who will compensate the sales tax?

As has been mentioned earlier by our esteemed colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee, from Rs. 16 crores, the Centre has increased it to Rs. 240 to Rs. 250 crores in West Bengal. That has become the main-stay of the States' resources. Unless the State Governments are properly and adequately compensated for the sales tax, the State Governments cannot fulfil their obligation to the people.

Therefore, it is not a question of abolition of the sales tax. It is a question of providing more and more adequate revenue resources for the States.

I want to know from the Hon. Finance Minister at what stage does the proposal of abolition of sales tax rests

now and whether he can assure this House that even in the case of abolition of sales tax, proper and adequate compensation would be made for the abolition of the sales tax by the State Government.

In short, these are the three or four points that I would like to make and I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will consider it necessary to respond to these points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members who have made contribution to the Bill. And particularly the Bill has received wide support from all sections of the House.

But, at the same time, I would like to clarify a few points, particularly to my friend Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. Perhaps he is aware that what I am presenting today for your consideration has a little long history.

If the Lok Sabha was not dissolved, this very Bill with every comma and full stop would have been piloted by our good friend Shri Satish Agarwal not Shri Charan Singh. It is Shri Satish Agarwal. Instead of my predecessor, Shri Satish Agarwal, now it is simply written Shri R. Venkataraman, with whatever changes I have brought in an exactly like manner. There is no other change excepting that.

Therefore, in 1979, the Bill was introduced but, because the Lok Sabha was dissolved, it could not be taken up. Thereafter, when the new Government came into power, I mentioned this fact in the introductory remark.

In the State Chief Ministers' Conference when we discussed about the sales tax, there were differences of approach on many other items but this was the area for every Chief Minister, whatever be his political affiliation to agree upon and the unanimous recommendation was to bring

out the Constitution Amendment Bill on the lines of the last Bill.

We have, therefore, brought it in that form.

You have made another mistake. You have taken this piece of legislation as if it is a sales tax case. It is not a sales tax case. This is all your argument which you have concentrated on Clause 4 on the definition, what should be the definition of the sale of goods and this will be inclusive. This is not a sales Tax Bill. This is the enabling provision to provide the power to the State Government by amending the Constitution, to bring the appropriate sales tax laws on the basis of it and I am afraid no State Government—after all, every State Government is responsible and responsive to the people—would go to the extent of accepting your proposition. It is not a question of Sales Tax Officer. It should be in the Sales Tax law. Therefore, no State Government is going to have the Sales Tax laws, that when you are getting the services by type-writing or printing, each copy of the paper cyclo-styled or printed would be subject to sales tax. You may say that legally he has the power. But it has to be enacted, it has to be put on the Statute Book by the State Government, not by me. This Bill itself is not providing that power so far as sales-tax officer is concerned, this is only providing the power to the State Government to enact laws on the basis of this. Therefore, this should not be confused with that.

The second point which he has mentioned is whether clause 6 should form part of the Constitution. As a veteran lawyer, he should be aware that this is the normal process of legislation. Now what are we trying to aim at in the amending provisions of the Constitution Amendment Bill? Certain judgments have come, and in the course of those judgements, certain situations have been created. From Clause 2 to Clause 4 we are trying to

put the position in the correct perspective in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court, and in Clause 6 we are trying to legalise or validate the action which has already been taken and which has been declared illegal as a result of the judgment of the Supreme Court. Therefore, Clause 6 is the consequence of the amendment which are being brought from Clause 2 to Clause 4. This is not the first time that we are bringing this type of legislation. On an earlier occasion also this type of legislation was brought, and this is perfectly within the purview of legislative competence. In fact, a large number of amendments are there like section 29(2) of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956 and others. I would not like to quote and take the time of the House. Only three or four salient points, I would like to mention.

While making his observations, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee asked why we are not going to have the 2:1 ratio between the basic and special excise duties. In fact, we are trying to do so. In the revised budget estimates for 1981-82, the ratio has been 1.95:1. In my budget proposals I have made it 1.81:1. Therefore, 2:1 we are trying to attempt. So far as the ten per cent which was agreed upon is concerned, that has to be achieved through phases by 1980-90. We cannot expect to have it overnight.

Here I would like to make one point quite clear. This time not a single member of the Opposition who have strongly advocated that the Centre should go on increasing the additional excise duty complimented me. If you look at their observations on the budget, you will find that every one of them condemned me. This time I increased the additional excise duty which will go a hundred per cent to the States. Except Mr. Chavan who initiated the discussion, none of the Members complimented me. I did that exclusively for the State Governments—Rs. 50 crores or whatever be

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the amount; the exact amount I have forgotten. I took that responsibility. I incurred the wrath of the Members for imposing the duty, but the sale proceeds have gone to the State Governments. Therefore, we are increasing that duty. It is not that we are not increasing.

The second point is, in regard to taxes under article 269, whether we have referred the matter for the consideration of the Eighth Finance Commission. We have referred it, and the Eighth Finance Commission will explore the possibility, the scope of this particular area, whether we can increase the revenues of the States. I do agree with the observation made by the hon. Members that is a very important area on which the States are dependent. If you look at the figure which we are having as sales-tax revenue, you will find that from the figure of Rs. 965 crores in 1972—I am talking of all the States taken together—the sales-tax revenue has gone up today to Rs. 4,205 crores. So, it is not simply possible to do away with it and that is not the intention of the Government of India; when we had the Conference of the State Chief Ministers, it was not our intention to put the State Governments to difficulties. We assured them that we would fully compensate what they are getting today and that not only we are going to give them fullest compensation but at the same time we will see that there is a regular growth in it. Simply it is not merely the monetary consideration; after all the State Governments thought that this is an area in which they are the masters and why should they like to part with that power? But, on the other hand, those who are strongly advocating abolition of sales tax have a point because it is so much misused. There is so much evasion, avoidance and irritation. Therefore, I do not say that there is no point from either side and we tried to make a mix and after all we have to take the State Governments with us. Mr. Somnath Chat-

terjee and Mr. Chitta Basu have said it but I would like to make it clear. The Committee which is working under the chairmanship of Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi is not to abolish sales tax; it is to bring five other specific items which are agreed upon at the State Chief Ministers' Conference within the purview of additional excise. Therefore, that committee is not looking into the abolition of sales tax. We provided various alternative suggestions to the State Chief Ministers; that instead of the present sales tax structure, we can have some type of additional excise duty or some other type of duty which will protect the States' interests, would ensure the present revenues and would take care of prospective growth, but at the same time would be less irritant, less cumbersome and less tortuous and we have not yet been able to convince the State Governments still now. The original proposal was on the entire structure but when they did not agree, thereafter it was decided that at least these five items of importance should be brought within the purview of the additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. This is the position. But I do feel that a stage has been reached when we shall have to say, 'Thus far and no further.' It is true this is an area. But at the same time if you find that on certain items the sale tax is 20 per cent when the excise duty is 8 or 9 per cent, then it would appear to be almost exorbitant.

I would not like to go into the other aspects which have been mentioned by some of the hon. Members. Only one point I would like to submit most respectfully for the consideration of the hon. Members. I have not stopped the overdraft merely to show arrogance. I have instructed that overdraft will be stopped after taking the responsibility of Rs. 1,743 crores on my own hand and I know all the hon. Members would catch hold of me when I present the next year's budget and say 'Why your deficit has gone up so much?' I projected my deficit at Rs. 1,365 crores but by one

stroke of pen, by taking the responsibility of the State Governments it has increased by more than Rs. 1763 crores. I have worked out the overdrafts which stood on 31st March 1982 and I discussed with the Chief Ministers. I am afraid none of the Chief Ministers shared your views—not even the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He wanted that it should be over a period of 7 years. Moratorium should be for a period of 7 years. I have given a period of 7 years. What would have been their fear? If the old formula would have continued, one-third of the overdraft which stood on 31st March 1982 would have been adjusted in the year 1982-83 itself. Instead of that, he is not to pay anything in 1982-83 and he is not to pay anything in 1983-84 and the first instalment falls due in 1984-85 and subsequently for five years after that....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How will they adjust?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What would be the adjustment? It would be from 1st April to 30th June—what he has taken from 1st April to 30th June. The hon. Members should appreciate that after all they are responsible for the central finance and every money I spend with their approval and you should not allow me to be extravagant. It is your responsibility. What would be the situation? If you look at the States which did never resort to overdraft, simply they thought as the 8th Finance Commission is coming, from 1st April to 30th June they just went on drawing heavily from the Reserve Bank of India—many of the State Governments—on the understanding that, perhaps, the Government of India would take a decision to convert the entire amount outstanding on 30th June as medium term loans. This type of practice and approach is really serious and detrimental to the fiscal discipline and it cannot be permitted.

The second point is this. What has been suggested was that we are trying to dilute the authority of the

Finance Commission. This is absolutely wrong. The Finance Commission is a constitutional body. But, it is not a permanent body. There is no gap between the two—the recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission will over and the recommendations of the Eight Finance Commission will start. The Finance Commission functions for a period of 1/1-2 years. It depends upon the terms of reference and the magnitude of the work. The recommendations of the Finance Commission are obligatory. What the Planning Commission does is this. There should be no misunderstanding about it. The Planning Commission only suggests to the State Governments to mop up the resources. The Finance Commission takes the need of the State's requirements into account. You will just look at the recommendations of the Fourth or Fifth Finance Commissions. The Seventh Finance Commission has gone to the extent of allocating forty per cent of the excise duty—I am not talking of the income-tax or the direct taxes. Therefore, every Finance Commission takes into account all the States' problems and, I have no doubt that the Eighth Finance Commission which is presided over by Shri Chavan Ji—he has the experience both as the Chief Minister of a very important State and as the Finance Minister and so he will take care of the problems of mine and those of the State Chief Ministers—will make the appropriate recommendations. We are looking forward to that. There is no question of diluting the authority of the Finance Commission.

Sir, I do not think that any other point has been raised. I do hope that Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar will not insist on his amendment. I shall explain why I cannot accept his amendment. I thought of sending it to the Select Committee. But, this is an enabling provision only. Even Parliament will have to enact a law levying tax on consignment transfers and levying down conditions subject to which States can levy tax on certain transactions. If you consider at that

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stage that this legislation should go to the Select Committee and elucidate the view of the public I would feel that would be appropriate forum. This is only an enabling provision. We are amending the Constitution to give effect to certain provision which are being distorted by the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Another aspect is this. That is in regard to validity. You will have to keep in mind that the State Governments not only are prevented from realising the tax in certain areas but they would also have to refund some amount. When they are to refund that amount to whom is it going? After all, it is not going to consumers. Therefore, you will have to validate the action of the State Governments. Otherwise, a situation will come when money will go from the State's exchequer simply to the traders. The traders are not going to pass it on to the consumers. Therefore, this revalidation is necessary. That is why there is a little urgency of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Let it be put to the vote.

Sector 1 : Division No. 90
 Sector 5 : Division No. 545
 : Any one else in that sector who has not been recorded?
 Sector 3 and 4 : Division Nos. 332, 340, 341, 345, 336, 343, 541, 345, 347,
 Sector 2 : Division Nos. 121, 112, 131, 143, 145.
 Sector 3 : 231, 246, 252, 228, 232, 240, 251, 263, 264.
 Sector 6 : Division Nos. 498, 463, 526,

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN); Mr. Speaker,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, I shall make it clear that this being a constitution amendment Bill, the voting has to be by division.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared Now. Division.

18.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

AN HON. MEMBER: The machine is not working.

MR. SPEAKER: The voting machine is not working properly; we can have the voting tomorrow.

May I know announce sector-wise corrections:

Sir, for the Constitution Amendment Bill, you will have to get a majority of the House not only in the

first reading, but in the clause-by-clause consideration and the final stage. Since the machine is not working properly, I would suggest that we take it up tomorrow and we adjourn the House now. We will have a proper majority tomorrow....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Actually, though we have a reason, yet since the voting has started, I think, according to rules, we cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER: We can do it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Whether the better course would be the other way, it is for you, you may adopt that, but according to rules, we cannot do it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When the machine is not functioning, how do you record the votes?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have the alternative method; we can use slips.

MR. SPEAKER: Here it is. On 1 December, 1971, after result of a division had appeared on board, on

complaint by many Members that their votes had not been recorded by machine, Speaker agreed to hold division *de novo*. So, we can hold another division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared again—The lobbies have been cleared. Please take your seats.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you again put the matter to the vote, I make a very respectful submission that since the machine is not functioning and since it is leading to considerable confusion, I would appeal to you to adjourn the House now so that the machine may be set right and tomorrow we can have the voting.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the consensus of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. I adjourn the House. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

19.3 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 14, 1982/Asadha 23, 1904 (Saka)]