

Seventh Series, Vol. XXXVIII, No.45

Monday, May 9, 1983
Vaishakha 19, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 47, Monday, May 9, 1983/Vaisakha 15, 1905 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 932 to 937, 940 and 941	1—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 933 to 936, 938, 939, 942 to 951 and 831	29—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 10610 to 10842	52—371
Re : Question of Privilege	317—327
Papers Laid on the Table	327—338
Direction issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure	338
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	
Eighteenth Report	338
Railway Convention Committee	338—339
Eighth Report	
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	339—370
Difficulties being faced by farmers due to withering away of orange trees on account of shortage of water and disease of trees in Vidarbha.	
Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari	339
Shri Yogendra Makwana	347
Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra Wasnik	351

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

	COLUMNS
Shri Uttam Rathod	358
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	355
Bills—Introduced	
Lepers (Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal) Bill	370—371
Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill	371
Matters under Rule 377	372—381
(i) Re : Article published in 'Caravan' under the caption 'Did the Army Chief blackmail the Prime Minister'.	
Shri R S. Sparrow	372
Shri R. Venkataraman	372
(ii) Setting up of Museum and Libraries for housing literature relating to freedom struggle.	
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	373—374
(iii) Release of water from Mahi river to Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan for irrigation purposes	
Shri Viridhi Chander Jain	374—375
(iv) Demand for railway facilities in Bidar district of Karnataka	
Shri Narsingrao Suryawanshi	375—376
(v) Resettlement of ex-servicemen in Vijay Nagar, Arunachal Pradesh	
Shri Madhavrao Scindia	376—377
(vi) Need to propagate teachings of 'Sant Kabir'	
Shri B.D. Singh	377—378
(vii) Non-availability of kerosene in rural areas	
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	378

(viii) Early appointment of Chairman and Managing Director in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi	
Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma	378—379
(ix) Reported disbanding of physiological Research Cell at Darjeeling	
Shri Ananda Pathak	379—380
(x) Need to improve taxi scooters services in Delhi	
Shri A.K. Roy	380—381
Cantonments (Amendment) Bill	381—409
Motion to consider—	
Shri K.P. Singh Deo	381
Clauses	
2 to 168 and 1	387—410
Motion to pass—	
Shri Amal Datta	407
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	407
Shri R. Venkataraman	394—410
Discussion on the Statement made by Minister of Home Affairs on 4-5-83, re : Incident at Patiala on 2nd May, 1983	410—526
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	410
Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur Brar	430—438
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	438—444
Prof. Narayan Chand Parashar	444—450
Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal	450—456

	COLUMNS
Shri R.L. Bhatia	456—461
Shri Swami Indervesh	461—467
Shri Chandrajit Yadav	468—475
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	475—478
Shri R.S. Sparrow	478—488
Shri Chitta Basu	488—491
Acharya Bhagwan Dev	491—497
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	497—501
Shri Keyur Bhushan	502—505
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	506—509
Shri A.K. Roy	509—514
Shri P.C. Sethi	514—526
Half-An-Hour discussion.	526—544
Rise in Prices of Cars	
Shri K. Lakkappa	526
Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	531
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	536

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 9, 1983/Vaisakha 19, 1905
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Damage Caused by Rain

*932. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA ;
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unusual rain in many parts of the country in the month of April, 1983 has severely affected the standing rabi crop ;

(b) the extent of damage caused to the standing rabi crop due to this rain in each State ; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard and what efforts have been made for the safety of the harvested crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The rains, hail and strong winds in April this year have caused some damage in areas mostly in the North Western parts of the country.

(b) It is too early to assess exactly the State-wise damage caused by rains to rabi

crops, however, the rabi crop this year is expected to reach a record level.

(c) The States have been advised to render all possible assistance to the farmers for harvesting and threshing the crops with the least possible delay. They have also been advised to ensure continuous supply of electricity and diesel during threshing operations. The weather condition is continuously monitored to give timely warning to the farmers.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल खरीफ की फसल में तो दुर्भाग्य से वर्षा नहीं हुई जिसके कारण देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति बनी हुई है और उसके बाद रबी की फसल के सिंचित क्षेत्र में अप्रैल में हुई बारिश से काफी बड़ी तादाद में किसानों की खड़ी हुई और कटी हुई फसल को बारिश और ओलों से क्षति हुई है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है, इसका आकलन नहीं किया जा सका। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि उत्तरी भारत के अनेक राज्यों—राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, यू०पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और बिहार—में इस बारिश से बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है और किसानों को फसल की प्राप्ति की जो थोड़ी-बहुत आशा थी, वह कहीं फसल को ओलों से क्षति होने और कहीं कटी हुई फसल के भीग जाने से पूरी नहीं हुई है। उस क्षति के लिए सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय ने पार्ट (सी) में जो जवाब दिया है, वह जवाब मैं संतोषप्रसाद नहीं मानता। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने बिजली और दूसरी सुविधाओं का इन्तजाम किया, ताकि किसानों का हारवेस्टिंग जल्दी हो जाए। लेकिन सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि किसानों ने जो खेती की थी, वह बर्बाद हो गई और उनकी उपज कम

हो गई, तो किसानों को राहत देने की सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े, लेकिन किसानों ने कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों, बैंकों और दूसरी जगहों से कर्जा लेकर जो फसल पैदा की थी, जब वह नष्ट हो गई, या उसका अधिकांश भाग नष्ट हो गया, तो सरकार किसान को सहायता देने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रही है। क्या सरकार उन किसानों के कर्जा को माफ़ करेगी या उनकी वसूली को स्थगित करने की कार्यवाही करेगी? क्या सरकार बैंकों को भी उनके कर्जा के बारे में निर्देश देगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the Agriculture Minister the power to do all these things ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : That is what I am asking.

क्या सरकार का कोई इरादा है कि किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके लिए वह उन्हें पर-हैक्टर या पर-बीघा कुछ सहायता दे? क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया है कि वे ऐसी सहायता दें।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों की अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है—खास तौर से मैं राजस्थान के संदर्भ में कह सकता हूँ—कि वे कुछ सहायता कर सकें। उड़ीसा के बारे में भी समाचार आए हैं कि वहाँ 21,000 हैक्टर भूमि में डिफ़ेक्टिव सीडलिंग्स के कारण लगभग 37 क्विंटल पर-हैक्टर के बजाए केवल 3 क्विंटल पर-हैक्टर उत्पादन हुआ है। इससे किसान बर्बाद हो गये हैं और तीन आदमियों ने आत्म-हत्या कर ली है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार किसानों की सहायता के लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठाएगी और केन्द्रीय कोष से कोई धनराशि आवंटित करेगी?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : सूखे से जितना नुकसान देश के अलग अलग प्रान्तों में हुआ है, उसके लिए जो सहायता भारत सरकार ने

दी है, उसका ब्यौरा बार-बार हाउस में दिया जा चुका है। काफी नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन सूखे से परेशान लोगों को इस साल सहायता भी इतनी दी गई है, जितनी पहले कभी नहीं दी गई। मेरा अन्दाज़ा है कि 800 करोड़ रुपए की रकम से ऊपर इस साल सूखे के कारण सहायता के लिए मन्जूर की गई है। अप्रैल के बीच जो बारिश हुई, वह बेवक्त थी, इसमें शक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बार-बार बता चुका हूँ—और मुझे उम्मीद है कि हाउस अब उससे एग्री करेगा—कि इतना नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, जिससे कोई घबराहट या परेशानी हो। वही बात सिद्ध भी हो चुकी है और आज भी मैं यही बात कह रहा हूँ कि गेहूँ की फसल को जितना नुकसान हुआ है वह बहुत मामूली है। रंग खराब हो गया है या कहीं कहीं किसी किसान का बदकिस्मती से जहाँ अनाज कटा पड़ा था और उस खेत में पानी भर गया वहाँ अनाज उग भी गया है।

राजस्थान तो वैसे ही खुशक इलाका है। वहाँ एक दो बार किसी किसी जगह जैसे अलवर में, जोधपुर में, नागौर में या बीकानेर में बारिश ज्यादा हुई लेकिन वह बारिश बेलकम भी होनी चाहिए। लोगों को पीने को पानी मिल गया, मवेशियों के लिए घास का तिनका पैदा हो गया जो उनके लिए चारे के काम आ गया उससे नुकसान बहुत ही कम हुआ है। राजस्थान जैसी जगह के अन्दर तो उससे फायदा पहुंचा है।

जहाँ ज्यादा गेहूँ पैदा होता है वह इलाके हरियाणा, पंजाब, वैस्टर्न यू०पी० तथा मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके हैं। इन इलाकों में इस बेवक्त बारिश के बावजूद अब भी हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि गेहूँ की फसल इतनी ज्यादा होगी कि जितनी इससे पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। रेकार्ड-तोड़ गेहूँ की फसल होगी। हमारा अन्दाज़ा है कि 40 मिलियन टन से ऊपर गेहूँ अब भी पैदा होगा। जिस तेजी से गेहूँ मंडियों में आ रहा है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। आज के दिन करीब करीब 2 लाख टन गेहूँ रोज़ाना मंडियों के अन्दर आ रहा है। प्रोक्योरमेंट भी इस तेजा से

चल रहा है कि पिछले साल इस दौरान जितना हुआ था उससे कहीं 5 लाख टन अधिक हो चुका है। अगर इस बारिश से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ होता और फसल भीग गई होती या बरबाद हो गई होती तो इतनी जल्दी फसल निकल कर मंडियों में आने वाली नहीं थी। तो बड़ा मुश्किल है अन्दाज़ा लगाना कि एक प्रतिशत नुकसान हुआ या दो प्रतिशत नुकसान हुआ, अनाज के वजन में नुकसान हुआ या सिर्फ उसके रंग में फर्क पड़ गया जिसकी वजह से वह खराब हो गया। यह परेशानी की कोई वजह नहीं है और मैं माननीय सदस्य से भी यही इत्तिज़ा करूंगा कि इस तरीके से वह परेशान न हों ताकि इनकी परेशानी देखकर कहीं और मंडियों के अन्दर भाव बढ़ने न शुरू हो जायें और देश को हानि पहुंचे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now your Second Supplementary—a short Supplementary.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न कुछ और था। मैं उत्पादन के गिरने से परेशान नहीं हूं न मैं ने यह कहा था। मेरा तो निवेदन यह था कि किसानों को जो हानि हुई है उस हानि के लिए उनको कम्पेन्सेन्शन देने के बारे में क्या राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देगी और आर्थिक सहायता करेगी, चाहे दस परसेंट हो, चाहे दो परसेंट हो या तीन परसेंट हो, उसके बारे में जवाब नहीं आया। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि दूसरे सप्लीमेंट्री के उत्तर में इस बारे में कुछ रोशनी डालें।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं कर रहा था कि यह बात सही है, जैसा मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि फसल का रंग खराब हो गया, वह भीग गई, उसकी क्वालिटी खराब हो गई, एक पार्ट में हो गई या कुछ किसानों की हो गई। मैं अभी आज ही राजस्थान के अपने ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लौटा हूं। असल में जो खराब फसल हो गई है उसकी स्थिति यह है कि वह खराब फसल 80 रुपए और 90 रुपए क्विंटल के भाव से बाजार में बिक रही है।

आपने अभी सब जगह परचेज शुरू नहीं किया है और छोटे किसान की मजबूरी यह है कि उसको अपना गल्ला ज्यों ही तैयार होता है वैसे ही उसे बेचना पड़ता है। तो क्या वह एश्योर करेंगे कि उन सारे इलाकों के अन्दर जो उनकी परचेज की कार्यवाही है उसे जल्दी शुरू करेंगे और जो फसल खराब भी हुई है रंग के कारण या किसी दूसरे कारण से उस फसल को वह खरीदेंगे तथा उसको सपोर्ट प्राइस दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो सुझाव श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा जी ने दिया है उसको मेरे साथी फूड-मिनिस्टर सुन रहे हैं और जितनी उनसे सहायता हो सकती है—जैसे पिछले साल किया गया था खास तौर से किसानों की मदद के लिए हमने कुछ भीगा हुआ अनाज, जिसका रंग खराब हो गया था, उसी भाव पर खरीदा था जो सरकार ने तय किया था, इस साल भी अगर कोई ऐसी समस्या होगी तो उसके लिए सरकार गौर करेगी और फूड मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इस बात के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है।

जहां तक सहायता की बात है—जहां किसानों के अलग-अलग इण्डिजुअल लासेज हो जाते हैं, उसके लिए सहायता देना—भारत सरकार की न कोई ऐसी नीति है और न उसके लिए हमारी कोई स्कीम है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है—अलग अलग राज्यों में स्पेशल गिरदावरी कराने के लिए राज्य की सरकारों ने हुक्म दिये हैं और उम्मीद करता हूं जहां किसी का बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ होगा, वहां राज्य की सरकार की तरफ से सहायता देने के लिए अगर उन्होंने जरूरी समझा तो कोई स्कीम बनाई जाएगी। वे दे सकते हैं—इसके लिए अलग-अलग मैन्युअल सहायता देने के लिए उनके रैवन्यू कोड में हैं। भारत सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह का न कोई निर्देश दिया जा सकता है और न इससे पहले कभी दिया गया है। अगर किसी किसान का फर्दन-फर्दन नुकसान हुआ है तो उस नुकसान को पूरा करने के

लिए भारत सरकार ऐसी कोई जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए असमर्थ है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Due to sudden and massive down-pour, there was devastating flood in Tripura. There are already fifty relief camps. Many people have died. Standing crops have been destroyed. Has the Central Government received any primary report from the Government of Tripura? If so, is the Government contemplating to extend financial and other help to the Government of Tripura?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Any memorandum received in such cases is considered by the Government of India after its receipt. We give assistance according to the guidelines and the policy laid down by the Seventh Finance Commission. The Eighth Finance Commission is going to look into this problem. Agriculture Ministry will be placing the views of the Ministry as also of hon. Members of Parliament as they come to our notice from time to time. We hope that in the light of experiences gained, the new Finance Commission will be considering all these matters and shall perhaps be devising a new policy so that in case of natural calamities the assistance continue to be given by the Central Government to the States.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Crops are damaged in one part of the country due to heavy rains, whereas in the other part of the country crops have been devastatingly damaged for a few decades due to drought. Committees have submitted their report. Hon. Minister just now mentioned that it is under the consideration of the Government and the Planning Commission. My question relates to two aspects. It is a reality that State finances do not help these farmers, because States' own financial position is very precarious. Under these circumstances what does the Central Government propose to do till the Planning Commission and other Ministries take it into consideration? My more important part of the question relates to the Commodities Board. The assistance given by the Central Government to the State Governments do not go to the Board. For instance the

Cardamom Board does not get any paisa which you are giving to the State Government. What has to be done in this situation?

Minister may kindly give positive answer in regard to the paucity of funds and the precarious position of the Cardamom Board.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture has got no scheme for augmenting the State's resources or revenue. Outside the Planning Commission, I am not in a position to say anything. The hon. Minister of Planning is sitting here. If the States have any difficulty in managing their finances, they approach the Planning Commission and any question of this sort should be addressed in my view, and you would agree with me, to the Planning Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

Shri R.P. Gaekwad—Not present.

Shrimati Sumati Oraon—Not present.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri—Not present.

Shri Ram Awadh—Not present.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You speak to the Minister separately. I will not allow like this. I have gone to the next question.

नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ् स्पोर्ट्स के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के खर्च में कटौती

*937. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ् स्पोर्ट्स में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे खिलाड़ियों के भोजन पर खर्च की जाने वाली राशि को कम कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि पिछली बार कब बढ़ाई गई थी;

(ग) इस राशि को कब से कम कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, first of all, you are now being the Acting Speaker, I would congratulate you on leading the successful Lok Sabha Team in cricket against the Rajya Sabha Team.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In spite of whatever he may say, I will allow only pointed question now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I withdraw my congratulations !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He must have the permission of the House to withdraw.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No permission is granted. Therefore, it is on record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How pointed the question should be—towards head or heart ?

Sir, could the Minister then inform me how is it that the officials have been quoted in the newspapers as having said during Asiad that the expenditure per day is going to be reduced from Rs. 26 to Rs. 16 ? The Ministry had never come forward with any denial. Therefore, could the Minister inform the House what is the actual position and how this confusion has arisen ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I want to be very fair to the hon. Member. I must congratulate him on having been declared as

the man of the match, yesterday. In the yesterday's play, he has done remarkably well and I hope that he will continue with it and lead India against West Indies.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : And leave Parliament ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry. I stand corrected. My colleague says, against China when they come and visit India.

Sir, it is a fact that during the IX Asian Games, the diet allowance—boarding and lodging allowance—was increased from Rs. 16 to Rs. 26 and it was to remain in operation till the end of March, 1983. As a routine matter, there was a circular sent to the National Institute of Sports, Patiala that since the period for which the allowance sanctioned was over, it should be reverted to original. But as soon as it came to our notice that N.I.S. Patiala and the teams which are under training there felt that this reduction would affect badly the coaching programmes, immediately the circular was withdrawn and the old sanction of Rs. 26/- per day was continued. Not for a single day, it was reduced. The allowances are continuing on the same old rate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, second supplementary is not necessary.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No. Unless you rule it out...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I thought, he has given a correct reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It does not mean that I do not have any other question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You definitely have questions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The more correct reply he gives, more questions will come.

I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that one of the complaints against our sportsmen is that they are lacking in stamina in a sustained game. For instance, if the game goes beyond a particular

time, take hockey—they will play till a particular time—but on the extended time, they lose stamina. Has the Government any policy to see—like in other countries, for example, in China, if I may quote sportsmen are looked after very well and that is why they can come to this country, score so well, whereas for our sportsmen, it is almost part-time activity. Has the Government any plan whereby these people can be paid full-time salary instead of allowance, so that they do not have to worry about their day-to-day problems and thereby the performance of the Indian sportsmen gets improved?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The NIS, Patiala, is a centre for training and coaching the teams selected by the various sports federations in the country. As a matter of fact, the onus of preparing the teams in all the streams lies squarely on these federations which are governed under the National Sports Committee. It is at that stage that this kind of attention should be given. But in the NIS, Patiala, I want to inform the hon. Member and this august House, we have very elaborate and most modern system for physical conditioning of our young boys and girls. It is that aspect which enables the youngsters to sustain the hard competitions against the rest of the world.

As a matter of fact, during the IX Asian Games, we were able to bring in the most sophisticated and the most modern equipment to help our boys and girls in maintaining their physical fitness upto the mark. I agree with the hon. Member that care should be taken to see that at the root level where the boys and girls are picked up, where the talent is spotted, much attention has to be given to them and, in case we are able to go with our scheme of having the Sports Authority of India, we will be in a position, in cooperation with the State Governments, to take the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal for having a national sports policy on the development of sports and to revitalise the national sports councils of different States ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is already a national sports policy which has been approved by the Indian Council of Sports which is under the Ministry of Sports. We are having a thorough examination of the policy. As I mentioned earlier, as soon as we are able to have the Sports Authority of India, it will be possible to do it. We have obtained the opinions of all the State Governments. Most of them have sent their comments on the draft policy. It will be possible for the Government of India to come forward in this very House with some kind of a national sports policy.

“हुडको” द्वारा नई आवास योजनाएं

*940. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या शहरी आवास विकास निगम (हुडको) ने कुछ नई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए हाल ही में 54 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का नियतन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन्हें पूरा करने हेतु कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बाद आवास समस्या के किस हद तक हल होने की सम्भावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation at its 74th Board Meeting held on 30th March, 1983 has sanctioned 129 new Schemes with HUDCO loan Commitment of Rs. 54 crores.

(b) A statement showing details of the

Statement

New Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO 74th Board Meeting held on 30th March, 1983

States/UT	No. of Schemes	Project Cost (Rs. Crores)	Loan Sancd.	Dwellings Sanctioned	Plots Sancd.	Cities/Towns covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	5	3.10	2.26	1540	19	Ongole, Vishakapatnam, Pargi, and Hyderabad.
Gujarat	15	10.19	5.49	19822	—	Surat, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Baroda, Palanpur and rural areas of the State.
Haryana	1	2.41	1.61	636	—	Hissar
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.20	0.14	54	—	Srinagar
Karnataka	1	0.81	0.54	129	120	Manipur
Kerala	9	8.28	4.98	1258	226	Kottayam, Kaloore, Trivandrum, Trichur and Cannanore.
Madhya Pradesh	6	2.15	1.42	1776	—	Itarsi, Rewa, Damoh and Gwalior and rural areas of the State.
Punjab	3	1.35	0.67	2261	—	Rural areas of State.
Maharashtra	20	10.12	6.67	4428	—	Malegaon, Yeola, Nasik and New Bombay.

7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	1	0.40	0.28	84	—	Talcher
Rajasthan	36	21.07	15.50	18585	6808	Kota, Jodhpur, Suratgarh, Bikaner, Jaipur, Alwar, Bhiwadi, Sriganganagar and rural areas of the State.
Tamil Nadu	18	7.54	5.11	2409	95	Oddanchatram, Madras, Vellore, Thiruchangode, Mettur, Coonoor, Dharmapuri, Tindivanam, Erode, Coimbatore, Thimmarajapuram and Salem.
Uttar Pradesh	12	12.14	8.94	6381	479	Allahabad, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mirzapur and Moradabad.
West Bengal	1	0.85	0.54	96	—	Durgapur.
Total	129	80.62	54.15	59459	7747	

new schemes sanctioned is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The project implementation period varies from scheme to scheme depending upon local conditions and size of the project.

(d) 129 new schemes sanctioned by HUDCO with loan commitment of Rs. 54 crores will provide funds for construction of 59459 dwelling units and development of 7747 plots.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, from the statement it appears that Bihar is not one of those States which have been given any loan for the housing projects. West Bengal and Orissa have been given only small amounts. Orissa has been given only Rs. 28 lakhs and West Bengal only 54 lakhs. May I know the reason why these State have not been given sufficient loans for the housing projects ? Secondly, in view of the fact that there is an acute shortage of housing, may I know whether there is any proposal before the HUDCO to help private housing groups, apart from cooperatives, to enable more houses to be built ? And thirdly whether it is a fact that HUDCO has been promised a share of the World Bank loan for housing purposes and the Chairman of HUDCO has been to USA to negotiate this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member should know the loans position for the dwellings and flats sanctioned towards the end of March, 1983. In Bihar, we have sanctioned 37 Schemes and the Project cost is Rs. 4,105.98 lakhs. Loan sanctioned is Rs. 2,430.99 lakhs and the various schemes under various groups is, economically weaker sections 32,237. Low income groups 3,270. Middle Income Groups 2,100 High Income Groups 406 and Others 467 and the Total is 38,480.

It is not correct to say that Bihar has not been sanctioned loans.

(Interruptions)

The Schemes which the Hon. Member has

in hand are under HUDCO Scheme. HUDCO does not have the total picture. Their approach is based on various projects. HUDCO is looking after mainly urban housing, plot development, rural housing and some staff housing cooperative societies, building materials and things like that.

The figures that I have read are from the total picture of the whole country.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to know whether HUDCO will be able to assist private cooperative groups in construction of houses to supplement their efforts to meet housing shortage.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : HUDCO has a programme of assisting the housing by private builders on lands released under Sections 20 and 21 of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act. 50% of the project cost is met by HUDCO and also against a bank guarantee where it is not less than 50% units it is financed by HUDCO. The rate of interest in this category is 15%. There is a scheme of HUDCO for financing the private group housing and the cooperative societies.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to know whether HUDCO has been promised a share of the World Bank loans for housing and whether the Chairman of the HUDCO had been to USA to negotiate.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will need separate notice for this.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह जी ने अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न पूछा है, इस वास्ते मैं हिन्दी में प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है और मेरी मातृभाषा तेलुगु है। (व्यवधान) मैं मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि, आबादी बढ़ाते जाओ, मकान बनाते जाओ, यह तो हो रहा है, लेकिन जितनी ज़मीन पर हम काश्त करने वाले हैं, यदि वह पूरी ज़मीन मकानों में, मन्दिरों में और कब्रिस्तानों में चली जाएगी तो आखिर में खेती करने के लिए हमारे

पास ज़मीन नहीं रह सकेगी, इसलिए आप यह हुडको की स्कीम कब तक चालू रखना चाहते हैं, इस पर कभी फुलस्टाप लगने वाला है या नहीं?

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर किसी के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं होगा तो वह कृषि कैसे करेगा। सबसे पहले तो यह होना चाहिए कि हर इन्सान के लिए सिर ढबने के लिए थोड़ी सी छत होनी चाहिए। इस वक्त करोड़ों किसान, मजदूर, प्लांटेशन में लगे हुए श्रमिक...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take agricultural land, but you should not take the agricultural land where sugarcane is being grown.

श्री बूटा सिंह : ठीक है सर।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मन्त्री जी का जवाब देखकर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ था, लेकिन बिहार के लिए उन्होंने अपने आपको करेक्ट कर लिया है, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। हुडको स्कीम सारे देश में चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हुडको स्कीम में गांवों में कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की असु-विधा को दूर करने के लिए क्या योजना है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्रादेशिक स्तर पर हाउसिंग बोर्ड योजनाएं बनाते हैं। हुडको ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 15 प्रतिशत राशि रखी है। उसमें भी अधिक से अधिक कमजोर वर्ग के लिए, जिनके पास कोई हटमेंट नहीं है, उनके लिए रखा गया है। उनको यह राशि न्यूनतम दर पर दी जा रही है।

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : बिफोर लास्ट इयर राजस्थान में बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कमजोर वर्ग के मकानों को जो क्षति हुई थी, उसके लिए हुडको ने लोन दिया था। उस समय साढ़े 5 प्रतिशत ब्याज की बात कही गई थी। क्या इसमें बढ़ात्तरी करने का विचार है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके के लिए विशेष रूप से स्कीम बनाई गई होगी। सारे देश के

लिए हुडको का पैटर्न एक है। शतप्रतिशत लोन 5 प्रतिशत की दर से दिया जाता है। यह स्कीम चलती रहती है। बाढ़ या सूखे से इसका संबंध नहीं है।

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : So far as the assistance of HUDCO to the Cooperative Housing Societies is concerned, my experience is very bitter. We have formed a Housing Cooperative Society in Bombay and we wanted assistance from HUDCO. Our experience is that, after we have filed the application filling up all the details—the application form consists of a big bundle of papers and we have to fill up so many details that we do not know what we are writing and perhaps the office also does not know what they have asked—they examine it for one year or two years and ultimately they raise some objection or the other. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the applications of a cooperative housing society or from anybody will be decided one way or the other in a time-bound programme, maybe one year or so. Even one year is too much because the building materials become very expensive and costlier by then. Within six months if they decide one way or the other, it will be better.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Most of them are having a grievance. I will definitely go into it. But the entire scheme, the whole programme, under HUDCO is time-bound. It has been sanctioned from a particular period to a particular period. I will examine the suggestion made by the hon. Member. If the cooperatives have not been able to get a proper treatment, surely we will look into it and see that the cooperative are also covered under a time-bound programme.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गम्भीर सवाल की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात में महसाना जिले के कलोल स्थान पर इफको के सामने हुडको द्वारा 300 मकान बनाए गए हैं जो गरीबों का भी मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं। ऐसे मकानों में चार साल से कोई रहने के लिए नहीं आया है। हुडको का कम से कम एक छोटे मकान का अन्दाजा क्या है

और जो अन्दाज़ा है, जो कीमतें चल रही हैं, उनको देखते हुए ठीक है या नहीं है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : हमारे पास जो सूचना है उसके मुताबिक गुजरात में शायद सारे देश से ज्यादा स्कीम्ज़ सैक्शन हुई हैं। हाउसिंग स्कीम्ज़ के मामले में शायद गुजरात सबसे आगे है। प्रादेशिक स्तर पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जो हाउसिंग बोर्ड हैं वे ही मकान बनाते हैं, हुडको उनको लोन असिस्टेंस देता है। यदि उसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में किसी प्रकार की कमी है, उनकी क्वालिटी में किसी प्रकार की कमी है और मौके पर जो बनिफिशरीज़ हैं उनको मकान नहीं दिए जाते हैं, तो ऐसी सूचना हमारे पास भेजेंगे तो हम जांच करवायेंगे।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : सौ मकान तीन साल से खाली पड़े हुए हैं। कोई आता ही नहीं है। क्या मज़ाक है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : One of the schemes of HUDCO and which was a very attractive one also was that in 1977 in my constituency they built houses for slum dwellers at a cheap cost of Rs. 8000 in which there was electricity and water tap inside the house. I want to know whether that scheme has now been discontinued. I want to know whether the housing scheme for slum-dwellers has been discontinued by HUDCO because there seems to be no new projects.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, Sir. As a matter of fact we are intensifying. It has not been given up. There is only a slight difference in the approach. Earlier it was that the slums were removed; now the living conditions in the slums will be improved. Sanitation measures will be taken to them as also drinking water, road development and things like that will be provided. The scheme which was earlier in vogue has had the upper limit of Rs. 4000. It has been increased now to Rs. 6000. Upto Rs. 6000 excluding the cost of land, HUDCO finances the schemes hundred per cent at the rate of 5%. So, the scheme is going on.

Aims/objectives of forest policy concerning tribals

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

(a) the aims and objectives of old forest policy of 1894 and new forest policy adopted by his Ministry in the year 1952 ;

(b) whether there was any departure in 1952 policy from 1894 policy, though the policy of 1952 was claimed as a continuation of 1894 policy concerning tribal rights on forest ;

(c) if so, how far new policy affected tribal population living in and around forests ;

(d) whether in 1894 policy the tribals got "rights and privileges" over forest and in 1952 policy they became "rights and concessions" and subsequently only "concessions" and now the "concessions" also have been taken away ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken by his Ministry and the States to retain the "rights and privileges" enjoyed by the tribals over forest keeping national interest therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The main aims and objectives as can be identified in the Forest Policies enunciated in 1894 and 1952 are as follows :—

1894 Policy :

- (1) Promoting the general well being of the country.
- (2) Preserving climatic and physical conditions of the country.
- (3) Fulfilling the needs of the people.

The policy also laid down that

- (a) Permanent cultivation to come before forestry,
- (b) needs of local population to be

satisfied first by providing the forest produce and other facilities to them at low prices if not free of cost, and consideration of forest income to be subordinated to that satisfaction.

1952 Policy :

- (1) Evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use.
- (2) Checking soil erosion.
- (3) Establishment of tree lands.
- (4) Increasing supplies of grazing, small wood for agricultural implements and fire wood.
- (5) Sustained supply of timber and other forest produce for national needs.
- (6) Realisation of maximum annual revenue consistent with the fulfilment of the above objectives.

The policy also lays down that

- (a) Forestry has intrinsic right to land in view of its role in the national economy both of productive and protective nature and
- (b) while the needs of the local population must be met to a reasonable extent, national interest should not be sacrificed nor should the rights and interests of future generation be subordinated to the improvidence of the present generation.

(b) to (e). There was no specific mention of the rights of the tribals over forests in either of the Policies. However, the rights, privileges, concessions and interests of the tribals are continuously kept in view in forest management in the country.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The Minister could have laid his lengthy reply on the Table of the House ; thereby we could have more time for supplementaries.

The question arises out of the recommendation made by the Dhebar Commission in

1960-61 where it clearly says the forest policies and on which I have framed this question but he avoided the reply. I would like to know why he left the answer relating the tribals.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already replied that either in 1894 or in 1952 there is no mention about the tribal right or anything. That I have already replied in my answer.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The reply given to (b) to (e) says, 'There was no specific mention of the rights of the tribals over forests in either of the Policies'. I want to know whether the Minister is aware or whether the Forests Department has ; or any record of the total population living in and around the forests except the animals, the plants and other things and have they recorded them in the Forest Manual ?

My second question will be that if they have kept record, then there is no question of avoiding and saying that the tribals are not covered in these two policies and also in the subsequent forest policy they have adopted for the tribals. Only two days ago Prime Minister assured us that the forest right of the tribal will be recognised and on that basis, I would like to know from the Minister whether they have got a record of how many people are living in and around forests and what are the schemes and programmes prepared by his ministry—and not the Home Ministry—to protect the interests of the tribals.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Government is aware of the population of the tribals in and outside the forests and near the forest area. Though in both the policies of 1894 and 1952 there was no mention of the tribals, on several occasions the Department has issued guidelines to the State Governments for the protection of the rights of the tribals and also with regard to the minor forest produce, while we have considered, is the absolute right of the tribals—the collection of minor forest produce. That has been accepted. Also once a Working Group was appointed to go into the need of the tribals and after that, certain guidelines were issued to the State Governments. Even with regard to framing of the new policies a

Committee of Secretaries is examining it and in that policy under the heading 'fuel needs' we have mentioned three points which I would like to mention to the hon. Members :

- (1) The need for sustaining and promoting the tribal economy which is traditionally based on forest resources.
- (2) The need for providing the requirements of small timber, minor forest produce, fuel wood and grazing for rural and tribal populations.
- (3) The need for generation of employment potential through afforestation and other development programmes and employment of rural artisans through forest-based industries.

This is mentioned in the forest policy which is our proposed policy—only because we wanted to protect the tribals and the interests of the tribals. The Government is quite aware about the need of providing employment to the tribals and to see to their interests also.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Tribal programmes and projects meant for tribal welfare can only be successful with the co-operation of those for whom they are meant. Because of the centuries of exploitation, tribals are naturally suspicious of any new-fangled ideas and projects and you cannot expect them to follow blindly without questioning. Therefore, an effort must be made for an interaction of ideas with the tribals rather than super-imposition of ideas. Again the Minister has mentioned that a Committee of Secretaries is now sitting to decide the second phase of the tribal policy. Are there any tribals associated with it? What I would like to know from the Government is : do you envisage any steps to involve educated tribals and their representatives to be associated at the formulation stage of national policies and specific projects for the area? So that there is more acceptance and more cooperation when you come to the implementation stage? At the formulation stage, what steps are you envisaging for the involvement of the tribals and their representatives?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I

think the hon. Member has understood what I meant when I said that it was at the stage of the Secretaries' Committee. When I said that it was at the stage of the Secretaries' Committee, I meant that the Department was examining it. There is a procedure : the formulation of the policy is at various forums. (*Interruption*) First, it was the Central Board of Forestry which framed this policy. Then it was discussed in the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament where tribal Members are there. We have taken the views of the Members of Parliament in a Consultative Committee meeting, and we have incorporated those views, wherever possible, in the new policy. After that, it has gone to the Cabinet Secretariat where the Committee of Secretaries of the different Ministries come, discuss and make suggestions—because the nodal Ministry for the interests of tribals is the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Secretaries also come there and give their opinion about the interests of the tribals—as to how they should be protected in the new policy. Therefore, it has gone to the Secretaries' Committee ; and from there, it will go to the Cabinet where also tribal Ministers are there. The Minister of Agriculture is there. I have also monitored, when I was in the Home Ministry, the tribal sub-plan of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' Plan. We are all there to look after their interests. Over and above this, we have the Prime Minister who is very much interested in the welfare of the tribals and the poor people. So, the tribal interests will not be affected. I can assure the hon. Member and the entire House, through you Sir, that the tribals' interests will be looked into.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात मन्त्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित है, वह मेरी बात को सूचना मानकर बतायें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में, बावजूद आपकी इस नीति के कि आदिवासियों के बरसों से आबाद घर मकान कुएं खेत वगैरा का संरक्षण किया जायेगा, इस समय वन विभाग तेजी से उनको विस्थापित कर रहा है? यही नहीं वहां जंगल के अधिकारियों द्वारा उनको मारने-पीटने की भी शिकायतें हैं। मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा सब जगहों में ऐसा ही हो रहा है।

क्या मन्त्री जी इस नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को निर्देश देंगे कि जो आदिवासियों के राइट, कन्सेशनज़ हैं उनको पूर्ववत् जारी रखा जाये और उनको विस्थापित न किया जाये ? आजकल जो लैंड सैटिलमेंट की कार्यवाही चल रही है, उसमें सारे अधिकार धारा 20 में प्रकाशित होते हैं जो कि आदिवासियों को मालूम नहीं होते कि कब प्रकाशित हुए। आज उनके मकान, पेड़, वन आदि को जो उजाड़ा जा रहा है, क्या मन्त्री जी यह आश्वासन देंगे कि आदिवासियों को संरक्षण देने के लिए वह कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना : यह बात सवाल से ताल्लुक नहीं रखती है, पालिसी के बारे में है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जब यह सवाल उठाया है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी स्पैसिफिक कम्प्लेंट यदि ऐसी है तो वह हमें लिखें हम उसके बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे। गाइडलाइन्स जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दी हैं, उसमें ट्राइबल के हित की ही बात है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that in certain areas, particularly Santhal Parganas and Chhota Nagpur areas of Bihar, Government have a policy of felling the Sal trees and planting Teak trees ? Sal trees are taken to be very useful by the Santhals and other Adivasis. In view of this Government policy of cutting out Sal trees and replacing them by Teak trees, there is a great discontent among the forest people. Will Government kindly ensure that the felling of Sal trees is stopped, so that there is no likelihood of Adivasis suffering thereby ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The cutting of Sal trees has already been stopped. But in order to maintain the environment, at certain intervals, the forest has to be cut and replantation has to be done. But the Sal trees are protected.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The problem is

that the Sal trees are being cut. Have you issued positive instructions in this regard ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have told them not to cut the Sal trees.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I understand the Government is going to amend the Forest Act. If so, I would like to know whether the privileges and rights which have been accepted by the Government, will be incorporated in the proposed Amendment of the Forest Act ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Hon. Member has put a right question. In the proposed Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, we have made certain provisions for the protection of the tribal interests and for providing employment to them also.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I want to know whether the rights and privileges which the tribals have got, will be incorporated in the proposed Amendment of the Act ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes, Sir, they will be incorporated. If the Hon. Member wants to know and if the House permits, I can enumerate what we are going to incorporate in the Amendment.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, we are following the colonial policy which was framed by the British Government in 1894 and in spite of our getting Independence, in the last 35 years, I am very sorry to comment, no radical change has been brought about. Even in the 1954 Amendment, no comprehensive Amendment or radical changes were introduced in the Forest Act of India. I would like to know from the Hon. and able and efficient Minister, whether the Government has got any plan to amend the Act constitutionally and radically to suit the present atmosphere and to protect the interests of the tribals on one side and to attract clouds and rains on the other ? Sir, according to the Canadian scientists on Environment Studies, whose views were published recently in some newspapers, both the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are going to be converted into deserts very shortly because almost all the trees—teak trees, sal trees and all very notable trees—have been felled by the

Government or somebody in power or outside power. Therefore, I would like to know what are the Plans envisaged by the Government to safeguard the forestry in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, which the Canadian Scientists have commented are going to be converted into a desert ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I may inform the Hon. Member that the Government of India knew about this. Therefore, we have already made an Amendment to the Constitution on the same grounds as he is now suggesting.

A constitutional amendment was made and the Forestry has been put into the Concurrent List. Now, the Central Law has got privilege over the State Law. Thereafter, both the Forest Conservation and the Indian Forest Act have got more weight than the State laws.

We are now proposing an amendment to the Forest Act in which we are going to provide certain sections whereby the tribals' interests will be protected. There the felling of the trees is the concern of the Government and we have taken sufficient measures and the Government is monitoring that no State Government or any agency cut those trees of the forests.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decision to Canvass for 1992 Olympic Games

*933. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has finally decided to canvass for 1992 Olympic Games ;

(b) if so, whether promotional work in this regard has commenced and a proposal is under consideration to bring out information booklets, films and data on facilities available in the capital of India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

SINGH) : (a) No decision of Government is required to enable the Indian Olympic Association to create a favourable climate in the concerned international circles with respect to the facilities available in the country. According to the Indian Olympic Association, the formal applications for the holding of 1992 Olympic Games will be invited by the International Olympic Committee in 1984 or 1985. The stage of Government taking a decision in the matter has not, therefore, been reached.

(b) and (c). The President and the members of the International Olympic Committee, who are concerned with the eventual allotment of Olympic Games to any city, recently saw for themselves the facilities available in New Delhi when they visited the city in the context of the 86th session of the International Olympic Committee.

Eligibility of State Government Officials Posted in Delhi for Allotment of Residential Accommodation

*934. **SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the officials of the State Governments posted in Delhi are also eligible for allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi by the Directorate of Estates ;

(b) if so, whether a number of quarters are earmarked for each State Government ;

(c) on transfer of such officers out of Delhi, upto what maximum period and for what specific reasons, the retention of such allotted Government accommodation is permitted under the rules ; and

(d) are there any exceptions to such rules, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) As per the existing policy of the Government, the Officials of the State Governments who are posted in their liaison offices in Delhi/New Delhi are considered for allotment from the General Pool accommo-

dation on restricted basis depending upon the merits of each case, under the reciprocal arrangement of accommodation with the respective State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On transfer outside Delhi, an allottee officer can retain the General Pool accommodation for a period of 2 months on payment of the same licence fee as he was paying. Thereafter the officer may in special cases be permitted by the Director of Estates to retain the house for a maximum period of 6 months on payment of enhanced licence fee as provided under the Rules. Such cases are normally considered on medical or educational grounds.

(d) No, Sir.

Remodelling of Canals in Bihar

*935. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Bihar have sent modified project reports for remodelling of canals in the State in the light of observations of the Central Water Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Modified project report for Remodelling Ranchi Irrigation Scheme received from the Government of Bihar, has been accepted on 6.1.1983 by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Concurrence of the State Finance Department is yet to be furnished to the Planning Commission.

The Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 485.57 lakhs would benefit 16,190 hectares in Ranchi district.

The modified report in the light of observations of Central Water Commission for remodelling Kamala Irrigation, Sone Canal, Durgawati Canal and Karmanasa Canal

systems as also Khudia Reservoir Scheme are not received so far from Government of Bihar.

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों और खाद्य तेलों की सप्लाई

*936. श्री राम अवध : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अधिक खाद्यान्न और खाद्य तेलों की सप्लाई के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है ताकि राज्य सरकार राज्य में जनता की मांग पूरी कर सके; और

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

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें जून 1983 मास के लिए 2,00,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन किया जाए जिसमें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 1,00,000 मीटरी टन चावल, 50,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं और रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए 50,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं होना चाहिए। उन्होंने तेल वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए 42,000 मीटरी टन खाने के आयातित तेल और प्रति मास 50 मीटरी टन तोरिये का तेल आवंटित करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया है।

Setting up of National Water Resources Council

*938. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 41-member National Water Resources Council has been set up to lay

down national water policy and to resolve inter-state disputes on water projects ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same and what will be its scope and functions ; and

(c) whether State Governments have also been associated with it ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The optimum development of a river basin calls for treating the entire river basin as the unit for planning Water Resources development. However the major rivers in India being inter-State in character, it has not been so far possible for individual States to prepare comprehensive plans in respect of these rivers in an integrated manner and therefore it has been felt that planning at national level for utilisation of water resources for various beneficial uses should be undertaken so that the greatest good is achieved and optimum benefits derived from the available resources. Accordingly the National Water Resources Council has recently been constituted on 26th March, 1983 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister to serve as an apex body to evolve national policies for development and use of water resources in conformity with highest national interests.

The scope and functions of the National Water Resources Council will be as follows :—

- (i) to lay down the national water policy and to review it from time to time.
- (ii) to consider and review water development plans submitted to it (including alternative plans) by the National Water Development Agency, the River Basin Commissions, etc.
- (iii) to recommend acceptance of water plans with such modifications as may be considered appropriate and necessary.

(iv) to direct carrying out such further studies as may be necessary for fuller consideration of the plans or components thereof.

(v) to advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific elements of water plans and such other issues that may arise during planning or implementation of the projects.

(vi) to advise on practices and procedures, administrative arrangements and regulations for the fair distribution and utilisation of water resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view optimum developments and the maximum benefits to the people.

(vii) to make such other recommendations as would foster expeditious and environmentally sound and economical development of water resources in various regions.

As presently constituted the National Water Resources Council has 41 members. Besides the Prime Minister and the Union Minister of Irrigation, who are its Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, the concerned Central Ministers and Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories, Lieutenant Governor/Chief Commissioner/Administrators of Union Territories are its Members. The Council, is expected to meet as often as necessary and atleast once in a year.

Development of Tribals Living in Forest Areas

*939. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the forest areas in which tribes from the very beginning are earning their livelihood through the forest products such as plantation of fruit trees, honey, wood etc ;

(b) if so, the names of such States where such tribes are engaged in this practice ; and

(c) the financial help as well as schemes of Government, if any, for the development of such tribes in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad conducted a study on minor forest produce in the context of tribal development programmes in four States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa at the request of Government of India, Ministry of Home affairs.

(b) The tribals generally draw their sustenance from the forests and inhabit the following States/Union Territories :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh

9. Maharashtra
10. Manipur
11. Meghalaya
12. Nagaland
13. Orissa
14. Rajasthan
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Tripura
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal
19. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
20. Arunachal Pradesh
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
22. Goa, Daman and Diu
23. Lakshadweep
24. Mizoram.

(c) The following Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Forestry Sector have funds earmarked in respect of tribals :

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Total proposed outlay under 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds earmarked for tribals
1.	Lac cultivation (Central Sector)	25.00	8.75
2.	Logging training centres project (Central sector)	200.00	67.00
3.	Social forestry including rural fuel wood plantation (Centrally Sponsored)	5000.00	850.00
4.	Soil water and tree conservation in the Himalayas	1500.00	195.00
*5.	Pilot project for control of shifting cultivation	99.410	99.410

*This scheme is being implemented in the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

Italian Assistance to Increase Paddy Production in Orissa

*942. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Italian Government have offered grants for agricultural projects including a programme for increasing paddy production in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the conditions of the grant and details of farm projects specially in Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Italian Government have offered aid for the following two agricultural projects :

(1) Integrated Development of Agriculture in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. The total amount of assistance proposed under the project is US \$ 13 million to be used in the projects in all the three States. The grant will be in the form of fertilisers, trucks, tractors, farm machinery, equipment as well as technical assistance. It is envisaged to cover roughly 1 lakh hectares in each State and the project will be carried out for a period of atleast three years from the date of its actual commencement.

(2) Increased production of almonds, olives and other crops in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The proposed amount of assistance for the project is 57% of the total cost of the project amounting to US\$ 3.3 millions. The assistance would be for the development of temperate climate fruit crops in the three Northern States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir for planting of fruit tree orchards, training of local personnel and establishment of small agro-industrial units for developing fruit production, processing and marketing in the three States.

Imported Edible Oils

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase the allocation, streamline and make available at cheaper price imported edible oils for public distribution system ; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to prevent imported edible oils being admixed with other indigenous edible oils and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Allocations of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for public distribution system are made every month on the basis of various factors, such as demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State or region, availability of stocks with the State Trading Corporation, pace of lifting of the allocations made earlier, availability of stock of imported edible oil etc. The allocation to the State Governments has been increased with effect from April, 1983.

The imported edible oils are released at pre-determined prices to the States. The States have been advised to fix the end-retail prices by keeping the distribution over-head to the barest minimum so that these oils are available to the consumers at a reasonable price. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to fix realistic quota for issue to each card holder per month, take regular checking of shops by functionaries of the Civil Supply Department and take all measures to make the system stream-lined and effective so as to ensure that imported oils are equitably distributed among the consumers in the States. The imported oils are distributed directly to the consumers through fair price shops and the Civil Supplies staff of the State Government undertake frequent inspections to ensure that it is not mixed with other oils. Admixture of edible oils is also prohibited under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and rules made thereunder.

Setting up of National Hockey Academy

*944. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Hockey Federation has submitted a proposal for the setting up of a National Hockey Academy and made other recommendations for the improvement of the game ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Hockey Federation has recently submitted a paper called 'Coaching policy for Indian hockey team'. The main recommendations needing consideration by Government, which include setting up of a National Hockey Academy, made in that paper are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Government appreciate the concern of the Indian Hockey Federation for raising standards of play.

(d) The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala as the expert body in coaching, has been requested to consider early the paper referred to in (a) above in a seminar of experts. Meanwhile Government have already sanctioned the coaching camps for probables from 16.5.83 to 10.7.83 as suggested by the Indian Hockey Federation.

Statement

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation

(i) The Coaching Programme for the 1984 Olympics and Junior World Cup as suggested be approved.

(ii) A more effective and dynamic organisation needs to be created at district level, states level, schools level and college

level for better coordination, flow of information, spotting of talent, and organising tournaments, coaching camps/seminars.

(iii) The daily allowance of players, coach, manager be increased to Rs. 30/- and Rs. 50/- respectively during the period of coaching camps and manager given Rs. 2000/- for incurring incidental expenditure.

(iv) In all tours abroad, apart from the Coach and Manager, One Technical Observer preferably an ex-olympian and member of the coaching committee with video cameraman, a Doctor specialist in sports medicine and masseur should accompany the Team.

(v) Coaching and Umpiring seminars should be held during the Junior/Senior National Championship.

(vi) The Government may be requested to set up National Hockey Academy at a suitable place climatically on lines of NDA Kharakvasla Pune for providing regimentation, infusing sense of discipline, building character, imparting Hockey training apart from academic training to young budding players with career assured.

(vii) More synthetic turfs be laid at suitable places through out the country and efforts should be made to indigenise synthetic turf by exploring use of COIR TURF.

(viii) Government may hold a meeting every year with the representatives of IHF, States Sports Councils, All India Schools Board, All India Universities Board, NIS to plan effective line of action, review progress and discuss budget outlay for proper utilisation or funds/resources.

(ix) A senior member of IHF who is well connected with FIH and has played hockey should witness all International Tournaments for handling "OFF" the field situations with International Officials and be provided adequate Foreign Exchange.

(x) Places where synthetic turfs have been laid, should be flood lit so as to have better utilisation of the play fields round the year.

(xi) One physical trainer preferably from

Army School of Physical Training Pune and a research Doctor from Kawaldham Yoga Institute Lonavla be made available for the first/second conditioning camp only.

(xii) Door Darshan be requested to introduce coaching series at least one hour on Sunday/Holidays (morning) on fundamentals of Hockey and showing films on International matches.

पीने के पानी की कमी

*945 श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री बापू साहिब पहलेकर :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला वितरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि देश में विभिन्न भागों में पीने के पानी की भारी कमी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तत्काल उपाय किये हैं; और

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

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि सूखे के परिणाम स्वरूप पीने के पानी की कमी निम्न-

लिखित राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न भागों में अनुभव की जा रही है :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 2. बिहार |
| 3. गुजरात | 4. हरियाणा |
| 5. केरल | 6. कर्नाटक |
| 7. मध्य प्रदेश | 8. महाराष्ट्र |
| 9. उड़ीसा | 10. राजस्थान |
| 11. पश्चिमी बंगाल | 12. उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 13. पाण्डिचेरी | 14. तमिलनाडू |

इस विषय में सरकार ने निम्नलिखित तत्काल उपाय किये हैं :—

(क) राज्यों को प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेयजल पूर्ति की सुविधायें मुहैया करने के लिए व्यय करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनु-लग्नक में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) सचिव (कृषि तथा सहकारिता) ने 16, 19 तथा 20 अप्रैल, 1983 को सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कुछ बैठकें कीं। इन बैठकों में पेय जल की कमी का सामना करने के लिए एक कार्यवाही योजना अपनाई गई। सुझाई गई कार्यवाहियों के बीच अधिकतम संख्या में ड्रिलिंग रिगों का उपयोग तथा उनका तीन शिफ्टों में प्रचालन, उन ग्रामों का पता लगाना जहां जल पहुंचाने के लिए संगठनात्मक प्रबन्ध हों को अन्तिम रूप देने के साथ-साथ यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन ग्रामों को निरन्तर जलपूर्ति की जाती है, ट्यूबवैलों तथा हैण्डपम्पों आदि का उचित अनुरक्षण करना शामिल है।

(ग) कृषि विभाग में रिलीफ कमिश्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक अन्तर्विभागीय समिति गठित की गई है जिसकी पाक्षिक एक बैठक होती है और यदि आवश्यक हो तो पेयजल की स्थिति

का प्रबोधन करने के लिए कई बार होती है। राज्यों को भी ऐसी ही प्रबोधन समितियां गठित करने को कहा गया है।

(ड) रेलवे बोर्ड ने जीनल रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धकों को सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में पेय जल के परिवहन की सुविधायें विस्तृत करने के अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

(घ) यूनीसेफ से अनुरोध किया गया है तथा वे 8000 हैण्डपम्प सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उपयोग के लिए देने को सहमत हो गए हैं।

राज्यों ने विश्वास दिलाया है कि वे आगामी गर्मियों में पेय जल की समस्या की पूर्ति करने में समर्थ होंगे।

अनुलग्नक

1982-83 तथा 1983-84 (जून 1983 तक) के दौरान जलपूर्ति क्षेत्र में सूखा सहायता के लिए व्यय की सीमा तथा नियतन प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण (करोड़ रुपयों में)

क्रम सं० राज्य	पेय जल पूर्ति			
	योजना भिन्न सीमा		योजना सीमा	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1.25	—	17.75	—
2. बिहार	0.70	—	0.69	0.60
3. गुजरात	0.60	0.08	7.20	2.54
4. हरियाणा	—	—	2.53	—
5. केरल	—	—	0.60	0.6075
6. कर्नाटक	0.10	0.40	7.46	5.13
7. मध्य प्रदेश	0.32	—	9.42	—
8. महाराष्ट्र	5.00	2.50	15.50	5.33
9. उड़ीसा	—	0.30	1.80	3.47
10. राजस्थान	0.69	0.93	24.26	—
11. तमिलनाडू	0.52*	0.93	16.84	13.48
12. पश्चिम बंगाल	1.00	—	7.00	—
13. पाण्डिचेरी	—	—	0.30	0.02

Agricultural Development Programme for Tribals in Rajasthan

*946. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of the programmes being
implemented for the development of agricul-
ture in tribal areas in Rajasthan ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given
to Rajasthan Government for the purpose
for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) the progress made so far ; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for the year
1983-84 for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c).
The specific programmes of agricultural
development taken up for development of
tribal areas in Rajasthan, along with their
achievements during 1980-81, 1981-82 and
1982-83, are given in the statement laid on
the Table of the Sabha. (Placed in Library.
See No. LT-6670/83]

Following Special Central Assistance was
provided by the Central Govt. to Rajasthan
for agricultural development in tribal areas :

Year	Special Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
------	--

1980-81	7.27-
---------	-------

1981-82	6.58
---------	------

1982-83	8.00
---------	------

(d) The Special Central Assistance sanc-
tioned to Rajasthan for 1983-84 is Rs. 8.15
lakhs.

World Bank Assistance for Minor Irrigation Tanks in Andhra Pradesh

*947. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Govern-
ment submitted a project report regarding
minor irrigation tanks to Central Govern-
ment to get assistance from World Bank for
their execution ; and

(b) whether the World Bank has agreed
to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The
Government of Andhra Pradesh have
submitted a Surface Minor Irrigation Pro-
ject costing about Rs. 822.08 million for
getting World Bank assistance. However,
due to inadequate response from the World
Bank, the project has been posed to the
European Economic Community, who have
agreed in principle, to include this project
in their reserve pipeline, subject to availabi-
lity of funds with the European Economic
Community. The State Government has
taken up the work of preparation of feasibi-
lity report.

नेपाल के साथ जल संसाधनों के संबंध में संयुक्त आयोग का गठन

*948. श्री हरीश रावत :
श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल सरकार के साथ जल संसा-
धनों के उपयोग के प्रश्न को सुलझाने के लिए
संयुक्त आयोग का गठन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार
के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो नेपाल और भारत के
प्रधान मन्त्रियों के बीच इन संसाधनों के उपयोग
के सम्बन्ध में हुए समझौते को कार्यान्वित करने के
लिए अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या
है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री
राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) नेपाल के

प्रधान मन्त्री की हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री के साथ फरवरी, 1983 में नई दिल्ली में हुई-वार्ता के दौरान, भारत और नेपाल के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों के बारे में सभी मामलों को समन्वित करने तथा उनकी मानीटरिंग करने के लिए, मंत्रियों के स्तर पर एक संयुक्त आयोग स्थापित करने पर सहमति हुई थी। भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त आयोग स्थापित करने के लिए करार का प्रारूप नेपाल सरकार की टिप्पणियों के लिए उन्हें भेज दिया गया है। यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि संयुक्त आयोग प्रत्येक विषय-समूह के लिए अलग-अलग उप-आयोग गठित करेगा और उनमें से एक उप-आयोग जल संसाधनों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में होगा।

नेपाल के विदेश मंत्री और हमारे विदेश मंत्री के बीच फरवरी, 1983 में हुए विचार-विमर्शों के दौरान, यह सहमति हुई थी कि दोनों देशों के सचिवों की एक बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी। यह बैठक 19 से 24 अप्रैल, 1983 तक काठमाण्डु में हुई थी जब दोनों देशों की साक्षी नदियों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सचिवों के बीच वार्ता का एक अगला दौर परस्पर सम्मत किसी तारीख को शीघ्र ही आयोजित किया जाएगा।

Amendment in Famine Code

*949. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the 'Famine Code' framed ;

(b) whether any modifications have been made in the Famine Code since it was framed initially ;

(c) whether on the basis of the experience of famines and droughts in several States in the past many years, any change in the Famine Code has been demanded ; and

(d) if so, what are the changes that Government contemplate in the existing Famine Code ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no Central Famine Code. However, consequent to the various Enquiry Commissions appointed by the then Government of India, during the later half of the 19th century a number of guiding principles had emerged which were communicated to the Provincial Governments in the form of a Provisional Code in 1883 who formulated their Code/Manuals in the light thereof. The State Governments have been making suitable modifications in these codes from time to time as the subject-matter falls within their jurisdiction.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have formulated guidelines for preparation of relief manuals as well as for reviewing/updating the existing relief manuals dealing with the natural calamities and circulated to the State Governments in February, 1980. In these guidelines emphasis has been laid on the following :

- (i) preparatory measures required to meet the natural calamity ;
- (ii) administrative arrangements ;
- (iii) develop necessary warning systems ;
- (iv) opening of relief works and administration of relief against different natural calamities ;
- (v) monitoring at different levels ;
- (vi) integration of development programmes with the relief works ;
- (vii) role of Home Guards/Armed Forces in combating the natural calamity.

Storage and transit losses in F.C.I.

*950. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether he had convened a meeting of senior officers of Food Corporation of India on 12-4-1983 to discuss the matters relating to storage and transit losses, quality of foodgrains, demurrage by Railways and

growing indiscipline amongst FCI employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions given to improve its working ;

(c) whether Food Corporation of India has been reporting the storage losses on the basis of Region/Zone as a unit ;

(d) if so, the reasons for not indicating the number of the depots where storage loss was observed to be more than 0.5 per cent ; and

(e) the number of the depots having capacity of more than 5 thousands metric tonnes and reporting storage loss more than 0.5 per cent and the action taken against the officials for excess storage losses with full details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A meeting was taken by Minister (F and CS) on 12.4.83 to review the working of FCI, at which the questions relating to storage and transit losses and quality control were discussed.

(b) An attempt was made to identify problems which arise under the existing system and procedure. The various suggestions made by officers were considered. Some of the many decisions taken were as given below :—

- (i) The main stages of operations where storage and transit losses may occur were identified, so that a watch might be kept on the quantity and weight of stocks at each such stage.
- (ii) There should be 100% counting of bags at each stage of operation. The need for weighment in suitable manner at the time of purchase and during subsequent operations was also emphasised.
- (iii) It should be ensured that weigh-bridges belonging to the Corporation should function normally.

(iv) There should be adequate number of squads for surprise checks.

(v) There should be regular inspection by superior officers at the purchase points/depots.

(vi) There should be proper monitoring of transit and storage losses by means of periodical reports. In case undue shortages are noticed, necessary action to fix responsibility should be taken.

(c) and (d). The storage depot is the unit for reporting storage and transit losses. On the basis of reports received from depots, District Manager/Regional Manager/Zonal Manager give their monthly report indicating, inter-alia, the percentage of loss with reference to quantities issued. The losses including cases where storage loss is more than 0.5 per cent are monitored.

(e) The total number of depots having more than 5,000 tonnes capacity (excluding Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation Units) was about 890 in January, 1983. Information about the number of such depots having more than 0.5% storage loss individually is not readily available.

All cases of storage losses which are not considered reasonable or natural, irrespective of the percentage of loss, are investigated and appropriate action including disciplinary proceedings against delinquent officers is initiated.

Protection of interest of Traditional Fishermen

*951. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD) : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received from traditional fishermen (using non-mechanized craft) against the stiff competition from mechanized craft in the coastal areas and seeking adequate protection ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide such protection to them ;

(c) whether it is proposed to fix deep sea fishing zones for mechanized craft ; and

(d) if so, details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In order to safeguard the interests of the traditional fishermen, the Government of India commended to all the maritime States and Union Territories a Model Bill on marine fishing regulation which would empower them to earmark areas of operation for traditional fishermen, mechanized boats and deep sea fishing vessels. Simultaneously the Central Government advised the States/ U.T's *inter alia* to earmark the first five kilometres from the shore exclusively for the non-mechanised traditional fishing craft. The Government of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Goa, Daman and Diu have already enacted suitable legislations in this respect. The Governments of West Bengal and Gujarat have drafted the legislation.

2. Fresh guidelines have been issued on 31-12-1982 by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories recommending that :—

- (i) the first ten kilometres from the shore should be earmarked exclusively for the non-mechanised traditional fishing craft and no other type of vessels should be allowed to operate in that area ;
- (ii) the small mechanised fishing vessels should operate beyond the 10 km.-limit from the coast ;
- (iii) the large mechanised vessels (20 m and above) should operate beyond 23 km.-limit from the coast.

Remodelling of Alignment of Western Kosi Canal

*831. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will

the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to Government for remodelling the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal from near village Bhakua under Madhubani district of Bihar ;

(b) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon ;

(c) whether the suggestion will result in saving of about Rs. 50 crores of expenditure and at least two years of time while irrigating about two lakhs of acres of extra land ;

(d) whether any detailed estimated cost accounting of the two alignments has been or is proposed to be made ; and

(e) if so, details thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The Hon'ble Member, during his visit to the Project area in September 1982 had suggested that instead of taking the Western Kosi Canal beyond Kamla River, the waters may be pumped into Kamla River above Jayanagar Weir and the existing Kamla Irrigation system be enlarged and stabilised. The suggestion was carefully examined by the Bihar State Government and it was decided that it would not be technically feasible and also it would not be possible to provide the requisite power for pumping or to construct a new power station for the purpose.

Remodelling of Bhim Nagar Barrage for Generating Hydel

10610. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 111 (c) and (d) regarding Hydel project on Tirhut Canal and state :

(a) whether necessary investigations and studies for remodelling of the Bhim Nagar Barrage for generating Hydel power from western and eastern Koshi canals have since been completed ; and

(b) if so, details thereabout !

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No such project proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar.

News captioned "Small Farmers"

10611. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Press report published in the Economic Times dated 3 March, 1983 on "Small Farmers" ;

(b) if so, total number of operational holdings with aggregate land areas and small and marginal holdings ;

(c) whether there is any increase in number of small and marginal holdings and landless agricultural labourers during 1970-76 and 1980-81 ; if so, details thereof ;

(d) nature of problems being faced by them and agencies engaged in assisting them ; and

(e) measures taken so far for their development and causes identified for slow progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to provisional results of Agricultural Census for the year 1976-77, the total number of operational holdings was 81.52 million with the aggregate operated land area of 163.14 million hectares in 1976-77. In the same period the number of small holdings (between one to two hectares) and marginal holdings (below one hectare) was 14.70 million and 44.53 million respectively with land areas 20.86 million hectares and 17.50 million hectares.

(c) During the period 1970-71 to 1976-77 the number of small holdings increased from

13.43 million to 14.70 million and that of marginal holdings from 36.20 million to 44.53 million.

Information relating to the number of landless agricultural labourers during the corresponding period is not available. However, according to the provisional report on Population Census of India 1981, in the rural areas of the country, while in 1971, 31.42 per cent of the workers were *Agricultural labourers*, this proportion marginally decreased of 31.12 per cent in 1981 although in absolute terms, the number of agricultural labourers increased during the same period from 45.14 million in 1971 to 52.57 million in 1981. Results of Agricultural Census for the year 1980-81 are not yet available.

(d) and (e). Problems faced by small and marginal farmers are mainly poor access to inputs like fertilisers, irrigation, credit facilities etc. and also lack of back up services like marketing facilities etc. During the Fourth Plan, special schemes for the exclusive benefit of small farmers marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were launched under the programme known as Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (SFDA). Similarly, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was launched in the traditionally drought affected areas for the improvement of environmental conditions in such areas and for stabilising and improving the standard of living of the poorer sections of the population. Another programme called the Command Area Development Programme was introduced for utilising irrigation potential created by the irrigation projects. Subsequently, the SFDA programme called the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). This programme is much wider in coverage than the SFDA programme which was confined to agriculture and related activities only. The major objective of this programme (IRDP) is to provide assistance to identified families of the target group for raising their incomes substantially. Financial assistance if available for all viable bankable schemes in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, sericulture, horticulture, fisheries, small and cottage industries and services.

From 2nd October, 1980 the IRD Programme is under implementation in all the development blocks in the country. Considering the achievement of physical and financial targets under this programme so far, the progress cannot be said to be slow.

**जल-प्रदाय कार्यालयों में ट्यूब-लाइटें,
पंखे और हीटर गायब होना**

10612. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी संख्या में ऐसी ट्यूब-लाइटें पंखे और हीटर, जो सरकार द्वारा जल प्रदाय कार्यालयों में और ट्यूबवैलों के चालू होने के समय वहां लगाए गए थे, गायब हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो गायब पाई वस्तु के नामों की संख्या क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि ट्यूब लाइटों, पंखों तथा हीटरों के बड़े पैमाने पर हाल ही में संस्थान के कार्यालयों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों से गायब होने का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है तथा इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों ने केवल दो छत के पंखों की चोरी सूचित की है।

**Appointment of workers in
maintenance division of
C.P.W.D.**

10613. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR :
SHRI K.B.S. MANI :

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

(a) whether in case of the work of any construction division of CPWD wing handed

over to Maintenance division of CPWD, the Maintenance division takes over the work only and appoints their own workers for the said job instead of appointing those workers who were already appointed for that work by Construction divisions ;

(b) whether construction division terminates their services after handing over the work to Maintenance division ;

(c) whether Government propose to make a policy that the Maintenance division should take over not only the work but also the workers from Construction division ; if so, by when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) At present Civil Construction Division is maintaining newly constructed buildings for some time partly with contractor's Labour and partly with Casual Workmen. In general the Casual Workmen are not transferred with works to Maintenance Divisions. Sometimes when the Maintenance Divisions do not have their own staff, they take over Casual Labour employed by Construction Division alongwith works.

(b) Services of regular or workcharged staff, if any, with Construction Division are not terminated. As regards Casual Labour, they may be employed by Construction Division on other works under them, or by Maintenance Division if they require their services, or their services may be terminated.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no such proposal. Construction work is mainly done through contractors and very limited Casual workmen are employed for maintenance immediately after the construction. On the other hand, Maintenance Divisions have their own organisations and workmen for maintenance work.

**Posts held by SC/ST in D.D.A.
and NDMC**

10614. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

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

(a) number of post in Delhi Development Authority and NDMC in pay scale Rs. 650-1200 and above separately, rank-wise ;

(b) number and percentage of Scheduled Caste officers working on these posts ;

(c) whether roster has been followed, if so, how many Scheduled Castes Officers have been benefited by this system, indicating their numbers and scales of pay ;

(d) whether SC/ST cell has been formed in each body, if so, whether it is headed by a Scheduled Caste Officer ; and

(e) percentage of Class I Officers of SC/ST in these bodies and efforts made to infuse more Class I and II officers of these communities and plans for future ?

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

Production and Sale of Sub-standard Steel Tubes

10615. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that sub-standard steel tubes are being produced and sold in the market ;

(b) whether the recent endeavour of the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) to check the production and sale of such sub-standard mild steel tubes proved effective ; and

(c) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). In terms of the Mild Steel Tubes (excluding seamless tubes and tubes according to APT specifications) (Quality Control)

Order 1978, ISI mark has been made compulsory in respect of mild steel tubes and tubulars (IS : 1239—Part-I 1973), steel tubes for structural purposes (IS : 1161—1978) and steel tubes used for water wells (upto 200 mm diameter) (IS : 4270—1967). In terms of the same order, it is an offence to manufacture or store for sale, sell or distribute any mild steel tubes not conforming to the specified standards covered by this Order and that mild steel tubes offered for sale should be with ISI Certification Marks. This Order, however, does not apply to export of mild steel tubes which do not conform to the specified standard but conform to any specification required by the foreign buyer. The residual quantities of sub-standard quality left with manufacturers/traders can be disposed of by cutting pipes and tubes into length not in excess of 1.5 metre before being sold in the market.

On receipt of reports about sale of extra light mild steel tubes, ISI arranged surprise visits to the concerned markets. No extra light gauge steel tubes were found with ISI mark and no violation of Mild Steel Tubes (Quality Control) Order, 1978 came to the notice.

On the advice of the ISI the Association of Mild Steel Tubes Manufacturers has issued advertisements publicising the implications of the quality control order so that the consumer and the dealers are well informed.

Catching of fish through Japanese Trawlers

10616. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the trawlers operating in Paradip Port for catching fish are lying idle on account of operation of Japanese trawlers in coastal region in pursuance of collaboration agreement with State Government of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the agreement with Japanese Government regarding the catching of fish through Japanese trawlers in the

coastal region of Orissa ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no individual is now allowed to catch fish for personal consumption in port premises ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no collaboration agreement with the Government of Orissa for operation of Japanese trawlers. It is also not a fact that trawlers operating at Paradeep Port are idle due to operation of Japanese trawlers.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

**Institute of Rural Management
at Anand**

10617. **SHRI T.S. NEGI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Institute of Rural Management has been started at Anand with Swiss Government, I.D.C. and Central Government grants ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether prior Governments clearance to start this Institute with foreign aid and Central Government funds (direct and indirect) was taken :

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether the Chairman and Board of IRM (Institute of Rural Management) is funded entirely by Government if so, details thereof ;

(f) whether it is a fact that Chairman of the IRM is self-appointed and the Board of Directors were appointed by this self-appointed Chairman ; and

(g) whether it is Government's policy to have a non-official as Chairman for life of NDDB, IDC, IRM, GCMFF etc. and create serious imbalances as in the present case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Institute of Rural Management started functioning from 1980-81 with the funds provided under Operation Flood II Project, assistance from Swiss Government and Ford Foundation Grant. The Government of India has not given any grant to the Institute. The details of the pattern of funding is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Funds provided under Operation Flood II	50.00
(ii) Assistance from Swiss Government	397.00
(iii) Ford Foundation Grant	20.00
Total :	467.00

(c) and (d). The Government approval was conveyed after obtaining approval from the competent authority.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The appointment of Chairman and the Board of Governors of the Institute has been in accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Institute.

(g) The Chairman of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation and I.R.M. is not appointed by the Government of India. It is not the policy of the Government to appoint any person as Chairman of NDDB and IDC for life.

**Allotment of MIG Flats under
HUDCO scheme**

10618. **SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for allotment of MIG flats under HUDCO Scheme pending with the D.D.A., scheme-wise and year-wise ;

(b) how long will it take to make allotment of flats to these applicants on the waiting list ;

(c) the probable price variation owing to escalation in construction costs as advertised originally and as anticipated now and steps being taken to keep the gap as narrow as possible and expedite the construction of these flats ; and

(d) the number of flats expected to be allotted during this year and their location ?

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

Approval of Budhna Irrigation Project

10619. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved the lower Budhna irrigation project in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost, benefits to accrue therefrom and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The reference is presumably to lower Budhna Irrigation Project in Maharashtra. The project has been approved by the Planning Commission in March, 1983.

(b) The Lower Budhna Project is estimated to cost Rs. 53.21 crores and will provide irrigation to 36,733 hectares annually in Parbhani District of Maharashtra. The project envisages construction of an earthen dam 4697.5 metres long and 24.72 metres high with an Ogee-type masonry spillway across Budhna river in Godavari Basin and two lined canals, one on the left bank 69 km. long and the other on the right bank 48 km. long.

Programme to improve level and technique of Hockey

10620. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre had approved the recommendation of a five-member sub-committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up an exhaustive coaching programme for improvement in the level and technique of hockey ;

(b) what are the details of the recommendations of the sub-committee ; and

(c) how soon these recommendations will be implemented ?

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

(a) The report of a 5-member Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian Hockey Federation for the purpose of drawing up an exhaustive coaching programme for improvement of hockey has been received recently from the Indian Hockey Federation.

(b) The recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation include coaching of Indian hockey team in two phases. During the first phase which will be from middle of May, 83 till end of October, 83 four coaching camps of a total period of four months, will be held. During the second phase which will be from the beginning of February 1984 till end of June 1984, three coaching camps of a total period of four months will be held. The coaching programme will also include physical conditioning, training in technique and tactics, theoretical instructions and competitive experience of international standard against leading foreign countries.

(c) The Government has already sanctioned the first two coaching camps.

EEC assistance for drinking water supply schemes in H.P.

10621. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6548

on 11 April, 1983 regarding EEC assistance for drinking water supply schemes and state the names of the schemes for each district of H.P., which have been sanctioned for execution and the cost and the estimated period of completion for each scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : This information is not available with the Central Government. It is the Government of Himachal Pradesh which has to prepare the detailed schemes and set targets for their implementation within the framework of the agreement with the E.E.C. The Ministry of Works and Housing only approves the overall project for external assistance.

Forest area

10622. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any State-wise survey regarding the area covered by forests in the country ;

(b) whether there has been any decline in this area during the last three years ;

(c) if so, how much is annually leased out for felling operations of all kinds ; and

(d) the additional area planted with forests annually ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) State Governments conduct survey of forest areas in their States.

(b) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by the State Forest Departments, the forest area in 1981-82 was 75.06 million hectares as against 74.80 million hectares in 1979-80 and 74.60 million hectares in 1980-81.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The area planted in and outside the forest land in the last three years was as under :

Year	(Area planted (lakh hectares)
1980-81	2.48
1981-82	4.15
1982-83	5.20 (estimated)

Tree plantation in Gujarat

10623. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tree plantation drive has been launched in Gujarat under 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, since when such a programme has been launched ;

(c) the details of the target fixed and the achievement made in this regard ; and

(d) the amount spent on tree plantation programme in Gujarat upto 31 March, 1983 ?

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

(b) Since the inception of the New 20-Point Programme, i.e., from 1982.

(c) A target of 2330 lakh seedlings was fixed for 1982-83 under afforestation for Gujarat against which the State has planted 2468 lakh seedlings.

(d) Amount spent upto 31st March, 1983 on tree plantation programme is Rs. 2028.97 lakh.

Development of commercial crops

10624. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for the development of commercial crops in various States ; and

(b) which are the commercial crops that are being developed in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The commercial crops being developed in Orissa are oilseeds, cotton, jute, cashewnut, coconut, etc. For the development of these commercial crops the efforts of the State Government are being supplemented by the Government of India through implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Sixth Plan period under which financial assistance is provided by way of subsidies on basic inputs like seed, plant protection, etc. For popularising improved varieties as also new scientific methods of cultivation free minikits are supplied and demonstrations are being laid out.

Approval for Sone embankment of flood control scheme

10625. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has approved the revised estimate for the Sone embankment flood control scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revised estimate for Sone embankment scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 431.69 lakhs has been found acceptable by the Planning Commission. The scheme provides for raising and strengthening of the existing of about 89 Km. canal banks and for construction of new embankments for 14.95 km. on left bank and 9.15 km. on the right bank of Sone river to protect an area of 0.30 lakh hectares in Bhojpur and Patna districts of Bihar.

Fencing of Yamuna canal passing across residential colonies

10626. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a portion of the Yamuna canal passes across the residential colonies of Wazirpur, Ashok Vihar, Lawrence Road in Delhi and that it has no protective fencing and that some drowning incidents took place in recent years ;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide an iron fencing on both sides of the banks as a protective measure ;

(c) whether it is also proposed to landscape and develop parks with lights in the space below the canal facing the residential areas of Lawrence Road colonies ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Implementation of Command Area Development Programme in Tamil Nadu

10627. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Command Area Development Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the places where such programme is being implemented and whether it would be extended to Kanyakumari district ; and

(c) if not, whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government for the implementation of this programme in Kanyakumari district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Command Area Development Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Command Area Development Programme is being implemented in the Commands of three irrigation projects. The names of projects and the districts covered are as under ;

Name of Project	District
1. Cauvery Delta System	Thanjavur
2. Lower Bhawani	(i) Coimbatore (ii) Tiruchy
3. Periyar Vaigai	Madurai

These projects do not cover Kanyakumari district.

(c) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for implementation of CAD Programme in Kanyakumari district.

Gradual independence of agriculture from weather conditions

10628. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) year of normal weather in the country

for the last five years and the production of food in the country ;

(b) year of bad weather—due to drought or flood and the production of food in the country in the same period ;

(c) whether the fluctuation in the food production due to the varying weather conditions has decreased, indicating gradual independence of agriculture from the weather conditions in the country ;

(d) if so, facts in details ; and

(e) if not, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). In a country of India's size uniform normal weather throughout the country is rarely achieved. Even in an otherwise good year, there may be areas affected by droughts and floods. Taking an overall view of the weather conditions, the classification of the last 5 years as good or bad years is given below alongwith the actual production of food-grains during each of these years :

Crop year	Weather	Production (million tonnes)	Remarks
1978-79	Excellent	131.9	Quantum and extent of rain fall very good.
1979-80	Very Bad	109.7	Acute and widespread drought.
1980-81	Average	129.6	Generally normal except in some areas.
1981-82	Average	133.1	Generally normal except in some areas and untimely rains in April and May.
1982-83	Very Bad	125-128	Acute and widespread drought and untimely rains in April.

(c) and (d). An analysis of foodgrains production during the last 15 years shows that the throughs have been generally at higher levels over the preceding ones thereby indicating that the dependence of agriculture on weather is gradually diminishing. During 1982-83, even with a larger area affected by drought the production of foodgrains is expected to be only 5-8 million tonnes lower than the preceding year's level compared to a fall in production of more than 22 million tonnes during the drought year of 1979-80, over the previous year. Also inspite of drought in 1982 and untimely rains in April, 1983, a record rabi crop of 56-57 million tonnes and a record wheat crop of 40 million tonnes are expected in 1982-83.

(e) Does not arise.

गुजरात सरकार द्वारा सरदार सरोवर का निर्माण

10629. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने नर्मदा परियोजना के विकास कार्यों के अन्तर्गत सरदार सरोवर (जलाशय) का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका निर्माण शुरू करने के लिए योजना आयोग से परामर्श किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) नर्मदा नदी पर सरदार सरोवर परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं और इन निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय प्रावधान योजना आयोग द्वारा वार्षिक योजना पर हुए विचार विमर्शों के दौरान स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। योजना आयोग की हलाहकार समिति ने कुछ स्पष्टीकरणों के अधीन इस परियोजना को तकनीकी दृष्टि से स्वीकार्य पाया है। तथापि, योजना आयोग द्वारा इस परियोजना को अभी अनुमोदित किया जाना है।

Detection of Aluminium Phosphate as
Poison

10630. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an examination conducted by Agricultural Scientist in Udaipur that aluminium phosphide used as pesticide has proved to be a poison when swallowed accidentally ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter the risk in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government is aware of Press Reports about the deaths having been caused by swallowing of aluminium phosphide.

(b) As per the decision of the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, Aluminium Phosphide is to be used under expert supervision by Government agencies/Public Sector undertakings/Government Research Institutions only. The manufacturers are instructed to sell Aluminium Phosphide only to Government and Government authorised agencies having expert supervision as well as protective measures facilities.

Regularisation of services of muster roll
workers, casual labourers

10631. SHRI NAGINA RAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) in 1979 regarding regularisation of services of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by his Ministry and its depts./subordinate offices ;

(b) whether these orders have not so far been implemented by his Ministry, depts./subordinate offices, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) action Government proposed to get them implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). This Ministry had received the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform's O.M. of 21st March, 1979 and the instructions contained therein have been/are being implemented by this Ministry and the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an attached office of this Ministry.

Medical Expenses of Non-gazetted employees of D.D.A.

10632. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has fixed for its non-gazetted employees a lump sum amount per month for medical treatment expenses and have issued medical bill books to officers for the purpose ; and

(b) if so, whether the health centres set up by the Delhi Development Authority will be closed or whether the employees will be advised to avail of the facility available in these health centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has stated that it has fixed monthly medical allowance for its Group 'C' and 'D' employees. For Group 'A' and 'B' employees of DDA, doctors and chemists have been empanelled by DDA from different parts of Delhi. Officers are allowed to get consultation from the empanelled doctors and to purchase medicines, as prescribed by the empanelled doctors, from the empanelled chemists. The Group 'A' and 'B' employees have been issued Prescription Pads which they submit to the doctors and chemists whenever they require consultation/medicines. Reimbursement to the doctors and the chemists is done directly by the DDA.

(b) The DDA has informed that it has not set up any health centres for its employees.

Committee on development of dry land

10633. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expert Committee to guide Government regarding the development of dry land was set up by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its recommendations and suggestions and the implementation of this report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government of India constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Agriculture and Cooperation to review, monitor and oversee Rainfed Farming Projects drawn up by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank. These projects have recently been appraised by the World Bank Mission. The final report of the Mission is yet awaited.

The Government of India in November, 1977 had also constituted a Task Force to identify problems of the semi-arid/rainfed areas and suggest the policy approach and strategy etc. for development of these areas. The Task Force recommended an approach of Intensive Agricultural Watershed Development Programme. Government of India have taken this in view in formulating the scheme on Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas and other programmes on the subject.

Stagnation in employees of Delhi Milk Scheme Plant

10634. SHRI DHARAMDASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nine electrical fitters, 4 electrical mechanics, one charge-man and one assistant engineer are working in the Delhi Milk Scheme Plant since its inception ;

(b) whether the capacity of this Milk Plant has been increased many times but nothing has been done to improve the pay scales and service conditions of the said electrical mechanics nor their strength has been increased to cope with the increased work load ;

(c) if so, facts and reasons thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to remove stagnation in the service conditions of the said staff and improve their pay scales and working conditions ; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Initially the following staff was sanctioned for the Electrical section of the Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme :

Sl. No.	Designation of the post	No. of post
1.	Mechanic	2
2.	Fitter	5
3.	Semi skilled Fitter	2

With the increase in the handling capacity of the Central Dairy, the sanctioned strength of Electrical Section was also increased from time to time and the present sanctioned strength is as follows :

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of sanctioned post
(i)	Asstt. Engineer	1
(ii)	Chargemen (Electrical)	1
(iii)	Asstt. Chargemen (Elect)	1
(iv)	Mechanic	5
(v)	Fitter	9
(vi)	Semi skilled Fitter	6

(d) and (e). As at present none of the staff in the above categories, except, one Fitter is stagnating at the maximum of the pay scale. All the posts are filled up only by promotion from the lower cadre.

Procurement of trawlers under joint venture

10635. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy adopted by Government for the procurement of trawlers under joint ventures ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the exclusive economic zone has not been fully surveyed before adopting the policy of procurement of trawlers ;

(c) if so, whether it will be again surveyed and necessary changes made in procuring trawlers ; and

(d) when it is going to be changed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The policy of the Government is to encourage joint ventures in deep sea fishing by trawlers.

Regulations in this respect relate, *inter-alia*, to equity participation, technical collaboration and certain concessions.

(b) About 1/5th of the area of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has been fully or partially surveyed for fisheries resources so far.

(c) and (d). Survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone for Fisheries resources is in progress. The results of the survey are used for making changes in the policy as and when necessary.

Qualifications prescribed for the posts of Deputy Manager (General) and Joint Manager (General) by F.C.I.

10636. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Food

Corporation of India has prescribed essential qualifications for the posts of Deputy Manager (General) higher than those of the Joint Manager (General) ;

(b) whether the Job responsibilities of Joint Manager are less than those of the Deputy Manager (G) :

(c) if not, the reasons for prescribing lower or less qualifications for a higher posts ; and

(d) whether the Food Corporation of India proposes to rectify the procedure of prescribing the above qualifications before finalisation of the present recruitment ?

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

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

Rules re: transfer of engineers in CPWD in Delhi

10637. SHRI K.B.S. MANI :
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR :

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

(a) whether rules regarding transfer of Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers employed in C.P.W.D. in various divisions in Delhi after three/five years of their tenure are being complied with; if so, the details in the matter ;

(b) whether these rules are not being complied with by the Electrical Construction Division-IV of CPWD ; if so, the reasons therefor and actual position as on 31-3-1983 ;

(c) whether in violation of these rules some Engineers are being transferred and some are not being transferred by the Chief Engineer/Superintendent Engineer of the division ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Rules regarding transfer of Junior Engineers i.e. after 5 years in a particular Division are normally being implemented in the various Divisions of CPWD. So far as Asstt. Engineers/Executive Engineers are concerned, a tenure of 4 years at a station (3 years at hard stations) has been prescribed, but there are no rules to transfer them from one Division to another at the same station. These rules are being applied normally in CPWD.

(b) As for Junior Engineers, in a few cases, the transfer rules were temporarily kept in abeyance keeping in view the interests of important construction programmes.

As regards Asstt. Engineers and Executive Engineers, as on 31.3.83, there were 4 Asstt. Engineers (Elect.) out of which 3 have completed their normal tenure. The orders of transfer of longest stayee at the station among them have already been issued and for the remaining officers orders shall be issued later.

(c) No, Sir. In fact the Chief Engineers/Superintending Engineers have not been powers to make rotational transfers and therefore, question of some officers being transferred by them does not arise.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Enactment of law on fishing

10638. SHRI BHIM SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the all India laws governing fishing in fresh water have not been framed since 1897 ;

(b) if so, what measures have now been sought to effect proper conservation of fish resources under the present pressure ; and

(c) how the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Environment are co-ordinating in framing these laws under the present circumstances to achieve these goals ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 was promulgated in 1897. Section (6) of the Act empowers State Governments/U.Ts. to frame rules thereunder. The States/U.Ts. have been framing rules from time to time to suit their local conditions.

(b) Many States/U.Ts. have enacted fresh legislation for conservation and development of inland fisheries.

(c) The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture is advising the States/Union Territories in framing laws and rules for conservation and development of fisheries in freshwaters in coordination with Department of Environment. Central and State Boards for prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been set up with a view to improve the habitat for conservation of fish and fisheries.

HUDCO Proposal for expansion in N-E States

10639. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation proposes to expand its activities in the North-Eastern States for development of housing ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). HUDCO has been making consistent efforts for providing technical and financial assistance to various agencies in the North Eastern States/Union Territories for housing and urban development schemes. A regional office of HUDCO at Calcutta serves the needs of the region. HUDCO has also made consultancy service available. Directors of HUDCO have also visited and held discussions in these States. So far, HUDCO has sanctioned 12 schemes for a loan assistance of Rs. 7.73 crores for construction of 2304 Dwelling Units in the States of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.

Creation of posts of Counsellor (Agriculture) in Rome

10640. **SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of a Counsellor (Agriculture) has recently been created in Rome ;

(b) if so, whether a professional/technical person has been appointed as in case of similar scientific posts ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether it would not be in national interest to post a professional person for getting best results from this posting ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In order to keep continuous liaison with FAO Headquarters at Rome and to assist the Indian delegations visiting Rome for meetings on different subjects, a post of Counsellor (Agriculture) in the Indian Embassy at Rome was created in 1966. Before 1966 there was a post of Agricultural Attache, which was created for the first time in 1956. Considering the increase in the activities of the FAO and the higher responsibilities required to be shouldered by the representative of the Government of India the post of Counsellor (Agriculture) has been upgraded to that of Minister (Agriculture) in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India with effect from 10th of August, 1982.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the past officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service have held the post of Counsellor (Agriculture). The upgraded post of Minister (Agriculture) is in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and officers of the All India Services and Central Services Group 'A' are eligible to be considered for appointment thereto as in the case of other corresponding posts of that level in the Central Secretariat under the Senior Staffing Scheme operated by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs,

(d) The requirements of the post are of representational nature, including diplomatic and liaison work. No technical or scientific expertise is required for the job. Agriculture is a vast field composed of various disciplines like, crop production, fisheries, water research, irrigation, desert locust control, agricultural research and irrigation, forestry, animal husbandry, dairy, hard fibre, oil seeds, horticulture etc. As such, best results cannot be derived from a person who is having technical knowledge in any particular field of agriculture. However, officers who have agricultural background and who have experience of international cooperation are preferred for appointment to the above post.

Option offered to disabled persons in the draw of DDA houses in February, 1983

10641. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any option regarding the payment of the price of the houses drawn in the lot of February, 1983 was offered to the disabled persons ;

(b) if not, whether the D.D.A. is considering any proposal to relax the terms of payment for the said houses ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The DDA has reported that no prior option of the registrants with regard to mode of payment was offered.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases pending in Delhi Courts

10642. SHRI MANMOHAN LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 8362 and 4828 on 19 April, 1982 and 28 March, 1983 regarding 'Cases pending in Delhi Courts' and state :

(a) the details of the cases pending in High Courts, since when and the efforts made to expedite the finalisation thereof ;

(b) in how many cases stay orders have been obtained from Delhi High Court and since when and the details of efforts made to expedite the finalisation of the cases ;

(c) reasons for delay in expediting the finalisation of the cases and whether Government have applied to the Delhi High Court to expedite the hearing and finalisation of the cases ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) to (d). Based on the information given by the Delhi Administration, a statement indicating details of such cases pending with the High Court in Delhi is attached. Of the 4 cases referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8362 on 19.4.82 as pending in Delhi courts, 3 have since been disposed of. Presently there are 8 cases, in which stay orders have been obtained from Delhi High Court, details of which are given in the enclosed statement. Of these 8 cases, the Delhi Administration has been advised by the Government Counsel that there were not enough grounds to file application for vacating the stay order with regard to two cases. With regard to one case, the Government Counsel has been requested by the Administration to file application for vacation of the stay order. With regard to the other 5 cases, interim stay granted is likely to be disposed of very shortly by the High Court. With regard to other cases these would be taken by the High Court in accordance with the priorities determined by it.

Statement

Details of the cases pending with the High Court of Delhi, New Delhi

Case No.	Date of Institution	Date of notice from High Court	Subject matter of the case	Date of stay	Present position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. C.W. No. 3780/82 Delhi Cement Stock-ists Association Vs. Union of India	18.11.82	24.1.83	Challenged the Cement Control order	7.12.82	Admitted
2. C.W. No. 27 1707/79 M/s Lakhi Ram Sagar Chand Vs. L.G. Delhi	29.11.79	6.12.79	Appeal against the cancellation order of K. Oil Licence No. 1502/79	6.12.79	-do-
3. C.W. No. 899/82 M/s Deedar Singh Vs. L.G. Delhi	29.3.82	29.4.82	Appeal against the cancellation order of FPS No. 2299 by DC/CFS.	27.5.82	-do-
4. C.W. No. 360/82 M/s Raja Ram Vs. Sh. S.K. Batra D.C. (South)	30.7.82	10.8.82	Appeal in FIR case No. 434/81 dt 9.4.81 P.S. Kalkaji	—	-do-
5. G.R. No. 89/82 Preet Cons. Co. Vs. State and others	23.3.82	5.4.82	G. appeal against the orders of CFS and Ad. Distt. Sub Judge	—	-do-
6. C.W. No. 2856/82 to to C.W. No. 2860/82 Five 10. Roller Flour Mills M/s Durga Trading Co., M/s Jawala Flour Mills, M/s Rajdhani Flour Mills, M/s Cerpros Cereals (P) Ltd. and Delhi Flour Mills Vs. Commissioner Food and Supplies, Delhi	27.8.82	31.8.82	Challenging the recovery of differential amount	31.8.82	-do-

	1	3	4	5	6	
11.	C.W. No. 1639/81 M/s Ameer Chand Kesher Chand Vs. Shri L.D. Gupta and others	Not readily available	Not readily available	Appeal against the order of the CFS and appeal decided by the Ad. Distt. and Sub Judge	—	Admitted
12.	C.W. No. 2030/82 Shri Amar Nath Vs. U.O.I.	11.8.82	13.10.82	Challenged the Delhi Bricks Control Order	—	Not admitted so far
13.	C.W. No. 60/81 Delhi Admn. Vs. Munshi Ram Ram Niwas	23.9.81	29.4.81	Appeal against the orders of A.D.S.J. filed by Delhi Admn.	—	Admitted
14.	C.W. No. 265/83 Teekam Chand and Sons Vs. State	26.3.83	12.4.83	Challenging the Edible Oil (Licensing and Control) Order, 1977	—	—

Setting up of National Agro-Industrial Corporation

10643. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Agro-Industrial Corporation to provide assistance to agro-based industries in the rural areas ; and

(b) if so, details of the schemes drawn up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India is examining the need to set up a National Agro-Industries Corporation for providing technical and consultancy services and financial assistance to State Agro Industries Corporations which are in existence in 18 States. No proposal/scheme has so far been drawn up in this regard.

Claim of I.C.A.R. in Pusle Production

10644. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from Mycoplasma Scientists have been reporting occurrence of other micro-organisms including viruses, bacteria, molds, etc. and if so, the reasons for implicating Mycoplasma without trials in accordance with well-known Pasteurs postulates ;

(b) whether Government will order a high powered inquiry into this scientific coming after fraudulent claims some years back at IVRI ; and

(c) whether Government will also inquire into the claims of ICAR break through in pulse production and request SACC to hold hearings on the subject open to public ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that prior to the recent demonstration of Mycoplasma like Organisms (MLOs) in the tissues of root wilt affected coconut palms, the scientists had explored other organisms also such as fungi, viruses, bacteria and nematodes as

the possible cause of the disease. Since MLOs have recently been found to be consistently associated only with the diseased palms and not with the healthy palms from disease free areas, the MLOs have been implicated in this disease. The scientists have not claimed that Mycoplasma is the finally established cause of the disease.

So far as we know, there is no authenticated case of plant mycoplasma being brought into culture in artificial medium outside the living host. Hence fulfilment of Koch's postulates (referred to as Pasteur's postulates in the Question) in the strict sense is not possible in this case. Nevertheless, as in other MLO plant pathogens, the scientists are attempting to identify and test and insect or any other vector involved in transmitting the disease and thus establish the real casual agent.

(b) No fraudulent claims have been made by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the question of appointing a high powered inquiry, therefore, does not arise.

No, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has never claimed 'Breakthrough' in Pulses as has taken place in other crops like wheat and rice. The ICAR does make a claim that improved pulse varieties and technology capable of giving higher production are available. The improved varieties of pulses alongwith the improved technology tested in the farmers's field have given much higher yield as compared to the national average and hold key to improvement in national yields of pulses. In view of this, question of enquiring into claims of breakthrough in pulses does not arise.

Consumption of Fertilizer

10645. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that average per hectare consumption of fertiliser has gone up from 31 to 35 Kgs. or 13 per cent during last one year ;

(b) if so, total national increase in outlay and expenditure on fertiliser ;

(c) whether Government consider the year-wise increase in fertiliser input-for last five years as justified by corresponding increase in productivity per hectare ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The average per hectare consumption of fertiliser nutrients has gone up from 31.5 kg. in 1980-81 to 34.6 kg. in 1981-82. The increase in consumption-growth-rate has been 9.9 per cent in 1981-82 over 1980-81.

(b) According to Planning Commission document, an outlay of Rs. 2367 crores has been provided for fertiliser production in the central sector during the Sixth Plan period compared to Rs. 1533 crores during the Fifth Plan. The expenditure incurred by Central Sector (Public and Cooperative) during the first three years of the Sixth Plan is estimated at Rs. 1021.54 crores.

(c) and (d). Increase in productivity is a function of several factors including use of fertilisers. It is not possible to isolate the effect of fertiliser alone on the increase in productivity. It may, however, be stated that the combination of various inputs like irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, proper management etc. has resulted in significant increase in productivity over the years.

Slaughter House at Bhiwandi (Maharashtra)

10646. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any approval to the proposed slaughter house at Bhiwandi in Thane district was given by the Central Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). According to the information provided by the Ministry of Industry, M/s. Alkabeer Exports Pvt. Ltd. has been registered with D.G.T.D. on 8.1.1981 for the manufacture of

15000 tonnes of frozen meat and 1015 tons of frozen offals at Bhilwandi District Thana in the State of Maharashtra, with the condition that the entire production of meat would be exported for a period of 10 years.

Sale of Asiad Village Flats to Non-Resident Indians

10647. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to sell the Asian Games Village flats to the non-resident Indians on payment of foreign exchange ;

(b) the number of such flats that are proposed to be sold ; and

(c) when final decision is expected to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The matter regarding the disposal of the Asian Games Village is under the active consideration of the Government.

Acquisition of Land in Village Todapur, New Delhi

10648. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had acquired all land in village Todapur New Delhi-12 and paid compensation to the owners and if so, when and in how many instalments the compensation was paid and quantum thereof ?

(b) whether any land was allotted to people of this village in lieu of land acquired and if so, place where it was allotted ;

(c) whether these people are in illegal possession of Government's land which was lying out of the Lal-Dora, and if so, the fact thereof ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by

Government to remove illegal occupants of Government land in this village ?

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

Claim of ICAR

10649. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 676 on 18 April, 1983 regarding mycoplasma a cause of coconut wilt disease and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director CPRI, Trivandrum had given details of a break through in locating Mycoplasma as a causative agent of the century old coconut wilt disease ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for retracing from these claims by the ICAR ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Relevant extracts of the statement given by the Director, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute on the recent findings on coconut root wilt disease in Trivandrum on March 16, 1983 are :

"A near-breakthrough has been made regarding the causative organism of root wilt through EM examination, CPCRI scientists have obtained evidences to establish beyond doubt the presence of MLOs in the tissues of root (wilt) affected coconut palms. This organism was absent in the disease free palms."

Neither in the above statement, nor in the reply given by the ICAR to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 676 on 18th April, 1983, has it been claimed that the Mycoplasma has been finally established as the cause of the disease. In the earlier reply to Question No. 676 it was said that this observation was highly significant. The scientists of CPCRI have claimed this finding as a near-

breakthrough. The Council has no difference of opinion on this.

(b) In the light of the clarification provided at (a) above, a reply to this part of the question does not arise.

Amount Given to States for Natural Calamities

10650. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1982-83 Rs. 436 crores was given to the States for natural calamities as against only Rs. 193 crores in 1979-80 ;

(b) whether there have been similar calamities prior to 1979-80 ; and

(c) if so, annual funds distributed during those years from 1970 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Total ceilings of assistance sanctioned in 1982-83 for meeting all natural calamities were Rs. 781.21 crores against Rs. 359 crores in 1979-80.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Years	Rs in crores
-----------	--------------

1970-71	88.03
1971-72	102.48
1972-73	49.38
1973-74	302.10
1974-75	50.04
1975-76	35.88
1976-77	76.56
1977-78	153.71
1978-79	323.82
1979-80	359.45
1980-81	494.10
1981-82	320.17
1982-83	781.21

Amount Disbursed for Floods and Cyclone

10651. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1982-83 Government have given Rs. 345 crores for flood and cyclones as against only Rs. 311 crores during 1978-79 ; and

(b) what amount was given prior to 1978-79 for similar calamities from 1970 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Year	Rs. in crores
----------	---------------

1970-71	52.30
1971-72	41.95
1972-73	39.23
1973-74	44.48
1974-75	6.00
1975-76	35.15
1976-77	40.38
1977-78	144.09

Effect of biomass fuels on Indian women

10652. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent study made by some foreign experts has revealed that women in India, who cook food by burning biomass fuels like wood or cow dung, expose themselves to high levels of pollutants, including a deadly chemical benzo-a-pyrene, which is suspected to cause cancer ;

(b) whether Government have got this matter examined by Experts ; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : The reply based on the information furnished by the Ministry of Health which is dealing with the subject is as follows :

(a) No such study made by foreign experts has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Government in the Ministry of Health has not carried out any study. However, studies conducted by National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, suggest that the benzo-a-pyrene concentrates around domestic zone are high when wood and dung are used as fuel. Benzo-a-pyrene is a known carcinogen but its effect on women exposed to it by burning fuel in causing cancer has not been evaluated.

(c) Government are aware of the efforts being made to develop and introduce smokeless chullas in village. Health education and early treatment of eye infection is being provided under the National Programme of Control of Blindness.

Extinction of pine trees

10653. **SHRI A.C. DAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fast vanishing of pine trees in the country ;

(b) if so, the scheme proposed to be introduced by Government for the protection of pine trees ; and

(c) the details of the Central Scheme, if introduced earlier for the development of pine trees ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme for research on Tropical Pines was introduced during the V Plan period and the same has been continued in the VI Plan also. The object of

the scheme is to intensify programmes of large scale cultivation of tropical pine under different types of soil and climatic conditions. For this purpose two regional research centres have been set up at Korapur (Orissa) and Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu). These centres carry out extension work arrange bulk supplies of seeds of suitable provenances and give technical guidance to the field officers.

Peripheral charges claimed from allottees of Cooperative House Building Societies

10654. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the specific services called as peripheral services for which additional charges at the rate of Rs. 10 per sq. meter are being claimed by the D.D.A. from the allottees of plots in the colonies set up by the Co-operative House Building Societies in East Delhi ;

(b) whether these charges have been recovered from all the House Building Co-operative Societies developed in South Delhi ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the peripheral services include (i) distribution mains of water supply from the over-head tanks ; and (ii) sewer lines of less than 60" diametre. In case of the cooperative house building societies where these peripheral services are provided by the DDA cost thereof is recovered in the form of peripheral charges from the beneficiary members. The individual member of such societies is charged Rs. 16/- per sq. metre of the net plot area in instalments. The first instalment amounting to Rs. 6 per sq. metre is charged at the time of sanctioning the building plans and the remaining Rs. 10/- per sq. metre is charged subsequently.

(b) and (c). The D.D.A. have reported that the peripheral charges are being taken from the coop. house building societies where peripheral services are being provi-

ded by them. In case of the cooperative house building societies in South Delhi, DDA has not charged for peripheral charges where they have not provided such services.

Import of goat etc.

10655. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1192 on 28 February, 1983 re : visit of team to western countries for purchase of animals and state :

(a) the number of males and female separately of each breed of goat sheep and rabbit that were imported earlier with date and country from which imported and price paid ;

(b) sex and age-wise stocks of each breed available under ICAR project/Institutes on 1 April, 1983 ;

(c) programme of mating approved, as operating now centre-wise under each species and date of its approval by ICAR ;

(d) number of local females centre and species available on 1 April, 1983 for producing crossbreeds, and number per male recommended for crossing ;

(e) whether Government had examined these details before approving foreign exchange for proposed import ; and

(f) if not, justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (f). The information required is quite voluminous. It is being collected from various Research Institutes and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha thereafter.

Ad-hoc Research Schemes in ICAR

10656. SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1130 on 11 October, 1982 regarding ad-hoc Research Scheme in ICAR and state :

(a) name of scheme, its scientist, univer-

sity/institute, date of submission, date on which considered by Scientific Panel, date of approval by I.C.A.R., date of sanction, duration and amount sanctioned and date of start for discipline of animal breeding from 1980 to 1 April, 1983 ;

(b) how many additional schemes were considered by Scientific Panel for animal breeding but not approved in each meeting held between 1980 to 1 April, 1983, along with reasons for non-approval, scheme-wise ; and

(c) particulars of Chairman, Member-Secretary and each Panel Members of this panel in this period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information required is quite voluminous. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha thereafter.

Allocation Proposed to be made under NREP during 1983-84

10657. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) the amount earmarked towards implementing National Rural Employment Programme during the financial year 1983-84 ;

(b) the State-wise allocation proposed to be made during the above period for the purpose ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 200 crores has been provided as Central share for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1983-84. The State Governments are required to provide an equal amount as their matching share. A statement indicating state-wise details of the central assistance allocated under the programme during the year 1983-84 is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the provisional allocation of resources under National Rural Employment Programme during 1983-84

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Cash funds (including value of food-grains) (Rs. in lakhs)
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00
2.	Assam	438.00
3.	Bihar	2872.00
4.	Gujarat	650.00
5.	Haryana	170.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00
8.	Karnataka	950.00
9.	Kerala	930.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1470.00
11.	Maharashtra	1600.00
12.	Manipur	22.00
13.	Meghalaya	30.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00
15.	Orissa	910.00
16.	Punjab	275.00
17.	Rajasthan	480.00
18.	Sikkim	6.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1800.00
20.	Tripura	66.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3440.00
22.	West Bengal	1555.00
Total States :		<u>19894.00</u>

Union Territories :

1	2	
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.00
25.	Chandigarh	1.30
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.60
27.	Delhi	13.80
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	36.80
29.	Lakshadweep	1.70
30.	Mizoram	7.50
31.	Pondicherry	25.30
Total U.Ts.		<u>106.00</u>
Grand Total :		20000.00

Rural development works in Karnataka State

10658. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that major rural development works are at a standstill, several drought hit districts are without relief works and drinking water problem is acute in villages of Karnataka ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people in the State had migrated to Goa in search of work ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to send a Central team to study the situation in Karnataka ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) According to the memorandum received by the Ministry of Agriculture from the Government of Karnataka 16 out of the 19 districts in the State have been affected by drought, resulting in

serious problems in regard to drinking water supply and other matters. The Ministry of Rural Development has, however, not received any information from the State Government to the effect that the programmes of the Ministry are at a standstill on account of drought.

(b) Information on this aspect is not available in the Ministry.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited Karnataka from 17th to the 23rd February, 1983 to study the drought situation in the State. After considering the Team's report, the Government of India has sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.81 crores during 1982-83 and Rs. 13.14 crores during 1983-84 to the State Government for drought relief.

Schemes for construction of Central Government accommodation in Gujarat

10659. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of projects and schemes have been received from various

Central Departments in Gujarat for the construction of residential houses and buildings for offices for Central Government employees and offices in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details of the same received during 1977 to 1979 and during 1 January, 1980 to 31 January, 1983 ;

(c) how many schemes and projects have been approved and construction started and completed ;

(d) the details of amounts spent on each one ;

(e) how many projects are under construction and will be completed ; and

(f) the details of construction to be taken on hand during 1983 and 1984 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement-I is attached.

(f) A statement-II is attached.

Statement—I

S. No.	Name of the Project	Expenditure incurred on the project	Completed/ or under construction
1	2	3	4

I. Schemes sanctioned by various Central Government Departments during 1977-79

1.	Construction of Cabinet Secretariat building at Veraval.	Rs. 2.94 Lakhs	Completed
9.	Construction of Annexe block to I.T. Department building at Ahmedabad.	—	Work not yet taken up.
3.	Construction of staff quarters for Archaeological Survey of India at Lothal.	Rs. 12.22 lakhs.	Completed.

1	2	3	4
4. Construction of barracks, Kitchen-cum-Dining Hall and Toilet for BSF at Bhuj.	Rs. 10.53 lakhs	Completed.	
5. Purchase of ready-built flats for I.T. Department at Ahmedabad.	Rs. 9.90 lakhs	Completed.	
6. Construction of Subordinate Officers Mess for BSF at Bhuj.	Rs. 1.20 lakhs.	Completed.	
7. Construction of quarters for CPWD maintenance Staff at Ahmedabad.	Rs. 4.68 lakhs.	Work in progress.	
8. Construction of 16 Nos type 'B' quarters in BSF Complex at Bhuj.	Rs. 6.61 lakhs.	Completed.	
9. Construction of 12 Nos. type-A, 8 Nos. Type-B and 2 Nos. type-C at C.A. Bhavnagar.	Rs. 8.37 lakhs.	Work in progress.	
10. Construction of accommodation for CRPF at Gandhinagar.	Rs. 301.00 lakhs.	Completed.	
11. Construction of residential accommodation for Revenue Department at Surat.	Rs. 49.18 lakhs.	Completed.	
12. Construction of residential accommodation for Soil Conservation of Research Demonstration and Training Centre at Vasad.	Rs. 2.72 lakhs.	Completed.	
13. Construction of office and Laboratory building for GSI at Gandhinagar.	Rs. 25.74 lakhs.	Work in progress.	
14. Construction of residential accommodation for I.T. CE and Customs at Vapi.	Rs. 7.15 lakhs.	Completed.	

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

**II. Schemes sanction by various Central Government Departments during
1st January, 1980 to 31st January, 1983.**

1.	Construction of 12 Nos. Type-II and 4 Nos. Type-III additional residential quarters for Meterological Department at Ahmedabad.	Rs. 4.03 lakhs.	Work-in progress.
2.	Construction of 300 quarters for AG's staff at Rajkot.	—	Work started recently
3.	Construction of office building for CE Department at Baroda.	Rs. 44.76 lakhs	Work-in-progress.
4.	Construction of office building for I.T. Department at Baroda.	Rs. 25.21 lakhs	Work-in-progress.
5.	Construction of 80 quarters for CE Department of Baroda.	Rs. 3.17 lakhs.	Work-in-progress.
6.	Construction of Transmitting Station building at the Junction at Ahmedabad.	Rs. 1.02 lakhs.	Work-in-progress
7.	Construction of Receiving Station building including Compound wall Security fence, Chowkidar shed at Gandhinagar.	—	Work-in-progress

Statement—II

S. No.	Name of the project
--------	---------------------

Project to be taken on hand by C.P.W.D. during 1983 and 1984

1. Construction of office building for CE Department at Anand.
2. Construction of staff quarters for CE Department at Anand.
3. Construction of additional office accommodation for CE Deptt. at Surat.
4. Construction of office building for A.S.I. at Baroda.
5. Construction of building for Central Cattle Breeding Farm, at Dhamrod.

**Long term programmes initiated
by industrial houses
in villages**

10660. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several companies have initiated long term programmes in villages encouraged by the tax exemption they had been entitled to for such expenditure ;

(b) if so, what are the details of such programmes initiated by these industrial houses ;

(c) will these programmes be continued by Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the information furnished by the Central Board of Direct Taxes which administers the concessions available to the companies and cooperative societies under Sections 35 CC and 35 CCA of the Income Tax Act, the Central Prescribed Authority have approved rural development programme of 71 companies and 13 associations/institutions upto May, 1979. From June, 1979 the authorization to clear such proposals was given to the State Level Committees, which approved programmes of 263 companies and 320 associations/institutions from June, 1979 to October-November, 1982.

It has been decided to continue the existing provisions in Section 35 CC of the Income Tax Act relating to deduction in respect of expenditure directly incurred by companies and cooperative societies on approved programmes of rural development. However, with a view to ensuring that the tax concession is allowed only in respect of expenditure incurred on rural development programmes of high priority, the approval by the prescribed authority to any programme will be granted only if the programme of rural development falls within the class or category of programmes speci-

fied by the Central Government in this behalf. The provisions of the Finance Bill, 1983, have been modified accordingly and the Bill is now before the Rajya Sabha.

**Printing Presses set up with GDR
collaboration**

10661. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Printing Presses have been set up in our country with the collaboration of Polygraph of the GDR ;

(b) what is the capacity of each unit ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to augment the capacity in any of these units, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). My Ministry is responsible for looking after only the Central Government's printing work, and not the setting up of printing presses in the entire country. No printing press has been set up under my Ministry with the collaboration of Polygraph of the GDR.

पंजाब में खाद्यान्नों की कमी

10662. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में भण्डार किए गए 28 लाख टन खाद्यान्नों में से लगभग 8 लाख टन खाद्यान्न पहले से ही सड़ गया है और शेष खाद्यान्न भी खराब हो रहा है; और

(ख) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सूखे से 484 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि प्रभावित हुई है और खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य में 110 लाख टन की गिरावट आने की संभावना है

और कई राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति होने के कारण वहां खाद्यान्नों की भारी कमी है, सरकार का पंजाब के गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों के सड़ने के परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्नों के बेकार जाने से रोकने हेतु कदम उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं। खाद्यान्नों, मुख्यतया धान, को कुछ क्षति पहुंची है जो कि पंजाब में "कवर तथा प्लिथ भण्डारण" में रखा हुआ था। 1979-80 से 1982-83 के दौरान वसूल की गई धान की कुल मात्रा में से लगभग 79,000 मीटरी टन धान (जो कि 1.14 प्रतिशत बैठता है) इन वर्षों के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ था।

(ख) ऐसी क्षति कम से कम हो, इसके लिए बहुत से पग उठाए गए हैं। इनमें ये पग शामिल हैं—शीघ्र कुटाई करवाने के लिए धान को अन्य जिलों/राज्यों को भेजना, जहां सम्भव हो वहां धान को खुले भण्डारण से ढके भण्डारण में भेजना, जहां कहीं भी अतिरिक्त ढकी भण्डारण क्षमता उपलब्ध हो, वहां उसे किराए पर लेना और भण्डारण में कीड़े लगने आदि के कारण होने वाली हानियों को रोकने के लिए सभी सावधानियां भी बरतना।

कनाट प्लेस, दिल्ली में एक उद्योगपति को भूमि की बिक्री

10663. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस में आपातकालीन के दौरान जिस भूमि को एक उद्योगपति को अवैध रूप से बेच दिया गया था और बाद में अवैधता की बात प्रकाश में आ जाने से वह उद्योगपति अपने पैसे वापस ले गया था, उसे फिर उस भूमि को बेच दिया गया; और

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

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Centralised marketing of fertiliser

10664. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce centralised marketing of fertilizers in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and details thereof ; and

(c) the components of the centralised marketing ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Loans advanced by Cooperative Bank under 20-Point Programme

10665. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan advanced by co-operative banks to implement 20-Point Programme ; the State-wise details thereof ;

(b) the total amount provided through co-operative banks for this programme ; and

(c) if no amount has been provided, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No specific State-wise data of loans advanced

ed by co-operative banks to implement the 20-Point Programme is available. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has disbursed an aggregate amount of Rs. 1244.97 crores upto February, 1983 by way of refinance to State Cooperative Banks and State Land Development Banks for various purposes, like minor irrigations, poultry/sheep breeding, piggery, fishery, dairy, gobar gas plants and IRDP which are included in the new 20-Point Programme.

In the context of the new 20-Point Programme, the Reserve Bank of India has informed the cooperative banks that it would take into consideration the credit needs for such special programmes while sanctioning credit limits to the cooperative banks particularly for minor irrigation, increased production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds, strengthening and expansion of coverage of IRDP and National Rural Employment Programme, programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, provision of house sites to rural families, development of bio-gas, expansion of public distribution system and facilities to handicrafts and handloom, small and village industries for proper growth. The banks have also been requested to take up formulation of special viable schemes in consultations with the State development agencies. The Reserve Bank of India has also indicated that wherever concessional refinance is available from it, the cooperative banks need not hesitate to avail of the same if the availability of resources with the cooperative banks is found to be one of the constraint in extending the required credit support to these schemes. Applications for assistance under such special programme will receive special encouragement and consideration of the NABARD.

**Plan for preserving memory
of prominent freedom
fighters**

10666. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for preserving the memory of prominent freedom fighters and the freedom

struggle in various States/regions of the country by setting up suitable memorials of the freedom fighters including the revolutionaries and the ex-INA personnel ;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the response of the State Governments to the proposal ;

(c) if not, whether Government would draw up such a plan in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories Administration ;

(d) if so, how soon would be plan be drawn up and taken up for execution ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternate steps proposed by Government to preserve the memory of the freedom fighters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). A martyrs' memorial in honour of freedom fighters, who fell in the Independence struggle from 1857 to 1947, has already been installed by the Central Government at the intersection of Willingdon Crescent and Sardar Patel Marg in New Delhi. Decision has also been taken to instal statues of Mahatma Gandhi and late Dr. Rajendra Prasad in New Delhi at Central Government expenses. There is another proposal to instal a statue of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in Parliament House Complex. No country wide plan/scheme for erection of memorials in honour of the freedom fighters, including the revolutionaries and ex-INA personnel, has been drawn up by the Central Government.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Appointments in town and
country planning
organisation**

10667. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many appointments of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks,

Assistants and Research Assistants have taken place either on regular basis or on adhoc basis in the Town and Country Planning Organisation, a subordinate office of his Ministry during the last one year ;

(b) what criteria were adopted by his Ministry in such appointments ;

(c) whether some adhoc appointments have been given to those who are below the age of 18 years and are not having even minimum qualification required for the said posts ;

(d) if so, how these appointments have taken place and who are the officers responsible for this ; and

(e) what steps his Ministry proposes to take to terminate and recover the dues paid by Government from such employees and also to take disciplinary action against the erring officers responsible ?

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

(a) During the last one year, eight appointments were made in the grades of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Research Assistant.

(b) to (d). The appointments made were either on adhoc or contract basis for project work. In such cases, the vacancies are filled through employment exchange and/or through open advertisement. Departmental candidates are allowed to compete along with outsiders. However, in one case, one person was appointed on compassionate grounds, as permitted by existing government instructions on the subject, after the death of her husband. In another case, one person, who was educationally qualified, was appointed on contract basis for a short period but later on, it was found that she was under-age and her services were terminated. These appointments were made by the competent authority.

(e) The employees were duly appointed by the competent authority and paid for the period they worked. There is no proposal to make any recovery from them. As regards, appointment of charts proper verification in the case of an employee, who was under-

age, the matter is under investigation and steps have now been taken to ensure that no such case occurs in future.

Depletion of mangrove resources

10668. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the importance of mangrove in our ecology ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the mangrove resources of our coastal areas have been depleted ;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to prevent further depletion of mangroves and to increase mangrove resources ; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Mangroves occur along the coastal areas in the delta regions of rivers like Ganges, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri. Mangroves protect these areas from erosion. They also provide suitable environment for wide variety of fauna including birds and marine animals.

(b) Accurate estimates of the area covered by mangroves are not available. However, recent estimates indicate that there has been certain reduction of area under mangroves which consequently resulted in depletion of the mangrove resources.

(c) Management of mangrove forests rests with the respective State/Union Territory Governments who have taken measures like declaring some areas as national parks/nature reserves/wild life sanctuaries, banning the release of lands under mangrove, regenerating the areas by planting etc. for preventing depletion of mangroves and increasing the mangrove resources.

(d) Question does not arise.

Daily wages/temporary employees in DDA and CPWD

10669. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of employees in C.P.W.D., D.D.A. and his Ministry's other Departments in Delhi ;

(i) who are on daily wages ; and

(ii) whose service continue to be temporary ;

(b) policy which governs their being made permanent ; and

(c) how many employees of DDA, CPWD and other Departments under his Ministry have been made permanent in each of the previous 3 years ?

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

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

LTC facility

10670. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the employees working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices have been found abusing the L.T.C. facility during the course of the last five years and major penalties have been imposed on them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof as also the details of the penalties awarded to them and whether the penalty is in keeping with the gravity of the offence ; and

(c) are there any more such cases pending action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major penalty of reduction of pay by 3 stages in time scale for a period of one year has been imposed on a group B Officer of an attached office of this Ministry. Also, minor penalties have been imposed on three other officials of attached/subordinate offices. The penalties have been awarded by competent authorities after following the prescribed procedures and keeping all aspect of the cases in view.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Break up of vacant and filled posts connected with "Rajbhasha"

10671. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) category-wise break up of vacant and filled up posts connected with Rajbhasha in his Ministry/attached and subordinate offices ;

(b) whether persons are available in the feeder channels for filling the vacant posts ;

(c) if so, in how many categories ;

(d) the reasons for delay and being indifferent towards filling the Hindi posts ; and

(e) by what time the action will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बूचड़खानों की स्थापना के विरोध में अभ्यावेदन

10672. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली सहित देश में स्थापित किये

जा रहे बूचड़खानों और पशुओं पर अत्याचार की प्रवृत्ति में वृद्धि के विरोध में हिंसा विरोधी समिति, उज्जैन, मध्यप्रदेश और अन्य संगठनों ने अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं; और

(ख) उक्त अभ्यावेदनों के संदर्भ में सरकार की नीति तथा निर्णय क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) सरकार मांस खाने वाली आबादी के लिए स्वच्छ और पौष्टिक मांस का उत्पादन करना चाहती है। बूचड़खानों का निर्माण और उनका रखरखाव करना राज्यों का विषय है और कुछ एक बूचड़खानों को छोड़कर देश में अधिकांश बूचड़खानों में मांस का सफाई से उत्पादन करने और उसकी संभाल करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक सुविधाओं तक का अभाव है। अतः स्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियों में पौष्टिक मांस का उत्पादन करने और पशु उपोत्पादों के इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सहायक परिस्थितियों का सृजन करने की दृष्टि से कुछ राज्यों ने आधुनिक बूचड़खानों का निर्माण करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, जिससे पशुओं पर की जाने वाली क्रूरता भी कम हो जाएगी ।

Allotment of accommodation to dependents of retired/deceased Government Servants

10673. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are standing orders of Government for allotment of residential accommodation to the dependents of retired/deceased Government servants under certain conditions ;

(b) whether there are hundreds of such cases in New Delhi/Delhi wherein the dependent applicants are not being allotted accommodation for the last two years and are being forced to vacate the quarters

wherein they are living for long alongwith their parents ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping the cases pending ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No case which qualifies for such allotment in terms of the existing orders is pending for two years.

(c) The question does not arise.

Ganesh Flour Mills Co.

10674. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of future set up of the Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd. has been under active consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not arriving at a decision as yet ; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). A decision regarding the future set up of Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd. is yet to be taken by the Government, as the matter has to be considered in consultation with various Ministries concerned.

Achievements and amendment of Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

10675. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the aim of enacting the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and how far this aim has been achieved by now ;

(b) in which States, the above Act is in force and from what date ; and

(c) how much urban land has been acquired in the various cities of the States under the above Act up till now ?

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

(a) The aim of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, is to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in urban agglomerations, for the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiteering there in and with a view to bringing about an equitable distribution of land in urban agglomerations to subserve the common good. Under the Act, 5123.63 hectares of vacant land has been acquired and vested in the State Governments so far and under Section 21 thereof, 1257 schemes covering 2203.08 hectares of land have been approved envisaging construction of 166725 dwelling units. Though the implementation of the Act has been slow for several reasons, including the landholders resorting to litigation, it cannot be concluded that the Act has failed to achieve its objectives. Land legislations are generally complex and take time to produce results.

(b) The Act came into force on 17th February, 1976, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories. The following States adopted the Act subsequently as indicated below :—

State	Date of adoption
Assam	25th March, 1976
Bihar	1st April, 1976
Madhya Pradesh	9th September, 1976
Manipur	12th March, 1976
Meghalaya	7th April, 1976
Rajasthan	9th March, 1976.

(c) According to the information received from the State Governments 5123.63 hectares of vacant land has so far been acquired and vested in the State Governments in the various urban agglomerations to which the Act extends.

**Financial assistance given by
HUDCO for construction
of Houses in Rural
Areas**

10676. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that HUDCO gives financial assistance for construction of houses in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for distribution during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the actual amount disbursed under this scheme in different States ;

(c) whether HUDCO gives any financial help by way of loan to individual cultivators and if so, the amount given during the last three years in different States, State-wise ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider it and if so, by what time a decision will be taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No earmarking of fund for rural housing was made by HUDCO during 1979-80. The minimum allocation for rural housing was fixed at 10% of the overall sanction with effect from 1980-81 which was subsequently raised to 15% with effect from 1981-82. Loans sanctioned by HUDCO during 1979-80 to 1981-82 for rural housing schemes in different States are as under :

Year	Loans sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	14.62
1980-81	23.47
1981-82	31.94

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

PAC Recommendation for Probe in Industries Set up in Non-Conforming Areas of Delhi

10677. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether there was a phenomenal increase of industries in non-conforming areas of Delhi running without licences and the Public Accounts Committee has recommended a thorough probe on the following points—

- (i) reasons for the failure to identify the non-conforming areas ;
- (ii) circumstances in which new units were allowed to come up in non-conforming areas ;
- (iii) failure to develop new industrial sites as laid down in the Master Plan ;
- (iv) failure to provide land to the existing industries of non-conforming areas at pre-determined rates, requisite incentives and other facilities ;
- (v) failure to evolve consistent and clear policy regarding grant of ad-hoc licences to all industries in Delhi till these were given alternative sites ; and
- (vi) failure to develop the city of Delhi on the lines as laid down in the Master Plan ; and

(b) if so, has the probe been conducted by now ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) and (b). The information is being collec-

ted and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Funds Allocated to States for Command Area Development Programme

10678. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Union Government have allocated some grants and loans to various States for carrying on Command Area Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the details regarding grants given in relation to the major and medium irrigation projects ; and

(c) the criteria adopted regarding the selection of such areas and the financial aid provided by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Command Area Development Programme was initiated in 1974-75 with the objective of fuller utilisation of potential created in the Commands of Major and Medium irrigation projects and to bring about integrated development of such areas. State Governments proposed the inclusion of the commands of various projects, from time to time, and at present, the programme is in operation in the commands of 76 projects located in 16 States and one Union Territory.

The Programme is being administered as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and on certain admissible items matching grants/loans are given by the Centre. During the year 1982-83, grants totalling Rs. 35.3179 crores were disbursed by the Centre and loans totalling Rs. 9.9835 crores.

चने की खरीद

10679. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों

ने 1 जनवरी, 1983 से 12 अप्रैल, 1983 तक की अवधि में अलग अलग कुल कितने चने की खरीद की है, और उसकी राज्यवार कितनी खरीद की गई है, और

(ख) यदि इस अवधि में कोई खरीद नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) अब तक मिली जानकारी के अनुसार 1 जनवरी, 1983 से 30 अप्रैल, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा मूल्य समर्थन कार्यों के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में खरीदे गए चने की कुल मात्रा 4281 मीटरी टन थी।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ द्वारा मूल्य समर्थन कार्यों के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में 60,000 मीटरी टन के लगभग चने की खरीद किए जाने की रिपोर्ट है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि० ने भी वाणिज्यक आधार पर 5692 मीटरी टन (अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश में 4115 मीटरी टन, राजस्थान में 1033 मीटरी टन, उत्तर प्रदेश में 194 मीटरी टन तथा गुजरात में 350 मीटरी टन) की खरीद की है।

Export of Food Articles

10680. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of food stuff exported during 1982-83 and the names of the countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantum of export has declined due to fall in quality ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The quantity of main food items exported to major destinations like U.S.S.R., Gulf Countries, West Europe, U.S.A., Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Middle East etc. as per provisional figures available for the period April-November, 1982 is 557.1 thousand tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Andaman and Nicobar Forest Development Plantation Corporation

10681. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was Andaman and Nicobar Forest Development Plantation Corporation established and how far its objects achieved ;

(b) whether it is fact that Corporation was cleared by PIB for a period of two years and after expiry of two years no extension provided and present functioning of the Corporation is illegal ;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ;

(d) whether Government have abandoned the idea of having wood based industries at Little Andaman and Diglipur as proposed by the Corporation and only encourages felling, logging, dragging, selling to halt the employment potentialities in the Islands ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Andaman and Nicobar Forest and Plantation Development Corporation was incorporated under the Companies Registration Act, 1956 on 21.1.1977 and started functioning from 1.4.1977.

The Corporation in pursuance of its objects has extracted about 1,18,976 cubic

metres of timber upto 1981-82 from its inception, and has also developed necessary roads and buildings and has acquired plant and machinery for harvesting and road work. It has created 480 hectares of Red Oil Palm Plantation and has taken over 160 hectares Red Oil Palm Plantation from the Forest Department. 20 hectares of spices plantation have also been raised by the Corporation. The Corporation has also promoted two match-splint and veneer factories in Little Andamans and Mayabunder.

(b) and (c). The Public Investment Board approved the investment proposal in Andaman and Nicobar Forest and Plantation Development Corporation amounting to Rs. 1.70 crores required to be spent in two years. Public Investment Board did not fix the life of the Corporation. Public Investment Board recommends Investment proposal and does not decide how long a Company should continue. The Corporation is functioning legally.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में दाल अनुसंधान परियोजना

10682. श्री जयपालसिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए हाल में अनुसंधान परियोजना प्रारम्भ की गई है;

(ख) क्या बुन्देलखण्ड के विधायकों ने दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1982 को इस परियोजना को बुन्देलखण्ड मुख्यालय झांसी में स्थापित करने के लिये एक ज्ञापन भी दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे झांसी में कब स्थापित करेगी ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) अखिल भारतीय समन्वित दाल प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले प्रमुख केन्द्रों में से एक केन्द्र बुन्देलखण्ड प्रक्षेत्र के लिए है जो चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर में कार्य कर रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय को बुन्देलखण्ड प्रक्षेत्र में दालों पर अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए कोई स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। विश्वविद्यालय को आश्वासन दिया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय को जब कभी भी भूमि की सुविधा प्रदान कर दी जाती है तो वे प्रस्तावित केन्द्र को शीघ्र ही उस प्रक्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित कर देंगे। यह समझा जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने झांसी स्थित गवर्नमेंट लाइवस्टोक फार्म भेरारी से 200 एकड़ भूमि लेकर चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय को दे दिया है ताकि बुन्देलखण्ड प्रक्षेत्र के लिए अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जा सके। कानपुर के अन्तर्गत चलाया जा रहा दाल अनुसंधान केन्द्र झांसी में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाएगा।

Agitation by Farmers of Punjab

10683. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the protest agitation of the farmers of Punjab on the demand of the reduction of electricity connection ties for tubewells, withdrawal of market cess of one per cent on agricultural produce and auction of evacuated land ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to accede to these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The Government is not aware of any such protest agitation by the farmers of Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

Low Progress of Agricultural Extension Programme in Orissa

10684. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the Agricultural Extension Scheme in the State of Orissa in relation to the financial assistance extended by the World Bank has shown little progress, which is not upto the mark ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made efforts to rectify the defects ;

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, the Orissa Agricultural Development Project (Agricultural Extension Programme) has made good progress. The Total provision of Rs. 36 crores allotted for this Project including Rs. 20 crores of World Bank assistance has almost been utilized.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Scheme to Construct Stadia in States

10685. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced any scheme under which financial assistance is granted to States for the construction of Stadia at the district level ;

(b) if so, the names of the States to which Centre has allocated financial assistance for 1983-84 for the above purpose ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) The Department of Sports is already implementing a Scheme namely Grants to State Sports Councils under which financial assistance on a sharing basis, subject to certain specified ceilings in each case, is given (on the advice of the All India Council of Sports) to State Governments for development of sports and games, including for the construction of utility Stadia. The location of Stadia (whether in every district or otherwise) is left to the discretion of the State Governments at the time of their forwarding proposals for Central financial assistance under the Scheme.

(b) and (c). For 1983-84 a budget provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made as under :—

(i) For States	Rs. 70 lakhs
(ii) For Union Territories with Legislatures	Rs. 7 lakhs
(iii) For Union Territories without Legislatures	Rs. 3 lakhs

No State-wise allocation is made under the Scheme. Applications complete in all respects received in every financial year from such State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as have fulfilled the conditions prescribed under the Scheme are examined in consultation with the All India Council of Sports and grants are sanctioned to the extent of funds available under the Scheme.

Marketing of vegetables and fruits through NDDC

10686. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to take up schemes for marketing vegetables and fruits at fair price in the urban areas through the National Dairy Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and

the areas selected for the purpose with allocations made ; and

(c) the efforts being made to make it a success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No proposal has been formulated for marketing vegetables and fruits at fair price through the National Dairy Development Board.

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

Area of land under irrigation in Orissa

10687. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total acres of land in Orissa brought under irrigation as on 31 March, 1980 ;

(b) the progress made in bringing more areas of land in the above State under irrigation after 31 March, 1980 till 31 March, 1983 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Irrigation potential created is reckoned as upto 30th June of each year. The cumulative potential created upto 1980 and upto 1983 is as under :—

(Thousand hectares)

	June 1980 (Actual)	June 1983 (Anticipated)
Major and Medium	1427	1521
Minor	665	856
Total	2092	2377

Payment of Misuse Charges in Respect of Leased Residential Premises

10688. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI**

VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9644 on 26 April, 1982 regarding payment of misuse charges in respect of leased residential premises and state :

(a) the criteria for payment of misuse charges within income of lessee from leased premises vide clause (7) of office order No. 23/1976 dated 31 March, 1976 ;

(b) whether any lessees in Diplomatic Enclave, Defence Colony, Golf Links, Jorbagh, Sundar Nagar, Bazar/Babar Road Jungpura, Keeling Road, Hanuman Road, Janpath, Lajpat Nagar, Patel Nagar, Jain Mandir Road have satisfied the above criteria and allowed to pay lower misuse charges since the date of order, if so, the names thereof ; and

(c) what are the criteria in office order No. 4 of 1967-68 (P. Cell/LO (13b)/67 regarding stay of action of re-entry and the nature of satisfactory evidence that a lessee should furnish to establish that he is diligently pursuing proceedings against tenant for vacation of breaches ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The office order referred to contains departmental administrative instructions and all factors are taken into consideration while fixing the misuse charges including the income of the lessee in accordance with the Government's instructions on the subject.

(b) According to the report of Land and Development Office, no statistical record is maintained.

(c) The lessor is not concerned with the relationship subsisting between the lessees and their tenants. It is for the lessee to produce whatever documents he has to the effect that he has been pursuing diligently the proceedings against the tenants for vacation of the breaches committed by the latter wherever such evidence is considered satisfactory, the matter is decided by the competent authority in accordance with the Government's instructions on the subject.

Policy for the Purchase of Trawlers

10689. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Trawler purchase policy flayed" in the Economic Times of April 17, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the criticism of the policy of chartering of foreign fishing trawlers by the Comptroller and Auditor General ; and

(c) whether in view of such criticism, Government propose to review the existing policy, for the benefit of the fishing industry and small operators ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82 ; and these relates to the charter policy that was operative in 1977-80. Since then the charter policy has been revised in January 1981, *inter alia*, in regard to the obligatory purchase within stipulated time schedule and other terms and conditions keeping in view the interest of the fishing industry and small operators.

(c) The implementation of the charter policy has been reviewed from time to time and changes introduced as and when necessary.

भगीरथ पत्रिकाएं

10690. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री भगीरथ पत्रिकाओं के बारे में 12 अप्रैल, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7445 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भगीरथ पत्रिका के सम्पादन मंडल की 1981-82 में कितनी बैठकें हुईं और क्या उनमें किये गये निर्णयों पर कार्रवाई में विलम्ब हुआ है

और सम्पादक मंडल की बैठकों को किन कारणों से स्थगित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) पत्रिका का मासिक प्रकाशन आरम्भ करने तथा और अधिक विलम्ब के बिना अपेक्षित कर्मचारी एवं सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और इस बारे में प्रगति करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भगीरथ, दोनों पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादक मंडल की एक संयुक्त बैठक अगस्त, 1981 में हुई थी। इस मंडल को पुनर्गठित करने का एक प्रस्ताव है और जैसे ही इस मंडल का पुनर्गठन हो जाएगा, इसकी एक और बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी।

बोर्ड द्वारा लिए गए विभिन्न निर्णय प्रायः कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भगीरथ का मासिक प्रकाशन आरम्भ करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

सराय रोहिल्ला पुनर्विकास योजना

10691. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (स्लम) की सराय रोहिल्ला पुनर्विकास योजना सराय रोहिल्ला डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन सी बस्तियां हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उन बस्तियों में से अब तक किन बस्तियों की पुनर्विकास योजना स्वीकृत हो चुकी है और किन बस्तियों की योजना की स्वीकृति हेतु तैयार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र की किन बस्तियों में दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण ने पिछले तीन में वर्षों क्या-क्या सुधार किए हैं तथा नगर निगम आदि संस्थानों ने किन कार्यों के लिए राशि दी है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सराय रोहिल्ला पुनर्विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी मोती बाग, पश्चिमी मोती बाग, नई बस्ती, चिस्ती चमन, राम पार्क एक्सटेंशन, सराय बस्ती, बाग कड़ेखाँ, पदम नगर और कश्मीरी बाग कालोनियां हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया

है कि पदम नगर, बाग कड़ेखाँ, कश्मीरी बाग और सराय बस्ती के पुनर्विकास नक्शे तैयार किए गए थे और उनका अनुमोदन कर दिया गया था तथा अधिकांश निर्माण कार्य किया जा चुका है या निष्पादनाधीन है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनुसार, शेष कालोनियों में मुहैया की जाने वाली आवश्यक सेवाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और पुनर्विकास नक्शे अनुमोदनार्थ तैयार किए गए हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा यथा प्रस्तुत सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

सराय रोहिल्ला पुनर्विकास योजना

कालोनी का नाम	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विगत 3 वर्षों में किए गए सुधार कार्यों के बस्तीवार ब्यौरे	व्यय	दिल्ली नगर निगम आदि को दी गई निधियों की कार्य-वार राशि
सराय बस्ती	1. सराय बस्ती (मुख्य पार्क) में पार्क का निर्माण 2. मिल्क बूथ के निकट पार्क का निर्माण 3. पुरानी पुलिस चौकी के निकट पार्क का निर्माण 4. बस्ती में दो छोटे पार्कों का निर्माण 5. बड़े पार्क के साथ सड़क का निर्माण 6. सराय बस्ती में समाज सदन का निर्माण	2.47	मुख्य सीवर लाइन, बिछाने के लिए 10 लाख रुपये
पदम नगर,	1. सीवर लाइन बिछाना	4.00	
बाग कड़ेखाँ	2. लैनों का सीमेन्ट कंक्रीट	3.60	
कश्मीरी बाग	1. दूरदर्शन केन्द्र	0.30	
नई बस्ती	नई बस्ती में सीवर लाइन बिछाना	0.50	
चिस्ती चमन	चिस्ती चमन में सीवर लाइन बिछाना	0.50	
बाग कड़ेखाँ,	सात पार्कों का विकास	2.00	
कश्मीरी बाग और			
पदम नगर			

Illegal Occupation of Land Allotted to Rehabilitation Ministry Employees' Cooperative House Building Society

10692. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land given by DDA to the Rehabilitation Ministry Employees' Co-operative House Building Society ;

(b) whether there is/are any person(s) who is/are in illegal occupation of the land allotted to the above mentioned society ;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof, stating the area of the land under illegal occupation ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to get the legal possession of the land vacated ?

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

(a) The Delhi Development Authority has not allotted any land to this society. Land measuring 45 acres has been allotted to the Rehabilitation Employees Coop. House Building Society by the Deptt. of Rehabilitation.

(b) and (c). On the basis of survey made by the Deptt. of Rehabilitation it has been found that about nine persons are in unauthorised and illegal occupation of an area of approximately 85,400 square yards.

(d) The Deptt. of Rehabilitation has initiated action for removal of the encroachment and eviction.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की निगरानी में चीनी मिलों द्वारा पेरा गया गन्ना

10693. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मार्च, 1983

तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की निगरानी में चलने वाली गन्ना मिलों ने चालू मौसम में कितने मूल्य के गन्ने की पेराई की और निगमों अथवा राज्य सरकार के रिसीवरों के अधीन गन्ना मिलों एवं सहकारिता औ निजी क्षेत्र की गन्ना मिलों ने कितने मूल्य के गन्ने की पेराई की;

(ख) क्या सरकार सीधे अथवा राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से मिल मालिकों और चीनी एककों को गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने की सप्लाई करने के 14 दिन के भीतर भुगतान करने के लिए बाध्य करेगी और यदि वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाते तो उन्हें गन्ना नियंत्रण आदेश 1966 के अन्तर्गत 14% ब्याज दर की अदायगी करनी चाहिए; और

(ग) क्या यह केन्द्र सरकार का दायित्व नहीं है; आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और तत्सम्बन्धी बनाए गए आदेशों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित करवाया जाये ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पेरे गए गन्ने के मिलवार मूल्य के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचनानुसार पिरी हुई गन्ना 1982-83 के दौरान 31-3-83 तक फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में खरीदे गए गन्ने के मूल्य का मिलवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—6671/83]

(ख) गन्ने के बकायों तथा उनपर ब्याज का भुगतान करवाने की जिम्मेदारी सीधी राज्य सरकारों की होती है जिनके पास इनका भुगतान करवाने के लिए आवश्यक फील्ड संगठन और शक्तियां हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का तुरन्त भुगतान करवाने के लिए यथा-वश्यक और समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी करती हैं। प्रभावकारी उपाय करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श देने के अलावा, केन्द्रीय

सरकार ने मिलों को अतिरिक्त बैंक-उधार की सुविधाएं सुलभ की हैं ताकि उनकी गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का भुगतान करवाने में मदद की जा सके।

(ग) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 5 के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को कुछेक शर्तों को पूरा करने पर सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे में आदेश अथवा अधिसूचनाएं जारी करने विषयक शक्तियां दे दी हैं और राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों को अधिनियम के उपबन्धों और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के मामले में कार्रवाई करने की पूरी शक्तियां दी गई हैं। क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित प्रदेश इस सम्बन्ध में प्रवर्तन प्राधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने अपनी स्वयं की प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां स्थापित

कर ली हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको समय-समय पर परामर्श देती रहती हैं कि वे उनके पास उपलब्ध शक्तियों का अधिकतम इस्तेमाल करें और अधिनियम के उपबन्धों तथा उसके अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए आदेशों को सख्ती के साथ लागू करें।

Loans given to N.C.D.C.

10694. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the loans given during the last three years by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to States for various purposes, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : A statement indicating the loans given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation during the last 3 years to the States for various purposes, State-wise, is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Y E A R S		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.058	480.290	239.095
2.	Assam	205.619	169.120	257.486
3.	Bihar	96.204	370.942	484.259
4.	Gujarat	243.248	354.153	323.022
5.	Haryana	316.297	245.968	195.313
6.	Himachal Pradesh	139.377	105.994	86.422
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.485	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	321.501	564.668	449.093
9.	Kerala	386.739	136.037	236.568
10.	Madhya Pradesh	731.700	1061.020	976.183
11.	Maharashtra	361.284	639.001	992.022
12.	Manipur	11.030	4.250	—
13.	Meghalaya	37.872	1.320	7.993
14.	Nagaland	1.200	5.000	0.375
15.	Orissa	455.772	763.568	625.369
16.	Punjab	274.305	1027.279	869.616
17.	Rajasthan	393.849	593.967	475.830
18.	Tamil Nadu	365.179	324.902	696.601
19.	Tripura	25.488	42.150	11.252
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1129.711	1554.604	2065.596
21.	West Bengal	276.024	406.425	258.217
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.610	0.375	—
23.	Pondicherry	—	—	0.950
24.	Lakshadweep	—	1.500	—
TOTAL :		6187.552	8252.533	9251.262

Rebuilding of sub-standard houses by contractors of D.D.A.

10695. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. has asked the contractors to pull down the houses and rebuild them where they have been found not conforming to the prescribed standard ;

(b) in how many cases houses have been found to be below standard ;

(c) whether contractors have agreed to rebuild them ; and

(d) whether Government have taken a decision to rebuild these flats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The DDA has reported that no decision to pull down the houses and rebuild them has been taken. It has further reported that if the construction is not found according to specifications on inspection, the same is got rectified at the cost of the contractor.

States and Blocks covered by IRDP

10696. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the States and Blocks of each State covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme since its inception ;

(b) the details regarding the total amount borne by each State for implementation of this programme with central assistance yearly and the number of beneficiaries covered in each State through this programme ;

(c) whether due to non-availability of required cement this programme is not progressing according to the expectation,

give details with special emphasis on the State of Karnataka ; and

(d) if so, the requirements of the State and allocation by the Centre in 1981-82 and any decision taken by the Central Government for further allocation of cement to the State for successful implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Statements I to V are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6672/83] The programme is under implementation in 5011 blocks in the country with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The names of the blocks, have however not been given as the work of compiling a list of 5011 blocks would be too laborious.

(c) The Integrated Rural Development Programme is basically a beneficiary oriented programme, hence non-availability of cement has not been a serious constraint. No such complaint has been received from Karnataka.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Supply to Coastal Fishing Industry

10697. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the power supply position in the coastal areas, especially in Tamil Nadu, has become so completely cripple that the coastal fishing industry in the coastal States have been compelled to close down their units ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the fishing industry gets adequate power to revive ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) According to information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the three fish processing units at Ennore, Tuticorin and Mandapam owned by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation have not faced closure due to power cut but are facing operational

difficulties and about twenty-eight export-oriented sea food processing units in the State having LT and HT connections have also been able to tide over the situation because of the provision of special quota allotted to those units by the State Power Board. Information from other coastal States is not available at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against Head of Department in Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad

10698. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received several complaints against the present Head of Department in the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage at Faridabad, Haryana ;

(b) whether due to lack of harmony and co-operation between the Head of the Department and the staff of D.P.P. Qs. proper field and official function in crop protection, pest and epidemic control and losses are being suffered ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to set the functioning of this important department in right order and efficient functioning ;

(d) whether Government have carried any probe or investigation into the complaints ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A few complaints, some of them pseudonymous or anonymous, have been received.

(b) No, Sir. There is no report of lack of harmony and co-operation between the Head of Department and the staff of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage and no work is being allowed to suffer.

(c) In view of (b) above, no action is

called for. However, the working of the office is kept under constant review and immediate corrective steps are taken, if called for.

(d) and (e). Legitimate complaints are duly looked into and action taken when warranted as per the Government rules.

Performance of Indian Hockey Team

10699. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Indian Hockey Team was very poor during the IX Asian Games ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government of India to unlift the performance of Indian Hockey Team and if so, whether any special funds have been allocated for the purpose ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise .

(c) The Government is already providing all the necessary assistance to Indian Hockey Federation for training and coaching of national hockey team for the forthcoming major international hockey events namely the Champions Trophy (Pakistan) later this year and Olympics in 1984. A budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for preparing the Indian contingent including hockey team for the Olympics 1984. This is over and above the normal financial assistance available to the national sports federations including the Indian Hockey Fede-

ration, for the promotion of sports and games.

Awards for services in organising Ninth Asian Games

10700. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to institute awards for those who performed outstanding services in organising the Ninth Asian games ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are under considera- tion.

Unauthorised occupation of semi-demo- lished quarters in Timarpur

10701. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many new quarters could not be constructed in Timarpur, Delhi on account of unauthorised occupation of semi-demolished quarters ;

(b) if so, since when this unauthorised occupation is going on ;

(c) reasons why no action to vacate those quarters was taken for so many years ; and

(d) when will Government get the un- authorised quarters vacated and will start construction of new quarters ?

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

(a) The quarters are to be demolished for re-development for construction of com- munity centre and park.

(b) The quarters were unauthorisedly occupied in 1979.

(c) and (d). Legal formalities for eviction of unauthorised occupants have been com- pleted and modalities for their removal, demolition of quarters, etc. are being worked out. It is not possible to fix a time-limit for the same.

Interest on loans given to Cooperative Housing Societies

10702. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA- SHEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether in its meeting, the Central Council for Urban Development and Local Government has urged Government that they should direct the financial institutions such as Life Insurance Corporation to re- duce the rate of interest on loans given to the co-operative housing societies ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the measures taken to reduce the rate of interest on the said loan ?

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

(a) In its 20th Meeting held in New Delhi on 7th and 18th January, 1983, the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development, resolved *inter alia* that the question of reducing the rates of interest charged by the Life Insurance Corporation for loans to Housing Cooperative Societies, may be considered by the Central Govern- ment.

(b) The present rate of lending by LIC to cooperative societies is 12% which is lower than the interest rate of the basic long term loan of Industrial Development Bank of India. While fixing rate of interest the interest of policy holders of LIC and the social objectives of the Government are kept in view.

Visit of Central Team to Districts of Madhya Pradesh

10703. SHRI PRATAP BHANU

SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high powered Central team recently visited a few districts of Madhya Pradesh, if so, its objective ;

(b) how many districts it visited ; and

(c) what are its observations regarding provision of finance under I.R.D.P. by the Nationalised Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A Central Team of officers visited Madhya Pradesh in January, 1983 to study credit mobilisation for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(b) The Team visited some villages in Bhopal, Raisen, and Vidisha districts.

(c) The main observation of the Team relates to non-adherence by some banks to the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India regarding credit support to IRDP.

Tuna Fish Catch

10704. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total marine fish catch and the contents of the Tuna Fish in it ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present level of tuna exploitation is very low as compared to its vast potential ; and

(c) the steps proposed to increase commercial production of tuna with the help of advance technology ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) According to the figures sent by States/Union Territories the total marine fish catch during 1980 was about 15.5 lakh tonnes. Tuna and tuna like fishes contributed about 2% of this catch.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two numbers of tuna vessels already available with the Government was presently engaged in survey of tuna resources and training of operatives in tuna fishing. Government have also announced a policy of chartering of foreign fishing vessels, joint ventures and import of fishing vessels including tuna vessels. Efforts have also been made to get the Indian crew trained in tuna fishing.

Execution of drinking water supply schemes in the Hill areas

10705. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR . Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to enhance the provision of funds for execution of Drinking Water Supply Schemes in the Hill areas/States ;

(b) if so, the exact amount of enhancement for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85, for each hill State/region ; and

(c) the date by which all villages and the entire population in the rural areas of hill States would be covered by the supply of safe drinking water ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments from provisions made in the State Budgets. The centre assists the efforts of the State Governments by providing grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide drinking water supply to identified problem villages including those in the hill areas. There is no separate Centrally assisted component under this programme exclusively for hill areas. The Sixth Plan outlay under the Centrally Sponsored programme is Rs. 600 crores and this outlay has not so far been enhanced.

(c) 1981 to 1991 is the United Nations' Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation De-

cade in which India is also participating. One of the Decade goals is to cover the entire population with safe water facilities by March, 1991.

Promotion of forestry

10706. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any provision for the promotion of 3-dimensional forestry in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the main outline of this provision and how it has been implemented during each of the years of the Sixth Five Year Plan in each State/Union Territory ; and

(c) if not, whether any such plan would be drawn up ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Provision has been made for promotion of Social Forestry in the Sixth Five Year Plan. This programme has multiple dimensions in that it provides fuel, fodder, fruits, fibres etc. in addition to broader environmental/ecological benefits.

(b) Social Forestry programme comprises :—

(1) plantation in Government wastelands, degraded forests, village common lands, roadsides, canal sides and railway line sides.

(2) Distribution of seedlings to public including farmers and children for planting in and around private lands, school compounds etc.

Yearwise and Statewise details are given in the Annexure.

(c) Question does not arise.

बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त ग्रामीण विकास योजनाएं

10707. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को वर्ष 1983-84 में बिहार सरकार से ग्रामीण विकास के लिए कोई योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ङ) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम जैसे ग्रामीण विकास के मुख्य कार्यक्रमों को बिहार में 1983-84 में भी कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। इन कार्यक्रमों पर होने वाले व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

Funds for development of dry land in Orissa

10708. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the funds diverted to the programme of development of dry land farming in drought prone areas of Orissa ; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the allocation of funds made for this programme to the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Dryland farming is one of the important components of Drought Prone Areas Programme and includes improved farm practices, crop demonstrations and soil and moisture conservation measures, etc. The Drought Prone Areas Programme in Orissa covers the districts of Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur. Under this programme, the expenditure incurred on soil and water conservation measures and crop husbandry during the Sixth Plan (upto December, 1982) in these districts was Rs. 149.67 lakh. Improved dryland farming practices have been adopted over 1.83 lakh hectares in the drought prone districts during the Sixth Plan (upto March, 1982).

Efforts are also being made to take up an integrated programme of soil and water conservation and dryland farming in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's All India Coordinated Research Project for dryland agriculture and the agricultural universities/institutes in the State so that the output per hectare can be maximised under the given agro-climatic conditions.

Problems faced by farmers

10709. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have considered and studied the problems that are being experienced by the farmers in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any national policy for solving the farmers problems in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Government is keeping under continuous review the problems of the farmers in the country. A comprehensive review of various problems was carried out by the National Commission on Agriculture, which submitted its report in 1976. Problems experienced by the farmers on specific aspects such as provision of inputs like im-

proved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, diesel oil, electricity, institutional credit, remunerative prices for their produce are continuously being monitored and suitable measures are being taken by Government to solve these problems.

(b) and (c). As is well known, under the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 12539 crores has been provided for agriculture sector programmes and Rs. 12160 crores for the development of irrigation. Programmes for production and distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural requisites are being expanded continuously. Agricultural research and extension are being increasingly geared for the benefit of the farmers. In the formulation of price policy special attention is being given to ensure that the procurement/support prices fixed for various commodities are remunerative and provide some margin of profit over and above the estimated cost of production.

Special assistance is being provided to small and marginal farmers including subsidies for development of irrigation and on inputs like fertilizers. In the current year a special programme for the benefit of small and marginal farmers involving an outlay of Rs. 250 crores (contributed equally by the Centre and State Governments) has been undertaken. Special assistance is being provided for programmes of pulses and oilseeds development and increasing productivity under dry land farming. Besides a general subsidy of several hundred crores is being given annually on fertilizers for the benefit of farmers all over the country.

Expenditure incurred on Asian Games

10710. **SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has by now been possible to compile the final accounts of the expenditure incurred on the holding of Asiad Games in the capital during last year ;

(b) if so, the approximate expenditure incurred thereon and whether it was subjected to pre-audit or is still to be postaudited ;

(c) the quantity and approximate amount of gold and silver drawn from the Reserve Bank of India for the manufacture of Medals for presentation to the winners ; and

(d) whether any proper account of this had been kept and got audited by the Statutory Audit ; if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the present indications, the total expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order of Rs. 67 crores. Regarding audit, the various agencies concerned with the execution of Asiad projects are following their normal procedure which requires pre-audit in some cases and post-audit in others.

(c) and (d). Both competitive and commemorative medals for the IX Asian Games were minted at the instance of Special Organising Committee, at India Government Mint, Bombay. No gold or silver was drawn by Special Organising Committee from Reserve Bank of India.

**Expenditure incurred on dresses
of persons participated in
Asiad Games**

10711. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the various types of uniforms supplied to the Indian teams and hostesses which participated in Asiad Games including saris etc. supplied to the flag bearers and other ladies engaged for the various functions ;

(b) whether these uniforms/saris were returned by them or these were given gratis or as a memento ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Indian Olympic Association on the ceremonial kit of the Indian contingent was Rs. 6.16 lakhs, whereas the total expenditure incurred by the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games on uniforms to the entitled categories of personnel including hostesses, flag bearers, other ladies and various categories of officials was Rs. 62.52 lakhs.

(b) and (c). It is customary in an international sports event like the Asian Games for the Organising Committee to provide clearly distinguishable uniforms for different categories of personnel so that they may properly discharge their duties as a disciplined work force and be recognised easily. It is customary also to leave these uniforms with the personnel as a memento of their participation in the Games. The uniforms were, accordingly, not expected to be returned.

**Replacement of kitchen sinks
in Type IV Quarters
in R.K. Puram**

10712. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the normal life for the replacement of a sink installed in a kitchen in Type IV Quarters in R.K. Puram, Sectors XII ;

(b) what is the number of requests pending for the replacement of these worn out sinks ; and

(c) how long will it take to replace them ?

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

(a) Ten years.

(b) Twenty seven.

(c) In about a couple of months.

Fake Colonisers in Delhi

10713. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government where some fake colonisers posing as DDA officials collected amounts from poor people in and around Delhi by opening offices and offering employment to people ; and

(b) if so, the details and the nature of action taken by Government in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The DDA has stated that no such case has been noticed.

Number of Fair Price Shops

10714. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total number of fair price shops

opened during 1982-83 (State-wise) ; and

(b) number of fair price shops to be opened during 1983-84 (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) the number of fair-price shops opened during 1982-83, State-wise, as per reports received from time to time from the States and Union Territories, is indicated in the attached Statement.

(b) The decision about the opening of fair-price shops rests with the respective State Governments, which have the primary responsibility for administration of the Public Distribution System within their territories. The number of such shops to be opened during 1983-84, would thus depend on the respective State Governments, on consideration of factors like the requirements of respective areas, population to be served, etc. The State Governments have already been told to undertake a review of the existing situation and to fix their respective targets in this regard.

Statement

S. No. States/U.Ts.	Number of Fair Price Shops	
	As on 17.4.1982	As on 19.4.1983
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	28743	30686
2. Assam	15199	16540
3. Bihar	37142	37142
4. Gujarat	9968	10386
5. Haryana	5343	5590
6. Himachal Pradesh	2748	2728
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2162	2162
8. Karnataka	14230	14814

1	2	3
9. Kerala	11635	11856
10. Madhya Pradesh	16481	17069
11. Maharashtra	29315	29136
12. Manipur	1077	1149
13. Meghalaya	1719	1773
14. Nagaland	172	107
15. Orissa	17056	18492
16. Punjab	10329	10801
17. Rajasthan	10057	11275
18. Sikkim	926	926
19. Tamil Nadu	17583	17796
20. Tripura	823	891
21. Uttar Pradesh	20001	20909
22. West Bengal	18496	18525
23. A. and N. Islands	193	202
24. Arunachal Pradesh	187	243
25. Chandigarh	200	208
26. D. and N. Haveli	40	40
27. Delhi	2868	2869
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	386	396
29. Lakshadweep	24	24
30. Mizoram	382	441
31. Pondicherry	178	178
Total :	275663	285354

**Opening of DMS Booth at DDA Colonies
near Lawrence Road**

10715. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that for the residents of the DDA colonies in Blocks B-2 and B-3 and nearby residents in Lawrence Road area there is no regular DMS Milk Depot ;

(b) whether he is also aware that a small quantity of milk is being distributed by DMS to those residents in the morning from a scooter garage and that milk is inadequate to the needs of the residents ;

(c) whether Government propose to open regular morning and evening DMS depots in the area ;

(d) whether it is also proposed to open a Mother Dairy depot in the area ; and

(e) if no, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, a temporary milk booth No. 1449 is located in B-3 Block, Lawrence Road.

(b) From this milk booth at present 880 bottles of milk are being supplied in the morning. In order to ensure that maximum number of consumers are covered, the depot staff have been instructed not to supply more than four bottles to any individual consumer on the principle of 'first come first served'.

(c) A regular milk booth will be constructed when the site selected for the milk booth is approved by the Land and Development Office. Supply of milk in the evening from that booth would depend on the availability of milk.

(d) and (e). Two Mother Dairy booth Nos. 506 and 528 are functioning near Block B-2 and B-3. There is no proposal at present to open more booths in this area.

Keeping in view the existing capacity of the Mother Dairy, the marketing of milk has been planned through 300 Bulk Milk Vending Booths and 300 Insulated Containers. Since the said number of Booths and Insulated Containers have been commissioned, the Dairy is not in a position to open more such centres.

**Aid Provided by IFAD for Bhim Irrigation
Project Maharashtra**

10716. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Fund for Agricultural Development has provided aid for the Bhim irrigation project in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per an agreement signed with International Fund for Agricultural Development in September, 1979, Bhim Project in Maharashtra is receiving an assistance of US \$ 50 million. The project consists of two components namely (i) Pawana component comprising a dam on Pawana river and 30 lift schemes and (ii) main Bhim project or the Ujjani component, comprising a storage dam on Bhim river at Ujjani and canal systems on either sides. The estimated cost of the project, as revised in 1980, is Rs. 135 lakhs. The credit will be effective till March, 1985.

**Overstay of Retired Government Servants
In Government Accommodation**

10717. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum period for which a retired Government servant can retain the Government accommodation after his retirement from Government service ;

(b) how many Government servants who have retired from Government service are

in occupation of Government accommodation after this period ;

(c) the particular reasons for their overstay in Government accommodation when they are not Government servants ; and

(d) what effective steps have been taken to get the Government accommodation vacated from such persons and allot them to other needy Government employees waiting for the allotment of Government accommodation for quite a long time ?

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

(a) Government servants after retirement can retain the General Pool accommodation in his occupation for a period of two months from the date of retirement on payment of normal licence fee. Thereafter on his special request he can be allowed retention for another period not exceeding six months on payment of enhanced licence fee on grounds of education or illness in the family.

(b) 551.

(c) Action for eviction of the unauthorised occupants under the provision of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 takes some time. Besides, some retired Government servants against whom eviction orders are passed, obtain orders from the Courts for stay of their evictions. Such cases have to be kept in abeyance till the stay granted by the Courts is vacated.

(d) All possible steps are taken to expedite eviction proceedings initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Standard Rent of DIZ Area Quarters and Amenities Provided Therein

10718. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the standard rent of Government quarters in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area has been revised and the basis of the revision ;

(b) what facilities have been provided to the allottees after each revision ;

(c) what is the standard and market rent for Type II and Type III quarters in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ;

(d) what is the amount charged for staircase lights and water supply from each allottee of Type II and Type III quarters there ;

(e) whether on most of the occasions, the staircase lights are off ;

(f) the timings of the supply of drinking water to the residents of Type II and Type III quarters there ; and

(g) the steps taken to improve conditions of sanitation, staircase lights and water supply in the area ?

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

(a) The Standard Pooled Licence Fee under F.R. 45-A in respect of these quarters were revised thrice since their possession was handed over to the Dte. of Estates i.e. effective from 1.4.75, 1.4.78 and 1.4.81. The revision w.e.f. 1.4.75 and 1.4.81 was due to quinquennial revision of rates. The revision w.e.f. 1.4.78 was done due to amendment to F.R. 45-A providing for the inclusion of cost of land in the cost of building for the purpose of fixing the rates of licence fee.

(b) No additional facilities have been provided after each revision, since the revision of licence fee is carried out on regular intervals under the provision of SR 324 (2).

(c) The existing rates of standard and market licence fee for type 'B' and 'C' quarters in Sector 'D', DIZ Area have been indicated in the attached statement.

(d) The existing rates for staircase light charges for type B and type 'C' is Rs. 2.75 and water charges for type B and C quarters are Rs. 10/- and Rs. 15/- p.m. per quarter, respectively.

(e) No, Sir. Most of the times stair-

case lights are working. Whenever intimation regarding fused bulbs/lamps is received in the enquiry office of C.P.W.D., these are replaced, immediately.

(f) The timing of supply of drinking water to the residents is as under :—

Morning	6 A.M. to 9 A.M.
Noon	12 Noon to 1 P.M.
Evening	6 P.M. to 9 P.M.

(g) Services in this area like storm water drain and roads are maintained by NDMC. C.P.W.D. clean the lawns in between the blocks and the paths in front of houses which is being done. Water is being supplied according to its availability and all possible efforts are being made to maintain staircase lighting satisfactorily.

Statement

Rates of Standard and Market Licence Fee for Type 'B' and 'C' quarters in Sector 'D', DIZ Area, New Delhi

Type	Pooled L.F. under F.R. 45-A	L.F. under F.R. 45-A	L.F. under F.R. 45-A without DC	L.F. under F.R. 45-B with D.C.	Pooled Market L.F.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
'B'	54	86	227	262	208
'C'	68 to 73	104	275	318	259 to 278

Encroachment on Public Land by Ground Floor Allottees of Government Quarters in DIZ Area

10719. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several allottees of ground floor Government accommodation in Type II and Type III quarters in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. area, New Delhi have encroached upon public land and put up gardens there ;

(b) whether some of the residents on the ground floor have even closed the storm

water drains which has caused the stagnation of rainy water and can result in the outbreak of various diseases ; and

(c) steps taken against such unscrupulous allottees to get the encroachments vacated and the storm water drains cleaned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Palmyra Tapping Occupation

10720. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to protect the palmyra tapping occupation from deterioration and safeguard and protect the interest of large number of persons engaged in palmyra jaggery production and connected subsidiary occupations ; and

(b) whether Government would protect them by giving subsidies and loans for purchasing utensils and fire woods for the preparation of jaggery and for promoting connected subsidiary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has chalked out specific developmental schemes with appropriate patterns of assistance for the protection of the interests of palmyra tappers, as also for tapping for neera and jaggery making industry. The societies and institutions engaged in palmyra tapping for neera and jaggery making are encouraged to purchase land with palms for which they are provided concessional finance. As a result of scientific investigations, improved techniques for collection of neera have been introduced which has made the jobs of climbing the palms and slicing of spatle easier. Subsidiary industries connected with palm tapping, viz. manufacture of palm leaf articles, palm fibre articles, etc. have also been studied and methods evolved to obtain higher productivity and better quality products, are being popularised. Promotional activities, including training in various operations and practical demonstrations and extension have been undertaken to improve the lot of artisans and to popularise the products manufactured by them.

2. The total production of palm gur and other palm products under the purview of KVIC during 1981-82 in the country was of the order of Rs. 2,457.57 lakhs. This had provided employment to 4,34,301 persons. In Tamil Nadu alone, the KVIC has assisted, through the State KVI Board, 1,612 cooperative societies during 1981-82 and at present 49.50 lakhs numbers of palms are reportedly covered in the State, which produce palm jaggery and other

products worth Rs. 1,755.53 lakhs and offer employment to 3,01,000 persons. The Tamil Nadu Government has also extended facilities like group insurance and accident benefits to the tappers.

3. The KVIC has been assisting the artisans engaged in jaggery making through their societies under various schemes. The artisans get assistance towards capital expenditure for implements at 50% grant and 50% loan together with working capital. The societies are also given the facility of working capital for stocking of gur and other products and for marketing them. The loans are provided @ 4 per cent interest. Under this scheme, about 6,000 artisans are assisted annually. The artisans are also assisted for setting up work-sheds, godowns, etc. for community use.

Irrigation of Rural Chandankeyari Area of Dhanbad District, Bihar

10721. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal of irrigation of rural Chandankeyari area of Dhanbad district of Bihar from Taser Kuan river has been received in 1982 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme was sent to the Bihar Government for its opinion ; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member sent a representation from the villagers of Korla and Amari Nagar under the P.S. Chandankiary, district Dhanbad, in January, 1983 for the construction of an irrigation project on the river Tasarkuya. 'Irrigation' being a State subject, the suggestion of Hon'ble M.P. has been forwarded to the Bihar Government for consideration and appropriate action.

**Development of Minor Irrigation Schemes
in the States**

10722. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which minor irrigation schemes were developed during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the details of work done and the extra area brought under cultivation during the year 1982-83 in these States ; and

(c) what extra measures are being taken in other States also to provide minor irrigation facilities and bring more areas under cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Minor Irrigation programme which includes both surface and ground water schemes were implemented by all the States in the country during 1982-83.

(b) Additional irrigation potential of 1.44 m.ha. is likely to be created from minor irrigation schemes during 1982-83. The details of area State-wise is given in the attached statement.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

State-wise details of additional potential of irrigation likely to be created from Minor Irrigation Schemes during 1982-83

Name of the State	Unit (000 Hect.)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	55
2. Assam	23
3. Bihar	205
4. Gujarat	38

1	2
5. Haryana	29
6. Himachal Pradesh	5.20
7. J and K	4.18
8. Karnataka	30.00
9. Kerala	17.40
10. M.P.	59.00
11. Maharashtra	43.00
12. Manipur	2.00
13. Meghalaya	2.90
14. Nagaland	2.82
15. Orissa	102
16. Punjab	33
17. Rajasthan	39
18. Sikkim	1
19. Tamil Nadu	29.53
20. Tripura	1.20
21. U.P.	659
22. West Bengal	53.25
Total States	1434.48
Total U.Ts.	7.21
ALL INDIA TOTAL :	1441.69
Say	1.44 m.ha.

**Diversion of Sugarcane to Gur and
Khandsari Units**

10723. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted that the large scale diversion of sugar-cane to gur and Khandsari units in the country is causing threat to sugar output targets ;

(b) if so, what are the major factors responsible for the large scale cane diversion stating the estimated decline in the output of sugar when it is not anticipated satisfac-

tory during the current year as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The production of sugar this year upto 22nd April is 71.12 lakh tonnes against 68.36 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year inspite of production of gur and khandsari. With the high level of production of sugar anticipated this year alongwith a carry-over of about 33 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the current sugar season, there is no fear of inadequacy of sugar.

(c) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्यात की गई राज्यवार राशि

10724. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है;

(ख) क्या 1982-83 के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य को राज्यों द्वारा पूरा कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु केन्द्रीय अंश के रूप में 200 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि सुलभ की गई है। राज्य सरकारों से अपने अंश के रूप में इतनी ही धन-

राशि उपलब्ध कराने की अपेक्षा की गई है। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार आबंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 300 से 400 मिलियन श्रम दिनों के अतिरिक्त रोजगार सृजन के वार्षिक लक्ष्य, जैसा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिकल्पना की गई थी, के मुकाबले में राज्यों द्वारा अब तक दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 337.83 मिलियन श्रम दिनों का रोजगार सृजित हुआ है।

विवरण

1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों के अन्नतिम आबंटन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	नकद (खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य सहित) (लाख रुपये में)
1.	2.	3.
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1990.00
2.	असम	438.00
3.	बिहार	2872.00
4.	गुजरात	650.00
5.	हरियाणा	170.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	80.00
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	150.00
8.	कर्नाटक	950.00
9.	केरल	930.00
10.	मध्यप्रदेश	1470.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1600.00
12.	मणिपुर	22.00

1	2	3
13.	मेघालय	30.00
14.	नागालैण्ड	10.00
15.	उड़ीसा	910.00
16.	पंजाब	275.00
17.	राजस्थान	480.00
18.	सिक्किम	6.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	1800.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	66.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3440.00
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1555.00

योग : राज्य 19894.00

केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र

23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3.00
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12.00
25.	चंडीगढ़	1.30
26.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	4.60
27.	दिल्ली	13.80
28.	गोवा दमन तथा दीव	36.80
29.	लक्षद्वीप	1.70
30.	मिजोरम	7.50
31.	पाण्डिचेरी	25.30

योग : केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र 106.00

कुल योग : 20000.00

दिल्ली समाज कल्याण और सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

10725. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण

और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्पदा निदेशालय ने दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड, 6, भगवानदास रोड, नई दिल्ली के कुछ कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित न करने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये क्वार्टर उन कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किये गये हैं, जिनके पास पहले ही से डी० डी० ए० प्लैट हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली समाज कल्याण तथा सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारी सामान्य पुल में वास के पात्र नहीं हैं। तथापि, सम्पदा निदेशालय ने सामान्य पुल का एक क्वार्टर दिल्ली प्रशासन को उनके पुल के एक क्वार्टर के बदले में दिल्ली समाज कल्याण तथा सलाहकार बोर्ड के एक कर्मचारी को आवंटित करने के लिए सौंप दिया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उत्तर के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित कारणों से निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय यह सूचना एकत्र नहीं करता है। तथापि, अपना स्वयं का मकान रखने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी भी सामान्य पुल वास के लिए पात्र हैं।

Invention/Production of Chemicals, Fertilizers etc. by Indian Scientists

10726. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has a very strong base and set-up in research in the field of chemistry with a net work of over

100 National Laboratories under CSIR, ICAR ;

(b) whether Indian Scientists have succeeded in inventing/producing any agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and related items ; and

(c) if so, full details thereof and the quantum produced with average annual value for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The

Indian Council of Agricultural Research, under the Ministry of Agriculture, has no National Laboratory in the field of Chemistry. However, the Council has 22 Institutes and 10 Coordinated Projects, which has a component of research set-up in Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture.

(b) The agro-chemicals developed by the scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the present status of commercialisation of these chemicals, are indicated below :

S. No.	Name of the Chemical	Application	Present Status
1.	Barium Polysulfide	Fungicide	Not yet commercialised
2.	Thanite (Isobornylthiocyanoacetate)	Insecticide	Released for commercialisation
3.	Dicofol (Kelthane)	Acaricide	Released for commercialisation
4.	Ethyl Chlorobenzilate	Acaricide	Released for commercialisation
5.	Edifenphos (Hinosan)	Fungicide	Released for commercialisation
6.	Acephate	Insecticide	Not yet commercialised
7.	Synthetic pine oils	Synergist for pesticides	Released for commercialisation
8.	Dillapiole (substitute for Piperonyl Butoxide)	Synergist for Pyrethroids	Released for commercialisation
9.	Diaryl dichloromethyl phosphonate (a substitute for edifenphos)	Fungicide	Not yet commercialised
10.	Furpiole, a synthetic analogue of dillapiole (a substitute for P.B.O.)	Synergist for pyrethrum	Not yet commercialised

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

Plantation of Forest Trees Seedlings

10727. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 206 crore seedlings of forest trees have been planted registering an achievement of 105 per cent of the target covering 3.7 lakhs ha., against 109 per cent of the target ;

(b) whether survival rate has been monitored and estimated around 70 per cent ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with their monitoring system and whether they will organise an independent spot checks and evaluation also in view of the national importance of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 206.15 crore seedlings were planted during 1982-83 which was 105 per cent of the target fixed for the year. An area of 3.7 lakh hectares was planted under Social Forestry which was 109 per cent of the target fixed for the year.

(b) Random checking has been made of the survival rate. This has varied from 69 per cent to 95 per cent.

(c) States have been asked to monitor survival percentage and report results to Central Government. States have also been advised to arrange for independent checks. Random checking is also done by Central Government teams.

Allotment of Type II Quarters in DIZ Area

10728. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether type II quarters built in DIZ area New Delhi are allotted only to

the employees seeking change and for this purpose a waiting list is maintained ;

(b) if so, the month-wise number of applications for change received in the Estate Office during the last six months ;

(c) whether the employees whose names were on the top and second place in the waiting list maintained for Punchkuiya Road quarters in the month of January have not so far been allotted quarters there, while 10 to 15 quarters are vacated in each block and sector every month ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which quarters will be allotted to the employees whose names appear in the waiting list ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The month-wise number of applications received for change in DIZ area during the last six months is as under :—

November, 1982	—	8
December, 1982	—	12
January, 1983	—	9
February, 1983	—	16
March, 1983	—	30
April, 1983	—	34

(c) There are no type 'B' (II) quarters in Punchkuiya Road. Therefore no waiting list is maintained for that type in Punchkuiya Road.

(d) Does not arise.

Black Money Investments in Unauthorised Colonies and Structures in Delhi

10729. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been seized by the mushroom growth of unauthorised colonies and unauthorised structures on public lands in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent this growth and the consequent investment of huge amounts of black money in such structures ; and

(c) what steps taken to bring to book the black money invested in these unauthorised colonies and buildings including commercial premises ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Considering that a large number of unauthorised colonies have come up in Delhi from time to time, it was decided by the Govt. that such colonies, covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively, may be regularised. At the same time, instructions were issued that Govt. will not countenance any activity or action on part of any individual or body to put up fresh structures whether in the existing unauthorised colonies or any other areas within or outside the urbanisable limits of Delhi and any attempt in this direction will be viewed seriously and defaulters will be dealt with severely. The DDA and MCD have reported that action is taken under the provisions of the relevant Acts against unauthorised constructions. Govt. is also proposing to bring forward legislation to amend the relevant laws to deal more effectively with the problem of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

2. As regards action against black money investment in the unauthorised colonies and unauthorised constructions, the Ministry of Finance have intimated that the Income Tax-Deptt. carries out door to door survey covering, *inter alia*, new commercial complexes, new industrial estates and new construction of buildings etc. and the information gathered is utilised for taking appropriate action under the Direct Taxes Act. Besides, Ministry of Finance has further stated that during the course of assess-

ment proceedings, if any unexplained investment is detected, it is brought to tax and further appropriate action is taken.

Repayment of Loans and Interest taken by the Farmers

10730. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analytical news report on small farmers (Economic Times—3 March, 1983) ; if so, corrective steps proposed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per RBI study, substantial number of beneficiaries under SFDA etc. are not small farmers ;

(c) whether Government will evaluate and streamline all these multifarious on-going programmes under different names for technology transfer and put these under one authority ;

(d) the various technology transfer programmes and names of authorities, budget provisions and expenditures for last three years ; and

(e) whether these have been evaluated independent of the implementing agencies and reasons for such multitude of programmes under different names and banners with identical objectives and aims resulting in wasteful and duplication of efforts and expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A number of corrective steps, such as integration of beneficiary oriented programmes like the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and creation of a District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at the district level which will implement not only the IRDP but also the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP), have already been taken to improve the implementation of these programmes.

Statement

Budget Provision and expenditure under the IRDP, DPAP, DDP and S.L.P.P.

	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Budget provision (Central) R.E.	Expenditure	Expenditure (Provisional)	Budget provision (Central) R.E.	Expenditure	Expenditure (Provisional)	Budget provision (Central) R.E.	Budget provision (Central) R.E.	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	80.00	156.24 (Provisional)	125.00	262.59 (Provisional)	170.00	311.82 (Provisional)			
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme	35.00	73.14	35.00	73.19	37.82	23.41 (upto Dec. '82)			
3. Desert Development Programme	7.00	14.49	8.00	15.47	10.00	4.84 (upto Sept. '82)			
4. Special Livestock Production Programme	6.00	5.52	6.50	5.77	6.00	3.97			

Note :—Expenditure figures in respect of IRDP, DPAP and DDP include the amount spent both out of central and state's share. In case of S.L.P.P., only the expenditure incurred out of funds released by the centre is indicated.

(b) No, Sir. According to the RBI study entitled "Small Farmers Development Agencies, A field study—1972-73," distribution of identified farmers according to size of holdings showed that the majority of selected cultivators had holdings within stipulated limits.

(c) to (e). The various on-going rural development programmes are being continuously evaluated and streamlined. The SFDA, which was a beneficiary-oriented programme, has already been merged with the IRD Programme. Similarly, the beneficiary component of the DPAP, which is primarily an area development programme, has also been merged with IRD Programme. The DPAP, DDP and SLPP have been brought under a single authority at the district level. The budget provisions and expenditure under IRDP, DPAP, DDP and SLPP during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

Irregularities in electrical enquiries of CPWD in Pushp Vihar

10731. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :
SHRI K.B.S. MANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Vigilance Department of CPWD had raided a number of Electrical Enquiries of CPWD in Pushp Vihar during the period 1 January, 1980 to 31 January, 1983 ; if so, the date and purpose of the raid each time ; and

(b) whether any type of irregularity was found by the Vigilance Department ; if so, the details and action taken by the Vigilance Department against the officials/engineers responsible for such irregularities ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Enquiry offices of CPWD in Pushp Vihar was raided on 1.8.80, 2.11.80 and 21.11.80 in connection with investigation of complaint against the then Asstt. Executive Engineer in Electrical Construction Division No. IV ;

(ii) on 5.9.81, 6.1.82 and 18.3.82 the raid was conducted for investigation of a complaint against the Executive Engineer (Elect) Elect. Division No. XIII, CPWD.

(b) Certain irregularities/lapses were observed against the then Asstt. Executive Engineer (E) now Executive Engineer (E) and he has been placed under suspension.

Implementation of Government Directives regarding reservations for SCs/STs

10732. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India management is following the Government Directives in regard to reservation and other benefits for SC/ST including the setting up of liaison Cell with sufficient supporting staff ; and

(b) if so, indicate the staff strength in liaison cell in each regional, zonal and head office of the Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Food Corporation of India is following the Government of India's directives regarding reservation and other benefits for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, and has also set up Liaison Cells, by and large, in all offices.

(b) The Liaison Cell in the Headquarters office of the Corporation is manned by one Assistant Grade-I and one Assistant Grade-III and the work is supervised by Assistant Manager and Deputy Manager. The staffing position in respect of Liaison Cells for SCs/STs opened in District/Regional and Zonal Offices is not readily available.

आयातित तेल का मूल्य

10733. डा० सुब्रह्म सण्यम स्वामी :
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1982-83 में आयातित तेल के मूल्य आशाओं के विपरीत बढ़ गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है और 1982-83 में वास्तविक मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) गलत अनुमान के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण क्या हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) जी नहीं। गत वर्ष की तुलना में वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित, खाद्य तेलों के औसत यूनिट मूल्य में कोई भारी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

राज्यों में काम काजी महिलाओं के लिए छात्रावास

10734. श्री राम अवध :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

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

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान, राज्य-वार किन-किन स्थानों पर कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए छात्रावासों का निर्माण किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान निर्मित किये जाने वाले छात्रावास संबंधी कार्यक्रम का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान "सामान्य पूल" में सेवारत महिलाओं के लिए कोई होस्टल निर्मित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) 1983-84 के दौरान ऐसे किसी होस्टल के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Programme for Rural Development in U.P.

10735. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a programme and selected districts in Uttar Pradesh for rural development ;

(b) if so, the names of the district and criterion therefor and whether the peoples' representatives including the opposition parties were consulted ;

(c) whether Government propose to choose the districts for rural development in all the States ; and

(d) the details of the schemes and works to be undertaken under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). The major poverty alleviation programmes of the Sixth Five Year Plan are being implemented in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, as in all States. The Ministry of Rural Development has not prepared any programme specifically for Uttar Pradesh.

Vocational training to rural youth in Andhra Pradesh

10736. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the current Financial year under the central scheme to give vocational training to rural youth ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The training of Rural youths is undertaken under the scheme of Training of

Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRY-SEM) which is being implemented in all states including Andhra Pradesh. This scheme has the principal objective of removal of unemployment among rural youth and the main thrust is on equipping them with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocation of self-employment. The target of training fixed under the scheme is @ 40 rural youth per block per year. The financial assistance is given to the trainees by way of stipends, tool kit and subsidies for setting up their units. Besides assistance is also given to training institutions imparting training to defray training expenses, raw material etc.

Suspension of certain officials of F.C.I. in Jabalpur

10737. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 officials of Food Corporation of India working in Jabalpur were suspended on 6 August, 1982 for the charge that foodgrains/sugar did not reach the destination and an enquiry was ordered in the matter ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contractor who transported the goods from Jabalpur had given receipt for stocks but did not handover the stocks ;

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping the officials under suspension alongwith a copy of enquiry report in the matter ; and

(d) if the employees were at fault and not the contractor, the full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The suspension order of one official was, however, subsequently revoked.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Suspensions were ordered as the preliminary police report did not rule out the involvement of the officials in the case of misappropriation. Besides, there was

a possibility that their continued presence in office might interfered with process of investigation.

The police have not yet submitted their final report.

Water supply from Haryana to Delhi

10738. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Yamuna Canal feeds the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant from where the safe drinking water is supplied to Delhi ;

(b) whether Haryana has threatened a 50-cusec cut in water supply to the Western Yamuna Canal ;

(c) whether this will result in the shortage of water in Delhi ; and

(d) what efforts have been made by Government to persuade Haryana not to impose the cut and ensure adequate supply of water to Delhi residents ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has intimated that the Haiderpur treatment caters to the requirements of parts of Delhi.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has stated that the matter has been taken up with the Government of Haryana and the Bhakra Beas Management Board.

Entitlement of State Government officials posted in Delhi to Government accommodation in Delhi

10739. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of the State Governments posted in Delhi are entitled

for allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether officers hitherto employed with Central Government on reversion to State Government but continuing to be posted in Delhi, are allowed the continuance of the possession of residential accommodation earlier allotted to them ; if so, are there any exceptions to such a rule and reason thereof ;

(c) instances where Ministry has rejected or unduly kept pending requests for transferring quarters from the Central Government pool to that of State Government for such officers who on reversion from the Central Government joined the State Government in Delhi itself ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if so, how do the Ministry now propose to deal with such cases ?

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

(a) As per the existing policy of the Government the officers of the State Governments who are posted in their Liaison offices in Delhi/New Delhi are considered for allotment from General Pool accommodation on restricted basis depending upon the merits of each case, under the reciprocal arrangements of accommodation with the State Governments.

(b) State Government officers on reversion from Central Government to State Governments cease to be eligible for general pool accommodation. However, if such officers join the State Governments in their offices in Delhi itself, their requests for retention of accommodation of the general pool are considered on merit under the reciprocal arrangement.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Priority accorded to SC and ST Government employees in allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi

10740. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON ;

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

(a) whether on out of turn priority or any priority is accorded by the Directorate of Estates to Scheduled Caste/Tribe Central/State Government employees posted in Delhi, in the matter of allotments of residential accommodations to them in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the quota allocated, if any, for such allotments ;

(c) the total number of quarters which stand allotted in this category as on 1-4-1983 ; and

(d) the number of applications in this category which are pending as on 1-4-1983 and proposals, if any, to clear such cases in the near future ?

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

(a) and (b). So far as SC and ST Central Government Employees are concerned 10% vacancies in types A and B and 5% vacancies in types C and D in the General Pool in Delhi are reserved for them. The allotments are made in the ratio of 2:1 to the SC and ST employees respectively.

As regards SC and ST State Government employees posted in Delhi are concerned, there is no specific reservation for allotment of General Pool accommodation. Allotment of General Pool accommodation to State Government employees posted in Delhi is restricted and is considered on the merit of each case under the reciprocal arrangements entered into with the respective State Governments.

(c) During the current allotment year (which commenced from 1.4.82), 435 quarters have been allotted to SC employees and 168 quarters have been allotted to ST employees from the General Pool in Delhi.

(d) The information is compiled periodically and the latest information regarding General Pool in Delhi available as on 1.2.83 is as under :

SC employees	..	8375
ST employees	..	826

A crash programme of construction of quarters in the General Pool in Delhi has already been launched and on completion of the same the waiting period of these employees will be reduced.

1983-84 के लिए वसूली योजना

10741. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये गेहूं एवं दूसरे अनाजों की वसूली की योजना तैयार कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) 30 अप्रैल, 1983 तक वसूल किये गये खाद्यान्नों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) रबी विपणन मौसम 1983-84 के लिए गेहूं की वसूली नीति पहले ही घोषित की जा चुकी है और राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश के प्रशासनों को उसकी सूचना दे दी गई है। इस नीति के अनुसार भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित समर्थन मूल्य पर गेहूं की वसूली की जानी है।

(ग) रबी विपणन मौसम 1983-84 के दौरान 30 अप्रैल, 1983 तक गेहूं की 1.82 लाख मीटरी टन वसूली हुई थी। राज्य-वार स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	गेहूं की वसूली (हजार मी० टन में)
हरियाणा	30
मध्य प्रदेश	2
पंजाब	119
उत्तर प्रदेश	31
जोड़	182

सिंचाई योजनाओं और बांधों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव

10742. श्री राम अवध : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से विभिन्न सिंचाई योजनाओं और बांधों के बारे में कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्यमन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) अप्रैल, 1981 से मार्च, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से तकनीकी जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या निम्न-लिखित है :

बृहद स्कीमें	9 संख्या
मध्यम स्कीमें	3 संख्या

(ख) बारह परियोजना रिपोर्टों को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विभिन्न विशेषीकृत निदेशालयों द्वारा जांच कर ली गई है और कुछ मुद्दों पर, राज्य सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गये हैं। इस कार्य को शीघ्र करने के लिए इन पहलुओं पर राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार विमर्श भी किए गए हैं। एक बृहद परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार से उत्तर प्राप्त हो गए हैं, जिनकी जांच की जा रही है। अन्य बृहद परियोजनाओं में से एक परियोजना की, एक उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी सभिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर पुनः तैयार किया जाना है।

कृषि क्षेत्र के बारे में फिक्की के चेयरमैन का वक्तव्य

10743. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कृषि क्षेत्र के बारे में पुनः विचार करने की तुरन्त आवश्यकता संबंधी फिक्की के चेयरमैन के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) फिक्की के अध्यक्ष का 9 अप्रैल, 1983 का प्रेस वक्तव्य देख लिया गया है। यह वक्तव्य दालों, खाद्य तेलों और हाल में पैदा किए गए खाद्यान्नों में गिरावट की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करता है। इसमें कृषि विकास की नीति पर पुनः विचार करने के बारे में भी कहा गया है। इसमें ऐसा कोई रास्ता नहीं सुझाया गया है जिसे अंगीकृत किया जा सके। जहां तक, सरकार का संबंध है, मोटे अनाजों, दालों और तिलहनों सहित कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 1980-83 के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां रिकार्ड की गई हैं। फसल वर्ष 1981-82 में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन 1331 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर पर था। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान वर्ष 1979-80 की तुलना में सूखे और बाढ़ से विशाल सस्यगत क्षेत्र के प्रभावित होने के बावजूद खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में 50 से 80 लाख मीटरी टन की कमी होने की संभावना है, जबकि वर्ष 1979-80 में 220 लाख मीटरी टन की हानि हुई थी। वर्ष 1982 में भयंकर सूखे और वर्ष 1983 में असामयिक वर्षा होने के बावजूद वर्ष 1982-83 की गेहूं की

फसल का उत्पादन 400 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुंचने की संभावना है और चालू वर्ष में कुल मिलाकर रबी खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन भी 560 से 570 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर तक पहुंचने की संभावना है। इसके अलावा, 1981-82 में तिलहनों का उत्पादन 120.6 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर पर था, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 29 प्रतिशत अधिक था। सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे विशेष उपायों के फलस्वरूप दालों के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हो रही है। दालों का उत्पादन 1979-80 के 86 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर से बढ़कर 1980-81 में 106.3 लाख मीटरी टन और 1981-82 में 113.5 लाख मीटरी टन हो गया। मौजूदा पूर्वानुमान के अनुसार 1982-83 के दौरान दालों का उत्पादन 5 से 6 प्रतिशत तक और बढ़ सकता है। जैसा कि सब जानते हैं, देश में गन्ना, कपास और पटसन के उत्पादन की स्थिति बहुत ही अच्छी है। यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 1981-82 में गन्ने का रिकार्ड उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 19.1 प्रतिशत अधिक था। जहां तक कृषि उत्पादन की कुशलता का संबंध है, 1980-83 के दौरान धान, गेहूं, जौ, तम्बाकू, पटसन, मूंगफली रामतिल, कुसुम तथा सभी प्रकार के मोटे अनाजों, खाद्यान्नों और तिलहनों के मामले में प्रति हैक्टर सर्वाधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त किया गया है।

फिक्की के अध्यक्ष ने सब्जियों, फलों और फूलों जैसी कृषि जिसों के निर्यात के विस्तार की आवश्यकता का भी उल्लेख किया है और सुझाव दिया है कि इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में सहकारी क्षेत्र भूमिका अदा कर सकता है। यहां पर उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि सरकारी नीति में कृषि निर्यात को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। अप्रैल-सितंबर, 1982 के दौरान, जिसके लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, 866.27 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की कृषि जिसों का निर्यात किया गया जो पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के निर्यात की तुलना में 25.8 प्रतिशत अधिक है। निर्यात नीति पर निर्णय लेते समय सहकारी क्षेत्र के हिस्सों की ओर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है।

Utilisation of irrigation potential

10744. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken special steps to step up utilisation of irrigation potential so far created ;

(b) if so, whether States have been advised to concentrate on the ongoing measures on irrigation schemes and ensure that 65 projects pending since 1976 are completed ;

(c) if so, the States which have not completed all the projects ; and

(d) whether special provision has been provided by his Ministry to those States to complete such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the time of formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan, taking into consideration the fund availability for the irrigation sector and the funds allocated to on-going irrigation projects started prior to 1976, 65 major irrigation projects were identified as likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) and (d). The cost estimates of these 65 projects, having undergone revision upwards, it is now expected that only 26 projects out of the 65 are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan. A Statement showing the list of projects out of the 65 projects likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan is attached.

The projects are funded fully by the State Governments from their budgetary resources. Fully outlays proposed by the States for these projects in their Annual Plans have been agreed to by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Major Irrigation projects (out of the 65 projects started prior to 1976) which are likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan period

BIHAR

1. Rajpur Canal
2. Sone High Level Canal

GUJARAT

3. Mahi Stage I
4. Ukai

HARYANA

5. Western Yamuna Canal (remodelling)

KARNATAKA

6. Tungabhadra Right Bank and Left Bank Canals

KERALA

7. Pamba
8. Kuttiadi
9. Chitturpuzha
10. Pazhassi

MADHYA PRADESH

11. Chambal
12. Tawa

MAHARASHTRA

13. Mula
14. Jayakwadi Stage I
15. Upper Godavari

ORISSA

16. Mahanadi Delta

PUNJAB

17. Beas Unit I
18. Beas Unit II

RAJASTHAN

19. Rajasthan Canal Stage I
20. Jakham

TAMILNADU

21. Parambikulam Aliyar
22. Modernisation of Vaigai Canal

UTTAR PRADESH

23. Sarda Sahayak
24. Kosi Irrigation

WEST BENGAL

25. DVC System
26. Kangsabati

बंगाल में तूफान

10745. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
 श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
 श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
 श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :
 श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में बंगाल में आए तूफान के परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल की हानि के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में तथ्य प्राप्त किए हैं; और

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

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, 24-परगना जिले में गायघट्टा पी० एस० के कुछ क्षेत्रों में 12-4-1983 को सायं लगभग 7.30 बजे एक भयंकर समुद्री तूफान आया। इसमें 20 ग्रामों के 3500 परिवार प्रभावित हुए हैं।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 28 मनुष्यों की मौतें हुईं और 697 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे। बड़ी संख्या में पशुओं के मारे जाने की खबर है।

1600 घर तथा 7 विद्यालयों के भवन क्षति-ग्रस्त हो गए हैं।

राज्य सरकार ने राहत के उपायों और जिस के रूप में निःशुल्क राहत दी। जिला प्रशासन ने चिकित्सा दल के साथ तत्काल राहत संबंधी उपाय किए।

Proposal to create TRYFED at National level

10746. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the proposal for creation of Tribal Marketing Federation "TRYFED" at National level ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether NAFED has made the study on the problem of marketing in tribal areas in the country ;

(d) whether his Ministry are going to open a unit in the NAFED for attending exclusively to the marketing problems of the tribal areas pending finalisation of the proposed TRYFED ; and

(e) the facilities and other necessary infrastructure provided by NAFED to State level tribal cooperative federation in marketing of all agricultural and minor forest produce so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). At the National level, the NAFED, is at present, undertaking marketing of minor forest produce and agriculture produce grown in tribal areas. A suggestion has been made that a Tribal Marketing Federation, at the national level may be organised. No formal proposal has been received. As NAFED is at present dealing with tribal produce also and has established a tribal cooperative cell, the need for a separate organisation will arise, when it is found that NAFED is unable to cope with demands on it for requisite support to the tribal cooperatives in the States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) NAFED has already established a tribal cooperative cell for assisting the tribals through their cooperatives in the States for marketing of their produce.

(e) NAFED has branches all over the country whose services are available to the tribal cooperatives in the States. NAFED

provides market intelligence to the State Tribal Development Cooperatives about prices of various commodities in terminal markets. Besides, NAFED also undertakes export of commodities, like, nigerseed for providing better return to the tribals.

Constitution of task force committees

10747. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2523 on 14 March, 1983 regarding causes of deforestation and state :

(a) the aims and objectives of his Ministry for constituting the Task Force Committees recently after lapse of 30 years since adoption of forest policy in the year 1952 :

(b) the terms of reference provided to the Task Force Committees on encroachments in forest and shifting cultivation in hilly areas ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was enacted before constituting Task Force Committees to study the problems that resulted complications and delay in number of important works in the country ; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry is going to consult the M.P.s, MLAs and leaders among the affected people and the tribals before bringing the new Forest Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The terms of reference embodying the aims and objectives of the two Task Forces on encroachments and shifting cultivation are as under :

I. Task Force to study the problems of encroachment in Forest areas and suggest means for stopping such encroachments :

(a) to collect information as under

- (i) Data from all States and Union Territories about encroachments as on 25-10-80, the date on which Forest (Conservation) Act came

into force, separately in Reserved, Protected and Unclassed Forests.

(ii) Encroachments which took place after 1980 and upto 1.1.1983 separately in Reserved, Protected and Unclassed Forests.

(iii) Areas out of (i) and (ii) for which cases are pending in Courts.

(iv) How much area out of (i) and (ii) above has been demarcated and mapped.

(v) Protection machinery in different States and Union Territories for stopping encroachments.

(vi) Problems faced in different States and Union Territories.

(vii) Commitments made by various Governments in this regard.

(b) To assess the factors responsible for encroachments.

(c) To suggest measures to control the situation.

(d) To suggest which encroachments should be regularised and which should be got vacated.

(d) Legal aspects.

(f) Information gaps.

II. Task Force to study the problem of Shifting Cultivation.

(i) to make an estimate of the magnitude of the problem of shifting cultivation in the country.

(ii) to suggest steps including legal one which could be taken for weaning the people away from this practice.

- (iii) to suggest schemes and make preliminary estimates of financial requirement for the proposed steps.

The Task Forces have been set up for study of specific problems and, therefore, their setting up is not connected with adoption of Forest Policy.

(c) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted before the constitution of Task Forces in 1983. Setting up of the Task Forces is not connected with implementation of the Act.

(d) In the matter of revision of Forest legislation, the Government have consulted the Central Board of Forestry, comprising Forest Ministers of States and Union Territories. In addition the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Agriculture has also been consulted. Suggestions received from various other quarters have also been taken into consideration.

Central assistance for flood in Orissa

10748. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas affected in Orissa during the year 1980 due to heavy flood in the rivers and the names of the rivers ;

(b) whether the Central Team had visited the flood affected areas after the floods to assess the damages and losses ; if so, the names of the areas visited by them ;

(c) out of Rs. 42 crores Central assistance sanctioned for floods in the year 1980-81 the money spent in Koraput district so far ; and

(d) whether the Central assistance has been fully spent by the State, the items and the areas where the money has been spent and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) 8 districts, namely, Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deonkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri and Sambalpur were affected by floods in the year 1980. Mahanadi and her tributaries, Vansadara and Rushikulya rivers caused floods.

(b) The Team visited as many areas as possible between the 8th to 10th November, 1980 including Gunupur (Koraput) and Kashinagar (Ganjam District).

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(d) Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Ceiling of expenditure approved	Expenditure reported by the State Government
1	2	3
Relief	478.25	481.02
Rehabilitation		
(i) Assistance for repair and restoration of buildings damaged including seedmoney to approve institutional finance for taking up rehabilitation programme by the State Government.	410.00	410.00

1

2

3

Agriculture

(i) Subsidy for reclamation of sand cast land	79.62	79.62
(ii) Subsidy for agriculture inputs to small and marginal farmers including subsidy of lift irrigation facilities.	58.00	58.00
(iii) Assistance to artisans families and fishermen	6.26	6.26
Repair and restoration of the public properties damaged by floods.	3254.45	3254.45
	4286.58	4289.35

Cost escalation of non-completed irrigation schemes

10749. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimate and the latest cost estimate of the irrigation schemes undertaken during first three Plans but not yet completed ; and

(b) the steps proposed to complete these irrigation projects without delay and without cost escalation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Some of the steps taken are :

- (i) Priority is being given to completion of ongoing projects by allocating the maximum possible funds to them in preference to new schemes.
- (ii) The progress of implementation of the projects is being monitored at the project level, State level and the Central level.
- (iii) Special efforts are being made at the Central level to ensure adequate supplies of construction materials in short supply to the irrigation projects, as well as rail wagons for transport of these materials to the project sites.

Statement

Irrigation schemes undertaken during the first three Plans and not yet completed, i.e. full potential not yet created

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Original Estimated Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Nagarjunasagar	91.12	533.00
2.	Sriram Sagar (Pochampad Stage-I)	40.10	435.18
Bihar			
3.	Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canals	24.81	149.70
4.	Gandak	36.56	415.81
5.	Rajpur Canal	4.67	25.17
6.	Western Kosi Canal	13.49	161.80
Haryana			
7.	Gurgaon Canal	5.27	15.00
Karnataka			
8.	Malaprabha	19.91	213.80
9.	Upper Krishna Stage I	58.20	759.00
Kerala			
10.	Periyar Valley	3.48	39.71
11.	Pamba	3.83	43.00
12.	Kuttiadi	4.96	44.85
13.	Chittarpuzha	0.99	15.50
14.	Kanhiarpuzha	3.65	36.00
15.	Kallada	13.28	163.57
16.	Pazhassi	4.22	42.00
Madhya Pradesh			
17.	Tawa	20.24	98.56
18.	Panna	5.56	15.27

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
19.	Bhima	42.58	230.00
20.	Krishna	27.66	114.96
21.	Warna	31.09	201.84
22.	Khadakwasla Stage I	11.61	111.20
23.	Upper Tapi	13.11	73.63
Rajasthan			
24.	Rajasthan Canal Stage I	66.47	208.20
25.	Gurgaon Canal	2.38	9.48
26.	Chambal Stage I (Rana Pratap Sagar left over works)	4.70	18.20
27.	Jakham	2.33	31.84
Tamil-Nadu			
28.	Parambikulam Aliyar	24.87	66.72
Uttar Pradesh			
29.	Ramganga (Irrigation and Power)	39.83	132.98
30.	Gandak	15.47	50.38
West Bengal			
31.	Kangsabati	25.26	89.81

Reports by A.I.L.T.A.

10750. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reports about the bad organisation of the National Sub-Junior Tennis Championship by the A.I.L.T.A. held recently at Ahmedabad have been brought to the notice of the All India Council of Sports;

(b) if so, what are the steps that the AICS has taken or propose to take to ensure that the A.I.L.T.A. gives due emphasis to the development of Tennis for juniors ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) In the National Sub-Junior Tennis Championships held at Ahmedabad, the girl who won the final match in the girls' section was subsequently found to be over-age and hence the losing finalist was declared the winner of the championship by the championship authorities. This has been noticed by the All India Council of Sports and a letter has been sent on their behalf to the All India Lawn Tennis Association (AILTA) expressing their concern at an over-age player participating in the championship at all. The AILTA have been advised to undertake strict scrutiny as regards age before allowing competitors to play in championship meant for specified age-groups.

(b) and (c). The guidelines issued to the national sports federations/associations on the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports enjoin upon the federations/associations to hold not less than two competitions annually for specified age-groups at the junior and sub-junior levels with a view to development of the concerned sports discipline at these levels. The AILTA are aware of these guidelines.

**Increasing paddy production
in Madhya Pradesh with
Italian assistance**

10751. SHRI MADHAVRAD SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to implement a project for increasing paddy productivity in Madhya Pradesh with the assistance received under a grant from the Government of Italy ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Italian Government have offered US\$ 13 million aid in the form of urea, farm machinery and technical assistance. This aid will be utilised in Integrated Agricultural Development Project for increasing productivity of paddy in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and pearl millet, sorghum and horticultural crops in Haryana. In Madhya Pradesh, the Project, when finalised, is proposed to be implemented in an area of about 1 lakh hectare in Chhatisgarh region of the State.

राजस्थान के झुंझनू और सीकर जिलों में केन्द्रीय

भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा नलकूप लगाना

10752. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बापूसाहेब परुलेकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झुंझनू और सीकर जिलों में नलकूप लगाने के लिए भूमिगत जल-

संसाधनों की खोज के लिए केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने सर्वेक्षण के रूप में छिद्रण किये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दो जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर छिद्रण किये गये थे;

(ग) इस संबंध में पूर्व ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी, हां। केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने, भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के मूल्यांकन के लिए अपने भूमिगत जल अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, राजस्थान राज्य के झुनझुनू और सीकर जिलों में नलकूप प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए वेधन कार्य किया है।

(ख) और (ग) झुनझुनू और सीकर जिलों में जिन स्थानों पर वेधन कार्य किए गए हैं, उनके नाम ये हैं—झुनझुनू जिले में झुनझुनू, मुकन्दगढ़, जोधपुर-चयोनरा क्षेत्र, उदयपुर बस्ती, बिसवा धूलाखेड़ा, सिंधाना क्षेत्र और सीकर जिले में फतेहपुर, तालाब की ढाणी, लोसाल, सेतलाब, त्रिलोकपुरा, सीकर व दधिया। उपर्युक्त दोनों जिलों में किए गए वेधन छिद्रों का ब्यौरा उपबन्ध एक तथा दो में दिया गया है जो सभापटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—6673/83]

(घ) फिलहाल, केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड की उपर्युक्त जिलों में भूमिगत जल संबंधी आगे समन्वेषण करने के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

विकास खंडों को सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन शामिल किया जाना

10753. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कोई इस आशय का अनुरोध भेजा गया है कि उनके राज्य में कुछ और विकास खण्डों को सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन विकास खण्डों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार का अनुरोध स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 8 जिलों में 56 विकास खण्डों को शामिल करने हेतु इस मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। इनमें अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, चमोली, टीहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल के पहाड़ी जिलों के 46 खण्ड, लखीमपुर खीरी तथा गोंडा जिलों के 7 खण्ड और इलाहाबाद जिले के 3 खण्ड शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई अतिरिक्त सूचना प्राप्त होने पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों को मुख्य पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ना

10754. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल छोटे-बड़े राजस्व तथा गैर राजस्व वाले गांवों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इसमें से कितने गांवों को मुख्य पक्की सड़कों

तथा सम्पर्क मोटर योग्य मार्गों से इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक जोड़ने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रदेश में 500 से अधिक की आवादी वाले प्रत्येक गांव को सम्पर्क मार्ग से जोड़ दिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के "वार्षिक योजना प्रारूप 1983-84" के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल 112561 गांवों में से 12540 गांवों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों से जोड़े जाने का लक्ष्य है।

(ख) और (ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में 1500 से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी गांवों तथा 1000 से 1500 के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को 1990 तक सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ा जाएगा तथा इस कार्यक्रम का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत वास्तविक लक्ष्य 1985 तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

World Bank Aid for Fishing

10755. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a priority to fishery projects for the developing countries, the World Bank had agreed to provide aid to inshore coastal fisheries in India ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme chalked out for exploitation of offshore stocks in small scale sector ; and

(c) the details of the loan to be made available by the World Bank together with its terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). At present, two World Bank aided projects one each in Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of about Rs. 2380 lakhs and in Gujarat at a total cost of about Rs. 2353 lakhs are under implementation in this sector. The major components of the projects are construction of fishing harbours, village roads, introduction of mechanised fishing vessels, out-board motors and canoes for facilitating exploitation of inshore and offshore stocks by small/traditional fishermen.

(c) The important details of the terms and conditions of the aid are as follows :

For implementation of the fisheries project at Andhra Pradesh and agreement with International Development Association provides for a credit to Government amounting to US \$ 17.5 million. The credit carries service charge @ 3/4ths of one per cent per annum and principal amount is repayable in 40 years.

For implementation of Gujarat Project the agreement with International Development Association provides for a credit to Government amounting to US \$ 4.00 million and loan of US \$ 14.00 million. The credit carries service charge @ 3/4ths of one per cent and principal amount is repayable in 40 years. IDA loan carries a commitment charge @ 3/4ths of one per cent per annum and interest @ 4.5 per cent per annum with repayment of principal according to amortisation schedule in 18 years.

Supply of Sugar to Andhra Pradesh

10756. **SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria adopted while supplying quota of sugar to various States and Union Territories ;

(b) what is the requirement of the State of Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year and the quantity supplied to it by Central Government ;

(c) whether any demand for additional quota of sugar has been made by Government of Andhra Pradesh in view of the consumption particularly in the drought hit areas ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The monthly levy sugar quotas of various States is fixed on the basis of certain uniform norms and not on the basis of demands made by the State Governments from time to time. With effect from April, 1982 the Statewise monthly quotas were refixed based on 425 grams of per capita for the population as on 1-3-1981. Accordingly, Andhra Pradesh is being allotted levy sugar quota of 22,696 tonnes per month for public distribution from April, 1982.

(c) No such demand has been made by the Andhra Pradesh Government during the last one year.

(d) In view of above, the question does not arise.

Proposal to revise support price of Agricultural inputs to ensure remunerative prices to farmers

10757. **SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the record rise in the prices of diesel and fertilisers is likely to affect agricultural production and feed inflationary spiral ;

(b) whether the support price of agricultural inputs and commodities are proposed to be revised to ensure remunerative prices for the farmers ; and

(c) whether Government would like to

subsidise support organisations to absorb the differential so that the cost to the consumer does not go up ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) During the last financial year there has been no rise in the prices of fertilizers. A moderate increase in the prices of diesel announced in February is unlikely to have any adverse effect on agricultural production. In fixing the procurement/support prices, Government is taking into account the increase in diesel price and trying to compensate the farmers for the same. Its effect on the general level of prices is expected to be negligible.

(b) The Government takes note of changes in input prices while announcing prices of agricultural commodities and the support prices of different commodities are revised accordingly. It is the general policy of the Government to ensure supplies of inputs to farmers at reasonable prices.

(c) The Government is already providing subsidy on fertilizers—an important input—and on foodgrains supplied through the public distribution system so as to keep the prices within the reach of the consumers.

Shortfall in irrigation potential

10758. **SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cost overruns of irrigation schemes have led to huge shortfall in creating irrigation potential in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what measures are under consideration of Government to provide adequate financial resources for on-going major and medium irrigation project to be completed soon ; and

(d) whether a rephased programme for completion of irrigation schemes at the States and the Centre level is under consideration, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI (RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) State Governments have not been able to complete the irrigation projects as per schedule on account of the cost overrun caused by their inability to provide adequate finances for them.

(b) The increase between the original and latest estimated cost of 160 major ongoing schemes has been assessed at Rs. 7934 crores.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have been advising the State Governments to provide adequate financial outlays for on-going major and medium irrigation projects as a first priority. The progress of implementation is reviewed every year during the Plan discussions between the Centre and the States and the Programme for the succeeding year is fixed taking into account the constraint of available financial resources.

Rabi Prospects

10759. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rabi prospects during the coming year of 1983-84 and the total rabi production expected during above period ;

(b) whether it will be self-sufficient to meet the demand of the country ; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to meet the deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Rabi sowings for 1983-84 crop year will take place during October to December, 1983. It is too early to give any idea about the prospects of rabi production in the coming year 1983-84. However, it is targeted to achieve a production level of 59 million tonnes of foodgrains during 1983-84 rabi season.

(b) and (c). In case there is no major shortfall in overall foodgrains production, the wheat produced within the country is sufficient to meet the internal demand. In 1982

it became necessary to contract wheat imports because the country has experienced one of the worst droughts during the crop year 1982-83. Continuous efforts are being mobilised through crop production campaigns, supply of fertilizers, pesticides, credit, irrigation, seeds etc. and through agricultural research and extension and dry land farming to increase the yield and production of foodgrains.

Request from H.P. for amendment of Forest Act

10760. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from Himachal Pradesh Government to amend the Forests Act at the earliest to provide for stringent punishment to those who violate its provisions ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(b)

Allotment of two Type-II quarters to officials eligible for Type IV Quarters

10761. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sets of two type-II quarters have been allotted to officials eligible for allotment of type-IV quarters ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the criteria of allotment thereof ;

(d) whether certain allottees of type IV-C quarters in D.I.Z. area, who requested the Estate Office to allot two type-B quarters in D.I.Z. area, have been refused allotment ;

(e) if so, details thereof and reasons why they were not allotted two type-II quarters while other have been allotted the same in D.I.Z. area ; and

(f) whether Government propose to take back all the type-II quarters elsewhere from those allottees and allot them their entitled type of quarters elsewhere, and if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Sl. No.	Name	Shifted from	to
1.	Dr. Yogesh Saxena	30-D, Jofree Square	385—386 Albert Sq.
2.	K.C. Saxena	15-D, Raja Bazar	401—402 Albert Sq.
3.	S.R. Bhatia	24-D Raja Bazar	395—396 Albert Sq.
4.	Dr. Suranjit Deb	30-D Raja Bazar	433—434 Albert Sq.

(c) The above allotments were made to account of paucity of regular type-IV quarters to facilitate demolition of the quarters occupied by them for redevelopment of the area.

(d) and (e). Some old type 'D' quarters in DIZ area are required to be demolished for redevelopment of the area. A number of requests including some for allotment of two type 'B' quarters in lieu of the type 'D' quarter were received from the affected allottees. The question of offering alternative accommodation to them in the areas of their choice is engaging the attention of the Government.

(f) This matter is being examined.

Steps taken to increase maize yield

10762. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that maize yields is very low in the country in spite of favourable soil and climate ;

(b) what are the present statistics in regard to maize-yield, area under cultivation of maize and research done for better varieties and yield ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for higher growth rate for this versatile crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The yield of maize has increased from 547 kgs. per hectare in 1950-51 to 1146 kgs. per hectare in 1981-82.

(b) In the year 1981-82 an area of 5.9 million hectares was under maize cultivation in the country with an average yield of 1146 kgs. per hectare. Research on maize for developing better hybrids/varieties is being conducted through All India Coordinated Maize Improvement Project. The research conducted on development of improved hybrids/varieties has led to the development of 18 hybrids and 36 composite varieties possessing better yield potential,

(c) For achieving higher growth rate in maize, the following steps are being taken :—

(i) Increase in area under High Yielding Varieties Programme from 15.80 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 18.00 lakh hectares in 1983-84.

(ii) Distribution of 10,000 minikits of hybrids/varieties of maize during 1983-84 as against 175 distributed in 1980-81.

(iii) Maize demonstrations in tribal areas.

(iv) Adoption of package of practices and training of extension workers and farmers.

Steps taken to increase rice yield

10763. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rice yield per hectare in India is the lowest, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is proposed to initiate research in rice production in different areas, develop high-yielding varieties and increase its production ; and

(c) whether the Central Rice Research Institute proposes to conduct research into the reasons for present low yield and increase the productivity of rice and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Madam. The per hectare yield in India is not the lowest as compared to the other countries. The per hectare productivity in India is more than that of countries like Brazil, Thailand and Vietnam. The paddy yield in India are almost at par with the adjoining countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan. In India also some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have yields comparable to international average and some of the high

average countries. In India it is mainly the North Eastern States with problematic situations, which have lower yields and which bring down the national average of rice productivity. In India the rice crop matures in 3-5 months and more than two crops in a year are being taken in many parts of the country. While in countries like Japan, China etc. with high average productivity, only one crop per year is taken. So the per hectare productivity in India per unit time is not that lower as it appears otherwise.

(b) Yes, Madam. Intensive research is already in progress under the All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project with 61 centres located in the country and at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. In addition the ICAR Institutes like Indian

Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora and Agricultural Universities are also engaged in conducting research pertaining to rice. As a result 27 improved varieties of rice at the national level and 201 at the State level have been released. Suitable package of practices and plant protection technology have also been developed to realise high yield potential of improved varieties.

In the past few years considerable emphasis have been laid to produce high yielding varieties having adequate resistance to pests and diseases. These efforts have resulted in considerable success and a number of improved varieties have been developed/identified which are listed below :—

Stress Situation	Varieties
1. Rainfed Uplands	Kiran, Akashi, 143-2-2 and MW-10, Rasi Sattari
2. Deep Water Areas	Panidhan-1, Panidhan-2 and Jalmagna
3. Low Lying Areas	Pankaj, Jagannathan, Mahasuri, Phalguna, Vikram, Swarnathan and Savitri.
4. Saline Conditions	CSS-1, CSS-2, CSS-3, CSS-4 and IET 5571
5. Low Temperature Regions :	Kalinga-1, Kalinga-2, VLK-39.
6. Disease Pest endemic areas :	
(a) Stom Borer	Ratna, IR-20, Saket-4
(b) Gall Midge	Kakatiya, Surekha, RPW 6-12, Vikram, Phalguna, Shakti and Samele.
(c) Brown Plant Hopper	IET 6314
(d) Bacterial Blight	IET 4141, IET 2815, IET 4155
(e) Tungro Virus	IR 36, IET 5642, IET 6065, IET 6262
(f) Blast disease.	IET 5609, IET 3004, IET 6055, IET 5656

For intensifying research in the problematic areas in addition to the ongoing programme, new research centres, one at Hazaribagh in Chhotanagpur area in Bihar for upland rainfed rice and other at Panskura in Midnapur district of West Bengal for low lying areas are being established in Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack has already been conducting research on the constraints leading to low yields of rice in the farmers' fields. The major constraints identified are non-adoption of high yielding varieties in specific situations, low use of inputs like fertilisers and pesticides and poor weed control. Rainfall at low land rice cultivation where inputs can not be adequately given also reduces the yield. By adopting available and recommended technology yields up to three tonnes under rainfed uplands and 7 tonnes/ha under irrigated conditions have already been obtained in the cluster of villages adopted by this Institute under transfer of technology programme.

Aid given by World Bank for Irrigation Projects

10764. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of aid given by the World Bank for irrigation projects in India during the year 1979-80 ; 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the terms and conditions of granting aid for irrigation by World Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The requisite information is given below :—

Year (World Bank Fiscal Year 1st July to 30th June)	Total Amount of credit assistance during the year agreed to
1980	403
1981	277
1982	220
1983	489.3

(b) The terms and conditions of the World Bank loans are as under :

“Credit assistance from the World Bank is of two types, one from International Development Association, which has softer terms, and another from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

IDA IDA Credits is on usual IDA terms viz. It is for 50 years period including 10 years of grace period ; carries no interest but bears a small commitment charges of 0.5% per annum on the undisbursed balance of the credit and a service charge of 0.75% per annum on the disbursed balance.

IBRD The rate of interest for the IBRD loans used to be determined from time to time by addings spread of 0.5% above the cost of its borrowings from the World capital markets. This rate was fixed at the commitment for the life of a loan.

From 1-7-1982, the lending policy has been changed from this-fixed-at commitment system to one in which the lending rate will be 0.5% above the total weighted cost of a pool of its borrowings started in FY 1982. This lending rate would be adjusted upward or downward every six months over the entire life of a loan. At present, for a 6 month period commencing from 1-1-1983, it is calculated that the rate would be 10.97%. On IBRD loans, front-and fee of 0.75% and commitment fee of 0.75% on the disbursed portion are also levied.

D.D.P. Impact on Afforestation

10765. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how far the Desert Development Programme has made its impact on the afforestation, water harnessing, rural electrification and animal husbandry in the country and what are the details, State-wise ; and

(b) steps taken to strengthen the Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : A statement indicating the cumulative physical achievements of the Desert Development Programme is enclosed. Most of the schemes taken up under the programme operate in specified small areas of the districts covered under the programme. Their short-term impact is expected to be localised and the long-term impact will take longer to be felt.

(b) The Desert Development Programme

was reviewed sometimes back by a task force under the chairmanship of Member Agriculture, Planning Commission. On the recommendation of the task force, funds for the programme which earlier used to be related to the number of blocks in a district are now related to the severity of desert conditions and the extent of area subject to these conditions. As a result, the hard core desert areas now get much larger allocations than before. The State Governments have also been directed to streamline the arrangements for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this programme.

Statement

*Cumulative physical achievement under D.D.P. from 1977-78 to 1982-83
(Upto December, 1982)*

Sector/Key indicator	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J and K	Rajasthan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Afforestation :						
(i) Plantation including road side plantation, pasture development, fuel and fodder plantation (Hect.)	16295	6853	1312	—	20894	45354
(ii) Shelter Belts (kms.)	600	22106	—	—	5582	28288
(ii) Sand dune stabilisation (Hect.)	—	2737	206	—	6978	9921
(iv) Road side Plantation (kms.)	—	—	—	—	422	422
2. Irrigation potential created (Hect.)						
	1020	—	365	—	2803	4188

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Construction of water harvesting structures (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	7	51	58
4. Rural Electrification							
(i) Tubewells/pumps energised (Nos.)	59	70	—	—	—	1681	1810
(ii) Villages electrified (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	488	488
5. Agriculture							
(i) Soil survey (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	—	59831	59831
(ii) Area treated under soil conservation schemes (Hect.)	—	100	131	—	—	3321	3552
(iii) Construction of Khadins (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
6. Animal Husbandry							
(i) New veterinary dispensaries/centres (Nos.)	—	2	—	—	—	139	141
(ii) New wool extension centres set up (Nos.)	2	10	—	—	—	—	12
(iii) New milk collection centres set up (Nos.)	—	586	—	—	—	118	704
(iv) No. of animals artificially inseminated	—	—	—	—	—	1066	1066
(v) Cross-bred lambs Born (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	1572	1572
(iv) Spinners training centres (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
7. Employment generated (000 Mandays)	2349	2266	708	26	2895	8244	

Termination compensation to Muster Roll Employees of CPWD

10766. SHRI RAM PRASAD ARIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many muster roll employees were found permissible for termination compensation and what was the compensation paid to each of them by C.P.W.D. during the period 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1982 (Enquiry Office-wise) ;

(b) in how many cases the Muster Roll workers were not found permissible under the provisions of law during the period 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1982 (Enquiry Office-wise) ; and

(c) the reasons for this type of disparity in respect of payment of compensation for termination to such terminated employees from muster roll ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Provision of wash basins and kitchen sinks in type-II and III of Government quarters

10767. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Type II Government quarters in R.K. Puram, New Delhi, the wash basins and kitchen sinks had been provided by Government in a number of Government quarters ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide both the items not only in remaining type II quarters of R.K. Puram but in other Government colonies also ;

(c) whether in a number of colonies these two items had not yet been provided even in type III Government quarters ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) by when Government propose to pro-

vide these items in the remaining Government quarters of Type II and Type III category and approximate number of such quarters where these items have not been provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. These amenities are not admissible in Type II quarters.

(c) and (d). These amenities are not available in some type III quarters for the reason that these were not covered under the approved yardsticks of amenities for such quarters at the time of their construction. Provision of these amenities in these quarters now depends on the availability of financial resources, for which no time limit can be fixed.

The number of type III quarters where these amenities have not been provided is as under :

- (i) Quarters where wash basins have not been provided—9334
- (ii) Quarters where sinks have not been provided—9776.

Frustration among forest officials

10768. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the deep frustration and resentment among the Forest Range Officers and other Officers like D.F.Os. and above belonging to the Indian Forest Service, which had forced a section of them to resort to 'Work to Rule' and later declare their intention to stop work and go on strike ;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed the causes of this frustration and resentment among these officers and drawn up any plan to solve the problem faced by them in consultation with the concerned States ;

(c) if so, the nature of the plan for solution ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would soon draw up any such plan as 'Forest are covered in the concurrent list' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government have not received any report from any State Government or Union Territory regarding a section of the forest staff resorting to 'Work to Rule' or declaring their intention to stop work and go on strike, on account of any frustration or resentment.

(b) to (d). From time to time, the matter of improving the service prospects and working conditions of the State Forest officials has been taken up by the Central Government with the State Governments. As a result, a number of improvements have been made in various States. Steps have also been taken to improve the service prospects of the officers of the Indian Forest Service.

ICAR Cattle Project

10769. SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ICAR cattle projects, centre-wise, age and sex-wise, number of cattle in each genetic group, as on 1.4.1983 with reasons for smaller number in some than in others.

(b) particulars of Scientists in-charge of each centre and also of Project Coordinators ;

(c) whether Scientists and Projects Coordinator are members of ICAR scientific panel ;

(d) if so, dates from which each of them was made member of Panel and reasons if they have not yet been made ;

(e) list of Members of scientific Panel for Animal Breeding and which of them were scientists Incharge of Cattle Project centres with dates ;

(f) whether Government are aware that despite huge expenditure Cattle Project centres had lower production from 1981-82 than before and deteriorating and despite this involved scientists were rewarded with Panel membership ; and

(g) if so, corrective measures Government propose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Fishing Harbour at Astarang

10770. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made survey of Orissa coast and selected Astarang as a site of Fishing harbour ;

(b) whether a project report has been prepared by Government for construction of fishing harbour at the above place in Orissa ;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of that project ; and

(d) the progress made so far in the construction of a fishing harbour at the above place ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated cost of the Project was about Rs. 452 lakhs in 1981.

(d) The Project has been posed for bilateral assistance from the United Kingdom.

Execution of medium and major irrigation projects of Orissa

10771. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan Outlay proposed by

the Government of Orissa for the execution of medium and major irrigation projects in the State ;

(b) the amount recommended by the working group for the execution of medium and major irrigation projects in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period ;

(c) the Sixth Plan outlay for those irrigation projects fixed by Centre ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken for the execution of those irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sixth Plan outlay proposed by the Government of Orissa for major and medium irrigation projects was Rs. 800 crores.

(b) The amount recommended by the working group was Rs. 367.50 crores.

(c) The Sixth Plan outlay finally agreed between the State and the Centre is Rs. 360 crores.

(d) The execution of irrigation projects is done by the State Government. The Central Government has been advising the State Government to allocate maximum possible funds to on-going projects. The Central Government is also trying to assist the State Government in the allocation of scarce material like cement, steel etc. Expenditure has been incurred during the first three years of the Sixth Plan is as under :

1980-81	Rs. 54.13 crores
1981-82	Rs. 51.36 crores
1982-83	Rs. 70.00 crores (anticipated)

An outlay of Rs. 78.50 crores has been agreed to for 1983-84.

Package programme for development of coconut in States/U.T.

10772. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new centrally sponsored scheme "package" programme for the development of coconut has been introduced in some States and Union Territories in 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the performance of each of those States and Union Territories in the development of coconut in the above year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Package programme on coconut is in operation from the VIth Plan Period in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa.

(b) and (c). The State-wise achievements for the year 1982-83 (up-to February, 1983) are given below :

Name of State/U.T.	Achievements	
	Areas planted in ha.	No. of Demonstrations laid
1. Kerala	1,11,500	3,500
2. Karnataka	10,000	400
3. Tamil Nadu	10,000	400
4. Andhra Pradesh	3,000	100
5. Orissa	2,000	100
6. Goa	1,000	40
7. Maharashtra	} The performance of these States is not available.	
8. West Bengal		
9. Assam		

Reasons for drought

10773. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether review has been made to find out the reasons of the prevalence of unprecedented drought in different States in 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the main factors that led to the prevalence of drought in each of those States in the above years ; and

(c) the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken by the Centre to combat the drought ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Due to failure or erratic behaviour and/or early withdrawal of the monsoon, drought conditions developed in different parts of the country during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(c) As a short term measure, the Govern-
ment of India have been sanctioning ceilings of expenditure to the States for providing relief against the distress.

As a long term measure, extension of irri-
gation facilities, Command Area Develop-
ment Programme, Dryland Farming Pro-
gramme, Drought Prone Area Programme,
Desert Development Programme are being
implemented to mitigate the rigours of the
calamity.

Failure of Cooperative Societies

10774. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen
NABARD report (Business Standard-20
March, 1983) concerning failure of four
cooperative Societies and if so corrective
steps proposed ;

(b) whether it will have a similar study
of fake milk producers societies set up by
NDDB in several States on most of which
IAS officers have been posted as Chairmen ;

(c) whether Government will make an
indepth study of Anand Cooperative which
will collapse the day it stops using cheap
imported commercial or gift milk powder
and butter fat ; and

(d) what is the total amount of imported
gifts/commercial low priced milk products
and other aid and loans etc. received by
Amul since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The
Government's attention has been drawn to
the NABARD report appearing in the
Business Standard on 20.3.1983. There is no
mention in the news item about failure of
dairy cooperative societies.

(b) The Village Milk Cooperative Societies
are registered Societies and conform to the
bye-laws laid down for the Anand pattern
Societies. No instance has been brought to
the notice of the Government of a fake
society having been set up under Operation
Flood projects.

(c) There is no such proposal. The useful-
ness of Dairy Cooperative Societies has also
been commanded by various Evaluation
Missions set up by the United Nations,
Food and Agriculture Organisation and
World Food Programme. In view of its
success, Anand pattern is being replicated
under Operation Flood projects.

(d) The total grants received by Amul
works out to Rs. 3.10 crores and the total
loan works out to Rs. 5.34 crores. The value
of capital assets of Amul is 13.07 crores and
the proportion of grant works out to about
24 per cent, out of which 11 per cent is to-
wards revenue grant and the proportion of
loan works out to 41 per cent. The rest are
its own funds. Under Operation Flood I pro-
ject out of the total receipt of gift commo-
dities, Amul received about 3.8% of the SMP
and about 4.6% of Butter Oil. Under Opera-
tion Flood II out of the total receipt of gift
commodities upto 31st March, 1983 Amul's
share was about 2.6% in the case of SMP
and about 1.6% in the case of Butter Oil.
The gift commodities were allotted to Amul
on the basis of norms prescribed for allot-
ment of gift commodities to the Dairy
plants.

Institute of Rural Management at Anand

10775. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Institute of Rural Management, Anand was started by Dairy Board with Swiss and Ford Foundation finances of about Rs. 5 crores without prior clearance from Finance, Planning Commission or EFC or PIB ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that NDDDB/IDC/Government's funds were directed without sanction for this project ;

(c) whether the entire project is being now regularised with Rs. 5 crores more for 1983-84 from Government ;

(d) whether this project was objected to by Secretary Planning Commission and others at the Steering Committee of Operation Flood I and II ; and

(e) whether there are other Institutes including one at Ahmedabad for Rural Management and the setting up of one more Institute is infructuous and wasteful for training of 20-30 graduates ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Institute of Rural Management started functioning from July, 1980 initially with the funds available under Operation Flood II project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The scope and activities of the existing Institutes devoted to rural management were considered before approval was accorded by the competent authority for the establishment of the Institute of Rural Management at Anand.

Target for Crop Insurance Coverage for 1983-84

10776. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRI A.C. DAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the crop insurance coverage for 1983-84 and for the Sixth Plan period with State-wise target ;

(b) whether any evaluation had been made of the crop insurance scheme implemented so far in the country and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the coverage under the crop insurance scheme in the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A target of covering 5 lakh hectares through-out the country under the Crop Insurance Scheme has been projected for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). A statement indicating state-wise targets in terms of sum insured for 1983-84 for 12 states which would be participating in the scheme is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In view of limited coverage of the scheme during the last 3 years, it is proposed to step up its coverage during the next two years to achieve the targets envisaged.

Statement

Statement showing the state-wise targets for 1983-84 in terms of sum insured

		(Rupees in crores)
Sl. No.	Name of State	Target for 1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2.	Bihar	1.00
3.	Haryana	1.00
4.	Karnataka	1.10
5.	Kerala	0.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00
7.	Maharashtra	0.80
8.	Orissa	2.00
9.	Rajasthan	0.25
10.	Tamil Nadu	1.50
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1.50
12.	West Bengal	1.45
TOTAL		14.60

Development of Tuna Fish

10777. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the study by the Food and Agricultural Organisation had indicated tremendous scope for developing tuna fisheries in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any assessment had been made in the Indian Ocean of tuna resources and its present exploitation ;

(d) the measures proposed to increase commercial production of tuna ; and

(e) whether any efforts had been made to procure advanced technology from foreign countries for increasing catch and canning of tuna fisheries ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Food and Agriculture Organisation has made studies on the potential of tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean, which includes the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) also.

(c) According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation the potential of tuna fish in the Indian Ocean ranges between 0.5 and 0.7 million M.T. The present level of exploitation of tuna in the Indian Ocean covering many countries and Island States ranges between 34% and 47% of the total potential.

(d) Two numbers of tuna vessels already available with the Government are presently engaged in survey of tuna resources and training of operatives in tuna fishing. Government have also announced a policy of chartering of foreign fishing vessels, joint ventures and import of fishing vessels including tuna vessels to increase commercial production of tuna.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of New Centre of Advance Studies in Agriculture

10778. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a project for the establishment of new centre of advance studies in agriculture ;

(b) whether some of the schemes will be taken up in the northern hills area ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is also proposed to develop new varieties of rice ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a project for the establishment of new centres of advanced studies in agriculture with assistance from the United Nations Development Project (UNDP).

(b) A centre of advanced studies on temperate horticulture has already been established at the Solan campus of the Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University. There is no proposal to set up any new centre in the northern hills area.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Twenty seven new varieties of rice at the national level and more than 150 varieties at the State level have already been developed as a result of research efforts in this field. In addition efforts have also been made to develop varieties possessing specific suitability to different stress and pest/disease conditions. A list of such varieties is given in the attached statement. Efforts are being made to develop varieties possessing better yield, multiple resistance to pests and diseases and suitability to conditions, such as upland rainfed situations, low lying lands, high altitude areas, saline soil etc.

Statement

List of some New Varieties of Rice Resistant to Stress Situations

Stress Situation

Varieties

1. Rainfed Uplands	Kiran, Akashi, 143-2-2 and MW-10
2. Deep water areas	Panidhan-1, Panidhan-2 and Jalmagna
3. Low Lying areas	Pankaj, Jagannath, Mahasuri, Phalguna, Vikram and Swarnadhan. New Cultures : CR 1018, CR 1016 and CR 1030.
4. Saline conditions	CSS-1, CSS-2, CSS-3, CSS-4 and IET 5571
5. Low Temperature Regions	Kalinga-1, Kalinga-2, VLK-39
6. Disease Pest endemic areas :	
(a) Stem Borer :	Ratna, IR-20, Saket-4
(b) Gallmidge	Kakatiya, Surakha, RPW 6-12, Vikram Phalguna, Shakti and Samelie
(c) Brown Plant hopper	IET 6314 Cultures : CR-169-62-15, CR 190-62-13, CR 199-3
(d) Bacterial Blight :	IET 4141, IET 2815, IET 4155
(e) Tungro Virus :	IR 36, IET 5642, IET 6065, IET 6262
(f) Blest disease :	IET 5609, IET 3004, IET 6055, IET 5656

Relief Work Undertaken in Drought Affected Areas of Orissa

10779. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started any relief works after reviewing report of the study team which visited the Orissa State, keeping in view the drought situation prevailing at present ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the relief works under operation ;

(c) whether Government have also appointed any supervisory authority to ensure adequate implementation of the Scheme (work) ;

(d) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance provided district-wise and the details regarding the Advisory Body, if any, appointed by Central Government to make the proper use of Centrally financed scheme as well as the relief work planned by centre ;

(e) whether any consideration has also been made regarding the population, district-wise of villages to be covered under the relief works scheme ; and

(f) if so, the details regarding the targets fixed if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(d) to (f). Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1570 lakhs during 1982-83 and Rs. 1764.50 lakhs during 1983-84 for drought relief measures. District-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement. This is based on the assessment of the Team with regard to the severity of drought in different districts. Instructions have been issued to the States to set up a Committee of officials at State Headquarters to co-ordinate drought relief measures.

Statement

District-wise Break-up of Drought Assistance for Orissa for 1982-83 and 1983-84

Name of the District	Affected population	Feeding Programme (No. of people to be covered per day)	Employment (amount in crores rupees)	Drinking Water		
				No. of Borewells to be sunk in Rural areas	No. of Borewells to be sunk in notified areas (NAC)	
1. Bolangir	11.53	40,000	1.40	305	28	
2. Phulbani	1.41	25,000	0.60	250	8	
3. Dhankanal	14.69	50,000	2.00	300	12	
4. Koraput	10.27	50,000	1.75	450	28	
5. Kalahandi	5.08	25,000	0.70	250	20	
6. Keonjha	8.76	65,000	2.35	400	8	
7. Sundergarh	8.00	65,000	2.35	450	12	
8. Mayurbhanj	14.51	65,000	4.00	450	16	
9. Sambalpur	12.73	65,000	2.00	400	12	
			4,50,000	17.15@	3255	144*

Balance 1,15,000 per day in other 4 districts.

@Balance Rs. 1 crore for remaining 4 distt.

£ 122 NCA *at the rate of 4 Borewells per NAC in these districts £ at the rate of 2 Borewells in 61 NAC's.

Issue of Licence to Flour Mills

10780. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed while issuing licences to flour mills ;

(b) whether Government have considered for giving preference in granting of licences to flour mills in the Centrally Notified Backward Districts ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). In view of the sufficient capacity already licensed, the general policy of the Central Government is not to give any fresh permissions for setting up of new wheat roller flour mills. The question of giving preference to Centrally Notified Backward Districts for grant of licences for flour mills, therefore, does not arise, so long as the present policy continues.

Field Channels Constructed under Surface Irrigation

10781. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 27

million hectares potential under surface irrigation, field channels have been constructed only on 3 million hectares and other development work done on one million hectares only by March, 1980 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such disappointing state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) By the end of March, 1980 the cumulative irrigation potential created from all major and medium irrigation projects in the country is 26.5 million ha., out of which the potential created in the 76 major and medium projects which are covered under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of command area development is 11.3 million ha. Against this figure of 11.3 million ha., the field channels constructed under the CAD programme covers an area of 2.98 million ha. and the land levelling and shaping covers an area of 1.02 million ha. Thus the figures indicated by Hon'ble Member refer to only 11.3 million ha. and not 27 m. ha. of irrigation potential.

(b) As stated in reply to (a) above, the construction of Field channels and land levelling under the CAD Programme is not disappointing. Moreover, in the Sixth Plan, the programme of construction of field channels has continued with increased vigor, as would be revealed from the following figures :

(in million ha.)

Sl. No.	Item	Progress upto 1979-80	VI Plan Target	Progress in			Cumulative (likely) 3 upto 83
				1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1.	Field channel	2.98	4.00	0.66	0.98	1.08	5.70
2.	Land levelling	1.02	1.00	0.09	0.08	0.10	1.29

Stagnation in Oilseeds Production

10782. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the oilseeds production has been fluctuating between 12 to 13 million tonnes annually with signs of stagnation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such trends of stagnation despite Government's hosts of incentives for oil seeds production ;

(c) whether the attention of Government has since been drawn to the growing shift to cultivate groundnut in the irrigated areas in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka as summer crops, thus indicating decline in average in foodgrains ; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take to bring about balanced cropping pattern ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir, as would be seen from the following figures of production of oilseeds during the last three years :—

Year	Production (Million tonnes)
1979-80	8.74
1980-81	9.37
1981-82	12.07

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Government has been encouraging the cultivation of summer irrigated groundnut on account of higher yields per hectare of groundnut being achieved through the adoption of this practice. Besides, water requirement of summer groundnut is lower than the water requirement of other competing crops. The total area under summer irrigated groundnut in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka is only 0.66 million hectares (1981-82) which is not much as compared to the total area of

20.60 million hectares (1981-82) under food crops in these States.

(d) Being a legume crop, the cultivation of groundnut brings out a more balanced cropping pattern as against cereal crop followed by a cereal crop.

Perennial Water Supply for Western Kosi Canal

10783. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 6725 on 11 April, 1983 regarding completion of irrigation projects in Bihar and state :

(a) the total area of cultivated land getting assured perennial water supply by the newly fixed targets of June, 1984, 1985 and 1987 respectively for the Western Kosi canal ; by 1984-85 for Gandak project and Kosi barrage and eastern Kosi canal, Sone high level canal, Rajpur canal and Basna canal and the block and gram panchayats to be covered therein ;

(b) what specific steps are being taken to remodel Bhim Nagar barrage to enable adequate hydel generation from the Western Kosi canal Head, installation of silt ejector in time and construction of structures according to schedule ; and

(c) the schedule for the beginning and completion of cyphen across Kamla and detail of the full list of structures land digging etc. west of Kamala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation potential targetted to be created by Bihar Government in the following projects is as under :—

	(In lakh ha.)
(i) Western Kosi Canal	
By June, 1984	0.20
By June 1985	0.78 (cumulative)
and by June 1987	2.08 (cumulative)
(ii) Gandak Project	
By 1984-85	10.61 (Bihar portion)
(iii) Kosi Barrage and Eastern Kosi Canal	
By 1983-84	3.88
(iv) Sone High Level Canal	
By 1983-84	1.604
(v) Rajpur Canal	
By 1983-84	1.25 (Full potential)
(vi) Basna Canal	
There is no Basna Canal Project. Presumably, it is Barnar Project, By 1983-84	No potential is expected from this project.

Irrigation Potential created at the Block and Gram Panchayat's level is not maintained at the Centre.

(b) No proposal for remodelling Bhim Nagar barrage to enable adequate hydel generation from the Western Kosi Canal head has been received from the Government of Bihar.

Regarding silt ejector, revised designs and drawings are in progress based on hydraulic model studies conducted at CWPRS, Pune. Tenders for the construction of silt ejector have been invited and are under processing with the Bihar Irrigation Department.

Bihar Govt. are taking necessary steps to ensure that construction of structures are proceeding as per overall targets fixed. The position of structures towards the end of January 1983 is as under :—

Nepal portion	India portion
Nepal border to Bhutahi Balan	Bhutahi Balan to Kamal crossing
	Kamla crossing to Tail

Total	65	23	42	Total of about 200 structures are involved. The works are yet to start.
Completed	32	7	nil	
Under Progress	24	5	7	
Tenders invited	8	4	5	
Designs being prepared	1	7	30	

(c) For Kamla syphon and approaches on left and right guide banks, drawings have been finalized. Tenders for guide banks have also been invited.

Details of structures on the Western Kosi Canal beyond Kamla crossing and the earth work details are yet to be finalised by the State. However, there are about 200 structures on the main canal and the branches beyond Kamla crossing.

Land acquisition proceedings are in progress for starting works on the canal beyond Kamal.

Regularisation of Services of Muster Roll Workers/Casual Labourers

10784. SHRI NAGINA RAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order in the year 1979, which was issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) regarding regularisation of services of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by his ministry and its depts./subordinate offices ;

(b) whether these orders have not so far been implemented by his Ministry, departments/subordinate offices ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what action government propose to get them implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Regularisation of services of muster roll/casual labourers

10785. SHRI NAGINA RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) in 1979 regarding regularisation of services of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by his Ministry and its Department/subordinate offices ;

(b) whether these orders have not so far been implemented by his Ministry, Department/subordinate offices, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what action Government propose to get them implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). All the Offices under the Ministry were advised to implement the instructions received from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on the subject. According to available

information, the instructions are being implemented.

Afforestation Programme in Kalahandi District of Orissa

10786. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the afforestation schemes taken in 1982 and proposed for 1983 in Kalahandi District of Orissa, with area brought under afforestation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that afforestation with fruitless trees has created great resentment in the areas, with details of the type of trees being planted ;

(c) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the soil and topography of Kalahandi is suitable for growing mango and cashewnut trees helping both soil conservation and environment and also giving a source of livelihood to the tribal people of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to plant mango, and cashewnut trees in Kalahandi District in a big way and the details thereof ?

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

Connecting of villages of Orissa with all weather roads

10787. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages of Orissa for which a scheme of providing all weather road links during 1980-81 was sanctioned and the total cost thereof ;

(b) the funds allocated for its implementation in 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(c) the amount out of these allocated to each districts ;

(d) the number of projects completed so far, with these funds and the number of projects under construction ; and

(e) if so, give details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) According to the Draft Annual Plan 1983-84 of Orissa, 205 villages in Orissa were connected with all weather roads at a total cost of Rs. 619.76 lakhs in 1980-81.

(b) According to 'Draft Annual Plan 1983-84' of Orissa, the actual expenditure on rural roads development as part of the minimum needs programme (MNP) during 1980-81 and 1981-82 anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 and the outlay proposed for 1983-84 are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81	619.76
1981-82	507.30
1982-83	530.00
1983-84	650.00

(c) to (e). Rural roads development under MNP is in the State sector. District-wise information about allocations and progress of projects is not maintained in the Ministry.

Utilisation of "Barbati Stadium" Orissa for Afro-Asian Games or Non-aligned National Sports Meet

10788. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to utilise "Barbati Stadium", Cuttack, Orissa at the time of Afro-Asian Games or Non-aligned National Sports Meet ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and plan and programme for the development of the Stadium ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS

AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to hold either Afro-Asian Games or non-aligned national sports meet in India. The question, therefore, of utilising Barbati Stadium, Cuttack for holding the aforesaid game does not arise.

Construction of Public Tubewells in Orissa

10789. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pilot Project for construction of Public Tubewells in Orissa has been taken up with the World Bank assistance ; and

(b) if so, the cost of tubewells and how many tubewells have been energised under this project so far in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No public tubewells project in Orissa has been taken up with World Bank assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हल की गई सिंचाई समस्यायें

10790. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों में किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मिर्जापुर जैसे पहाड़ी जिले और गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, वाराणसी तथा बलिया जैसे मैदानी इलाकों में सिंचाई के साधनों में वृद्धि के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका पूर्व विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के जो सबसे कमजोर और सुविधाहीन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों तथा बिहार के पश्चिमी जिले हैं उन्हें सिंचाई के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में विशेष धनराशि देने की दिशा में विचार करेगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में आरंभ किए गए सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

अनुमानित लागत
(करोड़ रुपये)

1

2

उत्तर प्रदेश

1. किशाऊ बांध 187.10

2. खपरार बांध 0.90

3. पांच से लेकर आठ हेक्टेयर के खंडों के लिए वारबन्दी, और संरचनात्मक सुधार तथा जलमार्ग और खेतनालियां सूचित नहीं की गई है।

बिहार

अनुमानित लागत
(करोड़ रुपये)

1. भंसान बांध 34.73

2. औरंगा जलाशय 125.40

3. पुनासी 26.09

1

2

4. सिद्धरनी जलाशय 4.45

5. सोनुआ 8.92

6. सुरु 3.12

7. लटरातू 10.99

8. तोरलो 5.74

9. टपकारा 2.04

10. नन्दिनी 4.48

11. सोन नहर का आधुनिकीकरण 500.00

12. कांची नहर 4.86

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिए छः स्कीमों की (संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने बजटगत साधनों से की जाती है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार को विशेष धन देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

मिर्जापुर, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, वाराणसी, बलिया तथा आजमगढ़ जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हुई उत्तर प्रदेश की स्कीमें तथा उनकी जांच के संबंध में स्थिति

परियोजना का नाम	बेसिन	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	लाभ (हजार हेक्टेयर)
1. कनहर सिंचाई स्कीम (मिर्जापुर)	सोन	8946.93	33.128
2. मेजा बांध को ऊंचा करना (इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर)	टोस	787.00	40.00
3. ज्ञानपुर पम्प नहर (इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर)	घागरा	1786.00	5.451
4. बाणसागर परियोजना (इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर)	सोन	11794.60	134.188
5. घग्गर नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण (मिर्जापुर)	गंगा	780.34	शून्य (अतिरिक्त)
6. जमानिया पम्प नहर की क्षमता को बढ़ाना (गाजीपुर)	गंगा	1949.00	50.07

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की सहायता से चलाई जा रही सिंचाई योजनाएं

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिए कुल अनुमानित बजट कितना है; और

10791. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) ये योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

(क) क्या हमारे देश में कुछ प्रमुख सिंचाई योजनायें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की सहायता से चलाई जा रही हैं;

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	परियोजना की लागत (मिलियन डालर)	ऋण की राशि (मिलियन डालर)	करार की प्रभावी तारीख	करार के समाप्त होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	
	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ				
1.	राजस्थान नहर कमान क्षेत्र विकास प्रावस्था-एक	174.0	83.0	दिसम्बर, 74	जून, 83
2.	पेरियार-चैंगई परियोजना (तमिलनाडु)	45.6	23.0	सितम्बर, 77	मार्च, 83
3.	जयकवाडी परियोजना (महाराष्ट्र)	140.0	70.0	जनवरी, 78	मार्च, 83
4.	उड़ीसा मध्यम परियोजना	116.0	70.0	जनवरी, 78	मार्च, 83
5.	अपर कृष्णा परियोजना (कर्नाटक)	258.4	117.0	अगस्त, 78	मार्च, 84
6.	गुजरात मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	215.0	85.0	अक्टूबर, 78	जून, 84
7.	हरियाणा सिंचाई परियोजना	222.0	111.0	दिसम्बर, 78	अगस्त, 83
8.	पंजाब सिंचाई परियोजना	257.0	129.0	जून, 79	जून, 85
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारी नलकूप परियोजना	37.7	18.0	मई, 80	मार्च, 83

5

4

3

2

1

10. महाराष्ट्र संयुक्त सिंचाई परियोजना	455.0	210.0	जून, 80	सितम्बर, 84
11. गुजरात संयुक्त सिंचाई परियोजना	350.0	175.0	जून, 80	अप्रैल, 86
12. महानदी बिस्पा बराज परियोजना (उड़ीसा)	110.3	83.0	मार्च, 81	मार्च, 87
13. मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	232.1	140.0	मई, 81	मई, 87
14. कर्नाटक टैंक परियोजना	111.6	54.0	मई, 81	मार्च, 86
15. मध्य प्रदेश बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना	439.2	220.0	फरवरी, 82	जून, 87
16. कल्लाडा सिंचाई तथा वृक्षफसल विकास परियोजना (केरल)	160.0	८०.०	जुलाई, 82	मार्च, 87
17. चम्बल (मध्य प्रदेश) सिंचाई परियोजना	61.8	31.0	दिसम्बर, 82	दिसम्बर, 86
18. सुवर्णरेखा सिंचाई परियोजना	182.0	127.0	जनवरी, 83	दिसम्बर, 87
19. हरियाणा सिंचाई परियोजना (प्रावस्था-II)	300.0	150.0	23-3-1983 को हस्ताक्षरित	
20. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारी नलकूप परियोजना (प्रावस्था-II)	182.6	101.0	31-3-1983 को हस्ताक्षरित	
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि से सहायता				
1. भीमा सिंचाई परियोजना, महाराष्ट्र	100.0	50.0	दिसम्बर, 79	दिसम्बर, 85
2. राजस्थान नहर चरण-I, प्रावस्था-II	110.6	55.0	मार्च, 80	मार्च, 86
3. मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	442.7	25.0	दिसम्बर, 81	मार्च, 87

Potentiality of Prawn and Marine Fish in Chilka Lake, Orissa

10792. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted about existing potentiality of prawn and marine fish in Chilka Lake in Orissa and if so, results thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that outlet to sea of Chilka being silted up which reduces the catches of fish and prawn in Chilka ; and

(c) any proposal or steps taken to augment production of fish in Chilka ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Investigations have been carried out on Fish and Fisheries of the Chilka Lake by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute. The Institute has suggested that the productivity of Lake can be further improved.

(b) The Chilka Lake is connected to the Bay of Bengal, through a shifting mouth. Depending upon the inlet of seawater and the outflow of freshwater during flood seasons, the width of the mouth either becomes narrow or enlarged by natural processes. The Government of Orissa have reported that at present there are 2 outlets close to each other connecting Chilka with the sea. No reduction in total fish catches has been observed.

(c) The Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation Ltd. has been set up for augmenting production in Chilka Lake through fishing and prawn culture activities.

The Government of Orissa are taking up a Chilka Lake Fisheries Development Project including deepening of Mugger Mukh and channel area as well as a programme on prawn culture in peripheral tanks.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming, a proposal has been received from Government of Orissa to implement the scheme in Brahamagiri area of Chilka Lake in Puri district at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been released during 1982-83 for undertaking preliminary work, in the identified area.

Financial assistance provided by World Bank to irrigation project of Orissa

10793. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) which of the irrigation projects of Orissa are being implemented with World Bank financial assistance with details of progress made and scheduled period of completion of each of such projects ;

(b) which of the projects of Orissa are under negotiation with World Bank ; and

(c) what are the broad guidelines of World Bank financial assistance and whether backwardness of a State is a material consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The following projects of Orissa are being implemented with the financial assistance from the World Bank :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project cost \$Mil.	Loan amount \$Mil.	Effective date of agreement	Date of closing of agreement
1.	Orissa Medium Irrigation Project	160.0	58m.	Jan. '78	Oct. '83
2.	Mahanadi	110.3	83m.	Feb. '81	March '87

Cumulative disbursement as on December 31, 1982 for the two projects is \$51 million and 5.9 million as against the appraisal estimates of 52 million and 5.2 million, respectively. The progress of implementation of these two projects has been satisfactory.

(b) Second Orissa Medium Irrigation Project is likely to be negotiated with IDA shortly.

(c) The broad guidelines for selection of projects do take into account the backwardness and benefits to poorer sections and requirements of drought-prone areas into consideration. Care is taken to ensure that there is even regional spread of projects so that a few States do not derive disproportionately large benefits. The projects thus selected should be accorded plan priorities, and they should be so oriented as to benefit poorer sections, generate better employment opportunities and raise productivity. In the final stages, selection depends on the relevant degrees of project readiness, organisational capabilities of the State and the availability

of funds, the capacity of the World Bank to appraise and process the project.

Irrigation potentiality of Orissa

10794. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total irrigation potentiality of Orissa from different sources and achievement by 3 March, 1983 ;

(b) which of the major irrigation projects are behind the time schedule and reasons thereof ; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the progress of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The ultimate irrigation potential of Orissa and anticipated achievement by June 1983 are as under :

(Thousand hectares)

	Ultimate potential	Achievement by June 1983 (Anticipated)
Major and Medium	3600	1521
Minor Irrigation	2300	856
TOTAL	5900	2377

(b) and (c). Considering that major irrigation projects take a minimum of about ten years for completion, two projects namely Anandpur barrage and Mahanadi Birupa barrage, both taken up in the Fifth Plan are lagging behind time schedule. However, Anandpur is in an advanced stage of construction and is likely to be completed during 1983-84. The Mahanadi Birupa Barrage also has now a time bound schedule for completion by 1986 with World Bank assistance.

Decline in prawn cultivation

10795. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHA-

NTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any decline in production of prawn in the country in the years 1981 and 1982 and if so, how much and in which prawn producing States and reasons thereof ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about maximum capacity of prawn production in each of such States and if so, State-wise details thereof ; and

(c) target of production during Sixth

Plan and steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the production of prawn in the country in 1981 as compared to that in 1980. Statewise figures are given in the attached statement. Figures of production of prawn in 1982 are still not available. To assess the reasons for decline in prawn production, if any, data on production trends for a few more years would be necessary.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No species-wise targets of fish production are fixed under the Plan. Among various measures adopted to step up marine

fish including prawn production in the country, the important ones are :

- (i) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through indigenous construction, import and character of foreign fishing vessels.
- (ii) introduction of additional number of small mechanised boats in selected areas for exploitation of inshore fisheries.
- (iii) A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the development of brackishwater farms for culture of prawns and other fishes has been sanctioned with a total outlay of above Rs. 10 crores which will cover an area of 1400 ha in maritime States.

Statement

Production of Prawn in India

(In tonnes)

States/U.Ts.	1980	1981 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	10006	8191
Gujarat	15618	15481
Karnataka	9626	4973
Kerala	54375	22445
Maharashtra	128008	88775
Orissa	4118	3687
Tamil Nadu	12984	11113
West Bengal	12000	14500
Andamans	54	26
Goa	2676	3624
Lakshadweep	—	—
Pondicherry	849	1060
TOTAL	250314	173875

(P)—Provisional.

Reported disappearance of wheat and wheat products from market

10796. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat and wheat products have disappeared from the open market following the announcement of the new issue price of wheat for the public distribution system and the roller flour mills ;

(b) if so, whether the grain dealers either quoted prices higher than the present market price or stated that they had no stock of either wheat or any of the wheat products ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make them available in the market and what action has been taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No such reports have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Study on consolidation of agricultural holdings

10797. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a case study of consolidation of agricultural holdings in the country with special reference to Punjab and Uttar Pradesh has revealed that it has led to a significant reduction in the cost of cultivation, increased cropping intensity and introduced a more remunerative cropping pattern ;

(b) if so, whether the study was concentrated only to Punjab and Haryana and not to other States ; and

(c) if so, what are the main features of the study and whether studies will also be made in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). A case study to evaluate consolidation of holdings in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh was undertaken at the instance of the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. Another study to evaluate consolidation of holdings in Orissa and Bihar is currently being done.

(c) The main features of the study are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Note indicating the salient features of the Consolidation of Holdings in India—A case study in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab

The study was confined to three districts in each of the two States : Ferozepur, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur in Punjab and Muzaffarnagar, Deoria and Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh.

As a result of consolidation, 80 per cent of the cultivators got single chaks as against 1.9 per cent held before Consolidation. Other principal benefits of consolidation are as follows :

Significant reduction in cost of cultivation, increased cropping intensity, introduction of a more remunerative cropping pattern, reduction of dependence on share-croppers, greater investment on the development of agricultural infrastructure like mechanization and minor irrigation. Before consolidation, due to scattered holdings, some of the cultivators were forced to let out some of their plots to others on a share-cropping basis. There has been a decrease in the pattern of share-cropping as a result of consolidation. The programme of consolidation has contributed significantly to the development of land—

95 per cent of the respondents felt that the investment in land, machinery and other assets had increased after consolidation so as to increase productivity.

The investment has resulted in capital formation and building up of infrastructure facilities.

It has contributed to the reduction in the time and cost involved in the transportation of seed and farm crops. The harvesting and threshing operations have also become much easier.

Better-planned provision of public utilities, services and facilities like roads, irrigation channels, grazing lands, housing sites resulted from consolidation.

Social benefits, though not precisely quantifiable, in the shape of the development of harmonious relations in the village community through reduction of litigation and a general feeling of an integrated community life on account of the availability of common public facilities and better housing sites to landless labourers. Better planning of the village habitation, better communications facilitates such as chak and link roads, and better irrigation channels.

On the administrative side, the investigations revealed that where consolidation work had been completed, revenue administration had become easier on account of the preparation of up-to-date and accurate village maps and records, and they set in motion a continuous process for the almost automatic updating of land records. In consequence, the tedious and somewhat costly settlement operations have become simpler and cheaper.

This has also resulted in considerable reduction of normal work-load of the village level functionaries connected with preparation and maintenance of land records.

Increasing off-take of foodgrains

10798. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether off-take of foodgrains from

the Central pool has risen sharply during the past three months ;

(b) if so, whether this has now risen from 12.82 lakh tonnes to 14.86 lakh tonnes since January this year ;

(c) whether the latest available data indicates that the rise in off-take was quite marked during 1982 and even more in January this year ;

(d) whether in view of the increasing off-take and growing demands of States, it would be extremely difficult to meet the foodgrain requirements ;

(e) the measures being taken by Government to meet this threat ; and

(f) whether southern States were supplied more wheat by the Centre during the months of March, April and plan for May, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The monthly offtake of foodgrains from Central pool which was 1289.4 thousand tonnes in January, 1983, rose to 1446.6 thousand tonnes in March, 1983. The offtake of foodgrains from the Central pool increased from 11,854.9 thousand tonnes in 1981 to 13,040.4 thousand tonnes in 1982.

The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total consumption requirements of the entire population. All possible efforts are made to meet the requirements of the States to the maximum possible extent within the overall availability of stocks in the Central pool by regulating the releases of foodgrains judiciously.

(f) A statement showing allotments of wheat from Central pool to southern States from March to May, 1983 and during the corresponding period last year is attached.

Statement

Allotment of wheat to Southern States during March to May, 1982 and 1983

(In '000 tonnes)

State	1983				1982			
	March	April	May	Total	March	April	May	Total
Andhra Pradesh	29.50	29.50	29.50	88.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	43.50
Karnataka	27.00	27.00	27.00	81.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	75.00
Kerala	24.00	29.00	34.00	87.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	24.00
Tamil Nadu	34.00	45.00	50.00	129.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	102.00
Pondicherry	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.81	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.81
Lakshadweep	—	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	—	—

Fillip in export agriculture produce

10799. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested the involvement of the corporate sector in farming to give a fillip to exports of agriculture produce ;

(b) if so, whether he has suggested many measures in this regard ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestion and to what extent they have been approved ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extracts from the Press Statement of the President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry dated the 9th April, 1983 is given in the attached statement.

(c) No formal proposal has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture so far.

Statement

“Agriculture development is vital not only

to improve the consumption standards of the people but also create a surplus for export. The latter is particularly important in respect of agricultural commodities like vegetables, fruits and flowers. The corporate sector would endeavour to undertake this activity if proper facilities are made available from government, particularly in respect of exemption from Land Ceiling Act for farms which cater exclusively to exports.”

**Piped water supply to Village/
Towns in Orissa**

10800. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages/towns so far provided with piped water supply in Orissa ;

(b) the number of villages/towns in the State proposed to be provided with piped water supply in 1983-84 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments, from the provisions to be made in the State

budget. The Centre assists the efforts of the State Governments in providing drinking water facilities to identified problem villages, by giving grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The Central Government monitors the programme with respect to the number of problem villages covered and not according to the type of schemes through which they are covered. The No. of problem villages covered in the State of Orissa during the 6th Plan is as follows :

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1630	2447	2291 (tentative)

It is proposed to cover 5060 problem villages including partial coverage both under the Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1983-84.

Allocation of sugar to States

10801. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnes of sugar allocated to different States in 1982-83 (month-wise) from the Central Pool ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1982-83 sugar allocated to Orissa was not adequate ;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance sugar allocation to Orissa and other States in 1983-84 ; and

(d) if so, the details of the sugar allocation proposed to be made to the State of Orissa and other States in 1983-84 financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). With effect from April, 1982, the Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas were refixed on the basis of 425 grammes of per capita for the population as on 1.3.1981. In the case of a few States/Union Territories whose earlier quotas gave a higher per capita availability, the quotas instead of being reduced were retained at the earlier higher level. The Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas allotted from April, 1982 to May, 1983 is shown in the statement attached. Orissa Government is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 11,166 tonnes for public distribution system from April 1982 in accordance with the above mentioned norm.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) In view of above, question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas ensuring per capita availability of 425 gms. on the basis of population as on 1.3.1981—allotted during April, 1982 to May, 1983

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Population as on 1.3.81	Quota ensuring per capita availability of 425 gms. (Tonnes)	States whose per capita availability out of earlier quota is higher than 425 gms.
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53403619	22696	
2.	Assam	19902826	8459	
3.	Mizoram	487774	207	
4.	Bihar	69823154	29675	
5.	Gujarat	33960902	14433	
6.	Haryana	12850902	5462	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4237569	1801	

	1	2	3	4
8. Jammu and 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 gm.
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 and Nicobar		188254	190	Andamans and Nicobar 1009 gms.
21. Chandigarh		450061	275	Chandigarh 611 gms.
22. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		103677	44	
23. Delhi		6196414	6104	Delhi 985 gms.
24. Goa, Daman and Diu		1082117	470	Goa, Daman and Diu 434 gms.
25. Lakshadweep		40237	65	Lakshadweep 1615 gms.
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	

Plantation of cashew in Tribal States

10802. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether greater emphasis has been given on the plantation of cashew in the tribal States ;

(b) if so, which districts of Orissa have been covered under cashew plantation scheme ; and

(c) the details of the plantation work taken up in Mayurbhanj district of the State through the cashew project introduced in Orissa so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme for the development of Cashew has been in operation in all the major cashew growing States. A multi-State Cashew Project with World Bank assistance has been in operation from 1980-81 at a total cost of Rs. 38.36 crores in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Karnataka. The tribals are also covered under these schemes.

(b) The districts covered under the above schemes are Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Balasore.

(c) An area of 608.42 hectares has so far been covered under cashew in Mayurbhanj district under the cashew project.

Agricultural Development Scheme in Delta Region of Orissa

10803. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the agricultural development schemes under implementation in the Delta region, Orissa ;

(b) the assistance given by Centre for implementing those schemes in Orissa ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Agricultural Development Schemes under implementation in Orissa were approved by the Planning Commission for the State as a whole, and not on a region-wise basis, at the time of discussions on State Annual Plans for 1983-84 held in the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). Central assistance to State Governments for programmes included in the State Plan is given for the State Plan as a whole and it is for the State Government to distribute it among various sectors of the Plan, including Agriculture, in accordance with the sectoral needs and priorities.

Workshop on "Economics of Housing"

10804. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a workshop on 'economics of housing in India' was held in Delhi on April 18 this year ; and

(b) what are the detailed conclusions of the workshop ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The Times Research Foundation, a non-governmental organisation, organised a workshop on 'economics of housing in India' in New Delhi on the 18th April, 1983. The Workshop considered the report of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy on 'Some Aspects of Economics of Housing in India' sponsored by the Times Research Foundation. The housing problems were discussed in general. Following were the important points covered during discussion :—

(i) the strengthening of the financial inter-mediation in the Housing.

(ii) a closer inter-action between the Housing Sector and the Organised Capital Market.

(iii) financial needs of the poorer segment of the population including that in the

rural areas and of the low income and middle groups.

- (iv) requirement of the informal sector for Housing Finance.
- (v) possibility of taking intra-structure to the people and developing semi-urban areas rather than jumbo metros.
- (vi) development of use of local and low cost materials.

Provision of Houses Sites and Construction Assistance to the Poor

10805. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent review of the Sixth Plan has revealed that there is a wide gap between targets fixed and achievements made in providing house sites and construction assistance to the poor ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the targets fixed and achieved so far and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers is being implemented by the State Govts. as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the New 20-Point Programme. The progress is being closely monitored. Many of the State Govts. are likely to achieve the targets envisaged for them in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 68 lakh families and construction assistance to 36 lakh families. The achievement during the first three years of the 6th Plan is about 31.73 lakh house sites and construction assistance to cover about 17.67 lakh families.

3. The State Govts. have strengthened the implementation and monitoring agencies.

The Plan allocations for 1983-84 are being stepped up considerably.

Implementation of the Recommendation of Working Group for Promoting Private Houses

10806. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether States have been asked to boost private housing and to implement the recommendations of the working group for promoting private houses ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the working group and the reaction of the State Governments thereto ; and

(c) the response of the State Governments to the proposal and the efforts made in this direction so far, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) : The recommendations of the Working Group on private housing can be classified into following categories viz. 'land', 'fiscal issues', 'legal issues' institutional issues and 'building materials'. Since housing is a State subject, the States have already been requested to initiate appropriate action on the relevant recommendations including enactment of Apartment Ownership Act in those States where this is not in vogue at present, to encourage Group Housing activities in the Co-operative Housing Sector. According to information received so far, Apartment Ownership Act has been enacted in 7 States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, U.P., Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka.

Since Co-operative Housing plays a vital role in the field of private housing, the States have also been asked to allot land to the Co-operative Housing Societies at pre-determined rates. In so far as Delhi is concerned, there is already a provision in the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land to allot land to Co-operative Housing Societies at pre-determined rates. The ceiling of allotment of 2 acres of land to the Group Housing Societies

in Delhi has also been recently removed. To encourage housing activities the Finance Act 1982 has allowed several concessions in computation of income from house property.

Number of SCs/STs Benefited under NREP in Orissa

10807. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons in Orissa belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been benefited by National Rural Employment Programme in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) The district-wise number of those SC/ST beneficiaries ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The information in regard to employment generation under NREP is being collected in terms of mandays and not in respect of number of persons benefited. In Orissa, employment generated for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the programme for the year 1981-82 was 82.53 lakh mandays. During the year 1982-83 (upto December, 1982) it is 70.47 lakh mandays. The district-wise figures are not being collected at the Central Government level.

Acquisition of Land by D.D.A. at Village Bhulsawa, Jahangirpuri

10808. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in April 1976 agricultural and other land was acquired by DDA at village Bhulsawa, Jahangirpuri in Manackshah Pura, Delhi ;

(b) whether the land was also acquired after demolishing the constructions and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of persons who suffered

because of this and also of those whose land was acquired ;

(d) how many persons have since been given compensation and how many of them have been given alternative residential or commercial plots in lieu thereof ;

(e) the particulars of those persons or legal heirs in case of deceased who have not yet been provided residential/commercial plots and whose applications are still pending and the reasons for the same ; and

(f) specific measures being taken to give the same to them on priority basis ?

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

Revenue Leaks in Land and Development Office

10809. SHRI BABURAO PARANJAPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6734 on 11 April, 1983 regarding Revenue leaks in Land and Development office and state :

(a) the names of properties whose vigilance/lease files were missing along with dates since their loss was first noticed and whether the vigilance files pertaining to property at serial No. 25 in the Annexure is intact and available ;

(b) in which of the 26 cases listed in the Annexure, officers were charge-sheeted, their confirmations kept in sealed cover, or two Assistant Engineers initially involved resigned/sought retirement ;

(c) details of actual recoveries made in each of the 26 cases on account of charges other than ground rent from 15-1-1982 to 14-1-1983 as entered in Account Ledgers ; and

(d) the date on which property at S. No. 1 was transferred to DDA, the specific brea-

ches and the time period reported in case of loss reported in case at S. No. 14 ?

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

Revenue Leaks in Land and Development Office

10810. SHRI BABURAO PARANJAPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6734 on 11 April, 1983 regarding Revenue leaks in Land and Development office and state :

(a) in which of the 26 cases referred to in the above noted Annexure inspection reports submitted by Inspecting officers on immediate rechecking were found to be incorrect along with necessary details and dates ;

(b) whether the decision in the former Ministry of Works Production and Supply letter No. 2405-Wi/51 dated 31 March, 1951 regarding additional construction in houses leased for a residence is still in force and whether this decision was applied to cases at Sl. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 in the above noted Annexure at that time if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) who was the Superintendent Vigilance in L and D.O. at the time loss was discovered and reported in these 26 cases ?

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

Provision of Sinks and other Amenities in Type IV Quarters of R.K. Puram

10811. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of Type IV quarters in Sector 4 of R.K. Puram, New Delhi, provi-

ded with Government sink, call bell and magic eye ;

(b) the reasons for not taking action to provide sinks etc. in the remaining Type IV quarters of the above sector ;

(c) the action being taken to provide gas slabs immediately in Type IV quarters in the above Sector which do not have this facility already ; and

(d) the action being taken to seal with cement etc. the chimneyhood in Type IV quarters in the above Sector so that dust and insects etc. do not fall on gas and eatables kept below it in the ground floor quarters ?

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

भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए मंजूर किये गये पद

10812. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए बनाये गये प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों को भरे जाने के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 4762 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए मंजूर किये गये पदों को 1-9-1981 से न भर जाने और आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद उनको रिक्त रखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस लापरवाही के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित अन्य पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की भांति केन्द्रीय सूचना संवर्ग में भगीरथ पत्रिका के कर्मचारियों को भी शामिल करने के लिए किए गये निर्णय के अनुसरण में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए बनाये गये सभी पद कब तक भर दिये जायेंगे तथा केन्द्रीय सूचना संवर्ग में शामिल किए जायेंगे और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सम्पादक तथा सहायक सम्पादक, हिन्दी भगीरथ के पदों और कलाकार के पद के लिए, जो हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी भगीरथ, दोनों के लिए सामान्य है, भर्ती नियमों को कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद, ये पद उनके उपबन्धों के अनुसार भरे जाएंगे। विभिन्न विभागों के बीच परामर्श की प्रक्रिया में कुछ समय लगा है और इन नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने में हुए विलम्ब के लिए कोई अधिकारी उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

(ख) भगीरथ पत्रिका के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सूचना संवर्ग में शामिल करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) भगीरथ पत्रिका के लिए स्वीकृत, रिक्त पड़े पदों को शीघ्रता से भरने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Covering the Verandahs of Type IV Quarters

10813. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any hitch in acceding to requests of allottees of type IV quarters for covering verandahs by glazed partition i.e. by windows, door and grills only as was being done before instead of covering it by one door window and rest by bricks, mortar etc ;

(b) why Government are taking one or more years in acceding to request of allottees for covering verandahs and steps proposed

to get verandahs in Laxmi Bai Nagar, type IV quarters in Sector 4 of R.K. Puram by glazed partition or as desired by the allottees expeditiously ; and

(c) steps taken to strengthen badly weak back door and window frames by fitting grills in them and also to prevent entry of rain water in back verandah of quarters ?

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

Export of Nigerseed by NAFED

10814. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has exported to U.S.A. nigerseed which was contaminated with fodder seed between the months of May to August, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this an embargo has been put on all shipments of nigerseed from India to U.S.A. ;

(c) whether it is fact that as a result of this contaminated Cargo 'NAFED' has not been able to sell a single tonne of nigerseed to U.S.A. ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have sustained loss of reputation as well as loss of several crores of rupees in this transaction ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As a result of the restriction imposed by the U.S.A. effective from 31.3.82 that consignments of nigerseeds contaminated with paddy, rice and hull would not be permitted, NAFED's shipments of nigerseeds had to face problems of entry into U.S.A.

(b) No, Sir. There is no general embargo on shipments of nigerseeds from India to the U.S.A.

(c) During 1982-83 NAFED has exported about 3464 tonnes of nigerseeds to the U.S.A. A new regulation has been enforced by the U.S.A. in early 1983 which envisages, inter alia, that all imports of nigerseeds into the U.S.A. should be free from "dodder" seeds. No export of niger seeds has been made in 1983-84 so far, to U.S.A.

(d) Does not arise.

Advance Increment to Category III Employees of FCI

10815. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2534 replied on 26 July, 1982 regarding creation of selection grades for the stagnating employees in Food Corporation of India and state the action being taken to grant advance increment to category-III employees after 5 years service also on par with Assistant Managers and introduction of the same scheme for all the grades within category-IV ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The scheme for grant of additional increments to Assistant Managers in Food Corporation of India was introduced in order to compensate them for the loss of promotional prospects due to abolition of the post of Senior Assistant Manager. The case relating to Category III/IV employees is not identical.

The Corporation has, however, decided to grant one additional increment to category III employees after completion of 8 years of service. For Category IV employees, selection grades have already been introduced to cover all of them with effect from 1.1.1980, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

Study Team for the Welfare of SC and ST

10816. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ever realised basic differences of cultures, dialects,

folk music, folk songs, folk dances, costumes, isolated living in forests between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, reasons why the need is not felt for sorting out their problems which are distinct and different from each other ; and

(c) the reasons why study teams are not formed for looking into tribal affairs separately ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government are aware of the cultural differences between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) The problems of the two communities have been studied and appropriate solutions are being applied ; and

(c) The Working Group for Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan period was different from the Working Group on development of Scheduled Castes during the same Plan period. They have submitted different reports.

Allotment of Surplus Land to the Tribals and Weaker Section in Rajasthan

10817. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target for the allotment of surplus land to the tribals/weaker section of the Society in Rajasthan State for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved ; and

(c) the target for the year 1983-84 in Rajasthan under the new 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). There is provision in the Rajasthan land ceiling law for giving priority in the distribution of surplus land to landless labourers of the village, particularly to the members of the

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As such no specific target for these categories of landless labourers has been laid down. Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have received a large share of surplus land already distributed. Thus, out of the total surplus area of 1,32,000 acres already distributed, the members of the Scheduled Castes acquired more than 45,000 acres and the Scheduled Tribes nearly 17,000 acres. The number of the beneficiaries belonging to these groups are 11,600 and 4200 respectively against a total of 29,000. Between April, 1982 and March, 1983, 17,800 acres of surplus land have been distributed against a target of 10,000 acres.

(c) A target of 12,000 acres has been set for distribution during 1983-84.

Implementation of DPAP in Rajasthan

10818. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts of Rajasthan where Drought Prone Area Programme is under implementation ;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for the above purpose ; and

(c) the relief measures proposed to be taken in those districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) In Rajasthan the Drought Prone Areas Programme is under implementation in the districts of Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur.

(b) The Central Government has allocated Rs. 135 lakhs for this programme in these districts for 1983-84. An equal amount is to be matched by the State Government.

(c) For meeting the drought situation in the State, the Government of India has sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 13.16 crores for the current year (upto June, 1983). An advance of Rs. 11 crores has also been given to the State for meeting the

prevailing drought situation pending receipt of the report of the Central team which is likely to visit the State shortly. These funds are in addition to the normal provisions made for development of the drought prone areas in the State.

Irregularities in Implementation of IRDP

10819. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities in implementing the various Integrated Rural Development Programmes in the tribal areas are committed in Rajasthan State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to ensure that actual beneficiaries should not be deprived of the benefit of these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir. According to the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, there are no specific complaints of irregularities in the implementation of IRD Programme in the tribal areas of Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

National Talent in Sports

10820. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme exists for finding out national talent in different disciplines ;

(b) if so, how much amount is spent on it annually ; and

(c) the percentage of the budget expenditure on Sports allotted for the training of talented young Indians ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Statement is attached,

Statement

Sports being a State subject, the State Governments and/or State Sports Councils take steps for spotting and nurturing of sports talent. The Central Government, however, with a view to supplementing efforts of the State Governments, have in operation a number of schemes specifically aimed at spotting of sports talent in different disciplines and providing them with training facilities. The following schemes may be mentioned in this context ;

- (i) A net-work exists of 25 Regional Sports Coaching Centres at State capitals and other places under the National Coaching Scheme with a cadre strength of 700 sports coaches to provide sports coaching facilities to youngsters.
- (ii) Setting up of "Field Stations of the SNIPES" (Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports) in selected universities to provide special coaching facilities with a view *inter-alia*, to identify talented sportsmen and women in various sports disciplines.
- (iii) Award of 800 State level and 400 National level Sports Talent Search Scholarships annually of the value of Rs. 600/- and Rs. 900/- per annum respectively to school students sponsored by State Governments.
- (iv) Award of 100 Sports Talent Scholarships of the value of Rs. 1200/- per annum per head annually to talented college and university students sponsored by universities.
- (v) Financial assistance for holding of coaching cum-competition camps and inter-university tournaments for College/University students.
- (vi) Holding of an annual Rural Sports-Tournament at National level preceded by such tournaments at block, district and state levels with Central financial assistance.
- (vii) Conducting of an annual National Sports Festival for Women, preceded

by sports competitions at block, district and State levels with Central financial assistance.

- (viii) Financial assistance to National Sports Federations for holding Sub-junior and Junior championships.
- (ix) Financial assistance to State Governments/State Sports Councils for coaching camps for promising youngsters.
- (x) Special National level Coaching Camps for Indian sportsmen and women prior to their participation in approved international sports meets.

During 1982-83 an expenditure amounting to Rs. 125.85 Lakhs, about 27% of the total Sports budget was incurred by the Central Government on the programmes listed above. This excludes the expenditure incurred on the special training and coaching of the Indian probables for the IX Asian Games hosted by India in 1982.

Villages without drinking water facilities

10821. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of villages in the country ;
- (b) how many of them are still without drinking water facilities ; and
- (c) by which year all the villages are likely to have drinking water facilities ?

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

(a) According to the 1971 Census, there are about 5.76 lakh village in the country.

(b) The number of problem villages still left to be covered at the end of February, 1983 is about 1.39 lakhs.

(c) The effort is to cover all the problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water by the end of the Sixth Plan. Full coverage of the rural population is envisaged by March 1991.

Fish Seeds Corporation in Orissa

10822. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fish seeds corporation, seeds production centre and fish breeding centres are to be set up in Orissa with World Bank assistance ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these centres will start production ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Fish Seed Development Corporation has been established in Orissa for construction and operation of fish seed hatcheries/farms under Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance. The Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation has already initiated the construction of the seed production centre/fish breeding centres at Binika (10 ha. size) in Bolangir district and Chiplima (10 ha size) in Sambalpur district of Orissa. The tenders for construction of the third fish seed production centre/fish breeding centres at Saramanga (14 ha size) in Balasore district have been floated. The site selection, preparation of plans and estimates are in progress for fourth and fifth fish seed production centre/fish breeding centre. The seed production centre/fish breeding centres at Binika and Chiplima are likely to be utilised partially in the forthcoming fish breeding season during July-August 1983.

Baghua Irrigation Project, Orissa

10823. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved revised estimates for the Baghua Irrigation Project in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The revised estimate of the Baghua Irrigation Project

(Stage-I and II) has been approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1983.

(b) The revised project is estimated to cost Rs. 6.35 crores and envisages total annual irrigation over an area of 7440 hectares. Stage I of the project comprised construction of a diversion weir at Sunei and providing irrigation facilities for about 2790 ha. on the left bank. The Stage II of the project envisages construction of an earthen dam across river Baghua, a tributary of river Dhanai in Rushikulya river basin in Ganjam district of Orissa. The project will provide annual irrigation of 4650 hectares on the right bank besides stabilising the existing irrigation of about 2790 hectares of the left bank under Stage-I already completed.

Posts of Joint Manager (General) in December, 1981

10824. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had advertised 4 posts of Joint Managers (General) in December 1981 and out of these one was reserved for SC and one for ST candidates ;

(b) whether interviews for filling up these posts were held in early 1983 ;

(c) if so, the reasons for calling candidates after such a long time ;

(d) whether the number of posts have been increased after holding the interview ;

(e) if so, the number of posts for which panel has been prepared ; and the year-wise occurrence/creation of posts ;

(f) whether anticipated posts for 1983 and 1984 have also been included in the panel ;

(g) whether number of posts is being increased ; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and measures being taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The advertisement appeared in the press in January, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In addition to the posts of Joint Manager (General), various posts of other cadres/grades were also simultaneously advertised in January, 1982. The last date for the receipt of applications was 6th March, 1982 and about 4,000 applications had been received. The processing of such a large number of applications which involved segregation, diarising, removal of postal orders for encashment and screening by the Screening Committee appointed for this purpose took considerable time. Besides, the meetings of the Selection Boards, which comprised Senior Executives as well as some members of the Board of Directors and experts/specialists from outside the Corporation had to be arranged according to their convenience and this also resulted in delay.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The recommendations of the Selection Board have not yet been finalised as the matter is at present sub-judice.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Stagnant Production in Bajra, Jowar, Maize and Ragi

10825. **SHRI T.S. NEGI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which there was highest yield per hectare of Bajra, Jowar and Maize, Ragi, small Millets during last four Plans and the present yield per hectare and the reasons for fall or stagnation in production ;

(b) whether the fall in production has occurred despite an average annual expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores in agriculture since last 35 years and inspite of India's second largest agriculture research system in the world ;

(c) whether Government will review agriculture research in the country in keeping with pressing national needs ; and

(d) whether Government will place agriculture research under dynamic, dedicated and motivated leadership and rescue India from a virtual disaster ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The highest yield rates achieved in respect of Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Ragi and small Millets together with the year of achievement and the latest available yield rates in respect of these crops are given in the attached statement. These crops being raised mostly in rainfed areas are subject to significant year to year fluctuations in yield. Highest yields per hectare have been achieved during 1980-83 in case of rice, wheat, barley, tobacco, jute, groundnut, nigerseed, safflower, total cereals, total foodgrains and total oilseeds. Also during this period record production was achieved in case of total cereals, total foodgrains, total oilseeds, wheat, sugarcane, mustard, groundnut, arhar, jute, etc. Even in cases of the crops mentioned in (a), production levels were higher in 1981-82 as compared to 1950-51 except for small millets as will be seen below :

Production in million tonnes

Crops	1950-51	1981-82
Bajra	2.60	5.32
Jowar	5.50	11.57
Maize	1.73	6.76
Ragi	1.43	2.93
Small Millets	1.75	1.70

In the case of small millets, area has declined in 1981-82 by 15 per cent as compared to that in 1950-51.

(c) Agricultural research carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is already being reviewed periodically through quinquennial review teams, review committees, workshops, scientific panels, etc.

(d) As the replies to (a) and (b) show, Indian Agriculture has made conspicuous progress during 1980-83. The Government has already placed agricultural research under the dynamic leadership of the President, ICAR Society who is assisted by a dedicated team of renowned scientists. The work done by the Agricultural Scientists in India and the progress made by Indian Agriculture have been acclaimed not only within the country but also outside.

Statement

Yield levels of cereals (yield—Kg/ha.)

Crop	Highest yield achieved		
	Year	Yield achieved	1981-82 yield
1. Bajra	1970-71	622	456
2. Jowar	1977-78	739	716
3. Maize	1970-71	1279	1146
4. Ragi	1978-79	1183	1118
5. Small Millets	1977-78	453	441

Transfer of technology programmes of ICAR

10826. SHRI T.S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR has been operating as a routine several transfer of technology programmes such as National Democratic Centres ORP, KVK, L to L which are overlapping and similar in content since last several years without any indepth review ;

(b) whether a high level evaluation will be made in order to reorganise the transfer of technology programme and put it on sound lines ; and

(c) whether Government would consider to transfer such work to the Agriculture Universities which have a strong base and net work for such operations and avoid wasteful duplication and also avoidable wastage of limited resources ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched a few Transfer of technology projects for the first-line extension activities which serve as catalytic force. These projects aim at (i) demonstrating the maximum production potentiality of the latest agricultural and allied technologies to farmers and extension personnel ; (ii) serving as field laboratories for the educational and training institutions ; and (iii) providing a feed-back mechanism for scientists. Each of these transfer of technology schemes is designed to serve a specific purpose. For instance, the National Demonstrations are pace setters for the maximization of agricultural productivity and for demonstrating the production potentials of improved technologies. The Operational Research Projects popularise improved techniques on specific problems on a watershed basis. The Lab to Land activities are devoted to improving the economic lot of small and marginal farmers and agri-

cultural labourers ; and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras are vocational training institutions for farmers and fishermen. These projects have been evaluated and reviewed by expert teams and committees on suitable occasions for assessing their progress, identifying constraints and for developing future strategies.

(b) No, Sir. Review and evaluation are an in-built feature of the transfer of technology projects of the ICAR.

(c) The question does not arise. All Transfer of Technology Projects are implemented through Agricultural Universities, Research Institutes, State Departments of Agriculture, and reputed Voluntary organisations.

Single Integrated Authority for the Mass Transport System in Metropolitan Cities

10827. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study by the Delhi School of Planning and Architecture has recommended that the entire mass transport system consisting of buses and railways in metropolitan cities should be placed under a single integrated authority for better service ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government to the proposal of a single authority for effective planning administering and financing the system ;

(c) whether the study has also indicated that the present fare structure was not effective as it did not cover operating costs ;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto with facts of the matter ; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to put the transport system on a sound footing ?

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

(a) Such a study was not conducted by the Delhi School of Planning and Architecture. However, a recommendation was made in the dissertation work done by two

scholars in the School to the effect that it was necessary to set up a unified integrated transport authority in Delhi.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) The National Transport Policy Committee has recommended the setting up of a Single Transport Authority in Metropolitan Cities. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government with the modification that such urban rail services which run on sections common to trunk railway operations would remain a part of the Railway Administration concerned. The recommendation is being processed in consultation with State Governments as urban transport is a State subject.

Drought in Uttar Pradesh

10828. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh is worst affected by the drought ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the above fact, Uttar Pradesh has not been allotted any fund for drought relief ;

(c) if so, reasons for that ; and

(d) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has made any representation for consideration of the matter in respect of providing drought relief to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted a Memorandum of drought towards the end of July, 1982. Subsequently, the State had widespread rainfall in a number of districts, relieving the drought conditions. The Central Team, which visited the State in late September, 1982 found that no relief works had been undertaken by the State Government for drought relief and no assessment had been made of the area remaining unrelieved by rains in August/September, 1982. Hence, no Central assistance for drought was sanctioned.

The State have sent a request for drought relief assistance early this year but have not submitted any Memorandum to date.

Transfer of Officers of Central Water Commission

10829. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down by Government for transfer of Deputy Directors, Directors, Executive Engineers and Supdt. Engineers of the Central Water Commission from one station to another station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases the above criteria have not been followed in Delhi while transferring the officers ;

(c) if so, what are the particulars of Deputy Directors, Directors, Engineers and Supdt. Engineers of the Central Water Commission whose stay in Delhi is more than the stipulated period as mentioned in (a) above ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in transferring these officers out of Delhi for field experience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A note indicating the general principles governing the posting and transfer of Group 'A' and 'B' officers in the Central Water Commission is attached as a statement.

(b) and (c). As the CWC is an engineering consultancy organisation, the bulk of establishment, including the design organisation of the commission are located in the headquarters office at Delhi. The field activities of the Commission are comparatively small and consist of investigations, hydrological observations and Flood forecasting work. Out of 81 posts of Director/Supdt. Engineers and 279 posts of Dy. Director/Executive Engineer, only 16 and 69 posts respectively are outside Delhi. A

majority of officers are, therefore, required to stay in the Head Quarters office in any case. Subject to the exigencies of public service and administrative aspects and also as field service is essential to become eligible for promotion to higher posts, every effort is made by the Commission to give field posting to its officers from time to time.

(d) There have been instances where the Central Water Commission officers on occasions have shown reluctance to move to field assignments sometimes because of genuine personal reasons. All efforts are, however, made to ensure that officers in various grades acquire the requisite field experience even with the limited field postings available with the Commission.

Statement

Central water Commission

Subject : Transfer policy in Central Water Commission

The Central Water Commission is required to render high level expert assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories in the fields of :

- (i) Design and Research ;
- (ii) Water Resources (Assessment, Planning and Utilisation)
- (iii) Project Scrutiny and Planning, including Monitoring ; and
- (iv) Flood Control and Flood Forecasting.

2. Subject to the exigencies of public service and administrative convenience, the following general principles will be observed in transfer/posting for Group 'B' and Group 'A' officers.

Group 'B' Service

1. Group 'B' services in the Commission comprises of Extra Assistant Director (EAD) in the office and Assistant Engineer (AE) in the field in charge of a sub-division. Subdivisional offices in the field can also be headed by Assistant Executive Engineer

(AEE)—Group 'A' Junior. The position in regard to postings/transfers of Group 'A' officers to the field is discussed separately under Group 'A' service. The posts of EAD/AEs are filled cent percent by promotion from Supervisors and Design Assistants and Head Draftsmen possessing degree or diploma in engineering. Supervisors recruited by the Commission are either graduates or Diploma Holders in Civil/Mechanical Engineering while Design Assistants are graduates in Civil Engineering.

2. For purposes of transfer to field formations from headquarters, a roster of EADs will be maintained of officers who have not worked in field units as Assistant Engineers. It will be ensured that an officer does not stay in one post for a period exceeding five years and such of the EADs who have not served in the field are moved first. Save in exceptional circumstances Design Assistants on promotion as EAD/AE will be given field assignments.

3. Posts will also be earmarked at headquarters in the different Directorates/Units where AEs holding a Diploma in Civil/Mechanical Engineering can be considered for transfer on completion of seven years service as AE in the field.

4. Not more than a third of working strength in any Directorate at headquarters and a Division in the field shall be transferred in any one calendar year.

Group 'A' Services (Junior)

1. The UPSC nominees as per the recruitment rules form 60% of the total number of posts of Assistant Director/AEEs the remaining being filled by promotion from the grades of EAD or deputation from State Governments.

2. During their probation, directly recruited Assistant Directors will undergo a two-phased training programme for the first 16 months of their service as under :—

Phase I

After brief introduction by Chairman, CWC, regarding the organisation structure and functions of Central Water Commis-

sion, the officer(s) will be rotated as follows :—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (i) D and R Wing, Thermal Wing of CEA or P and P Wing | 3 months |
| (ii) WR Wing, or Flood Wing | 2 months |
| (iii) CSMRS or CWPRS | 2 months |
| (iv) Accounts and Administration | 2 months |
| (v) Project under construction/investigation | 3 months |

Phase II

Foundation course at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration	4 months
---	----------

Total	16 months
-------	-----------

The remaining eight months of probational period will be devoted for intensive work in one of the Wings of the Commission in the Directorates/Circles under the Wing, depending on the aptitude of the probationer, his performance during the earlier period and requirements of the Commission.

3. On completion of the above period of two years, the Assistant Directors will be posted to a Wing of the Commission, either at headquarters or in the field; depending on their aptitude and the requirements of the Commission. They will thereafter continue working in the same Wing as Assistant Directors; however, persons working in the field will be brought to headquarters and those of headquarters will be sent to the field as far as possible.

Group 'A' Services (Senior)

Deputy Directors

- (i) The Assistant Directors, on promo-

tion as Deputy Directors, as far as possible, will continue to work in the same Wing of the Commission where they had worked earlier as Assistant Directors for a period not exceeding three years to foster development of expertise in the particular discipline.

(ii) On completion of a period not exceeding five years as Deputy Director, the officer has to serve in the field for a minimum period of 2 years. As far as possible, attempts will be made to give field experience in the relevant field of specialisation. Notwithstanding the above, the officer may opt for field assignment earlier also in which case on completion of the same, the officer will be posted back to the same Wing. The service rendered in the field in an ad-hoc capacity or on deputation within the country shall be reckoned as field service. Service rendered outside the country will not be reckoned as field service for purposes of transfer.

(iii) Option would be obtained from Deputy Directors as to when they would wish to take up field assignments for a minimum period of 2 years during the first five year period of service as Deputy Director. The options for field postings shall indicate a two years block when it is convenient for the officer to take up the field assignment, geographical area preferred and the type of field assignment, giving the order of preference. A roster of Deputy Directors for transfer to the field shall be prepared accordingly and transfers made also taking into consideration the convenience of the Commission.

(iv) On completion of five years service, the Deputy Director shall be transferred from his field of specialisation to another discipline, thus giving him a chance to pick up the expertise in one more discipline before he becomes eligible for promotion as Director. These rotational transfers shall be planned such that no more than 25% of the strength of the officers are moved out of an Directorate/Unit in a particular calendar year.

Directors

(v) On promotion as Director, invariably all officers have to serve in the field for at

least two years in the grade of Director/SE before they become eligible for promotion as Chief Engineer. Field service rendered within the country in an ad-hoc or regular capacity as Superintending Engineer whether in a cadre post or in an ex-cadre post on deputation shall be reckoned against the requirement of field experience.

(vi) Options would be obtained from all Directors on promotion to the grade as also from other Directors who have not had any field assignment as SE as to when they would like to take such an assignment. The options for field assignment shall indicate a two year block when it would be convenient during a five year period to take the field posting, geographical area preferred and the type of field assignment giving the order of preference. A roster of Directors for transfer to the field shall be prepared accordingly. As far as possible such of the Directors who have not worked as Superintending Engineer in the field and who are in the zone of promotion to the next higher grade of Chief Engineer will be moved first.

(vii) The Directors may be rotated in the different Directorates after every term of 5 years.

(viii) Transfers shall be made as far as possible in posts in the particular field of specialisation of the officer and his training.

(ix) Transfers involving change of station may generally be effected after the closure and before the commencement of academic session to avoid dislocation of education of children.

(x) Transfers/posting in respect of officers of CW and PRS and CSMRS will be reviewed after decision on the implementation of the various recommendations of the High Level Committee are taken.

इफ्को द्वारा जिनकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण
किया गया था उन किसानों को
रोजगार दिया जाना

10830. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इफको, फूलपुर द्वारा जिन किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था उनमें से अधिकतर किसानों को रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इफको फैक्ट्री के उद्घाटन के समय यह घोषणा की गई थी कि वहां एक सोडा ऐश फैक्ट्री स्थापित की जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उर्वरक फैक्ट्री को मलस्राव के कारण फसलों विशेषकर खरीफ की फसल को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) फूलपुर संयंत्र की निर्माण अवधि के दौरान इफको ने जिलाधीश इलाहाबाद के परामर्श से इफको में, उन व्यक्तियों, जिनकी भूमि को उसने अपने अधिकार में ले लिया था, को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कुछ मानदण्डों का पता लगाया। उन व्यक्तियों, जो 30 प्रतिशत भूमि अथवा अपनी भूमि से अधिक की भूमि को खो चुके हैं, और जो 30 प्रतिशत से कम भूमि अथवा कम से कम एक बीघा भूमि खो चुके हैं, को इफको ने रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव किया था। 264 व्यक्तियों, जो भूमि खोने वालों के इस वर्ग के अंतर्गत आते थे, में से भूमि खोने वाले 230 व्यक्तियों को पहले ही रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा चुका है। भूमि खोने वाले शेष उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों को भी नामसूची में रखा गया है और ज़ब्र कभी रिक्त स्थान होंगे, उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा।

(ख) इफको फूलपुर फैक्ट्री के उद्घाटन के समय पर यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि फूलपुर में सोडा ऐश संयंत्र को स्थापित किए जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इस सम्बन्ध में इफको ने संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट और विपणन विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट तैयार की हैं।

(ग) जो नहीं। इफको ने सूचित किया है कि मलस्राव सतही नाली से किया जाता है और यह मल खेतों में नहीं जाता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Marketing of Liquid Fertilizers on Experimental Basis

10831. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has approved extensive marketing on experimental basis of a liquid fertilizer by the National Fertilizers Ltd. in Punjab and Haryana ;

(b) if so, whether National Fertilizer Ltd. has earmarked a major programme in the application of the liquid fertilizers and is conducting a special programme in collaboration with the State Agricultural Universities ; and

(c) if so, what are the main features of the proposed experiments of liquid fertilizer and to what extent it will be beneficial to the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Fertilisers Ltd. (NFL)—a Government of India Undertaking, have been allowed to market on experimental basis the liquid fertilizer manufactured by them known as 'ANKUR' in some selected villages of Punjab and Haryana.

(b) The National Fertilisers Ltd. in consultation with the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana and their respective Agriculture Universities have selected a cluster of 11 villages in Samrala-Morinda area (Punjab) and another cluster in Sirhind-Rajpura, Patiala District and Yamunanagar in Ambala District Haryana. The crops covered are Sugar-cane, paddy, maize and wheat.

Under dry land conditions the villages selected will be in Garhshankar belt where the dry land project of P.A.U. and Agriculture Department is already in operation.

(c) Some of the main features are :

- (i) easy mixing of micro-nutrients, weedicides, insecticides with 'Ankur'; thus avoiding separate application of weedicides etc. ;
- (ii) agronomically suitable and economical ;
- (iii) Uniformity in application and placement ;
- (iv) saving in energy ;
- (v) flexibility in formulation of different grade ; and
- (vi) ease in handling and in application.

The benefits to the country as a result of use of 'Ankur' can be known only after experiments have been conducted.

Unauthorised Occupation of Land in Gautam Nagar Colony

10832. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether a large area of public land in Gautam Nagar Colony (South Delhi) has been unauthorisedly occupied by the people, if so, details thereof and action taken, or proposed to be taken by DDA to evict unauthorised occupants ;

(b) whether public land of many roads, lanes in the colony has been illegally occupied and construction carried thereon by some of the residents with the connivance of DDA official is causing great inconvenience to the other residents of the Colony, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to remove the unauthorised structures on the public thoroughfare and by what date ; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter of negligence on the

part of the authorities concerned and fix responsibilities therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER in the MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The DDA has reported that Gautam Nagar is spread over parts of revenue estate of village Masjid Moth and Yusuf Sarai ; that the residents have occupied several small pockets of vacant land by extending existing residential structures ; and that many such extended portions are being used for commercial purpose while, in a few cases, small gardens have been developed adjacent to residential-houses. The DDA had further stated that extension carried out to existing constructions in the colony is a collective unauthorised action by the residents themselves and it cannot *prima-facie* be attributed to connivance of DDA officials.

2. The DDA has also reported that action under Section 30 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 had been taken in 120 cases of illegal construction, demolition orders have been passed in 118 cases, 2 cases are under process and, in one case, injunction order against demolition has been issued by the Court. It is not considered necessary to hold any enquiry in view of the position stated above.

Number of Ration Cards issued on 28.3.83

10833. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of Delhi in respect of wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil etc. has remained the same whereas the number of cardholders have gone up by about a few lakhs during 1980 to 1983 ; and

(b) if so, is it one of the reasons that generally the ration shops remain empty as the specified food items are sold by them in the blackmarket which items are drawn either on bogus ration cards held by them or the sales are bogus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) No, Sir. With the increase in the number of card-holders in Delhi over the period 1980-83, the allocation to Delhi of various essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil has also been increased.

(b) The overall availability of essential commodities for issue through Public Distribution System in Delhi is satisfactory though, in a system of this magnitude, certain localised shortages of a temporary nature cannot at times be completely ruled out. The allocation of essential commodities to States/Union Territories including Delhi is made keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the central pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. The Public Distribution System is not meant to cater to the entire requirements of the consumers but is intended to supplement the free market mechanism. The primary responsibility for administration of Public Distribution System in their respective territories is that of the Governments of States/Union Territories. The Central Government have already issued directions to them to see that the commodities meant for issue under the Public Distribution System do reach the *bona fide* consumers at pre-determined prices. Wherever irregularities in distribution in Delhi come to notice, appropriate action is taken by the Delhi Administration.

**Pooling of Tenders for white washing/
painting in C.P.W.D.**

10834. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenders of white-washing, painting etc. are pooled in the various divisions of the C.P.W.D. in defiance of the laid down orders on the subject ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ;

(c) have the access roads in front of Government quarters laid recently given way ; and

(d) if so, who are responsible for the poor work and supervision and has a report from the Technical experts been obtained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (c). No specific complaints of the nature have been received by the Government.

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

**रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा भारतीय
खाद्य निगम को दिए गए ऋण**

10835. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान बिना लाभ की कितनी धनराशि दी थी तथा कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया था तथा इसे इस ऋण पर किस दर से ब्याज भुगतान करना था और निजी खाद्यान्न विक्रेताओं को किस दर पर ऋण मिलता है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो खाद्यान्नों की सरकारी खरीद पर खरीद कर और मण्डी भाड़ा लेते हैं और उसकी दर क्या है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उचित दर दुकानों पर बिक्री के लिए दिए जाने वाले गेहूं और चावल की भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भंडारों पर कितनी कीमत बढ़ाई गयी है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान, भारत सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को ब्याज मुक्त ईक्विटी पूंजी के रूप में 3.82 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी थी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 12.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से रबी मौसम 1982-83 के लिए 1800 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण-सीमा और खरीफ मौसम 1982-83 के लिए 2300 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण-सीमा के लिए प्राधिकृत किया था।

निजी व्यापारियों को खाद्यान्नों के प्रति अग्रिमों पर न्यूनतम उधार दर पहली अप्रैल, 1983 से 18 प्रतिशत है। 5,000/- रुपये तक की धनराशि के लिए ग्रामीण भाण्डागार रसीदों के प्रति अग्रिमों पर ब्याज की दर 2.5.81 से 13.5 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से खाद्यान्नों की खरीद की जाती है, के ऋय कर और मंडी फीस के ब्यौरे बताने वाले विवरण 1 और 2 सभापटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या LT-6674/83]

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में गेहूं और चावल के उप-भोक्ताओं के लिए खुदरा निर्गम मूल्य का ब्यौरा दिया गया है (विवरण-3)।

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड और अमृत वनस्पति लिमिटेड को दिया गया आयातित तेल

10836. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड और अमृत वनस्पति लिमिटेड, गाजियाबाद को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वनस्पति तेल के उत्पादन के लिए कितना टन आयातित तेल दिया गया ; और

(ख) उत्पादन के लिए कितना आयातित तेल इस्तेमाल किया गया और शेष आयातित तेल को इस्तेमाल करने के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड और अमृत वनस्पति गाजियाबाद को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयातित तेल की दी गई तथा उपयोग में लाई गई मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लि०	दिया गया आयातित तेल	उपयोग में लाया गया आयातित तेल
-----------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

(मीटरी टनों में)

1980-81	17,398	16,003
1981-82	14,183	14,524
1982-83	12,884	12,695

मैसर्स अमृत वनस्पति कम्पनी	दिया गया आयातित तेल	उपयोग में लाया गया आयातित तेल
----------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

(मीटरी टनों में)

1980-81	19,591	19,473
1981-82	19,010	18,181
1982-83	18,182	18,227

शेष मात्रा भावी उत्पादन में समायोजित की जायेगी।

दिल्ली की कालोनियों के लिए पेय जल

10837. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी०डी०ए० ने दिल्ली के नियमित कालोनियों को पेय जल प्रदान करने और नालियों का निर्माण करने हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे कुल कितने लोगों के लाभान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस काम पर सरकार का विचार कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के उपसचिव (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकास की एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। उसमें दिए गए ब्यौरों की जांच की जा रही है। साथ ही, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम को ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों में मूलभूत सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराई जायें तथा ऐसी कालोनियों के निवासी जलपूर्ति, विद्युत आदि की सुविधाएं, नियत विकास प्रभार अदा करके एवं सम्बन्धित स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करके उपलब्ध कर सकते हैं।

Auction by DDA of Naaz, Milan, Deep and Payal Cinema sites

10838. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Naaz, Milan, Deep and Payal Cinema sites were disposed of by

DDA by auction on annual rental basis without premium and without obtaining the proper sanction of the competent authority instead of auctioning the sites ;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances in which these cinema sites were given on annual rent ;

(c) have investigations been carried out into the irregularities to pinpoint the responsibility if so, what are the details of the officials found guilty and action taken against them ; and

(d) how much money is outstanding against these cinema houses ; since when the steps taken to recover the same ?

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

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

Import of wheat

10839. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import wheat for the third consecutive year ;

(b) if so, the quantity and the value of wheat proposed to be imported ;

(c) the anticipated shortfall in the estimated production of wheat in the country ; and

(d) the impact of import of wheat on the price structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). At present there is no proposal with the Government to import wheat.

(c) According to preliminary assessment the production of wheat during 1982-83 is expected to be about 40 million tonnes.

(d) One of the objects of import is to keep domestic prices stable.

N.E. Regional Marketing Corporation

10840. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Eastern Regional Marketing Corporation has been set up ; and

(b) if so, what is the object of setting up this Corporation ; and

(c) what programme this Corporation has taken up at present to be implemented in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation has been set up recently with the object of providing facilities for the marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables available in the north-eastern region and thereby held in the economic development of that area.

(c) The company is in the process of building up its organisational infrastructure and proposes to take up procurement and marketing of pineapple, orange and ginger in the current year.

Unauthorised slaughter houses and selling of meat of good quality

10841. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether killing of animals within hutments is illegal ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that animals are slaughtered in the hutments near the slaughter house in Delhi ;

(c) are there more such areas in Delhi or elsewhere in the country where animals are slaughtered at unauthorised places and if so, what steps Government propose to take to check the illegal activities ;

(d) whether large number of buffaloes, goats etc. which die for one reason or the other are skinned and sold as good meat without caring for public health ; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to ensure that such meat is not sold at all and some system is involved whereby only meat certified by the doctor as good for human consumption is sold throughout the Capital and that too under most hygienic conditions ?

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

Post mortem and ante mortem animals brought to slaughter

10842. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that post mortem and ante mortem is required to be carried on all the animals brought to slaughter house by the doctor but animals, young and old, with bleeding legs and deep sores on their bodies are passed for slaughtering ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure strict observance of the orders and to take public health care ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ante mortem and post mortem examination is required to be carried out on all the animals brought to slaughter house by Veterinary Meat Inspectors. The animals with bleeding legs and deep sores on their bodies cannot be passed for slaughtering as per meat inspection procedure.

(b) Slaughter Houses is a State subject. However, the Central Government issue necessary instructions and guidelines from time to time to ensure strict adherence to meat inspection procedure.

12.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If all of you do not sit down but speak simultaneously like this, I will not be able to call anybody. I will call you one by one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : My suggestion is that first pending observations and rulings of the Speaker on the pending matters should be disposed of.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : I am talking about the attempt made by the Tamilnadu Government during the last two or three days by bypassing the Parliament and the Government of India in a legislation that they are passing with regard to entry tax instead of sales tax. This is in lieu of what the Parliament had decided 25 years ago ; and some other is being considered by the Parliament now on the basis of its Committee's Report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a matter that has to be gone into in detail. We are looking into it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : With the imposition of entry tax, the business community observed a *bandh* in Tamilnadu. Thousands of traders had been arrested, humiliated and imprisoned. There is a law and order problem. There is no movement of essential commodities in Tamilnadu ; essential commodities are not available in Tamilnadu. This is a very important matter which the government should take note of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a State subject.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि देश के अधिकांश भाग सूखे से पीड़ित हैं, खास तौर से बिहार में पेय जल का बहुत संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। ग्रामीण लोग तीन-तीन किलोमीटर दूर जा कर पानी ला रहे हैं। वाटर लेवेल बहुत नीचे चला गया है। यदि इस ओर तत्काल ध्यान सरकार ने नहीं दिया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु वगैरह जो सूखे से पीड़ित प्रदेश हैं वहाँ की जो

स्थिति है उससे कम खराब स्थिति यहाँ की नहीं होने वाली है... (व्यवधान) इस पर आप की कुछ रूलिंग होनी चाहिए कि सरकार इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर सकती है ? जहाँ पेय जल की कमी की वजह से लोग प्रभावित हैं उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था सरकार कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Towards the last day of the session, you have introduced a very good system that you will call one by one. May I request the hon. Members to wait for their turn and let the Member, who has been called, to speak ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I say. Some of the hon. Members are standing. Really I feel pity for them. You sit down and I will call one by one. You should be satisfied with that.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तारापुर एटामिक पावर स्टेशन पर चर्चा कराई जाए। मैंने इस विषय पर आप को कार्य स्थगन तथा ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया है, यह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस समय तारापुर एटामिक पावर स्टेशन में रेडिएशन बहुत अधिक मात्रा में हो रहा है और वर्कर्स के स्वास्थ्य पर उसका बहुत खराब असर पड़ रहा है। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are finding out the details.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I gave my reply, you must hear. Then it will be recorded. On what Mr. B.D. Singh said, I said, we will go into it. That is what I told you. You must be satisfied with it.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : The Tamilnadu Government is collecting entry tax on essential commodities. It is fraud on the constitution, unconstitutional and ultra vires.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This has

already been mentioned by Mr. Dhandapani. This is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

It is a State subject. Now, Prof. Dandavate.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It is a fraud on the people. I want to draw your attention to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already mentioned. I have also mentioned. It is a State subject.

12.05 hrs.

(RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Hon. Speaker has already kept certain notices of mine pending. I only want to remind about my notice of the 12th April, 1983 regarding privilege notice against Shri P.C. Sethi, in connection with Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri's speech. That has been kept pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have yourself said that it is pending. You said that they are kept pending by the Hon. Speaker. How do you expect a reply from me ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whenever you are here, in the Chair, you are the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is pending. I told you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whenever you are here, you are the Speaker. Please do not abdicate the responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Now, you have raised a point. I will give my observation on that only on what you have raised now. I will give you my observations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One more privilege notice, is also pending ; that is against Shri Veerendra Patil.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying about the second one.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already explained to Prof. Madhu Dandavate that the matter raised by him does not come within the ambit of breach of privilege and therefore the question of my giving consent under Rule 222 does not arise. I share, however, the general concern that what we need in our body-politic is a spirit of understanding and cooperation and that any talk of violence or confrontation is uncalled for, as our way of life is one of persuasion.

Now, Shri Mohanty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was regarding Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri's speech.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Why have you forgotten me ? You have forgotten me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Now, Mr. Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I have to mention about the special conditions of the peasants and farmers in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Mohanty, please. Everyone will be called. You can keep on standing, if you like.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have to mention about the distressing conditions which the peasants and farmers in Orissa are experiencing ; and they are suffering. Thousands of crores of rupees are lost and this loss is inflicted on them by the pests. The pesticide used is ineffective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given a notice of a Calling Attention ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have already given notice of a Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It might be under the consideration of the Hon. Speaker. Now, sit down.

SHRI MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, I want to mention (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you last.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I want to mention another matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Pleased raise only one matter, Mr. Mohanty ; that is all right now.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : If a doctor administers wrong medicine, he is liable for prosecution. Even the State Government, ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have already said. What is this, you are saying ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The State Government have not taken any action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please sit down. If you are going to mention something about the Calling Attention, I have already given you an opportunity. Now please sit down. Yes, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about this side ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call all. I will not forget Shri A.K. Roy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am only raising one matter. But before raising it, I would like to say that Entry Tax is repugnant to our national integrity and you cannot just brush it aside. You please have the matter looked into.

I demand a statement from the Government on Tarapur issue which Mr. Singh has raised. The Minister of Atomic Energy—it must be the Prime Minister—should make a statement. How can such a thing just happen like this ? We have only one more day left.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you raise it, how do you want a decision to be given immediately ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No ;

it came at 6 A.M. in the newspapers. A statement should be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Now, Shri Soundararajan.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sirlakasi) : Entry Tax is in force in various States. It is in force in several States run by the Congress (I).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No. In no other State, it is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : I do not know why our hon. Members are raising this subject ; it is a State subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, जिला आगरा के शमशाबाद कस्बे में पूरी हरिजन बस्ती ** मिलकर जला दी है। ** बस्ती जलाई गई है। सारे हरिजन घर छोड़कर बाहर पड़े हुए हैं। शमशाबाद कस्बा थाना के बगल में हरिजन बस्ती है। यह फोटो आप देख रहे हैं, पूरी हरिजन बस्ती जला दी गयी है। ** यह सब काम हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you raising any point about an Adjournment Motion or anything else ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इस सत्र के केवल दो दिन ही शेष रह गए हैं। यहाँ पर पार्लमेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, क्या ये सरकार को सूचित नहीं कर सकते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

AN HON. MEMBER : He should not be allowed to make such allegations.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question.

I will go through the record. Please do not record anything. Now Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As regards whatever is allegatory, I will go through the record...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this is not done in an organised way, I am sorry I will go to the next item on the agenda. How many hon. Members can I hear? I have got only two ears, I can hear only one at a time. I have called Mr. Panigrahi....

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that about 50,000 iron ore mine workers in Orissa, most of whom are tribals, are completely out of job because the MMTC which is a Central Government undertaking, is not lifting a single tonne of iron ore from the iron ore mines. This should be immediately looked into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Definitely it will be looked into....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wanted me to look into, it will be looked into.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Secondly, because of the power cut there, the National Grid should supply power to the Orissa Zone so that the public sector undertakings like the fertilizer and the steel plants are run.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, Mr. Amal Datta, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy and others have raised this question regarding Tarapore. I was waiting and trying to catch your eye. My appeal is that the Government should at

least come with a statement about Tarapore today and if they do not come, please allow a discussion tomorrow, we will discuss it. You can direct the Government....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Sebastian....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This thing has been raised and I have already told you what my powers are. It is left to the Government. I cannot direct the Government to issue any statement or place any statement before the House....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right, what you say is being noted by the Government also.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : Sir, I have given a notice for Calling Attention with regard to the arrest of more than 3,000 traders and their illegal confinement by the Tamil Nadu Government and the imposition of entry taxes by that Government which is unconstitutional and violative of Articles 301 and 304 of the Constitution. I want a discussion on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right, that will be looked into. Now, Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the entire country knows that there is no water to drink in Tamil Nadu. I was on hunger strike and....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. We know about the problem. Something has been done by the Central Government also. They have sent water by train.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : There is no water in Tamil Nadu. I am thankful to the Government of India, the hon. Defence Minister and the Railway Minister for supplying drinking water to Tamil Nadu,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now what is that you want ? Have you given any Adjournment Motion ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No Adjournment Motion I have given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then how can you raise it ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have given notice under Rule 193 which is supported by Mr. Lawrence, a Communist M.P. and by Congress M.P., Mr. Era Anbarasu(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want now ? You want water for Tamil Nadu, that will be looked into. Now, Mr. A.K. Roy

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You record only what Mr. A.K. Roy says. All of you please sit down

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told you that the matter shall be looked into.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I will not sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then keep on standing !

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I call another hon. Member, how can he be so selfish that he does not allow that Member, his own colleague, to raise his point ? Therefore, when I call the next Member, courtesy and humility demand that the first Member must sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have called Shri A.K. Roy.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : For the last ten days, many hon. Members of this

House have raised the question of the Kumar Dhubi Engineering Works, where 4,000 workers are unemployed for the last four years and 20,000 family members are starving. The Speaker has promised that he will consider our Calling Attention Notice. We have not received any intimation till today. Since tomorrow is the last day of the session, I would urge on you to admit that Calling Attention for tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can call only one hon. Member to speak at a time. When I have called one hon. Member, all the others have to sit down. I am looking to both right and left.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Sir, are we not members of this House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Definitely; nobody can question that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : I would raise two questions. One is the acute shortage of water all over the country. Many of the hon. Members are agitated over this question. There was a question but it was not reached. So, I would request you to admit a half-an-hour discussion for tomorrow as a special case, because it is a very important issue.

Secondly, there is an acute scarcity of coins in Bombay city. I have given a motion about it. The passengers who travel in buses are asked to get down because the conductors have no change with them. Persons are indulging in blackmarketing in coins. I would, therefore, request you to consider my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With regard to the shortage of coins, a statement under Rule 377 is going to be read in this House by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, who also belongs to Bombay.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) ; Sir, I am raising a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Definitely;

when you raise it, it must be a serious matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 10 crores to Karnataka State, considering the drought situation in that State. What is happening is that the State Government are spending the entire money in Kanakpura for the elections campaign of the State Government, ignoring the rest of the State, which is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What reply do you want from me? Ask your MLA in Karnataka to take it up with the State Government. Shri Amal Datta.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. You must speak only when you are called.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I want to join my friends, who have asked for a statement from the Government on the issue of the Tarapore atomic power plant. I want to say that the Government have been hiding everything concerning the Department of Atomic energy in such a fashion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already replied to it, when it was raised by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. I will give the same reply to you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There should be a parliamentary committee to go into it and investigate.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given the reply. If he raises the same issue, can I change my reply?

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी लकम्पा जी ने सूखे सम्बन्धी बात की है और यह बात सही है कि भारत सरकार ने इस साल सूखे और बाढ़ के कारण हुई क्षति के लिए अधिकतम धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जबकि

उत्तर प्रदेश देश सब से ज्यादा सूखे और ओलों से प्रभावित हुआ है और लगातार 4-5 साल से प्रभावित है, उसको कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कोई टेक्निकल गलती की है और समय से सहायता की मांग नहीं की है, तो उस पर ध्यान दिये बगैर उत्तर प्रदेश को भी सहायता दी जाए।... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पहले तो मैं अपना नाम बताता चाहता हूँ। 29 और 6 तारीख को मेरा ब्लेक आऊट किया गया है। अखबारों ने, खामतीर से हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने किया है। इसलिए मैं अपना नाम बता रहा हूँ, शायद मेरा नाम वे न जानते हों, इसलिए मेरा अखबार में न आया हो। मेरा नाम हरीश कुमार गंगवार है और मैं डी०एस०पी० का हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a matter for privilege.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह सब लोग जान लें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot raise everything. This is not a matter for privilege.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं प्रिविलेज की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। श्रीमन्, अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत बड़ी गंभीर बात है।

(व्यवधान)

अब मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। पहले तो मैंने जानकारी कराने के लिए कहा था। बात जो अब मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ वह यह है कि जितने नेशनल-इज्ड बैंक्स हैं, शैड्युल्ड बैंक्स हैं उनमें एक ट्रेडर्स बैंक भी है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. The press has got its own freedom. How can you interfere with their work ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन् इसमें... (व्यवधान) रुपये का बैंगलिंग हुआ है। यह अखबार में छपा है। इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have never asked you to stand up on the bench. You must take the House seriously. It is not proper. I want that all hon. Members should maintain decency and decorum.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें.....

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is utterly unbecoming...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
This way it is not possible to conduct the
proceedings. If he wants, he may even stand
upside down. He is playing for the press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I am
going to the next item—Papers to be laid on
the Table. Nothing doing, I am not allowing
anybody.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Report of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay, Review on and Annual Report of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay, Annual Report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6598/83].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.
- (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-6599/83].
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 Part-II (Administration and Finance).
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6600/83].

Review on and Annual Report of National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay, Review on and Annual Report of Society for National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala for 1981-82 and Statement for delay etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6601/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1981-82.

(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-6602/83].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982, for the year 1981-82.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6603/83].

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a limit for everything.

Notifications under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Major Port Trust Act, 1963 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay
on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 295 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1983, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6604/83].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 724 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1982 approving the Madras Port Safety Regulations, 1981 framed by the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by the Major Port Trust Act, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the said Act.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6605/83].

Statement Correcting reply to USQ No. 1395 dated 16.7.1982 regarding Stagnation in the rank of Junior Warrant Officers of Radar Fitter Trade in I.A.F. and Statement for delay in Correcting the reply

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table :

A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 16th July, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 1395 by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta regarding stagnation in the rank of Junior Warrant Officers of Radar Fitter Trade in I.A.F., and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6606/83].

Reviews on and Annual Reports of Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1977-78, Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bombay for 1981-82 and two Statements for delay, Review on and Annual Report of National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Shri Arif Mohd. Khan, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1977-78.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab

Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6607/83].

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6608/83].
- (2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned as (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6608/83].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (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-6609/83].

Central Health Service Rules, 1982, Review on and Annual Report of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta for 1981-82 and Statement for delay, Annual Report of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines, New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay etc-etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Central Health Service Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 689 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1982 issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6610/83].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6611/83].
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6612/83].
- (6) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6613/83].
- (b) (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi for the year 1979-80.
- (c) (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6613/83].

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record anything except this.

(Interruptions)**

Reviews on and Annual Reports of Oil Palm India Ltd., Kottayam, for 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and four Statements for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6614/83].

Annual Report of Narmada Control Authority, New Delhi for the period from 1-7-1981 to 30-6-1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Narmada Control Authority, New Delhi, for the period from 1st July, 1981 to 30th June, 1982 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under Clause 10 of the Statutory Order regarding setting up of the Narmada Control Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6615/83].

Review on and Annual Report of Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay for 1981-82 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay,

for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6616/83].

Life Insurance Corporation of India (Class III and Class IV Employees) Pay (Amendment) Rules, 1983, Annual Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1981-82 Union Govt. (Railways), Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1981-82, Part I—Review and Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Class III and Class IV Employees) Pay (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6617/83].
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82—Union Government (Railways) (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6618/83].
- (3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railway, for the year 1981-82, Part I—Review (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6619/83].

- (4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1981-82—Part—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6619/83].

- (4) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for the year 1981-82 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6620/83].

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting certain information contained in Notification No. 135/83*—Central Excises, dated the 30th April, 1983 (G.S.R. 371 (E))—[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6621/83].

12.23 hrs.

DIRECTION ISSUED BY THE SPEAKER UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

SECRETARY : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Direction 118A (Hindi and English versions) issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION
Eighteenth Report**

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.24 hrs.

**RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE
Eighth Report**

SHRI D.L. BAITHA (Araria) : Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the 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.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : I want to make one submission only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Calling Attention—Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari. Nothing will go on record. Anything said in the House without my permission shall not go on record.

12.25 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar came and sat on the floor near the Table.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Difficulties being faced by farmers due to withering away of orange trees on account of shortage of water and disease of trees in Vidarbha.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषिमन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाती हूँ और प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ प्रदेश में पानी की कमी और पेड़ों की बामारी से संतरे के पेड़ों के सूख जाने के कारण किसानों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कथित कठिनाइयों और इस मामले में उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिकतम सहायता दिये जाने की आवश्यकता”

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Owing to aberrant behaviour of the monsoon last year, large parts of the country, including Maharashtra, are experiencing drought conditions. According to the information furnished by the State Government, scarcity of water is particularly acute in 21 districts of the State. The districts of Nagpur, Amravati, Buldhana, Akola and Yeotmal falling into the Vidarbha region are amongst the affected districts.

2. Maharashtra is an important citrus growing State and has an area of about 28,900 ha. under citrus fruits as against a total area of 2.08 lakh ha. in the country as a whole. Area under orange cultivation in the Vidarbha region is reported at 20,200 ha. The State Government have reported that area under orange cultivation in this region has been badly affected by the current drought and water scarcity. However, the State Government are assisting the orange growers to tide over the difficulties. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned to be given as loan to the farmers for deepening wells. 25 teams of experts including Horticulture Extension Officers have been deputed to the affected areas for advising the farmers to adopt soil moisture conservation practices. Work of constructing percolation tanks is also in hand. The State Government are also considering as to what type of medium and minor irrigation projects can be undertaken in this area.

3. In addition to drought, this region is also suffering from a malady commonly known as citrus-decline. This has weakened the trees considerably and they are more prone to the vagaries of weather than the normal healthy trees. The reasons attributed to this decline are (i) sub-standard planting material (ii) unsuitability of soil (iii) poor nutrition and management (iv) lack of irrigation, and (v) viral, fungal and bacterial diseases. Citrus Plantations also suffer from white and black fly menace against which the State Government have been organising spraying operations. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 1.74 crores and during 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 98.16 lakhs were spent on these operations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

4. A Memorandum seeking Central assistance against drought was received from the State Government on 18th September, 1982. After considering the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee thereon, the Central Government sanctioned ceilings of expenditure up to Rs. 56.38 crores for the year 1982-83. These ceilings included a component of Rs. 20.50 crores for solving the drinking water problem. For the current year, a ceiling of expenditure up of Rs. 7.83 crores has been sanctioned for the same purpose over and above the State plan provision and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of accelerated rural water supply. Ceilings of expenditure have also been sanctioned under the head 'Employment Generation' to assist the State Government to provide employment to the people in the affected areas. Employment guarantee scheme, run by the State Government, is also in operation in the affected areas.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : सब से पहले उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका और यहां पर सभी का आभार मानती हूँ कि विदर्भ के किसानों की समस्या को सेंट्रल लेवल पर इस सदन में चर्चा करने का निर्णय लिया गया जिस के लिए मैं आप सबकी बड़ी कृतज्ञ हूँ।

जिस विदर्भ रिजन का यहां जिक्र किया गया है जहां से मैं आई हूँ और यहां बैठे हुए मंत्री महोदय साठे साहब यहां नेतृत्व करते हैं। विदर्भ रिजन महाराष्ट्र का कपास और संतरों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। पूरे देश में कपास का उत्पादन सब से अधिक विदर्भ में होता है। संतरों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उस इलाके को देश का कैलिफोर्निया कहा जाता है। कुछ वर्षों से वहाँ की समस्या इस कदर गम्भीर बनती जा रही है कि इस सदन में भी उसकी चर्चा हुई है। इन संतरों से शासन को काफ़ी फारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिलता था और इससे हममें आर्थिक सबलता आई थी। विदर्भ का किसान जिसने लोकशाही तंत्र में बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक योगदान दिया है, अपना उत्पादन उस क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक बढ़ा कर योगदान दिया है, उसकी दर्द भरी पुकार में आज यहाँ आपके सामने रखना

चाहती हूँ। निःसर्ग की जो उस पर अकृपा हुई है, वह चीज मैं आपकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूँ। कोलशी नामक बीमारी इन पेड़ों को लगी है जिसको ले कर हम लोगों ने पिछले सेशन में कई बार चर्चा उठाई है और यह विषय राज्य सभा में भी आया है। कोलशी की बीमारी और पानी की कमी, दोनों के कारण वहाँ 1 करोड़ 40 लाख संतरों के पेड़ों को नुकसान हुआ है। आपने भी अपने वक्तव्य में आंकड़े दिए हैं। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि आप आँकड़ों की दुबारा जांच करें। अभी-अभी नागपुर में जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, परिषद हुई थी वहाँ हर जिले के बी०डी०ओ० तथा दूसरे अफसर आए थे, वहाँ किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी आए थे, संघों के लोग आए थे और उन्होंने जो आंकड़े वहाँ पेश किए वे अखबारों में भी छपे हैं। वे भी एक प्रकार से आफिशल आंकड़े हैं। उनको मैं यहां पर उद्धृत करना चाहती हूँ ताकि आपको समस्या की गम्भीरता का पता चल सके। मेरी जानकारी के हिसाब से अमरावती, नागपुर और वर्धा इन मुख्य तीन जिलों में संतरों का उत्पादन कुल मिला कर 44138 हैक्टर जमीन में होता है। वहाँ पर 1 करोड़ 16 लाख 21 हजार 535 संतरों के पेड़ हैं। यह जानकारी उस सम्मेलन में अफसरों ने दी है। मैं नहीं कहती हूँ कि ये बिल्कुल सही आंकड़े हैं। लेकिन आपने जो अपनी स्टेटमेंट में आंकड़े दिए हैं वे भी सही मालुम नहीं देते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि अकेले मेरे जिले अमरावती में 25919 हैक्टर जमीन में संतरों की पैदावार होती है। इसके अन्तर्गत 6 लाख 91 हजार 44 संतरे के पेड़ हैं। तीन चार साल से कोलशी की बीमारी वहाँ फैल रही है। साथ ही पानी का संकट है। कोलशी की बीमारी एक दम से उभर कर नहीं आई है। चार साल से वहाँ पर हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है। आज बहुत ही भयग्रस्त स्वरूप उसने धारण कर लिया है। आपने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 25 दल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में भेजे गए हैं। साथ ही परिस्त्रवण टैंकों का निर्माण कार्य भी हाथ में लिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि किकने टैंकों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है और कितने

टैंकों से आज तक सूखाग्रस्त भागों को पानी मिल सका है? जो मदद राज्य सरकार ने माँगी है क्या वह आपने दी है? किसानों की माँग यह है कि उनकी युद्ध स्तर पर मदद की जानी चाहिये।

आज उनके पेड़ सूख रहे हैं। टैंक या इर्रिगेशन की आगे की जो योजनायें हैं या उनका सर्वे करने का काम है इनमें तो समय लगता है और अभी 60 प्रतिशत पेड़ संतरे के खत्म हुए हैं, लेकिन जब तक सर्वे वगैरह होगा और आप पूरी जांच करायेंगे तब तक वहाँ एक भी पेड़ नहीं बचेगा। इसलिए जो आपका स्टेटमेंट है उसके बारे में अपना असमाधान व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ। आपने राज्य सरकार पर सब छोड़ दिया है। 1 करोड़ रु० पानी के लिये उन्होंने रखा, लेकिन वह राशि कम है इसीलिए राज्य सरकार बराबर माँग कर रही है कि साधन और पैसे की दृष्टि से आप विदर्भ के किसानों की युद्ध स्तर पर मदद करें। अगर राज्य सरकार स्वयं ही कर सकती तो इतना नुकसान ही क्यों होता? तीन साल से आप यही कहते रहे कि यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आपका भी तो कोई फर्ज है कि आप भी इस बारे में कुछ सोचें और किसानों की सहायता करें।

विदर्भ के किसानों पर वैसे ही आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वह मेहनती नहीं हैं, इर्रिगेशन नहीं चाहते कि वैस्टर्न महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा या पंजाब ने जैसी प्रगति की है वैसे विदर्भ के किसान क्यों नहीं कर सकते? लेकिन सिंचाई के साधनों के अभाव में वहाँ के किसान कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मेरे भालूमात से वहाँ की हालत यह है कि विदर्भ की इर्रिगेशन कैपैसिटी 50,60 परसेंट है, और अभी तक जो इर्रिगेशन हुआ है वह बहुत कम है। इसलिये इर्रिगेशन की पहले ही विदर्भ में कमी है। वहाँ के लोग पहले अनाज उगाते थे तो उसके दास व्यापारी के पास जाने के बाद बढ़ते थे। कपास वहाँ का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादन था लेकिन उसकी कीमत भी समय पर उनको नहीं मिलती थी। इस-

लिये वहाँ के किसान संतरे की फसल के पीछे पड़े। उन्होंने अपनी जिदमी भर की मेहनत और पैसा संतरे के बाग लगाने में खर्च किया। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि जहाँ पहले 10,20 फीट पर पानी था आज वहाँ 100 फीट तक पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और नीचे काला घना पत्थर है जिसको सरकार भी नहीं तोड़ सकती यही कारण है वहाँ के किसानों को कुओं से पानी नहीं मिल सकता है। 4, 5 साल से उनकी यह हालत देखते हुए भी आप युद्ध स्तर पर पैसा क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? कभी राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार एक साथ बैठकर वहाँ के किसानों के लिये क्यों नहीं सोचती जिससे हमें जो फौरन ऐक्सचेंज मिलता था उसका नुकसान न हो। इतनी बड़ी विदेशी मुद्रा न मिलने से हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। इसलिये पूर्वनियोजित कार्यक्रम उस भाग के लिये बनाना चाहिये था। अभी भी उसकी आवश्यकता है। 5 साल तक पेड़ों को बच्चों की तरह वहाँ के किसान पालते हैं लेकिन जब फल लेने का मौसम आया तो पानी के अभाव और बीमारी के कारण वहाँ के किसान, 40 परसेंट किसान, ईंधन के रूप में व्यापारियों से सौदा कर रहे हैं क्योंकि पेड़ों पर फल नहीं लग रहे हैं। पानी के लिए लोग कूआ नहीं खोद पाते हैं, दवाई पर पैसा खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं। पेड़ काटने के बाद वहाँ के किसान क्या उगायेंगे, समझ में नहीं आता क्योंकि ज़मीन में पानी नहीं है, ऊपर इर्रिगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो कैसे वहाँ के किसान जी सकेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या विदर्भ और महाराष्ट्र के किसानों की मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

आज जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके आँकड़े मैं यहाँ पेश करना चाहती हूँ। 800 करोड़ रुपये का संतरे के उत्पादन में घाटा हुआ, और 4 लाख लोग बेकार हो गये जो कि संतरे के बागानों में काम करते थे, या उस पर निर्भर थे, मजदूरी करके अपना पेट भरते थे।

मेरे जिले अमरावती में सबसे बड़ा मार्किट

वरुड़ है जहाँ लाखों गाड़ियां या ट्रक संतरे के आते थे, वहाँ मेला सा लगता था, लेकिन आज वहाँ कोई दिखाई नहीं देता। वहाँ के व्यापारियों ने बोला है कि पिछले साल 5 लाख ट्रक सन्तरा मार्किट में आया था और इस साल सिर्फ 40 हजार ट्रक संतरा मार्किट में आया है। एक ही साल में इतना उत्पादन कम हो गया, इसकी ओर मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

मन्त्री जी किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, नेता हैं। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है जब तक हम किसानों की हालत ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं तब तक हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते। यह बात तो हमने मान ली है कि सिर्फ इण्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट पर ही हम अपनी तरक्की करेंगे, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि कृषि को वह उद्योग समझेंगे या नहीं? किसानों को उनकी फसल की सुरक्षा, सुरक्षित दाम की गारन्टी देंगे या नहीं? अगर हम उनके अनाज और फसल को दुर्लक्ष्य करेंगे, समय पर उनको पैसा नहीं देंगे तो वह उगाना बन्द करेंगे। हमारे देश को जिस चीज की जरूरत है, उसको अगर किसान न उगायें उसका बहिष्कार करें तो इससे हमारी हालत क्या होगी?

मैं मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह इस बारे में दिल से बात करें। वैसे ही हमारे विदर्भ का किसान और देश का किसान सीलिंग और अपने बढ़ते हुए परिवार से किसान से मजदूर बन गया है।

हमारे शासन ने और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने किसान को आह्वान किया और उसे जो विश्वास दिलाया उसके बारे में मैं बहुत कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ लेकिन मैं इस गम्भीर विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करते समय जहाँ तक हमारी योजना युद्ध स्तर तक जानी चाहिये, आज वह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है।

पिछले साल शासन ने निर्णय लिया था कि

स्प्रे की व्यवस्था महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट करेगी लेकिन जो नियम रहते हैं, उन पर सैक्रेटैरिएट में काफी विचार और चर्चा होती है कि किस ढंग से देना चाहिये। मेरा कहना यह है कि किस थाली में खाना है, यह महत्त्वपूर्ण नहीं है, लेकिन पेट भरना महत्त्वपूर्ण बात है। इस बात में ही कई दिन निकल गये कि जिला परिषद की तरफ से स्प्रे हो जाये या मन्त्रालय की तरफ से हो। युद्ध स्तर पर किसानों की मदद करने के लिये चाहे वह व्यवस्था स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की हो वह अभी अच्छी नहीं है, इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है। इसलिये मैं कुछ डिमांडज करना चाहती हूँ। यह हमारे क्षेत्र की समस्या है, इस पर जितना भी बोला जा सके, मेरा दिल बोलने के लिए करता है, लेकिन समय का अनुबन्ध है इसलिये आखिर में मैं माँग करती हूँ।

आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया कि यह सेंट्रल समस्या नहीं राज्य की समस्या है। कुल कितना पैसा दिया गया, परसों राज्य-सभा में श्री मकवाना ने यह बताया है और कहा है कि हम काफी मदद कर रहे हैं, लेकिन 82-83 में जो आपने पीने के पानी के लिए मदद की है वह 1983-84 में अब तक बहुत कम की है। आपने 7 करोड़ 83 लाख की मदद की है और 29 करोड़ की माँग है। पानी की इतनी गम्भीर समस्या होने के बावजूद इतनी कम राशि आपने वहाँ के लिये दी है। फसल और पीने के लिये पानी की आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। आप कहते हैं कि वह राज्य की बात है, फिर भी हमारी यह डिमांड है कि युद्ध-स्तर पर मदद करने के लिये आप आर्थिक उपलब्धि कीजिये और उसी के साथ-साथ वहाँ राज्य सरकार से जो डिमांड आई है कि वहाँ बोरिंग मशीन की आवश्यकता है, डीप बोरिंग मशीन की आप वहाँ के लिये व्यवस्था कीजिये। जो छोटी मशीनें कुएँ में डालने के बाद बोरिंग का काम कर सकती हैं, राज्य सरकार के पास उनकी कमी है। केन्द्र सरकार को इस बारे में उसकी मदद करनी चाहिए। पेस्टीसाइड पाउडर की भी काफी कमी है। राज्य सरकार वह नहीं खरीद सकती है। राज्य सरकार ने माँग की है कि

केन्द्र शासन को उसके लिए 50 प्रतिशत सबसिडी देनी चाहिए। डेढ़ साल पहले यहां से जो टास्क फोर्स भेजी गई थी, उसने रीकमेंड किया था कि केन्द्र शासन को सबसिडी दे कर वहां पर ये दवाइयां उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मन्त्री महोदय मशीनरी और दवाओं के लिए सबसिडी की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

गुस्से से बात करना राव साहब पसन्द नहीं करते। वह उस क्षेत्र का नेतृत्व करते हैं, जहां 80 से 90 प्रतिशत इर्रीगेशन है। वहाँ के किसानों के लिए उनकी आंखों में आंसू आ जाते हैं और उनकी तरक्की के लिए प्रयास करते हैं। विदर्भ में तो 20 (बीस) प्रतिशत इर्रीगेशन नहीं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि किसानों के प्रतिनिधि होने के कारण मन्त्री महोदय को वहां के किसानों के साथ भी सहानुभूति होगी और वह उनके लिए शासन से ज्यादा राहत देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना ; उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह हमारे दिमाग में भी है। उनका कहना सही है कि वहाँ के किसानों को बहुत दिक्कत हुई है, क्योंकि उनकी आरेंज की फसल नष्ट हो गई है। महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में पूरे देश का 8.7 परसेंट साइट्स वहाँ ही होता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सब साइट्स वहाँ ही होता है, लेकिन वहाँ पहले से होता है और वहाँ का ओरेंज अच्छा है। करीब 20,000 हेक्टर जमीन उसमें लगी हुई है, वहाँ के किसान ज्यादा संख्या में उसमें लगे हुए हैं और इसलिए उन्हें ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है।

वहाँ की खास प्राबलम पानी की है। माननीय सदस्या ने टास्क फोर्स का जिक्र किया है। उस टास्क फोर्स ने हमें कुछ सुझाव दिए थे, जिन पर सरकार ने अब तक काफी काम किया है। जो टास्क फोर्स 1980 में एपायंट की गई थी, उसने कई शार्ट-टर्म और लांग-टर्म मेजर्ज का सुझाव दिया था। खासकर एक सुझाव राइस की व्हाइट और ब्लैक पेस्ट के बारे में आया था।

जहां तक पानी का ताल्लुक है, मैंने इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री से जानकारी की है।

I have been told by the Irrigation Ministry that 13 major and 35 medium irrigation projects benefiting the Vidharbha region in Maharashtra State have been included in the Sixth Plan. The total irrigation potential in the Vidharbha region which was 0.53 lakh hectares in 1956 has increased to 4.14 lakh hectares by June, 1982.

लेकिन यह सफिशेंट नहीं है। वहाँ पर पानी की जो कमी है, उसको पूरा करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अलावा हर साल पानी का लेवल पांच मीटर नीचे जा रहा है। तीन सालों में किसान भाइयों को करीब 15 मीटर नीचे तक जाना पड़ता है। फिर भी पानी की बहुत कमी है। इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने बताया है कि पानी पहले 20, 25 मीटर के अलावा तीन साल में 15 मीटर और नीचे गया है।

As a result of this, the yield from dug-cum-borewells has fallen by 70 to 80 per cent in addition to the increase in the pumping lift.

वहाँ पर सब-सायल वाटर कम हुआ है। बारिश कम होना भी इसकी एक वजह है। वहाँ पर पानी की कमी ही मेन बात है। वहाँ ऐसी रिग्स चाहिए, जो कुंए में बहुत नीचे तक जा सके। उसके लिए इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री के पास तो अभी तक चार ही रिग्स हैं। एक रिग्स वहाँ भेज भी दिया है, बाकी आन्ध्र स्टेट से काफी रिग्स वहाँ के लिए डाइवर्ट किये गये हैं। वह रिग्स वहाँ पहुंच जायेंगे और उनकी उस से मदद होगी।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो कहा कि भारत सरकार कुछ कर नहीं रही है, टाल रही है, राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाल रही है यह सही नहीं है। जितना हो सकता है वह करने की हम पूरी-पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे लिए हरियाणा का किसान ही अकेले नहीं हैं। राव साहब चूंकि हरियाणा से आते हैं इसलिए वह हरियाणा

का ही खयाल करते हैं यह बात भी गलत है क्योंकि देश के सब किसानों को हम एक ही निगाह से देखते हैं और यही हमारा कर्तव्य है।

महाराष्ट्र की आज की जो हमारी समस्या है उसके लिए नान-प्लान में हमने बताया कि ग्रेचुटस रिलीफ 0.20 करोड़ दिया गया है ड्रिफिंग वाटर के लिए 5 करोड़ दिया गया है, कैंटल कंजर्वेशन के लिए 1.60 करोड़ दिया गया है और दूसरे रिलीफ मेजर्स के लिए 0.20 करोड़ दिया गया है। सब मिलाकर 7 करोड़ रुपया तो नान-प्लान के अन्दर दिया है। उसके अलावा भी और योजनायें हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा यह समस्या अकेले पानी की नहीं है। इसके साथ-साथ व्हाइट और ब्लैक जो फ्लाइज हैं उनका भी उसमें महत्त्व रहा है क्योंकि उससे काफी पेस्ट स्प्रेड होता है।

इसके लिए कुछ हमारे सेंटर्स महाराष्ट्र में काम कर रहे हैं। खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट की महाराष्ट्र की जो यूनिवर्सिटी है उसमें महात्मा फूले कृषि विद्यापीठ, राहुरी, पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ, अकोला, कोंकण कृषि विद्यापीठ दातौडी और मराठवाड़ा कृषि विद्यापीठ, गर्भागी इस के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। इनके अलावा भारत सरकार के भी तीन सेंटर वहां हैं। ये तो सब स्टेट के हैं। भारत सरकार का एक सेंटर श्रीरामपुर में है जो नागपुर के बहुत ही नजदीक है, दूसरा अकोला में है और तीसरा एक न्यू एक्सपरिमेंट स्टेशन आफ आइ. सी. ए. आर., प्रोपोज किया है छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर वह बनेगा जिससे हमारे किसानों को काफी मदद रहेगी। वहाँ रिसर्च कर सकेंगे और यह जो समस्या है उसका हल निकाल सकेंगे।

खास तौर से हमारी बहन जो कह रही थीं कि भारत सरकार कोई मदद नहीं करती है; उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी-अभी हम लोगों ने निर्णय लिया है, कल तक नहीं था, अभी-अभी लिया है, उसमें ये जो बातें हैं उनको हम एन्डेमिक डिप्टीज डिक्लेयर करने वाले हैं जो

सेंट्रली स्पान्सर्ड प्रोग्राम होगा। उस में पचास परसेंट सरकार देगी और पचास परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देगी। जो उस को पचास परसेंट सब्सिडी मिलेगी उसमें पच्चीस-पच्चीस परसेंट हमारे यहाँ से होगा, स्टेट और सेंटर को मिला कर के। पचास परसेंट सब्सिडी किसानों को मिलेगी स्प्रे करने के लिए। जो पेस्टिसाइड्स स्प्रे करने का काम है उस के लिए यह होगा जिससे जो कीड़े हैं वे मारे जा सकेंगे। जो कुएं हैं उनको ज्यादा नीचे ले जाने के लिए महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने एक करोड़ रुपये का लोन भी डिक्लेयर किया है और जैसा मैंने कहा एक रिग्स वहां पहुंच भी गया है। 20 रिग्स वहां आन्ध्र प्रदेश से भेजना चाहते हैं, वह भी कुछ समय में वहां पहुंच जाएंगे।

इसके अलावा हमने 25 ग्रुप्स एप्वाइन्ट किए हैं जिनमें अलग-अलग डिमिप्लिन के कंसल्टेंट हैं जो वहां जायेंगे। उसमें एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी का आदमी होगा। हार्टीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का होगा, ग्राउन्ड वाटर आर्गेनाईजेशन का होगा। इन सब के एक्सपर्ट्स को मिलाकर 25 ग्रुप्स बनेंगे। यह ग्रुप हर जगह जाएगा और किसानों को म्वायश्चर कंजर्वेशन के लिए सलाह देगा, ड्रिप इर्रिगेशन और वकेट इर्रिगेशन के लिए सलाह देगा क्योंकि आज जो समस्या है वहां वह पानी की कमी की है। उसके लिए हमें नये-नये मैथड्स एडाप्ट करने होंगे जैसे ड्रिप इर्रिगेशन और वकेट इर्रिगेशन जिससे पानी ज्यादा वेस्ट न हो। इससे हमारे किसानों की मदद होगी।

ये सारे मेसर्स जब लिए जाएंगे तब इस समस्या को हल करने में काफी सुविधा रहेगी। लेकिन आज जो हालत है उसमें किसानों को ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। हम जानते हैं कि किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। उसके लिए भारत सरकार को जो करना है वह भारत सरकार ने किया है।

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि कृषि विद्यापीठ कितने हैं, टेक्निकल हैंड्स कितने हैं और नए सेन्टर्स कितने खोलना

चाहते हैं मैं। यह जानना नहीं चाहती, मैं तो यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रेक्टिकल में क्या है? यदि कृषि विद्यापीठ यह जिम्मेदारी लेती तो पिछले साल यह हालत नहीं होती।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने बताया है...

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : जो कुछ भी व्यवस्था की गई है उसके वहाँ पहुँचने में देरी क्यों हो रही है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम हमारा नहीं है। हम तो पैसा दे सकते हैं, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही करना है। यह सवाल वहाँ की असेम्बली में उठाना चाहिए या मुख्य मन्त्री से मिलकर बात करनी चाहिए। हम तो पैसा दे सकते हैं, सइन्टिफिक मदद कर सकते हैं लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही करेगी।

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The hon. Member from Amravati, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari has very ably stated the conditions prevalent in Vidharbha. The drought situation there is very serious, and has adversely affected the orange crop. The Calling Attention notice to-day is particularly meant to attract the attention of the Government to two matters : one is the shortage of water ; and another is disease of trees in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra.

The hon. Minister has explained a lot. He has also said how much money Government has sanctioned for relief measures. But what the people there would like to know is this : Since the problem is of an immediate nature, what is being done to-day ? We are not very much concerned about what will be done tomorrow, how much money will be spent in the 6th five-year Plan or in the future. What is being done to-day, is the question.

The Minister has explained certain things here. Some money is given. But for what

purpose has that money been sanctioned ? The money sanctioned for Maharashtra is for drinking water supply schemes. So much money has been given. I will not give the figures. They are all there. The money sanctioned is for employment generation in the drought-hit areas ; but what is the money sanctioned, to save the orange trees in Vidharbha ? What is the money sanctioned to save the crop there ? That information is not given. I do not see any money sanctioned to save the crop, to save the trees and to make more water available for irrigation for those trees.

The immediate problem is the sinking of wells, to deepen them more. But what is being done in that regard ?

Nature has been very unkind, and we do not want that the Government—Central or State—should also be unkind to the cultivators and people of Vidharbha. As it is, there is a lot of loss of crop, a lot of loss to the people and cultivators. We want that something more should be done, than mere words.

The Government of Maharashtra has also been urging the Central Government to give more financial assistance. I do not know ; the Central Government might have sent an experts team to the State, and might have assessed the need there ; and I think, on the basis of that assessment, something like Rs. 56.38 crores have been sanctioned for Maharashtra.

13.00 hrs.

As a matter of fact, the Government of Maharashtra has urged the Central Government to sanction Rs. 131.14 crores for relief measures. Now, less than half of the amount has been sanctioned for the State. I do not know what was the consideration of the State Government for asking so much of money, that is Rs. 131.14 crore ; and what had been the consideration of the Central Government to sanction only Rs. 56.38 crore ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time will you take ?

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : I will take some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you can continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—
Contd.

Difficulties being faced by farmers due to withering away of orange trees on account of shortage of water and disease of trees in Vidarbha—*Contd.*

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the Government of Maharashtra has asked for Rs. 131.14 crores to meet the situation but the Central Government has sanctioned only Rs. 56.38 crores. It is a very small amount and I for myself do not see any justification for such a big gap, asking for Rs. 131.14 crores and sanctioning only Rs. 56.38 crores. Either the Central Government must be too miserly or the State Government must have made inflated claims. That should be the reason. But I think, the State is facing a very serious situation and the Centre should come forward with a little more attention so that the State Government should be able to help the people. The question here is that the Central Government says that it is a State matter. They further say that whatever is being done is done by the States. But when we ask the States they say that they cannot do sufficiently because the Centre is not giving them sufficient funds. So, when they speak in two different voices, it becomes very difficult for

the people to know what is the position and what should be done.

I say that both the Central and State Governments should co-operate with each other and provide the necessary funds to meet the situation.

Then I come to another aspect. Though financial assistance and some facilities are being provided by the Government to save the orange plantations, many a time it is very difficult for the smaller farmers, or people belonging to the weaker sections, or Scheduled Castes and Tribes, or small farmers with small gardens and very little means, to get advantage of these schemes. Therefore, even though money is sanctioned by the Central or State Government, it does not reach the people belonging to the weaker sections or Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want to solve all the problems through this Calling Attention ? Come to the subject and concentrate on one point so that you can get something.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : The situation is very serious. Whatever assistance is given is reaching only the rich farmers, and not the poor ones. Therefore, when the State Government are extending help to solve this problem, to save the orange trees, they should ensure that the help is reaching not only the rich farmers but also poor farmers, owning 10, 20, or 25 trees, people who may be belonging to the weaker sections. So, the point I am raising is not away from the Calling Attention ; it is part of the problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In a Calling Attention you should ask a question ; it is not a discussion.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : Do the Central Government not feel the need to provide more help in the matter ? What is the immediate assistance given to save the orange trees and crops ? According to the newspaper reports, the damage is to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. Are the Central Government in the know of any specific scheme that is being implemented by

the State Government in this regard, because since they are giving the money they should also know that some specific scheme is being implemented. It is not sufficient only to mention all the universities in Maharashtra. The Minister has kindly taken the names of all agricultural universities in Maharashtra and some other agencies. As far as I know in Nagpur and other neighbouring places, the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapith is doing something, but no other University is doing anything in the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are paying allowances to the staff.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : May I know if any specific scheme is being implemented, what is the ... (Interruptions). No, no. He has taken the names of all the agricultural universities—in Vidarbha there is one agricultural university, in Rahuri there is another, in Konkan there is another, in Marathwada there is another, like this the Minister has taken all the names. So, if any specific scheme is implemented, I would like to know what is the lay out (1) to save the orange trees from scarcity of water, and (2) to save it from pests. I understand that there are about 1,40,00,000....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't give the reply also. Please put your questions.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : I am only giving more information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The same thing you can put in the form of a question. If you have done the homework, the same thing you could have put in the form of questions ; so many questions you could have put.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : Further, I would like to know what steps are being taken to meet the additional assistance asked by the State Government, whether the Centre will send a team afresh to assess the situation, looking to the growing seriousness of the problem,

I would like to say one word more that

when we read in the press a statement by the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Adik, saying that the Prime Minister will be visiting the drought-hit areas of Maharashtra, we were rather very happy. And we wish that the Prime Minister soon visits, because it so happens that whenever the Prime Minister or any other dignitary visits the State, then the whole machinery is accelerated in order to show the results. So the Prime Minister's visit will necessarily benefit the State and I wish at this time that the Minister also should recommend to the Prime Minister to pay a visit to make an on-the-spot study.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I think, I am under the impression, that the hon. Member has not heard me properly because it is not only that I have said about all universities, but I have informed the House about three centres put up by the Government of India also. At the same time, I have informed the House about the help rendered by the Central Government. I said that the Centre has declared this as an endemic disease area. Now, an endemic disease is declared so only if it is spread throughout the country and, as I have earlier informed the House, it is only 8.7 per cent that Maharashtra grows citrus apart from oranges. Oranges may be lesser than 8 per cent or so because the total citrus production of the country is only 8.7 per cent which the Maharashtra growers are producing. So, it is a very small area and a small production which is affected, but even then the Government has declared it as an endemic disease as a special case. Otherwise it is not possible for a particular area to be declared like that ; you cannot declare it like that, and after declaration, we have to provide 50 per cent assistance to the State Government of whatever they provide to the growers. So, 50 per cent subsidy will be provided of which 25 per cent will go from the Centre because the State will provide 50 per cent to the farmers of whatever they put into it ; that means 50-50 from the Centre and the State. This is what is done by the Central Government. So far as the State is concerned, I have also informed the House that they are providing Rs. 1 crore by way of loan to the farmers. They have to deepen their wells.

Whatever the Irrigation Ministry has done, that also I told the House. In the Sixth Plan they have provision for 13 major and 35 medium irrigation schemes only for Vidarbha area. I have also informed the House that one rig has already reached and twenty rigs from Andhra Pradesh have been diverted for deepening the wells.

I have already told about the universities which are doing the work. They are doing the work on pest and disease which has occurred in the area of the orange crop. The universities and the centres of the Central Government are working on it.

The hon. Member says that the State Government has requested for a sum of Rs. 158.55 crores, whereas the Central Government has given only Rs. 56.38 crores. I would like to inform the hon. Members through you that all the State Governments, not Maharashtra alone, are putting inflated claims. Wherever there is a calamity, they multiply by ten to fifteen times and place a claim. How can the Central Government give that much? The Central Team goes. High Power Committee is also there. After visiting, they consider all aspects...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Rs. 27 crores was for drinking water.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have not talked of drinking water. We are providing 50%. It is just now we have declared.

For the information of the hon. Members I would like to give one figure. During 1982-83 all the State Governments put together demanded Rs. 3,000/- crores.

The Central Government team and the high power team assessed it at approximately Rs. 781 crores. You can well imagine—the demand of the States was Rs. 3000 crores whereas the Centre's assessment was Rs. 781 crores. How is it possible to provide all that they have requested? Their demand is inflated. In case of Maharashtra too it is an inflated demand.

I am happy that the hon. Member was very keen for the help to the Scheduled

Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the poorer section of the society. For the vulnerable section we have also provided earlier and now to the State Governments we have provided—Rs. 167 crores for 1982-83. Rs. 180 crores is also for small and marginal farmers for 1982-83. I do not know whether the State Government is using. My information is that the State Government has not used this amount. The hon. Member should ask the State Government to use the amount first and then come.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : But not to waste.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Central Government can also direct ask them.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Central Government has already asked. We are asking them again.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the allocation for agriculture. It is a State subject. Everything is there in the State Budget.

Whatever information I had, I have given. If they want any further information, they may get from the State Government.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : It is an irony of fate that inspite of having two Inders in the Cabinet (Rao BirIndra and YogIndra), the country is facing a miserable drought. The agriculture scientists generally tell us, people who depend upon rain fed areas, cultivators must have 1/3rd of the area under horticulture.

As you are aware when you have one-third area under horticulture and two-third area under seasonal crops and if you lose one seasonal crop, the loss will not be of a great magnitude. (*Interruptions.*)

But when the horticulture section or the horticulture part is affected, there is a great loss. As you are aware, for a citrus plant, it takes five years to bear fruit and the life of the citrus plant is almost 25 years. If the tree or plant is affected this year, the whole period is lost to the cultivators. So, I want

to ask the Minister how is it that this Government which has been planning for the last 30 years or more than that, have failed to envisage such a situation in which the horticulture will come in great trouble. I was shocked to read the reply that was given to the hon. Member, Shri S.W. Dhabe in the Rajya Sabha. In the Answer under part 'c', they say, "there is no Central or Centrally sponsored scheme under which assistance would be given to citrus cultivators". How is it that the Agriculture Ministry tell the rain-fed area people to have one-third area under horticulture? How is it that they did not envisage such a situation? Is it that our planning has failed to that extent?

I would like to know specific reply from the hon. Minister that hereafter what would they do to meet such eventualities in future? We are thankful to the hon. Minister, one of the "Indras" for the scheme which has been declared just now. But I am sorry to read the statement given today. It says that a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned to be given as loan to the farmers for deepening wells. Rs. one crore or Rs. 10 millions is too small an amount. In Vidarbha region, there is one Taluk Morshi and in that there is a village called Varud. Water is dried in the thousands of wells. You know, Sir, what is the rate of boring. For 4 inch diameter per foot, it costs Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. At this rate, do you think, it will be possible for a cultivator or a man who has invested money in horticulture and who is affected by the calamity will be able to survive? The loan sanctioned is very meagre. I want to ask the hon. Minister, "Can you do something for deepening wells by giving subsidies to these people?"

As far as the insecticides are concerned, I also thank the Government because it was Shri Sathe, the hon. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers who declared the other day that they had come out with pesticides which can be useful for controlling the disease which has been harming the citrus plant. The cultivator has lost everything. He has not only lost for this season but for coming years also, he has lost. Why do you want to give him only 50% subsidy? You please give him cent percent subsidy and make him stand on his own legs. 60% of the crop is already lost to him. Only 40% is left. At

least, help him to that extent. You will be saving the national economy. You will be keeping the poor agriculturists alive. I would request the hon. Minister to do away with 50% subsidy and make it cent per cent and also help them by giving subsidy for deepening their wells through small boring machines which has been stated by my hon. friend who spoke earlier.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am thankful to the hon. Member. I will only deal with the limited questions which are not covered by me earlier.

So far as the deepening of wells is concerned, it is not my Ministry which is doing it but it is the Irrigation Ministry.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I am sorry. I do not agree. It is the joint responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write to the Ministry of Irrigation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is the joint responsibility. But I cannot say anything on behalf of any other Ministry. Sir, the hon. Member should discuss with the Irrigation Ministry. I can only say how far the Irrigation Ministry is going to help on the basis of information which they have supplied to me.

I have already informed the House about the rigs. They have already sent 20 rigs diverting from Andhra Pradesh and they have referred to the other help also.

That I have already informed the hon. Members. But so far as subsidy part and other things are concerned, it is not work of my Ministry. It is the Irrigation Ministry which is doing it. I cannot say anything on behalf of the other Ministry because I do not know anything about their programme.

So far as the question in the Rajya Sabha is concerned, when I told Shri Dhabe that there was no scheme of the Central Government to subsidise for the loss to the growers in Maharashtra, it was a fact that there was no such scheme. Unless it is declared as an endemic disease which decision was taken only yesterday or day before yester-

day, we cannot have such a scheme. So, when I replied to that question in the Rajya Sabha, this decision was not taken. Unless it is affecting the entire country, we cannot say like that. Therefore, this reply in the Rajya Sabha has no relevance to the reply in the Lok Sabha because every day the situation changes; every day the Government takes a new decision. Once a new decision is taken, to say today why it was not told to the Rajya Sabha on the earlier day, that is not a correct thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in Maharashtra there are three backward regions, Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan and the tragedy is that every region that produces sweet fruit is a backward area. Vidarbha region produces sweet oranges and it is a backward area. Konkan region produces sweet Alfanso mangoes and that is also a backward area. All these backward areas seem to be neglected even in the field of agriculture and horticulture.

I would like to raise certain questions relating to the basic policies. I would not like to waste the time of the hon. Minister in repeating the same points which are already covered. The first point that I would like to raise in connection with this particular problem is a general problem regarding agriculture and horticulture, the problem that they face due to their sickness. If you compare the sickness of agriculture and horticulture with the sickness of industry, you will find that while treating a sick industry, a preferential treatment is given whereas while treating sick agriculture and horticulture, you will always find that a preferential treatment is never given to them. For instance, if a few industrialists manipulate a crisis in an industry and the industry becomes sick, the Government takes over the industry, spends a lot of money on the industry, restores its health and returns back the recouped industry to the entrepreneur and he is able to earn profits. On the contrary, when horticulture becomes sick as it has happened in this particular case which is not only due to drought or lack of water but to an endemic disease that has cropped us as a result of which there is a considerable damage to the orange production, no such thing is done.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the figures that he has supplied are reliable figures. I do not want to make any allegation. It might well be that they may be working on a computer machine and something may be wrong with the computer as a result of which their calculations might have gone wrong. Probably, at the other end from the State Government also, while they send the figures, there might have been errors in calculations as a result of which they are transferring the same error in a national debate in this House and we are receiving the wrong figures at the wrong end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Error itself becomes a national commodity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have spoken the wisdom. That is correct.

Let me tell the hon. Minister that some of the expert cultivators in that particular region have told me and a number of other MPs here that actually 60 per cent of the orange trees have been damaged and totally destroyed. So, I would request the hon. Minister to check up the figures to see whether these are correct or not.

Against, he has said that Maharashtra is an important citrus fruit-growing State and that an area of 28,900 hectares is under citrus fruit as against a total area of 2.08 lakh hectares in the country as a whole. These figures do not appear to be very correct. Therefore, I would like him to find out whether these are also correct figures.

There is another aspect also. As far as distinction between agriculture and horticulture sickness and industry sickness is concerned, as I said, a lot of capital investment is put in the case of industry and the industry is properly improved but, when it is a question of giving subsidies, whether it is a question of giving treatment to the sick agriculture or horticulture, trying to give them better water facilities, in that case, you do not tell us what is the gap between the actual demand from the States and what actually is the amount that has been sanctioned. It is true that whenever the States make a demand, a Central team goes, they assess the situation and on the findings of that team,

you ultimately sanction the allocations to be made. I would like to find out what are the actual allocations asked for by the Maharashtra Government, whether they have asked for break-up and in that case to tone up the entire sick horticulture in Vidarbha, how much amount will be required. Ultimately when they ask for certain pool, they always try to have the break-up first, then on the basis of that they make the required and particular allocations. Therefore, I would like to point out for this region and particularly for horticulture, what is the total amount that they require and, what is the total amount that you have given.

In paragraph 4 of your reply, you have only given a general answer and you have given certain figures which are not very relevant. For instance, you referred to the drinking water facilities and the amount sanctioned for that. I do not know whether the water facilities that are required for the growth of the trees, that water is supposed to be drinking water for the trees. Otherwise, how do you include that? Whatever amount you have sanctioned for the drinking water, that is of course useful for the villages for drinking water facilities but no portion of that drinking water allocation is going to be utilised to give water supply or water facilities for the cultivation of trees.

Secondly, you had referred in paragraph 3, that the reasons attributed to the decline are sub-standard planting material, unsuitability of the soil, poor nutrition management, lack of irrigation, viral, fungal and bacterial diseases. These are the various causes and sources that you have clearly identified specifically as various factors and to remove those factors, what are the allocations that have been made by the Centre and what are the allocations that have been made by the States? There are certain causes that have been stated in paragraph 3 which are long-term causes for these types of diseases and if that is so, over-all policy has to be taken. As a whole throughout the country one of the greatest defects of our agriculture and horticulture has been that we have to depend for this production on the vagaries of the rains. The percentage of the irrigation facilities provided are extre-

mely small and if you go to the backward regions like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan, you will find that the allocations made by the State are still less. Also in the major projects, please take note of that, wherever the major projects are undertaken in the backward region of any State, in that case, the Central assistance is automatically available for that. It is not merely the sole responsibility of the State. Therefore, if you want to have major irrigation projects for these areas so that citrus production can be effectively stepped up, then it will not be merely the responsibility of the State Government but, indirectly it will also be the responsibility of the Central Government, because wherever the major projects are to be undertaken in that case, a definite percentage of assistance is available from the Centre and from that point of view, keeping this long-term perspective before your eyes, what are the allocations which you are going to make and for all these four causes which you have stressed as the basic causes for all these maladies, what are the concrete steps in the direction of research and other facilities that you are providing. I would like to know.

He has raised the question of State subject and Central subject. Precisely because there is a water-tight division between the State and Central subjects and they create further problems of allocations because the financial powers of the State are not adequate, that is the reason why the Prime Minister has accepted the demand of re-examining the entire structure of giving more financial powers and resources to the States. Precisely for that reason, the Sarkaria Commission has already been set up. I would like the Hon. Minister to use his good offices with his Government to make certain recommendations also to the Sarkaria Commission on the basis of various figures that they come across whenever the Central assistance is to be given to the States and whenever the local resources raised by the States are not adequate because, a substantial portion of these resources are transferred to the Centre and as a result of that, they are also starved of the resources. This basic issue should also be examined properly and on the basis of your experience in various fields—you are in charge of agriculture and horticulture—you

should point to them that these are the specific difficulties. If the Central assistance is not coming in a big way, at least certain State resources should be allowed to be mopped up and they should not be drained away too much by taking a big quota for the Centre. If that is done, it will be possible for us to see that these difficulties are completely eliminated.

There is another aspect. There are allocations for drought areas and the Central assistance is given, that is, on the basis of paragraph 4. Here I would like you to tell us whether, when you are giving these allocations and the Central assistance to various States, you have got set norms. Particularly wherever the backward regions are involved, would you not try to go slightly away from the set norms of giving Central assistance and to those States in which certain regions which are backward are involved will you not try to give some preferential assistance over and above the normal assistance that is given? That is a given specific question I want to raise.

As far as loss is concerned, I think most of the experts have said that 60 per cent of the trees have been damaged beyond repair, there is a total loss of Rs. 800 crores and at the same time more than 4.5 lakhs of people involved in this cultivation have also become completely unemployed. In order to tackle this specific problem. . . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The economy is ruined.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only sugar prospers ; otherwise, the economy is completely destroyed. That is what is happening in the country.

Therefore, I would like him to tell us what are the specific steps that are being taken in view of these difficulties. I have referred to 4.5 lakhs of people becoming unemployed and a loss of Rs. 800 crores has been suffered by horticulture in this particular process. If the State resources are inadequate, in that case merely saying that the States always make inflated claims is no good. There also I would like to know from him whether it is

not a fact that the tendency of the Central Government is also like this : if you try to ask for a certain quantum, in that case they always cut down a certain percentage and then give the allocation. That being the position, there is a tendency on the part of the State Governments to make a higher bidding whenever their demands are to be met. If a trade union wants four months' bonus, they will ask for six months' bonus ; then four to four and a half months' bonus will become available. The State Governments are following the same pattern of trade unions and no doubt they are making an overbid. But ultimately when your Central team goes and examines the problem, will it not realise that, after all, the claims are not as inflated as you imagined them to be before examination by the team? In that light, will you upgrade the allocation that you have made to see that this particular form of horticulture is put on its proper footing?

I forgot one question. I was very much concerned about it. In addition to those problems created by the drought conditions, always those who are carrying on the trade in fruits, peasants as well as traders, have been finding one difficulty, and that is regarding transport. They have always been demanding certain concessions and facilities as far as the rates are concerned. The plantain-growers have the same problem, the orange-growers have the same problem, the mango-growers have the same problem. Of course, the mango-growers prefer motor-transport. But the others, plantain- and orange-growers are constantly demanding that, whatever freight structure you have evolved must include more concessions. Some years back, in 1978, when this problem cropped up—even at the risk of being alleged, I would like to quote the experience—when the plantain-growers demanded certain concession in the movement of their produce, we had held a Conference of agriculturists along with traders and warned them that the concession of 50 per cent would be available provided the benefit of the concession went to the agriculturists and if the traders tried to pocket, then the concession would be discontinued. With that condition when a 50 per cent concession was given in 1978, the net result was that the

traders did not allow that concession to be swallowed by themselves, they allowed it to go to the agriculturists and as a result of that, the agriculturists were able to benefit by that. So, will you also recommend to the Railway Ministry? Do not say that you do not belong to the Railways. Fortunately or unfortunately you belong to the same Government. Therefore, I would like you to use your good offices, whatever they be, to see that appropriate recommendations are made to the Railway Ministry so that in the case of movement of oranges, freight on oranges and also freight charges for plantain movement are also brought under concessions and if possible, 50% concession should be given so that the agriculturists may ultimately benefit as a result of that and the Railways also will benefit.

I would like him to answer these specific questions.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : May I add one. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, you are not permitted. We are not discussing sugar cane policy at all here. This is about oranges. . . . you are mistaken.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sweet oranges.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will not agree with the hon. Member when he says that we are biased towards agriculturists and that we are helping big industries only. That is not the case. In fact the Government is very much concerned with the farmers and try to help them whenever it is required.

So far as the figures are concerned, whatever figures I have quoted in this House are supplied by the State governments. My only source is the State Government and whatever figure I get from the State Government, I supply it to the House. In case the hon. Member feels that it is not correct, I will again request the State Government if they want to revise their figures. Then I will communicate the revised figures; otherwise I will not communicate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The

only alternative for me is to get elected to the Maharashtra Assembly and raise the question there.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I can refer to the State Government and I will request them that this is the claim made. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can also come there to reply to you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : . . .and in case the State Government revises the figure, I will communicate it to the hon. Member that these are the revised figures given by the State Government. At present, whatever the figures that are with me, I have given them to the hon. Members.

So far as the allocation is concerned, I have no separate allocations with me at present about what the Maharashtra Government has done. But I have the breakup of the assistance which we have provided to the Maharashtra Government so far as drought relief is concerned and if the hon. Member wants I can give these figures of central assistance.

Drinking Water—1982-83. . . .Rs. 20.50
crores.

1983-84. . . .

You don't want it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That will not serve any purpose.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have got the breakup of what we have given to the State. So far as the State Government is concerned, I have no figure. That is one thing.

The hon. Member says about major irrigation projects. I have already said that I have no information. Otherwise, I will not hesitate to give even on behalf of the Irrigation Ministry. Whatever they have supplied to me, I have already given to the hon. Members. What the Irrigation Ministry is going to do so far as the deepening of the wells and so far as providing of the rigs are concerned, that I have given to the hon. Members. The other thing which they are now raising is not with me because it concerns

the Irrigation Ministry and I am not in a position to give at present.

The hon. Member raised the question about the set norms. Yes, there are set norms. Even then the Central Team goes to the State. They assess the situation. Then there is a high-level committee also which considers all the aspects which are reported by the central team and in the light of these they take the decision that this much amount should be given by way of relief to the State Government.

So far as the backward regions and backward people are concerned, that is also is taken into consideration while deciding this help to the State Government and the Government of India, whenever they provide assistance, they make separate allocation for the weaker sections also ; that is, preferential treatment is given to the weaker sections of the society.

So far as transport is concerned, yes, that is a main bottleneck for the growers of oranges and other horticultural fruits. It is, of course, for the Railway Ministry, but I can recommend to the Railway Ministry. I will write to the Railway Ministry and I can assure the House and the hon. Member that I will write to the Railway Ministry if they can help the farmers by providing some concession in the freight charges, etc. But I can say on my behalf and on behalf of my Agriculture Ministry that we try to organise co-operatives of growers so that the transport and marketing can be taken up by the co-operative societies and individual farmers may not feel helpless.

But here also there is one constraint. We have gone in a cooperative society so far as the milk production is concerned and we supply milk also. But there are Members who claim themselves as Socialists and their party also as a democratic socialist party, but every now and then they write against the cooperative societies. They do not want us to do the work of the cooperative societies, because they are more concerned with the private milk collectors. They are more concerned with those who exploiting the farmers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you referring to the DSP ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes. Almost each and every Member of the Democratic Socialist Party has written to me against the milk cooperative societies. Now I have decided to take them to my District Khaira to show them what the cooperatives are doing in my District. I will also show them the Amul Dairy and other things.

Sir, in order to help the farmers, we entered into the marketing of oranges. The West Bengal Government approached us for the marketing of oranges and for the first time the West Bengal growers of Oranges in Darjeeling got three times the cost of the growing of oranges. As we entered into the marketing of oranges, there has been a great resistance from the other side. So, I would request the Hon. Members to cooperate with us and to help us so that we can help the farmers and the growers of fruits and other things. I want their cooperation. If they cooperate with us, then I can go into the collection of vegetables from the small farmers and can supply to the people in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere so that the farmers can get more money. We can go in the cooperative marketing of the oranges and other fruits similarly. So, if they cooperate with us then we are there to take everything in cooperation. But the problem is that they are not cooperating. Their cooperation is required in this direction.

14.53 hrs.

LEPERS (DELHI, ANDAMAN AND
NICOBAR ISLANDS, LAKSHADWEEP,
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
AND CHANDIGARH REPEAL)
BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave

to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Lepers Act, 1898, as in force in the Union territories of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakhadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Lepers Act, 1898, as in force in the Union Territories of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I introduce the Bill.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.54 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Re : Article published in ‘Caravan, under the Caption “Did the Army Chief blackmail the Prime Minister.”

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Sir, I was shocked to go through an article which has appeared in the April issue of Caravan under the caption ‘Did the Army Chief Blackmail the Prime Minister ?’ The House is well aware of the fact that on the 25th January, 1983, the Defence Minister made an announcement about new concessions to the Armed Forces amounting to over Rs. 30 crores, particularly with reference to free rations, educational facilities, separation allowance, etc., which has been welcomed by the Armed Forces personnel, as well as by all Members of Parliament during the course of discussions on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Defence. However, all these appreciations by the Armed Forces personnel and the representatives of the people have been totally ignored and the journal has now come forward with an article, which has painted the Army Chief in the darkest hue, inasmuch as it has tried to show that the Army Chief had gone to blackmail the Prime Minister on the 25th January, 1983. The article further states that the Army Chief told the Prime Minister that, “if all the demandr already sent to her were not conceded, his resignation be kindly accepted after the Republic Day function.”

As an ex-General Rank officer, I can assert that no Chief of Army Staff will lower either his own dignity or that of the armed forces by making such an unpatriotic statement. I shall be happy if the Defence Minister will take the House and the country into confidence and let us know the facts.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : May I intervene, Sir ?

On my attention being drawn to the article referred to by the Hon. Member, I have verified the facts from the Chief of Army Staff:

The General has informed me that there is "no truth" in the report, and that the details contained in the article "are figments of imagination". In the face of the sense of duty and discipline displayed by the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Defence Services, the report appears to be ridiculous.

I wish only to add that the report is utterly irresponsible.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No discussion on this. Now Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

SHRI A.K. ROY : One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you : that is what I am telling you.

SHRI B.D. SINGH (Phulpur) : It is very relevant, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no discussion on this. I am not permitting you, Mr. Roy.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Record only Prof. Parashar. Please sit down, Mr. Roy.

(ii) **Setting up of Museum and Libraries for Housing Literature Relating to Freedom Struggle.**

PROF. MARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The nation rallied to the call of the stalwarts of the Indian freedom struggle, like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Millions of young men and women from all regions of the country thronged to fill the British jails, or joined the Indian National Army and sacrificed their all for the nation.

Many of these freedom fighters are no longer with us, and those who are surviving,

are in old age. It is, therefore, essential that the glorious deeds and records of these heroes are preserved for the future generations in all parts of the country by erecting suitable memorials, museums and libraries which may enshrine such materials like books, newspapers, manuscripts, photographs, arms and weapons etc. connected with the freedom struggle.

I, therefore, request the Union Home Ministry to set up such museums and libraries at the national, State and district levels, in cooperation with the State Governments concerned.

(iii) **Release of Water from Mahi river to Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan for irrigation purposes.**

श्री वद्वि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माही नदी के जल उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान एवं गुजरात सरकारों के दरम्यान सन् 1966 में एक समझौता हुआ था जिसके अंतर्गत कड़ारगा बांध 419 फीट की ऊंचाई पर बनकर तैयार हुआ और उक्त बांध से माही नदी का पानी गुजरात प्रान्त के खेड़े जिले को सिंचित करने के लिए लिया गया था। उक्त समझौते में यह शर्त थी कि नर्मदा के बारे में न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा फैसला करने के बाद खेड़ा जिला नर्मदा से सिंचित किया जायेगा और माही का पानी कडाना नहर से गुजरात के ऊपरी इलाके में तथा राजस्थान के सबसे सूखे इलाके बाड़मेर एवं जालौर में काम आयेगा, जो लगातार पांच वर्षों से अकाल से प्रभावित है।

गुजरात में सन् 1980 में बनाये गये योजना में उक्त समझौते की अवहेलना करके खेड़े जिले को नर्मदा से सिंचित न करके माही से ही सिंचित करना प्रस्तावित किया है। यदि गुजरात की यह योजना स्वीकृत हो जाती है तो माही का जल राजस्थान के सूखों इलाकों में उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही 1966 में

दोनों राज्यों के बीच हुए समझौते के विपरीत है।

माही नदी का पानी रेगिस्तानी धार क्षेत्रों को बाड़मेर एवं जालौर में पानी पहुंचाने के लिए ही राजस्थान सरकार ने 419 फीट की ऊंचाई कडारगा बांध बनाने की सहमति दी थी और अपने क्षेत्र का काफी हिस्सा डब में डाल कर हजारों आदिवासियों को उखाड़ फेंका था।

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

राजस्थान और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक इस विषय में दिनांक 6-4-83 को केन्द्रीय राज्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में हुई थी। परन्तु अभी तक कोई माकूल हल नहीं निकला।

यह प्रश्न राजस्थान प्रान्त के विशेषतः थार रेगिस्तान के क्षेत्र बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों के लिए जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री से आग्रह पूर्वक निवेदन है कि इस अविलम्बनीय प्रश्न को या तो खुद जल्दी से जल्दी हल करे या तुरन्त से तुरन्त जलस्रोत कॉमिल नेशनल वाटर रिसोसिज काउंसिल में रखा जावे और राजस्थान प्रांत के रेगिस्तानी बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों में माही नदी का पानी पहुंचा कर उक्त क्षेत्र को सिंचित कर हरा-भरा किया जा सके।

15.00 hrs.

(iv) Demand for railway facilities in Bidar district of Karnataka.

श्री नरसिंह राव सूर्यवंशी (बीदर) : बीदर रेलवे स्टेशन में प्लेटफार्म नं० 1 से 2 पर जाने आने के लिए ओवर ब्रिज प्लेट फार्म नं० 2 पर छत तुरंत करने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही इस रेलवे बड़ी लाइन पर सिकंदराबाद-परली गाड़ी चलती है, जो कि बहुत ही धीमी गति से चलती है। बीदर से हैदराबाद सिर्फ 130/150 किलोमीटर के भीतर है और पहुंचने में 6 घंटे से ज्यादा समय लगता है। बीदर में हवाई दल का ट्रेनिंग

स्कूल है। साथ ही व्यापार और धार्मिक पवित्र स्थल के कारण यात्रियों का आना जाना ज्यादा है। यात्रियों की जरूरत को ख्याल में रखते हुए एक जल्दी रेल सिकंदराबाद से बीदर जारी करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करने से हैदराबाद, बंगलोर, दिल्ली, मद्रास तथा हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में आने जाने वालों को सुविधा होगी।

(v) Resettlement of Ex-servicemen in Vajay Nagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Following the discovery of the Lissus and Yobins of Chinese origin living in the sensitive area of Vijaynagar in Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh, especially after the conflict with China in 1962, government was keen to neutralise the deep penetration of these foreign tribals by resettling the families of ex-servicemen in that area. Strong inducements like allotment of upto 50 acres of land per family for cultivation and housing, besides other facilities including free air lift upto Mohanbari were accordingly offered to ex-servicemen and about 200 families of former Assam Rifles personnel were settled in the area.

These former armed forces personnel are however now very unhappy for they feel neglected and let down because of non-fulfilment of the assurances given to them both by the Central and local governments. While the foreign tribals are no longer confined to Gandhigram and are flourishing and spreading out encroaching upon the lands of the ex-servicemen the land for the ex-army personnels is yet to be demarcated and documented. While the ex-servicemen have no electricity and tap water facilities so far the foreigners are enjoying these facilities. The free air passage facility also has since been withdrawn.

Vijaynagar is a highly sensitive and strategic area with Burma on three sides.

I would therefore urge upon the government to accord top priority to the fulfilment of the promises given to them, namely

(i) allotment of upto 50 acres of land duly demarcated and documented; and

(ii) all-round development of Vijay-nagar area with all infrastructural facilities.

(vi) Need to propagate teachings of Sant Kabir.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आज धर्म की आड़ में जो विष-वमन चल रहा है, वह समाज एवं देश को दिन प्रतिदिन विदीर्ण करता चला जा रहा है। धर्म के ठेकेदारों का उसकी वास्तविक मान्यताओं से दूर का भी रिश्ता नहीं रहता। इस देश में धर्म की आड़ में मेहनतकशों की अज्ञानता का जितना शोषण किया गया, उतना और किसी तरह से शायद नहीं हुआ। रूढ़िवादिता, कर्मकांड, पाखंड एवं अंधविश्वास आदि की संकुचित सीमाओं में जनसामान्य को जकड़ दिया गया। ऊपरी ढकोसलों से भेद एवं अंधकार की भावना जड़वती होती गई। आज के संदर्भ में यह नितांत आवश्यक हो गया है कि इंसानों को समानता के धरातल पर लाकर उनके मन से धार्मिक विद्वेष एवं कलह समाप्त किया जाए। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमें महात्मा कबीर को याद करना होगा। लगभग दो माह पश्चात् संत कबीर का जन्म दिवस (ज्येष्ठ पूर्णिमा) भी आने वाला है। हमारा धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है। संत कबीर प्रथम कवि थे, जिन्होंने धर्म निरपेक्ष समाज की परिकल्पना की। उनकी साधना का सामाजिक पक्ष था। उन्होंने वास्तविक सुख पड़ोस के व्यवहार में माना। मानव सेवा उनके लिए सबसे बड़ी पूजा थी। अनुभूतियों पर आधारित उनका धर्म मानव धर्म था। उनकी सत्यवाणी चिरनवीन एवं शाश्वत है।

अतएव सरकार का परम कर्तव्य है कि समाज में प्रचलित मिथ्याडंबरों से जन सामान्य की मुक्ति के लिए संत कबीर की अभिव्यक्तियों को विभिन्न प्रचार एवं प्रसार के माध्यमों से अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराए तथा उनके विचारों के विस्तारण को प्रोत्साहित करे। धर्म निरपेक्ष समाज के निर्माण में यह बहुत

बड़ा योगदान होगा। आज के संदर्भ में यह और भी अधिक सामयिक है।

(vii) Non-availability of Kerosene in rural areas.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : There is a very deep crisis of kerosene oil in the villages of several States of our country. People belonging to rural areas of U.P. are in great difficulty because they have not been getting kerosene oil for the last four or five months. Kerosene oil is the main source of light in our villages. It is really very unfortunate that kerosene oil which is one of the most essential commodities, is not available to the people who are in great need. Particularly, the students are the greatest sufferers. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government to make kerosene oil available to the people as quickly as possible. The present distribution system is mainly responsible for this crisis. I would also like to advise the Government to streamline the distribution system.

(viii) Early appointment of Chairman and Managing Director in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : भारी इंजीनियरी निगम (एच० ई० सी०) रांची में विगत नौ महीनों से कोई अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक नहीं है। इस बहुत बड़े सरकारी उपक्रम की व्यवस्था चौपट हो गई है। नौ महीने पहले जो इसके अध्यक्ष थे, उनके हटाए जाने के बाद अभी तक किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। स्मरणीय है कि सेलेक्शन फार पब्लिक इंटरप्राइज बोर्ड ने बहुत पहले नाम की सिफारिश कर दी है।

इस बड़े भारी इंजीनियरी निगम की स्थापना 1957 में हुई थी। भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बड़े उद्देश्य से इसका निर्माण कराया था। उनके उद्देश्य थे : देश में स्टील प्लांटों के लिए यंत्रों का भारी मात्रा में निर्माण करना तथा देश की आवश्यकताओं से अधिक उत्पादन होने पर उसका निर्यात करना भी।

लेकिन यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि प्रायः हर वर्ष अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक के बदलते रहने तथा गलत नितियों के चलते यह निगम भारी घाटे में चल रहा है। 1957 से लेकर अब तक 12-13 अध्यक्ष बदल चुके हैं। जब कभी काम का सिलसिला प्रारम्भ होता है, तब चेयरमैन या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर का स्थानान्तरण कर दिया जाता है।

अतः सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि इस भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के अध्यक्ष की शीघ्र नियुक्ति की जाए। अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक एक ही व्यक्ति को न बनाया जाए और नियुक्ति से पूर्व ऐसे पदाधिकारी की दक्षता एवं क्षमता जान ली जाए।

(ix) Reported disbanding of Physiological Research cell at Darjeeling.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : I am perturbed to learn that there is a move to disband the Physiological Research Cell installed at Darjeeling. Sir, this Cell was established as a wing of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, at the instance of the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Dr. B. C. Roy with a view to conduct research on human subject on problems concerning high altitude and cold in general and physiological aspects of the cold injury, frost-bite, hypertension, pulmonary odema, acute mountain sickness and to suggest remedial measures for prevention of these hazards.

Since it was not possible for the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute to meet the requirements of an expanding laboratory, it was taken over by the Research and Development Organisation under the Ministry of Defence—Scientific Control of the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences in 1969. At present it is functioning under the Director General Armed Forces of Medical Services.

Sir, this is the only laboratory in India located at an altitude of a moderate height of 7000 ft. and conducting research pertaining to the effect of high altitude and cold direct on human beings. It proved very

worthy especially after the border was at high altitude on the Indo-China border in 1960. The scientists have done commendable research work and brought out very valuable papers helpful for the human beings and our country. Such commendable services done by our scientists have been highly praised and appreciated by all.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider the idea of disbandment and retain it at Darjeeling.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, before I read my 377, I shall ask for quorum. There is no quorum. Let at least some people come and hear our 377.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri A.K. Roy may continue.

(x) Need to improve Taxi Scooters' Services in Delhi.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, the harassment by the scooter drivers at Delhi stations has assumed such a proportion that it should draw the attention of the House. No correcting step is taken even after specific cases are brought to the notice of the concerned authorities.

On 4.5.83 I reached New Delhi Station from Dhanbad by 81 UP train at about 10.15 A.M. and got into a scooter. After starting, as soon as the driver came to know that I was to go only up to Parliament, he stopped the scooter declaring that it was out of order. No policeman was available and I had to go to the police booth. The in-charge came out and arranged a scooter for me. That scooter also after knowing that I was to go to the Parliament area, declared that the brake of the scooter was defective. I had to return again to the same officer who arranged a third scooter which took me to the Parliament.

Such a situation arises practically every time at both Old Delhi and New Delhi stations. Within last one month, I had to face such ugly situation twice and I wrote to the Home Minister giving details. Every time I was assured that corrective steps had been

taken and a copy of the letter to the Delhi Police was also sent to me. But even after that not only no change took place but I had to face even worse humiliation right at New Delhi Station.

Delhi is the Capital of India where daily people from all parts of the country and also from abroad come. If an M.P. could be insulted and harassed in this way, what about the common people? It may be a small thing but it bites all right and I demand immediate action to set the matter right.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Even near about Parliament House the taxi-wallahs are refusing to come.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The Home Ministry has failed to tackle this problem. Would the Defence Ministry take some steps?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be passed on to the Home Ministry.

15:16 hrs.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill. Shri K.P. Singh Deo will continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Sir, when I was last on my legs, I was mentioning why it is not necessary to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee. One of the decisions the Government have taken is that after 1962 there shall be no more new cantonment but only military stations and, secondly, there will be excision of the civil areas, to be merged with any viable municipality, provided the State Government agrees to it. I am mentioning it because it has happened in the recent past that although from the Defence Ministry we would have liked to excise certain civil areas from the cantonment, from the Meerut and other cantonments, the State Governments have not agreed to it. Sir, the hon. Members,

who have been demanding that the municipal rights should be given to the civil areas, may like to get their State Governments to agree to take those civil areas and merge them with the adjoining municipality so that the so-called democratisation and the municipal rights can be enjoyed by the people living there.

Then it was stated that some of the services in the cantonments were not upto the standard. Then a question was asked as to what is the source of revenue, what is the source of taxation, whether Parliament was doing something illegal by granting them aid out of nowhere, because it is not mentioned in the Defence Services estimates. I would like to say that the ordinary as well as special grants in aid come under Demand No. 19, Major Head No. 269, Minor Head No. 11-B, Miscellaneous K, under the Heading "Grants in Aid". This is given to such cantonments as are unable to maintain a suitable standard of municipal administration with the income derived from local taxation. The four main items of services covered by it are water supply, conservancy, medical and public health and miscellaneous.

A question was asked about the Special Grants in Aid sanctioned to the major cantonments for the last three years. It is mostly for water supply. In 1980-81 this special aid was given to the cantonments at Barrackpore, Wellington, Fategarh, Shahjahanpur and Aurangabad, to the tune of Rs. 90,74,225. 1981-82, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Ambala, Fatehgarh, Jabalpur, Jhansi, Meerut, Rourkee, amounting to Rs. 1,15,48,975; 1982-83, Agra and Secunderabad together comes to Rs. 80 lakhs. In Secunderabad specially it was Rs. 8,11,000.

This is the policy of the Government which has been also endorsed by the Estimates Committee of 1983, which has been quoted by many of the hon. Members like Mr. Amal Datta, Mr. Satyanarayan Rao and other Members including yourself.

I come to my fourth point, which has been a common point of majority of the speakers and that is, the term of Vice-President should be 5 years instead of 2½ years, since the term of the Board is being extended from 3 years to 5 years, and secondly, the obligatory

functions, that is, of health, education and sanitation which were being sought to be made discretionary. In deference to the wishes of the Members, specially the impassioned plea by Members, Shri Harish Rawat, and the distinguished soldier, Major General Sparrow, M.V.C.-Bar, Acharya Bhagwan Dev, Mr. Bahuguna as well as Mr. Satyanarayan Rao, the Government would welcome these two suggestions and we bow to the wishes of the House on these two items, that is, five-year term for the Vice-President and the obligatory functions of health, education and sanitation are to remain.

The fifth point which was made by a majority of Members is the land use policy. They said, we have no land use policy and all that. But the fact is that with the geo-political and geo-strategic environment as is developing, the armed forces need every square inch of land which belongs to the Ministry of Defence and therefore, we would like to utilise this land there are no two opinions about the utilisation for any other purposes.

As for the question of converting the old grant into freehold, the Government has recently taken a decision that whenever such conversions take place the market rate would be payable.

Another very important point that was made by many hon. Members, more particularly by Shri Virahi Chander Jain, Shri Satyanarayan Rao, and Shri Bahuguna was regarding ecology and cantonments being a model and that we should have Masterplans. The ecology, environment and the cantonments being a model for any municipality is not something which we are thinking of today, but cantonments are one of the few places apart from some of the well-kept forest reserves and preserves where the ecological balance has been maintained and the armed forces living in the cantonments do have a plan for afforestation and plantation and we are also trying to include it in the training schedules where the environmental aspect is also a part of the curriculum or training.

15.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You will be happy to know that the assurance given by our hon. Prime Minister on the floor of this very House was to have ecological balances. Task Forces had been raised for the Shivaliks, we are also exploring the fact whether we can also raise similar ones in Jammu and Kashmir, in Himachal, in Rajasthan and other parts of the country like North-eastern sector and the Southern tip of the Indian sub-continent where ecological disturbances are occurring. This is a welcome idea of having a master plan. We shall definitely give our considered thought and opinion on this.

I have answered most of the general points which have been made by the hon. Members in which they had serious doubts about the Bill.

Now I would like to give some of the individual points which have been made by the hon. Members.

I have answered all the points raised by Shri Amal Datta including the one which he asked from where we are finding the fund. I have said from the Defence Services estimates.

I have answered Shri Harish Rawat's points.

I have answered Acharya Bhagwan Dev points individually and also in general.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : मैं मन्त्रीजी से एक बात जानना चाहूंगा। दिल्ली में जो यूनीवर्सिटी कैम्पस है वहां आपके रक्षा मन्त्रालय की जमीन है जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। उसके संबंध में मैंने आपसे पूछा था। यहाँ पर तीन प्रशासन उसमें इण्टरफियर करते हैं—रक्षा मन्त्रालय, यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस और दिल्ली प्रशासन। तो जिस जमीन का कोई उपयोग नहीं है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : At the risk of repetition, I would once again mention, I said that the manner in which geo-political and geo-strategic situation is developing, the Ministry of Defence will not only need each and every square centimeter of land but may have to acquire even more land. So, I think, he understands the implied meaning of that.

I come to the points made by our distinguished soldier Parliamentarian General Sparrow. I am accepting the two points i.e. of the Vice President—5 years and the obligatory functions.

Shri Bahuguna made some very significant points. In fact he gave a back handed compliment to the cantonments and to the concept of cantonment. He raised a few questions. One was about Dehra Dun water supply. Dehra Dun is a Class I cantonment with a population of 25,000 which is split into 10 kilometres apart. One is Prem Nagar Camp which has a population of 6,000. Here the water supply position is satisfactory. The second is Garidakra Area. The population is 20,000. Here water scarcity was felt in certain localities and not in the whole locality. The Cantonment Board has formulated water supply scheme involving sinking of tube wells estimated at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. The work has been entrusted to U.P.J.N. Nigam and the amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has already been provided.

The second question was regarding the bridge over Narkotiya Nala in Bareilly Cantonment. Before that Smt. Begum Abida, Member of Parliament from Bareilly, has also been pressing the Government and the Government has decided to take this bridge up. Although it does not serve the cantonment population but it connects Sadar Bazar. During financial year 1983-84 it will be taken up.

Regarding surplus land in Allahabad Cantonment an hon. Member raised the question of allotment of land to the Scheduled Castes. This is done for five years at a time after taking the permission through the local Zila Sainik Board and Defence authorities through the State Governments.

This is done for five years at a stretch

because we do need the land and it is for Defence Ministry.

Shri Jai Ram Verma referred to the religious city of Ayodhya known as Faizabad Cantonment.

Regarding Guptar Ghat it is not yet the responsibility of the Cantonment Board. The State Government has not transferred it to us. The moment it is transferred to the Cantonment Board, the Cantonment Board will start looking after it.

Then, it was nice on knowing that the CPI Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was pleading for a Kali Bari and a religious institution.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Social institution.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Whatever it is—social or religious. This was also referred to by the hon. Minister for Communications, Shri V. N. Gadgil. There is a controversy between the trust and another body. We are waiting for the court to decide who the real body is before we can take a final decision on that.

Shri Nandi Yelliah had referred to certain things in the Secunderabad Cantonment and he also referred to the visit of Estimates Committee to that area. That portion of the road still belongs to the National Highway and unfortunately neither the State P.W.D. nor the National Highway has been looking after the maintenance. Once it is transferred to the Cantonment Board by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, the Cantonment Board can look into the maintenance aspects of it.

Then, Shri Daga has made a lot of far-reaching suggestions which have no relevance to this Bill because it is not a municipality. Therefore, I need not answer any of them. Shri Satyanarayan Rao also mentioned the report of the Estimates Committee and very copiously quoted from it in support of the principles enunciated in the Bill. Then, Shri Viridhi Chander Jain has referred to some of the areas in Jaisalmer. Shri Suraj Bhan referred to some places which had been

taken by the Ministry of Defence in Kota. In this regard, I would like to say that nothing has been paid so far. The Rajasthan Government has been trying to fix the rent for this. Once the Rajasthan Government finalises it, we will be in a position to decide on that.

I would like to conclude by saying that the Cantonments are no more the legacy of the British. Neither are they pockets of British influence nor the British way of life. In fact, they are now the oasis where secularism, patriotism, sense of duty and nationalism exist of the highest order. I would like to quote a statement made by the hon. Minister of Defence when he visited Kota recently :

“At a time when indiscipline and obscurantist forces are raising their ugly head in different parts of the country, our Armed Forces are shining examples of cooperation and harmony to our people.”

Therefore, I would like to appeal to the hon. Members to withdraw the amendments with the proviso that the Government would accept the amendments moved by hon. General Sparrow and Shri Harish Rawat—No. 72 and no. 70; 93 to 97 and 82-87, and also those moved by Shri G.L. Dogra and Shri Hari Krishna Shastri.

I move that the Cantonment (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Shri Mool Chand Daga—Not present.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clauses 3 to 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 6. Shri Suraj Bhan—not present.

The question is :

“That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 15

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) :
Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4 :—

after line 26, insert—

“(c) after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(6) The Board shall pay to elected members such honorarium or other allowances as may be prescribed by rules made by the Central Government in consultation with the Board.” (102)

The Board members should be paid honorarium or remuneration so that they can function effectively and there will be better relations between the defence personnel and civilian population.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The intention is to provide opportunities for public minded and public spirited people to dedicate them-

selves in the service of the community. Most of the cantonments are running with the grants given by the Central Government. They do not have any income of their own. Therefore, it is not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put Amendment No. 102 moved by Shri Ananda Pathak to Clause 8 to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 102 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.
Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 10—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 17.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4, line 38,—

after “vacant” insert—

“and fresh elections shall be ordered”.
(103)

Page 4,—

after line 38, insert—

‘(aa) in sub-section (2), for the words “by nomination by the Central Government after consultation with the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command” the words “by the President of the Board in consultation with the Central Government” shall be substituted;’ (104)

I want that fresh elections should be ordered. For this purpose, I have given the amendment.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The provision of filling up of the vacancy is already pro-

vided in Section 17 (2) of the principal Act to which no amendment is being proposed. So, it cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendment Nos. 103 and 104 moved by Shri Ananda Pathak to Clause 10 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 103 and 104 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 14—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 21

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 6, line 15,—

*for “two years and six months” substitute—
“five years” (92)*

All I have to say is that I thank the hon. Minister for seeing the point and having announced that he is accepting it. I thank him for that.

Amendment Made

Page 6, line 15,—

*for “two years and six months” substitute
“five years”. (92)
(Shri R.S. Sparrow)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 36 to 40 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 41 and 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 66.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : I beg to move :

Page 14,—omit lines 47 and 48. (105)

I find that the Executive Officer has been given unfettered powers. I would like that the officer should not be given those powers. It is a waste on the Board.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Since this is purely a routine administrative function, it can be discharged by the Executive Officer and the Board need not be encumbered. That is why this provision has been brought in. Therefore, the amendment of the hon. Member seeking to maintain the *status quo* cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 105 to Clause 43 moved by Shri Anand Pathak to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 105 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 43 stand part of the Bill ”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43 was added to the Bill.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 45, Mr. Ananda Pathak...

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 45 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 46 to 51 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 52 and 53 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 54 and 55 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 56 to 58 were added to the Bill.

Clause 59 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 60 to 62 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 63 to 66 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 67 to 69 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 70. Shri Ramavatar Shastri—not present.

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav—not present.
Shri Suraj Bhan—not present.

Clause 71—there are no amendments.

So I will put both the clauses together.

The question is :

“That clauses 70 and 71 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 70 and 71 were added to the Bill.”

Clause 72 was added to the Bill.

Clause 73 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 74—AMENDMENT OF
SECTION 116**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri G.L. Dogra—not present.

Shri Hari Krishna Shastri—not present.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Sir, I beg to move.

Page 20,—

omit line 25 (93)

Page 20, line 26,—

for “(d)” *substitute* “(c)” (94)

Page 20, line 28,—

for “(e)” *substitute* “(d)” (95)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : We accept these amendments. These are the obligatory functions of health, sanitation and education which were being sought to be put in the discretionary list. We accept the amendments that they should remain as obligatory functions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 20,—

omit line 25 (93)

Page 20, line 26,—

for “(d)” *substitute* “(c)” (94)

Page 20, line, 28,—

for “(e)” *substitute* “(d)” (95)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 74, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 74, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 75—AMENDMENT OF
SECTION 117**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri G.L. Dogra—not present.

Shri Hari Krishna Shastri—not present.

Shri R.S. Sparrow.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I beg to move :

Page 20,—

omit lines 33 to 35 (96)

Page 20, line 36,—

for “(b)” *substitute* “(a)” (97)

Page 20, line 39,—

for “(c)” *substitute* “(b)” (98)

Page 21, line 1,—

for “(d)” *substitute* “(c)”

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : These are cosequential amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Since these are consequential amendments made in the Bill transferring some of the obligatory functions to the discretionary list we accept the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 20,—

omit lines 33 to 35 (96)

Page 20, line 36,—

for “(b)” *substitute* “(a)” (97)

Page 20, line 39,—

for "(c)" substitute "(b)" (98)

Page 21, line 1,—

for "(d)" substitute "(c)" (99)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 75, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 75, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 76 to 86 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 87 to 90 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses, 91 and 92 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 91 and 92 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 93 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 93 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to Clause 94.

The question is :

"That Clause 94 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 95 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 95 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 95 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to Clause 96.

The question is :

"That Clause 96 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 96 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 97, 98 and 99 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 97, 98 and 99 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments to Clause 100. Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav are not present. Shri Pathak.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : I am not moving my amendment No. 111.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Daga and Shri Suraj Bhan are not present. I shall put Clause 100.

The question is :

"That Clause 100 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 100 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments to Clause 101. Shri Ananda Pathak is not moving while the others are absent. I shall put Clause 101.

The question is :

"That Clause 101 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 101 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 102 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 102 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments to Clause 103. Shri Ananda Pathak is not moving while the other Members are not present. I shall put Clause 103.

The question is :

“That Clause 103 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 103 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments to Clause 104. Shri Ananda Pathak is not moving. Shri Suraj Bhan is not present. I shall put Clause 104.

The question is :

That Clause 104 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 104 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 105 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 105 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 106 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 106 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments to Clause 107. Shri Pathak is not moving. Shri Daga is not present. I shall put Clause 107.

The question is :

“That Clause 107 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 107 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 108 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 108 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to Clause 109.

The question is :

“That Clause 109 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 109 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 4 O'clock we have to take up discussion under 193. I think that in another 10 minutes we can take this up.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would request the House to have 10 minutes for this Bill.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : You should make the request to me specially.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is the man of the match. I request him specially.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : All right. It is for Mr. Venkataraman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After we pass this Bill, we shall take up discussion under Rule 193.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 110 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 110 was added to the Bill.

Clause 111 was added to the Bill.

Clause 112 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 113 and 114 were added to the Bill.

Clause 115 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 116 to 121 were added to the Bill.

Clause 122 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 123 to 125 were added to the Bill.

Clause 126—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 216

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Sir, I beg to move :

“Page 32,—

omit lines 19 and 20.” (117)

Sir, in the Principal Act the Cantonment Board was to pass the order but in the amending Bill the Board has been replaced by Executive. So, I insist that Board should be the authority.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, Clause 126 says :

“The power under section 216 of the Act to permit the import of any animal intended for human consumption or the flesh of any animal slaughtered outside the cantonment is proposed to be vested in the Executive Officer...”

Sir, the amendment seeks restoration of

status quo ante and, as such, it cannot be agreed to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 117 moved by Shri Ananda Pathak to vote.

Amendment No. 117 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 126 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 126 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 127 and 128 were added to the Bill.

Clause 129 was added to the Bill.

Clause 130 was added to the Bill.

Clause 131 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 132 to 143 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 144 stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 144 was added to the Bill.

Clause 145 was added to the Bill.

Clause 146 was added to the Bill.

Clause 147 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 148 to 155 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 156 and 157 were added to the Bill.

Clause 158—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 281

Amendment made

Page 38, line 38,—

for "1982" substitute "1983" (62)
(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 158, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 158, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 159—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 182

Amendments made

Page 40,—

after line 5, insert—

(jj) in clause (36), after the words "appears to the Board" the words "to be not prejudicial to the maintenance of ecological balance and" shall be inserted.' (100)

At page 40, sub-clause (jj) to (m) shall be renumbered as sub-clauses (k) to (n) respectively. (101)

(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 159, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 159, as amended, was added to the bill.

Clause 160 was added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of Rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok

Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates in its application to the Government amendment*, for amending Section 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 for inserting in that section a provision for laying of bye-laws before each House of Parliament, to the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1982, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (3)

My amendment No. 3 is outside the scope of the Bill. Therefore, I am moving for suspension of Rule 80 and in its application, amendment No. 1, under which we take powers to place the Rules and bye-laws made by the Cantonments on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of Rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates in its application to the Government amendment*, for amending Section 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, for inserting in that section a provision for laying of bye-laws before each House of Parliament, to the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1982, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (3)

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, as I have just explained, recommendation of the Sub-ordinate Legislation Committee oblige us to place the various bye-laws on the Table of the House. There was no provision in the original Act because it was an old Act of 1925. We are introducing it here by Amendment No. 1.

*New Clause 160A**Amendment made*

Page 40, after line 33, insert—

Amendment of section 284 160A. In section 284 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(4) Every bye-law made under this Act and every order made under sub-section (3) shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the bye-law or order or both Houses agree that the bye-law or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that bye-law or order.” (1)

(*Shri R. Venkataraman*)

Clause 160A must be taken as a new clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 40, after line 33, insert :—

Amendment of section 284. 160A. In section 284 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(4) Every bye-law made under this Act and every order made under sub-section (3) shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the bye-law or order or both Houses agree that the bye-law or order should not be made, the bye-law or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that bye-law or order.” (1)

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That New Clause 160A be added to the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

New Clause 160A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 161—
Mr. Daga is not available.

The question is :

“That Clause 161 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 161 was added to the Bill.

Clause 162—AMENDMENT OF SECTION
287

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Clause 162. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am moving all the amendments.

Page 41,—

omit lines 17 and 18 (33)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 33 to clause 162 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 33 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 162 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 162 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clauses 163 to 167 : there are no amendments.

The question is :

“That clauses 163 to 167 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 163 to 167 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now consequential amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is a consequential amendment, just to re-number. I move amendment No. 2 and also No. 67.

I beg to move :

“At pages 40, 41 and 42, clauses 160A to 167 shall be re-numbered as clauses 161 to 168 respectively.”(2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“At pages 40, 41 and 42, clauses 160A to 167 shall be re-numbered as clauses 161 to 168 respectively. (2)

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1—SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for “1982” substitute “1983” (61)
(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Thirty-third” substitute—

“Thirty-fourth” (60)
(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Title stand part of the Bill”

The Motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : During the consideration of the Bill, I had the opportunity to speak. I made two points already.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं तो पहले ही वाचन पर बोलने वाला था, लेकिन यहां पर नहीं था, इसलिये बोल नहीं सका।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a very important discussion. We have requested the members to cooperate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You keep it for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to complete this. Then I can stop him from speaking and finalise the Bill.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I also wanted to speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I made two points regarding the constitutionality of the Bill. I said, Parliament does not have legislative competence to enact the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That you must have done at the introduction stage.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That was not done. But that does not matter.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I just explain ? I know your point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He also asked for some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This half an

hour will be given. There was a request from the Government. You don't want to oblige the Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I was assured by the Chair at that time that the Minister will answer to my points. The Minister only said whether Parliament has competence or not is a question which will be decided in another forum meaning thereby court : this is not a fit matter to be raised here or debated here. Therefore, he did not answer my points. My point is this. This is the point which can be taken even at the first reading of the Bill or the second reading of the Bill or the third reading of the Bill. It was taken up at the second reading of the Bill but was not answered. Now, I want to quote from page 469—Kaul and Shakhder. It says as follows :

“Where the motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House a full discussion may be permitted thereon.”

This is only to show that the legislative competence is a subject which can be... (Interruptions) But they have not answered that. That is my point. I hope good sense will prevail and they will withdraw the Bill on the ground that this House is not competent to pass that legislation. (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल के प्रथम-वाचन पर ही बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन किसी कारणवश यहां नहीं था, इसलिये नहीं बोल सका। यह खुशी की बात है कि 1924 के बाद आप यह संशोधन लाये हैं। लेकिन मेरा आब्जैक्शन यह है कि जिस रूप में आप ने इस बिल को यहां पेश किया है उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि आप बोर्ड की पावर्स को कम करके एकजीक्यू-टिव आफिसर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर्स दे रहे हैं जो हमारी जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली के खिलाफ है। आपको बोर्ड को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर्स देनी चाहिये।

आप ने बोर्ड की लाइफ को पांच साल तक के लिये बढ़ा दिया है, यह अच्छा काम किया है, यह

पांच साल से कम नहीं होना चाहिये। एक टर्म में दो वाइस प्रेसीडेंट चुने जायेंगे लेकिन उनके अधिकारों को कम कर दिया गया है, यह उचित नहीं है, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देने चाहिये। आप के एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर्स किस तरह से बिहेव करते हैं, सरकार इस बात को जानती है। मैंने तो दानापुर कैंटूनमेंट बोर्ड के कई एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर्स के खिलाफ कई गम्भीर शिकायतें मन्त्री महोदय के पास भेजी हैं। उन्होंने कुछ के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी की है, उसके बावजूद उनको इतने ज्यादा अधिकार देना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिये। जो बोर्ड के सिविलियन इलाके हैं उनको कैंटूनमेंट बोर्ड से हटा देना चाहिये, उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नगरपालिका के साथ रहना चाहिये। अभी तक आप ने इस बिल में उसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रखी है। तो मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस व्यवस्था को देखिये और साथ ही उसके राइट्स को करटेल मत कीजिए बल्कि बोर्ड को ज्यादा से ज्यादा राइट्स दीजिए और अधिकारियों के राइट्स को थोड़ा सीमित कीजिए। अधिकारी थोड़ा उच्छृंखल हो जाते हैं और जो मन में आता है करते हैं। इलेक्ट्रेड रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स की बात भी नहीं सुनते और बड़े घमंडी हो जाते हैं। इस चीज को रोकना चाहिए और बोर्ड को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर देनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As regards the first point, about the competence of Parliament to legislate, I draw the attention of the distinguished Member—who is said to be a brilliant lawyer—to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, List I in the Seventh Schedule enumerates the powers of Parliament. Item 3 of the list reads as follows :

‘Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accom-

modation (including the control of rents) in such areas.’

This is within the competence of Parliament. And it is well-known in this Parliament that individual provisions, if they offend, they will be looked into ; by the courts. Whether Parliament has competence or not, must be decided in relation to the List, whether any individual provision in the Bill or the Act violates any of the Constitutional provisions or otherwise, must be decided by the court. Therefore, there is no point at all with regard to the Constitution.

As regards Shri Shastri's point, my colleague has already replied. Only thing is Shri Shastri was not here to hear it !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. Discussion under Rule 193, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

16.24 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT
MADE BY MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS ON 4.5.83 RE : INCIDENT AT
PATIALA ON 2ND MAY, 1983

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 4 May, 1983 regarding incident that occurred at Patiala on 2 May, 1983.

AN HON. MEMBER : We will call him 193.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, this is a discussion under 193.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) : I would like to begin with a point of propriety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is two hours.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Two hours ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not for you ; for the discussion !

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I thought that some change had come over you !

I would like to begin with a point of propriety.

The Prime Minister, in my opinion, should be present during this discussion because, according to the *Indian Express* of the 7th May, carrying a report by Shri G.S. Chawla, who is one of our perceptive journalists, he says, that Mrs. Gandhi

‘reportedly feels that members of the Cabinet committee do not have a grip of the situation and their approach is rather narrow. This was amply indicated by her remark to recent suggestion by a leader to Mrs. Gandhi that her Home Minister had suggested a division of Chandigarh. She reportedly said : “They do not know anything. Their vision is very narrow.”

If the Cabinet Ministers are all a bunch of nincompoops, then it is just and necessary that the Prime Minister should be present while this discussion takes place because the Punjab issue is much too serious a matter for people who do not know anything, and who have a narrow vision ; and the Prime Minister should come and say that this is a wrong report. There has been no contradiction in yesterday's or today's papers. Or, she should be present here at this time.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : मि० चावला मनमानी कर के कोई अभिप्राय निकाल लें, तो हम उस को सत्य नहीं मानते। यह उनकी अपनी कल्पना है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, who is the Speaker in this House ? (*Interrup-*

tions) May I know who is the Speaker in the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have yielded already. When he got up, you have yielded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I stood silently. What am I supposed to do ? Should I go and beat him up ?

AN HON. MEMBER : No violence here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But, what is your ruling, Sir ? Would you not direct the Prime Minister to be present ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not raised a point of order to get my ruling.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : After saying that all her Ministers have a narrow vision, should she not be present ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot direct anybody.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : All right, did you request her, on my behalf ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government have heard it. And we have got a system of joint responsibility of the Cabinet. The Minister of Home Affairs is here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : She says that her Cabinet Ministers have narrow vision. She says that they do not know anything.

आचार्य भगवान देव : इसका संबंध गृह मंत्रालय से है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Let him say whatever he wants to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Press reports are not authentic. You must know that. They are not authentic. The Member's report is an opinion of an individual.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : All right, it is your gesture, your ruling, that their vision is wide and they know everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have never

given a ruling, you have never raised a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes. So, there must be something unusual. Punjab is very unusual.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now come to the subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You yourself said that this is a very important subject, so we must take it seriously. If their vision is narrow and they do not know anything, whom do I talk to ? So, as you said, this is a discussion arising out of Mr. Sethi's statement on Patiala and there has been great unrest. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This is a discussion under Rule 193. He should not go beyond that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will take care of it, please.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, who is the Speaker ? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may be one of the speakers after you speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I cannot do anything except being interrupted. According to Mr. Sethi, the situation in Patiala is bad and there have been riots, arson, etc.

In the following manner he has presented it :

"According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, an altercation took place on 2nd May, 1983 at Patiala between two shopkeepers over the use of loudspeaker. Their supporters reached the spot, which accentuated the situation. Persons belonging to both the groups clashed and indulged in arson and brickbatting. It has been reported that about 28 shops were set on fire and some scooters were also damaged."

This is how the incident in Patiala must

have begun. But what is that altercation between the two shopkeepers, that Mr. Sethi has not revealed in his statement. On that I have made my own enquiries from my Party sources there and I can tell you that the altercation is not just an altercation, it has very serious consequences. What it means, the real import of it this House must understand. There was a shopkeeper by name Shambhu Prasad who happens to be the District President of the BJP, also a member of the State Executive. (Interruptions). This is a very serious subject.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you listen ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is supposed to be an office-bearer, why can you not control him ? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, let him speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Shambhu Prasad has a shop and his shop is near a Gurudwara. In a neighbouring shop, there was a microphone with a wire connected to the Gurudwara. There was a commemoration of the anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur and Mr. Shambhu Prasad objected to the loudspeaker but the other shopkeeper did not listen. So, he sent somebody to disconnect the wire. This is how the whole thing started. It is a matter of great irony that a Hindu riot has taken place because a Hindu could not bear the Kirtan and the prayers coming from Gurudwara about Guru Teg Bahadur. How can we Hindus forget Guru Teg Bahadur or how can any Hindu forget him ? After all, he laid down his life for the Hindus. A Kashmiri Pandit came to him and told him that the Governor of Kashmir had asked him to convert to Islam and asked what he should do. After great deliberations, Guru Teg Bahadur offered the supreme sacrifice of his life and here we find Mr. Shambhu Prasad objecting to the loudspeaker being played, relaying the sound from Gurudwara. If there is any good Hindu, he should demand not only one, but twenty loudspeakers. We should remember for all times to come what Guru Teg Bahadur did for this country.

Then the incident just got out of control.

and it went from bad to worse. Despite the curfew, the arson continues. Thereafter, a little later, a young cycle shop owner Mr. Ashok Kumar who seems to be a Janata Party person and son of one of our prominent Janata Party workers there, during the curfew, heard some voices that his shop was set on fire. So, he came out with some others with buckets of water to put out the fire. The CRPF appeared on the scene, saw him and started chasing him. He went inside his house. They entered his house and shot him inside the house. When his mother came in, they beat up this mother. This is what the CRPF did. This created a serious situation in Patiala. I am sorry to say, the Home Minister does not seem to be aware of what has gone on there. In fact, till Shri Chaturvedi, the Home Secretary, went to Patiala recently, no Congress (I) Minister of the Punjab Government went there to find out what was going on. Even till today, the Chief Minister has not gone there.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Yesterday he went there. The Law Minister also went there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But the incident was on the 2nd May. Till the Home Secretary reached the spot, none of them went there. In fact, they should have rushed to the spot.

This is the situation in Patiala, which is not a normal situation. As the papers show, even today there is arson. Even while Shri Chaturvedi was there, some shops were set on fire. Yesterday's *Times of India* gives the sad story of the people of Patiala living under curfew. In fact, even the functioning of the water supply and drainage system has been brought to a stop, causing tremendous danger to life and health, because they have not made any arrangements for the municipal employees to go and man the water works. This is the situation which Shri Sethi has not mentioned in his statement. Also, he has not been able to assure us that this kind of thing would not happen.

The real question that we have to ask ourselves is : what is this country coming to ? There was a time when most of us, Hindus, used to boast, and it used to be the common argument abroad, that if there were riots, they took place between Hindus

and Muslims, there are no riots between Hindus and Christians, or Hindus and Jains, or Hindus and other communities. Somehow, an impression was created that it is the Muslim perfidy which is responsible for Hindu-Muslim riots. But today we find in Kanyakumari Hindu-Christian riots and in Punjab Hindu-Sikh riots.

The riots between Hindus and other communities is something that we have to think about. What is the country coming to ? Who is responsible for this ? After all, there cannot be insecurity among the Hindus, who are 82 per cent of our population. This is what we have to consider. This Government has the responsibility for the maintenance of communal harmony. But we find, as time goes on, communal harmony is getting worse and worse.

What has happened in Patiala can occur in other places. Let us not think that what has happened in Patiala is a special case. It is time for the Government to act. If the Government is paralysed, for God's sake, resign and go, but do not have this happen over and over again. What has happened in Patiala is unprecedented in our history. Therefore, this House has to take this with a great deal of seriousness.

The Government blame the Akalis for what is happening in Punjab. They do not do it directly, but through the fault-finding process. That fault-finding process is not going to solve this problem. What we have to consider in this House is how a solution can be reached. The fault-finding is a two-way process. Are these people faultless ? Have they not committed many many wrong things ? Who is responsible for Sikh extremism today ? The Sikh extremism has been fanned by the Congress (I) leaders. Do you want proof for that ? Dal Khalsa, which is charged with Sikh extremism, was founded in the Congress Bhavan in Chandigarh. People like Shri Jagjit Singh Chauhan and Shri Ganga Singh Dhillon, who are supposed to be extremists, have met prominent Congressmen in 1980. I do not want to name them, but if you want I will do it. They cannot deny it. When Shri Jagjit Singh visited Delhi in 1980, whom did he meet ?

The issue of Sikh extremism is associated with Shri Bhindranwale. He was given prominence by them on a number of occasions. When he came to Delhi, loaded with armed men, he was received almost like a State Guest and they dare not touch him. An impression was created that there are two States in Punjab, one Bhindranwale State and then the State of Punjab.

There were two laws in the country, one for Bhindranwale and one for the rest. This is the impression that is created. I would not blame Bhindranwale under these circumstances. If you build up his ego in this way, he is likely to lose his balance and if he goes to extremism, it is you who encouraged him.

Similarly, they have made it almost impossible for Sikh moderates to operate. The moderate elements in Sikhs are under pressure. They do things which make it easy for the Sikh extremists to gather control of the Sikh community. During the ASIAD, Mr. Bhajan Lal announced that he would not allow any Sikh to go to ASIAD and at the check points every Sikh was considered to be an Akali, he was stopped; in many places trucks were confiscated. There was a great deal of harassment of every Sikh. When I went to Amritsar recently, the Sikhs told me that 'we were not Akalis, but Mr. Bhajan Lal's action made us begin to think. Maybe we should become Akalis, maybe we should become extremists.' Here is an action of their Government which is responsible for today's Sikh extremism. I would not blame it entirely on the other side, I would say for you today, some searching and finding it out.

So, who is behind the Hindu fanaticism ? That is the big discovery I made this time in Amritsar. Some time ago there was a procession taken by Hindus towards the Golden Temple, and what was their slogan ?

बीड़ी सिगरेट पीओगे
ऐश आराम करोगे।

Sir, you don't understand Punjabi, I will explain it. It says, "We will smoke bidis and cigarettes and live a life of pleasure."

This was the slogan of a Hindu procession because the Sikhs demanded that in the vicinity of the Golden Temple there should not be any liquor shops, there should be no cigarettes, there should be no bidi smoke. And who was responsible for that procession ? Mr. Bhatia is here, he may be able to tell us better, but in Amritsar I heard that many of his friends were in that procession and newspaper reports confirm that in fact they were behind it. Who is this Pawan Kumar in Patiala ?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : That is absolutely wrong. It was organised by the Jan Sangh and BJP and Congress (I) has nothing to do with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL
(Kota) : It is quite baseless.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : It was organised by both of them !

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us give importance only to issues, not to political issues. Deal with the issue only.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is the issue. Who is Mr. Pawan Kumar Sharma ? He was the President of the Hindu Suraksha Samiti, and according to the *Indian Express* which has not been denied either earlier or now—I am quoting from May 7 issue, but I have also the issue of April 8, 1982, and I have checked this out from my Party sources in Patiala and also during my visit to Amritsar. Mr. Pawan Kumar is considered a protege of some high-ups in the Congress (I), and in fact according to this paper :

"Mr. Pawan Kumar Sharma is a Congress (I) protege and last year the present publicity secretary of the Punjab Congress (I), Mr. Prem Gupta, was detained by the Patiala police on the charge of financing Mr. Pawan Kumar and others. It was alleged

that Congress (I) M.P....." I won't mention his name—"was financing these people through Mr. Gupta to embarrass Mr. Darbara Singh."

(Interruptions)

This is not a charge of corruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The issue before the House is Statement of the Home Minister. Here all political issues are discussed. You cannot find a solution if politics plays a prominent part. I am very sorry.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, you cannot discuss politics here.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Parliament is not a political forum, I make it very clear.

(Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What shall we discuss—film stars ?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know the importance of it.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I read out the rule ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he can discuss even his private affairs here, we have no objection.

But to mention against an hon. Member of this House he has to take your permission. You have not given the permission. Therefore, this cannot go on record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I did not mention the name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a very learned person. Even without the permission....

(Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What does he mean by members of Patiala ?

(Interruptions).

Does he deny that Mr. Pawan Kumar was a member of the Youth Congress ? Let him deny and I will produce...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Has he obtained the sanction of the Chair to mention the name of the Member of Parliament ? (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I did not mention the name. (Interruptions) I mentioned no name.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या आपको रेकार्ड दिखाकर पढ़ने की स्वीकृति ली है इन्होंने ? यदि नहीं तो नहीं पढ़ सकते । मुझे आपत्ति है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no. You do not have to frame new rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What is the scope of discussion under Rule 193 ? He cannot go beyond the scope of the Rule. He should confine himself to that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You cannot go through the proceedings. I have not made any charge of corruption. I have only talked of political support.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings. I did not say whatever he has said is correct.

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव : कल को हम इनके ऊपर आक्षेप करेंगे ।

**अमृतसर में गये थे और प्रैस वालों से मिल कर वहां फतवा दिया कि वहां पीसफुल स्थिति है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have talked about a sitting Member. He can come and defend himself here. (*Interruptions*). If you want I can give you name. I can give the name of the Congress (I) Member of Parliament.

आचार्य भगवान देव : जब आपत्ति उठा रहे हैं तो हमें कहना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, you can make any statement. But Rule 353 says

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature...”

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it defamatory ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said incriminatory.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it defamatory ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He is using a language and we know what it means. This cannot go on record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When I say something which is upto their liking and not up to the liking of the Opposition, they can clap. But now they do not want to listen to me. I say Congress (I) M.P. can come and defend. I can give his name.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You cannot make charges like this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have not made any charge. I have only said Mr. Pawan Kumar, a Member of the Congress (I).

(*Interruptions*).

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या इन्होंने रेकार्ड दिखाकर आपकी स्वीकृति ली है ? यदि नहीं, तो यहाँ यह नहीं बोल सकते हैं। ऐसा लगता है स्वामी जी अपने रास्ते से भटक गये।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it unparliamentary to say that Mr. Pawan Kumar is a Member of the Congress (I).

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He cannot mention ‘congress party’ here.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, no charges and counter-charges and all that against any party please.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Have they disbanded their party ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, please continue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is your decision ?

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said, I will go through the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : For what ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In case there is anything defamatory....

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that he is making an allegation and I said I will go through the record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : To say that anyone belongs to the Congress Party, is it defamatory ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Chair to decide.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let us settle it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will settle it.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You cannot go through the record and take it out. You have to lay down rule. If you lay down that 'Congress (I)' is unparliamentary, and to say that anybody is its Member is an allegation....

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am the Presiding Officer. Please carry on.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Stop him from whatever he is saying.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, Mr. Pawan Kumar Sharma, President of Hindu Suraksha Samithi is widely believed to be a member of Congress (I). If the Congress (I) comes and denies its association with him, I will be happy to hear it because I know how to substantiate what I am saying as I have got enough particulars. He is widely believed to be the person who is responsible for creating this atmosphere of Hindu-Sikh tension. It is one of the significant facts of Patiala and Punjab in general, that while they have variety of police techniques to catch the culprits—one of them being using trained police dogs—they have stopped using police dogs in all actions in Punjab. The reasons given to me by a police official there was that last time they did it in Hoshiarpur in a bomb case and found some fragment cloth and the police dogs went straight to the Congress (I) headquarters. After that, they stopped using the police dogs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : How is it relevant ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Therefore, the Punjab Police does not use them. In Bombay, we use police dogs and they do

first-class jobs. But I was surprised to know that in Punjab it is nowhere used even in cloth, cigarette or any article by which smell can be found.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Here also, I would like to go through the record. Calling anybody this and that is not good. I am very sorry. Let us have a dignified discussion. I am so sorry. We are all Members of Parliament.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : You should have advised the Minister also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. I am advising everybody.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can give so many other examples. Now, what will the people of Punjab think when they hear that Shri Buta Singh on the Punjab discussion tried to make light of the fact that the police are not serious in catching the culprits ? Using police dogs is an integral part of crime detection. In fact, it is a very effective method. If you find pieces of cloth or other article by which smell can be found, you can locate the criminals. Here, I will give you the fact that the Punjab Police has been given orders to suspend use of police dogs because of the embarrassing habit of the dogs going to the Congress-I headquarters. Therefore, I say that the Congress-I is responsible for fanning two kinds of extremism—on the one hand Sikh extremism and on the other hand Hindu extremism, both with political purpose. They do not have, in my opinion, any intention to solve this problem. Otherwise, why don't you go ahead ? They try to discourage the whole movement in Punjab by spreading three kinds of stories. One is, it is a prelude to the creation of Khalistan. We have heard time and again in this House that the Golden Temple is a sanctuary for Khalistan. In fact, some Press people gave interviews of the so-called Secretary-General of the so-called Khalistan from room No. 32. They say, he is func-

tioning in this room as its headquarters. When I went to Amritsar, I told Mr. Longowal that 'If there is an impression that you are heading towards Khalistan, nobody is going to support; nobody is willing even to put up with it and the country will pay any sacrifice to see that the integrity of the country is maintained. If it is necessary to spill blood, we will spill blood for it and the integrity of the country will not be changed'. Mr. Longowal said, "It has been the tradition of Sikhs to spill blood for the integrity of the country. We regard India as one and I will die in maintaining India as one." This is what Mr. Longowal said. But you are repeatedly saying that they are doing it. You are doing this skilfully. You say, Khalistan headquarters is there.

What about room No. 32 which is supposed to function as headquarters of Khalistan? He said, well, you can go and look at room No. 32 or any other room that you would like—room No. 66 in the Nanak Niwas.

He said, "you can go to any room at random and have a look." I went to Room No. 32. What did I see in Room No. 32? There were two *charpoys* and nothing else. Of course, subsequently, the pressmen told me that they did interview Mr. Sandhu in Room No. 32. I said, "you may have interviewed him. But that does not mean that it is a headquarters." A headquarters has got to have a telephone, a desk, a filing cabinet or something with which to operate ... (Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह कोई दलील नहीं है। अगर नानक निवास में कोई खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाला प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करता है और आप उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं, तो आप भी गद्दारी करते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गद्दारी की बात है। अगर खालिस्तान की मांग के बारे में प्रेस कांफ्रेंस किसी मन्दिर, मस्जिद या गुरुद्वारे में हो, कोई वहां इण्टरव्यू लेने जाए और आप उसको सपोर्ट करें, तो वह देश की गद्दारी है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Tomorrow Mr. Sandhu can take Rs. 800 and go to Maurya Hotel and hire a room.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : वह मौर्य होटल नहीं है। वह हमारा पवित्र स्थान है। गोल्डन टेम्पल हमारी जिंदगी है, हमारा धर्मस्थान है। मौर्य होटल में गुण्डागर्दी और बदमाशी हो सकती है, लेकिन दरबार साहब में हम नहीं होने देंगे। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Or he can go to Mr. Bagri's dharamshala, call the pressmen and give an interview.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : धर्मशाला और गुरुद्वारे में बहुत फर्क है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do you know the impact of what you are doing? If you try to shut me out, a word will go round in Punjab that you did not want any discussion. You control him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bagri, you please sit down. You will be getting a chance. Please listen to him and then you can reply to him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They are there to contradict. You cannot say, "You conclude now".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to be very strict about timing. Last time, when some members were stopped, the Chair was misunderstood. Therefore, I am going to be very strict this time. You are the mover. Therefore, you are given 30 minutes. Other members will not take more than 15 minutes each.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have not spoken for more than 10 minutes. I have been interrupted all along. You must control the House. Don't say, conclude now. It will have a very adverse effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't argue. You have got to conclude now. I must give chance to all members.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Let me speak. Otherwise, a word will go round

in Punjab that you did not allow me to speak. These facts have got to be brought before the House. You do not know what is happening in Punjab. The country's integrity is in danger. You are giving lectures here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If any hon. Member speaks, if any party is getting a chance, and somebody does not agree with him and interrupts, he will ask for more time. I am not going to give more time.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : We are discussing a very sensitive issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. There should be a self-discipline for every member.

Mr. Bagri, I will give you a chance. You can oppose whatever he says.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Therefore, it is a crude suggestion to say that a headquarters is functioning inside the Golden Temple. This is what we have been told. Everybody has got an impression that there is a headquarters there. It may be individuals going there, in and out, and it is wrong to condemn the whole community as being secessionists just because one person is able to give an interview at a particular place. Mr. Bagri should be with Mr. Bhindranwale; they will have a good discussion.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : भिडरांवाले इनके दोस्त हैं। फ़िक्रपिरस्त हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों या सिख, मैं उनका मुखालिफ़ हूँ। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The second charge which is being spread around is that the criminals are hiding in the Golden Temple. And it is in the Calling Attention Motion. I said that you put Mr. Longowal on test. Give him a list. It appears that the Punjab Government sent by registered post a list of 40 criminals hiding in Golden Temple. An analysis of it and the names have come now in the press. It shows that 18 of them cannot be in the Golden Temple

because 6 of them are abroad by Government's own statements in answers to various questions. One of them is dead. Six of them have been acquitted of the charges of which they are supposed to be accused. Out of these 40 people, 18 are supposed to be not dead, on preliminary reading, even according to the Government's own information. And here Mr. Darbara Singh, sent a letter by registered post to the SGPC saying that these are hiding there. Remaining 22, well, I said to Mr. Longowal that "you must satisfy that they are not hiding here." Something, some gesture, you start. Mr. Longowal has announced the formation of a Screening Committee. Now the Screening Committee may not satisfy all of us. But it is a gesture. It is a step forward.

(Interruptions)

You are happy that Mr. Sandhu has left the Golden Temple because that is what he wants that religious places should not be utilised for political purposes. If he has left, then what is your Intelligence doing? What is your RAW doing? What are all your agencies doing? Or, may be he is your agent. That is why, you do not want to catch him. I do not know. Anyway, Mr. Longowal has taken a step. It is a conciliatory step of setting up a Screening Committee and the Government should go forward on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You please take note the gravity of it.**

It is a very serious situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything he is replying. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is replying for everything and on everything you can all talk. So many interruptions are there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am an honorary Sardar. Yet, after all, it is an

attempt at defaming the Akalis. They have repeatedly expressed their desire to negotiate. In April, 1982, they closed the negotiations. Then the Haryana elections were there. They put it off. Then in November, there was a Cabinet Sub-Committee set up. They were very close to negotiations. In fact, the tripartite talks revealed how narrow the differences were and a common statement was prepared in the room of Dr. Alexander and, after that, suddenly a PAC meeting was called and the whole thing is put off. Now, of course, I know that Mrs. Gandhi says "Our Ministers do not know anything and there are differences now". "They are not doing this." But, I must say, despite all this, they should negotiate. They should not put their own personal prestige or the party's interests above the nation. It is time for us seriously to sit down and look at it. The Government of Punjab has been repeatedly proved to be an incompetent Government. I will not repeat any charges of corruption, when here is a Delhi recorder thing which is List No. 8 or 9. It is for the Government to enquire into this and see what is the truth. But I will say this that the Sikhs are proud people and today they are at the cross-roads. They have been pushed into the cross-roads. A wrong step would push them either way. But they are very hard-working and they are also very emotional people. They are also very proud people. In the United Kingdom, they have fought every inch of the way to have their beard and pugri. It may be very easy for them to take it off but, any part of the world they go, they fight for certain basic things. They are very proud people. You may not think it is a wise thing to have a beard and pugri in a foreign country. They have fought for it, in school admissions, in the army and as bus conductors; they are proud people. You must handle them with care. They are at the frontier. They brave the brunt of your attacks. If tomorrow, the Sikh people are thoroughly alienated, who will be the beneficiary? It is Pakistan. Pakistan's F. 16 is nothing compared to the emaciated and weak Sikh community and they are driving them in the wrong direction. I say in all seriousness after seeing a bit of Punjab and after reports are received from my party colleagues that Punjab situation is really a very sensitive situation.

17.00 hrs.

If they handle it carefully with a certain amount of consideration, with a desire to negotiate, then they can save the situation. But if they try the same old method of politicking, then I am afraid this cannot be done. I think, the present tangle is of their own making. They have brought it to this state. They have been constantly devaluing the negotiators. Today they have sent a civil servant to negotiate after the Cabinet Sub-Committee had been entrusted to negotiate.

Therefore, I say, taking all these into account, the Government, in the national interest, should give up all this propaganda; the Prime Minister should call Mr. Longowal, sit down with him and find a negotiated settlement for which the Opposition is willing to help.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार (फरीदकोट) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, रूल 193 के तहत होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पटियाला के बारे में ता० 4 मई को जो स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उस पर आज हम डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, जिसे श्री मधुदण्डवते जी और श्री सुब्रह्मण्य स्वामी ने यहाँ पर उठाया है। मैं इस डिस्कशन में हिस्सा लेने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। असल में पंजाब का खून ही ऐसा है कि जब भी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बात करते हैं तो उनका खून भी खौल जाता है, बजाय इसके कि वे बैठकर काम लें इस सीरियस मिचुएशन को हल करने की कोशिश करें। इस सीरियस मामले पर एक दूसरे को ऐटेक करना, इतना शोरगुल करना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं डा० सुब्रह्मण्य स्वामी जी से एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ—

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

बजाय इसके कि आप सारा दोष कांग्रेस (आई) पर डाल दें, कि पटियाला में भी गड़बड़ कराने में इनका हिस्सा है—यह सही नहीं है...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : भिंडरानवाले को तो कांग्रेस (आई) ने बनाया है।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार : बागड़ी जी मैं आपकी स्पीच में नहीं बोलूंगी, आप मेहरबानी कर के मेरी स्पीच में नहीं बोलिये। मैं कह रही थी कि बजाय इसके कि सारी बातों में कांग्रेस (आई) को ढकेला जाय, आप सही मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करें, जो इस वक्त की बहस का परपत्र भी है। पंजाब में आज जो हो रहा है, वहां पर अमन-चैन और शान्ति को लाने की कोशिश करें, क्योंकि वह बार्डर स्टेट है। अभी अपनी स्पीच खत्म करते वक्त आपने कहा भी था कि इस काम को ठीक तरह से करने से इसका क्रेडिट किसको जायगा, इसका फायदा किसको होगा—हिन्दुस्तान को होगा। अभी जैसा आपने कहा, मैं भी सिख कौम के लिये उतनी ही प्राउड हूं। जितनी कुर्बानियां सिख कौम ने दी हैं, मेरे ह्याल में किसी ने नहीं दी हैं और आगे भी देते रहेंगे। आज तक ऐसा सुबूत कभी भी नहीं निकला होगा कि सिख कभी भी दगा-बाज साबित हुआ हो। इसलिये आज हमारे सामने यह मसला है कि जो गलत बातें हो रही हैं उनको कैसे ठीक किया जाय—यही मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है।

अभी आप ने पटियाला के बारे में बतलाते हुए कहा था कि यह झगड़ा लाउड-स्पीकर की वजह से शुरू हुआ, लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि क्या लाउड-स्पीकर को लेकर बात इतनी दूर तक जा सकती है कि अशोक कुमार जैन उसमें मर सकता है। हमें देखना चाहिये कि इसके पीछे क्या बात है। बात यह है कि बहुत देर से हमारे कुछ लोग एक-दूसरे को उकसाते आ रहे हैं। हमारे कुछ सिख नौजवान उकसाते आ रहे हैं कि इस तरह से काम करो, दूसरी तरफ हमारे कुछ हिन्दू नौजवान उकसाने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक बात और बतलाऊं—पटियाला पहले एक स्टेट थी और आप ने शायद नोट किया होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने राज्य थे उनमें कम्यूनल फीलिंग बहुत कम थीं, खासकर पटियाला में जो होम मिनिस्टर थे या मिलिट्री सैक्रेटरी थे वे मुसलमान थे, हिन्दू भी

वहां बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी पोजीशन पर थे। आप हैरान होंगे—महाराज पटियाला—महाराज भूपिन्द्र सिंह—काली देवी की पूजा करते थे। उनके यहां एक खास फंक्शन होता था, वहां एक नदी बहती है, कभी-कभार जब नदी में बाढ़ आती थी तो वे देवी की नथ लेकर जाते थे। यह हम सुनते आये हैं, और यह बात सही भी है। तो क्या वजह थी कि उस रोज इतनी जल्दी एक घण्टे के अन्दर सारे पटियाला में आग लग गई। जहाँ पर हिन्दू मेजोरिटी थी, उन्होंने सिखों की दुकानें जलाई और जहाँ सिख मेजोरिटी थी, उन्होंने हिन्दुओं की दुकानें जलाई और बड़े अफसोस की बात यह हुई कि एक घंटे के अन्दर बगैर किसी रीजन के कितनी ही मौतें हुईं और 46 के करीब दुकानें जल गईं और अशोक कुमार की पुलिस फाइरिंग से डेथ हुई और बहुत से लोगों पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ। तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। अब मैं आपको सुनाती हूं, जैसा आप ने कहा कि अमृतसर में जुलूस निकाला, ऐसे ही पटियाला में त्रिशूल लेकर राम नवमी का जुलूस निकाला। हमने कभी सुना नहीं कि राम नवमी के दिन त्रिशूल लेकर जुलूस निकालने की जरूरत होती है। उस दिन त्रिशूल लेकर जुलूस निकाला और खासे प्रोवोकेटिव स्लोगन भी दिये गये। उसके बिल्कुल मुकाबले में अकालियों ने जिनमें छोटे-छोटे बच्चे थे, उन्होंने नंगी तलवारें लेकर जुलूस निकाला। अब अगर ऐसी बातें होंगी, तो नतीजा कुछ तो निकलेगा और नतीजा आपके सामने आया लेकिन मैं यह बात कहना चाहती हूं कि पंजाब के लोगों ने आज तक बड़ा कांस्ट्रेंट दिखाया है; जिसके कारण पटियाला की जो लड़ाई है, वह पटियाला तक ही सीमित रही और बाकी सब लोग बिल्कुल अमन-चैन और शान्ति से पंजाब में रह रहे हैं। पंजाब के दूसरे तीन शहर हैं, लुधियाना, जालन्धर और अमृतसर, अगर ऐसी बात इनमें हो जाए, तो क्या होगा यह सोचने वाली बात है।

अब हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि इसको कैसे हल किया जाए। जो कोई गलती है, उसको कैसे दूर किया जाए। अभी आचार्य बाजार में कपड़े की

दुकान में आग लगाने की कोशिश की गई। यह 4 मई की खबर है और इसी से कुछ थोड़ी देर बाद जब करफ्यू हटाया गया, तो गुरबख्श कालोनी में राशन डिपो और क्लायथ शाप में आग लगी और वेन्सडे तक 69 आदमियों को इन्होंने गिरफ्तार किया है और रास्ता रोको आन्दोलन के बारे में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि उसमें जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई थी, अकालियों ने उनका अन्तिम संस्कार करके उनकी एंशेज को सबमर्ज करने की कोशिश की थी और उसका जो प्रोसेशन था वह बिल्कुल पीसफुल रहा और कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई।

अब 6 मई को क्या होता है? यही जो श्री सुब्रह्ण्यम स्वामी ने बताया कि अरना-बरनाचौक में जो साइकिल की दुकान है, वहां से पुलिस ने फाइरिंग की और अशोक कुमार को गोली लगी सीधी छाती में और उनको जब अस्पताल ले गये, तो वहां पर ही वाज डेक्लेयर्ड डेड और उसकी जो मदर थी और उनके साथ एक और थे, जैसा अभी आपने बताया है श्री विद्या सागर, जो जनता पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट हैं और जो पहले सविस कमीशन सलेक्शन बोर्ड के मेम्बर थे, उन दोनों को लाठी चार्ज से चोटें आईं और उनका एक पड़ोसी था, उसको भी चोटें आईं। अब उनकी कुछ डिमान्ड है कि जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी हो। जो पुलिस वाले हैं और जो एस०-एस०पी० सरदार बलजीत सिंह है; उन्होंने जो अपना एकाउन्ट दिया है, उसमें यह कहा है कि 4 पुलिसमैन इनजर्ड हुए और एस०एस०पी० बलजीत सिंह ने यह भी कहा है कि 9 आदमी, जिनमें अशोक कुमार भी शामिल था, वे एक पीपा मिट्टी का तेल और एक चेयर रेण्ड इन क्लायथ लेकर आए। अब ये जो चीजें हैं, ये बिल्कुल क्लियर नहीं हुई बाद में कि पुलिस वालों ने जो एकाउन्ट दिया है, वह ठीक है या दूसरा जो एकाउन्ट है, वह ठीक है जैसे इन्होंने बताया कि घर में जाकर मारा। अभी तक इसके बारे में कोई क्लेरीफिकेशन पब्लिक के सामने नहीं आया है और यह आना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को सही-सही हालात का पता लगे। तो उस रोज करीब 26 लोगों को एरेस्ट किया गया, जिनमें 17 आदमियों पर सबस्टेटिव चार्ज थे लेकिन बाकियों

को प्रीवेंटिक मेजर के अगेन्स्ट एरेस्ट किया गया और उसमें दो अकाली एम०एल०ए० हैं श्री गुरु-देव सिंह शेवाल और श्री जसदेव सिंह संघू। यह 6 मई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैंने आपको बता दिया है कि क्या हुआ। अब इसका असर क्या हुआ। पटियाला में तो यह बात हो रही है और पटियाला के एराउन्ड जो गांव हैं, उनमें क्या हुआ। बहुत से लोग वहां से दूध लेकर पटियाला शहर में आते हैं और पटियाला शहर में दूध नहीं मिलता क्योंकि वहां पर करफ्यू है। इस तरह उन गांव वालों का दूध जाया जाता है और इसका असर एकोनामी पर होता है। बैंक बन्द हो जाते हैं क्योंकि जो बैंक चलाने वाले हैं, वे वहाँ पर नहीं जा पाते।

पटियाला के अराऊंड जो गांव हैं, वहां वे रहते हैं। शहर में वे जा नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो शहर का असर है, वह गांव वालों पर भी हो सकता है। हालांकि अभी तक यह चीज उन तक नहीं पहुंची है। 80 परसेंट लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। परमात्मा न करे कि यह चीज हो। अगर ऐसी बात गांवों तक फैली तो उसका रिजल्ट क्या होगा? जब भी कोई चीज शहर में होती है, मंडी में होती है तो अक्सर गांवों में भी वह चीज चली जाया करती है। क्योंकि अक्सर गांवों के लोग शहर में आते हैं। उनकी विलेज इकोनामी जो है, वह भी ऐसी बातों से अफेक्टिड होती है।

बात क्या थी? जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा कि दो मार्च को गर्ग साहब के घर में दो कूड बम फेंके गये। लेकिन उनसे उनका घर तो बच गया, घर की दीवार को कुछ हुआ। दो बम फेंके गये कांग्रेस के म्युनिसिपल कमिश्नर ओम प्रकाश जी के घर पर। वे लहल कालोनी में रहते हैं। लेकिन वे बम उनके घर में एक्सप्लोड नहीं हुए। एक बेकर साहब के यहां जाकर गिरा और वहां एक्सप्लोड हुआ। उस से कुछ नुकसान भी हुआ। ये बम वैसे ही थे जैसे कि गर्ग साहब के घर पर फेंके गये थे। इसका मतलब यह है कि इसमें भी उन्हीं लोगों का हाथ था

जिन्होंने उस वक्त बम फेंके थे। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता यह बात बढ़ी।

अब ये कहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर काबिल नहीं है। अब होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने वहाँ चतुर्वेदी साहब को भेजा। उनके साथ हमारे सी०बी०आई० के डायरेक्टर साहब भी गये। बी०एस०एफ० और सी०आर०पी०एफ० के सीनियर आफिसर्स गये। इन्टेलिजेंस ब्योरो के लोग भी गये। आपका यह कहना सही नहीं है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बिल्कुल फिक्र नहीं है, यह गलत है। इन्होंने अपने आदमी वहाँ भेजे और इनको अपने सेक्रेटरी से रिपोर्ट भी मिली होगी जिसके बारे में ये अपनी स्पीच में बतायेंगे कि क्या रिजल्ट निकला।

उसके बाद हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब जो कि यहां बैठे हुए हैं जो कि पटियाला को विलांग करते हैं, भी सण्डे को वहाँ गये। इन्होंने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिविल और पुलिस आफिसर्स के साथ बातें कीं और वहाँ की सिचुएशन का पूरा जायजा लिया। इन्होंने भी आन द स्पाट स्टडी की। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब के बारे में भी मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि उन्होंने भी एक्शन लिया। उन्होंने यह हुक्म दिया—टाइटन अप द मेजर्स अगेंस्ट द ट्रबल शूटर्स। राऊण्ड अप द टाप लीडर्स इररेस्पोक्टव आफ द कम्युनिटी टू विच दे विलांग।” उन्होंने यह भी एडमिट किया है कि आज तक शरारती लोग पकड़े नहीं गये हैं।

यह सोचने की बात है कि सण्डे से काम शुरू होता है। क्या सण्डे को जब यह काम शुरू हुआ था तो क्या उसी दिन से यह आर्डर नहीं दिया जा सकता था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिक्योरिटी करनी है, लोगों की जानों से खेलने वालों से। यह हमारे लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। यहाँ पर हमारी गलती है, उसको हमको मानना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके पंजाब के साथ खेलने की कोई भी कोशिश न करे।

इन्होंने बताया कि नक्सलाइटिस हैं। आपको

याद होगा कि पंजाब में नक्सलाइटिस की बड़ी भारी प्राब्लम हो गयी थी। उस वक्त पुलिस ने आइरन हेण्ड के साथ उस प्राब्लम से डील किया था।

अभी भी कुछ लोगों का खयाल है कि नक्सलाइटिस वहाँ पर छिपे हुए हैं। जैसा कि सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने अभी बताया। इन्होंने बताया कि स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बनी थी और उसने देखा था। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी ने सही देखा या नहीं देखा। यह कहना मुश्किल है। जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है कि कहीं हम इस सिचुएशन को यहाँ तक न ले जाएं कि दोनों संतों को भी कोई न पूछे और लोग सिचुएशन को अपने हाथ में ले लें। जब बात ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है तो यही होता है। ये चीजे बहुत ध्यान देने वाली हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। गोल्डन टैम्पल है। इसके चारों ओर सरोवर है। उसके बाद परिक्रमा है। ये जो मंजी साहब, गुरु का लंगर, गुरु रामदास सराय, गुरु नानक निवास, तेजा सिंह समंदरी हाल, गोल्डन टैम्पल नहीं हैं।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : गोल्डन टेंपल कंप्लेक्स है।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार : कंप्लेक्स आप कह सकते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ कोई जूते उतार कर नहीं जाता।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : हम जूते उतार कर गए हैं।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार : आप गए होंगे। परिक्रमा के बाहर जूते ले जा सकते हैं। वहाँ पर तो कान्फ्रेंसेस होती है, मंजी साहब में रोज होती हैं। पोलिटिकल कान्फ्रेंसेस होती हैं। बड़ी फायरी स्पीचेज वहाँ पर होती हैं। इन सब चीजों को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल ने पटियाला में टीम

भेजी। वहां पर एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्टर सुरजीत सिंह, बलवंतसिंह वगैरह आए। उन्होंने शिचुएशन बताई। हमें इस बात की खुशी है अगर उनको इस बात से तकलीफ है। कम्युनल हारमनी को डिस्टर्ब न करें। हमारी 60 के करीब बहनें वहां गईं। संत लोंगोवाल मे मिलीं। उन्होंने उनसे बात की। बहनों का कहना था कि बात करने में वे बड़े मीठे थे। अगर एक्शन में भी मीठे रहें तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी। हमें इस बात की खुशी होगी।

एक-दो बातें और कहना चाहती हूं। मैंने सुना है कि 250 आदमी संत भिंडरावाला के जत्थे में हैं। वे चोगा और काली पगड़ी पहने रहते हैं। इससे उनको रिक्कनाइज किया जाता है कि ये संत भिण्डरावाला के आदमी हैं। निहंग सिक्ख तो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह की फौज के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। वे अपने नीले-पीले वस्त्रों में शस्त्र लेकर चलते हैं। इस भेष में कुछ लोग गड़बड़ी कर सकते हैं। इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है। अटवाल साहब की जिस तरह से हत्या की गई, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। पटियाला में उससे भी ज्यादा गंभीर बात हुई।

अब बहुत कुछ हो चुका है। अब मेरी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना है कि जो फैसला करना है करें। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में हरियाणा वालों से भी बात की थी। हम लोग इकट्ठे होकर जो फैसला करना है करें। मनीराम बागड़ी जी से भी...।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मिलकर जो फैसला कर दिया था, उसको हमने माना था। हरियाणा को क्यों दबाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप बागड़ी जी का नाम क्यों लेती हैं? आप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार : बागड़ी जी से मेरे काफी पुराने सम्बन्ध रहे हैं। जब इनकी शकल देखती हूं तो इनका नाम याद आ जाता है।

(व्यवधान)

मेरी होम मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट है कि डिस्कशन काफी हो चुके हैं। ट्रिपाटाइट और बाई लेट्रल मीटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं। बहुत कुछ हो चुका है। अब जो भी फैसला करना है जल्दी करें ताकि दोनों के बीच में तफरका पैदा न हो। पंजाब फलता-फूलता रहे। जय जवान जय किसान का नारा यहां लगता है। पंजाब बार्डर स्टेट है। अपोजीशन के लोगों को भी इस बात का बहुत खयाल है। चन्द्रजीत यादव, सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने भी कहा। मेरी इन सबसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि कूल हैडिड तरीके से इस बात का फैसला करें। होम मिनिस्टर खुद भी जाएं देखें और सुधार करें। लेकिन इस चीज का फैसला जरूर हो जाना चाहिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, once again we are discussing the situation in Punjab. Though this Resolution mentions Patiala, yet the events of Patiala are not isolated events. So, when we speak, we must discuss the situation in Punjab. Sir, you will recall that in my previous speech I warned that the situation in Punjab was taking a communal turn; and so far as my knowledge goes—I shall stand corrected if the Home Minister can give further information—the extremist elements of both the communities have collected unlicensed arms and a single spark may lead to a conflagration. In my previous speech I had warned that until and unless timely action was taken, the situation would take an ugly turn. Unfortunately, in Patiala this has happened.

Sir, I would like to say that the Sikhs are a very brave people and the people of Punjab also have sacrificed tremendously during the freedom movement. Last week I was in Andamans. I saw the Cellular Jail. There I saw the pictures of the Sikh heroes, the Punjabi heroes, who died for our freedom. I would like to ask one question. Why these heroes died? They died for the unity of the nation and the freedom of our nation. When they were dying they were not dying for Khalistan, they were dying for the independence of India. They had the unity and integrity of our country in their hearts. Sir, it is saddening—rather sickening—to see that some of them are today demanding

Khalistan and there is no denying the fact that there are secessionist forces in Punjab. Sir, it reminds me of one thing. In the American Civil War when Abraham Lincoln was asked : 'Is it the war because of the abolition of the slavery ?' he said, yes; but more importantly it was a war against the secessionist forces because the States in the South wanted to go out of the Federation. No State can give indulgence to the secessionist forces. It is most unfortunate, I must say, that there are some people who remaining in India, talk about a separate independent State of Khalistan. I don't know how the Government is tolerating it

Sir, some of our friends suggest that there should be a solution. Yes, sir, there should be a solution, but I would ask the ruling Party what is your role ? Who is standing in the way ? The Prime Minister has developed a habit of accusing the Opposition parties for everything. If there is any trouble anywhere, the Prime Minister will say the Opposition parties are responsible; their colleagues are responsible, and her party is not at all responsible. I would ask which party actually enticed communal forces in Punjab ? It was Mrs. Gandhi's party. When Akalis were in power, you did not like it. You wanted to dislodge the Akalis from power. Go through the records. And you were picking up connections with some of the extremist elements. It is nothing new. We have our experience. See the role of your party. In Kerala, when by a majority vote the Namboodiripad Ministry came to power, you started the liberation struggle; and Mrs. Gandhi was the Congress President at that time. You dislodged a democratically-elected Government in the name of liberation struggle. History forgives nothing; history forgets nothing. In West Bengal, when we came to power, you tried to divide us; and when you could not do it, and when the Naxalites started killing people, it was your party which was encouraging the Naxalities to see that the Marxist Communist Party and other Leftist elements could not come to power. When in Assam, the AASU and AAGSP boys started the movement, it was your party which was encouraging them, because with revolver and daggers they were occupying the students' unions, and you did not say

anything against those persons who were using arms to occupy the students' unions and also to occupy the trade unions controlled by the Leftists.

In 1980, in this very House I spoke against the danger of secessionistic and disruptive forces in Assam. Hon. Members there, laughed at me. You go through the records. I said to Mrs Gandhi : 'Don't give them good conduct certificates'. But all the time you think about, the *summum bonum* of all your actions is, power. Even if Machiavellian methods are necessary, you do not hesitate to adopt them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are going from Patiala to Cape Camorin.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is necessary. It is a political debate; and I must attack them politically for all their acts.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should keep the time factor in mind.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The time factor is there.

When you say you want cooperation from all elements, my question is : 'Are you going to shun all these nefarious activities you indulged in—right from Assam to West Bengal and Kerala ?' Everywhere you cannot tolerate the opposition; and to dislodge the opposition, to destroy the opposition, you adopt all Machiavellian methods.

In Punjab also, you have been doing it. Now I put one question to the Home Minister, and he must answer it : "Don't you think there is a Government working in Punjab ?" It is true there is a Government, there is a Chief Minister. "How many criminals have you arrested so far ? Why can't you arrest them ?"

AN HON. MEMBER : You are giving them shelter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are we giving them shelter?

Then you are betraying your ignorance. It is someone from Delhi who is doing it. It is the division in your party which is responsible. Whether it is the Hindu communal group or the Sikh extremist group. Congress (I) people are to be found in all these groups; and that is the reason why you cannot take any action.

The solution of the Punjab problem demands that the in-fighting in the Congress (I) should go. Your party is not united. I have told it, and I shall say it times without number, because that is the reason why you cannot take any action.

It is true, because of your position, because of the political stand you have taken, because of the fact that you encouraged Sant Bhindranwale, that you allowed the movement to take the extremist form. Today, you cannot control the forces which you yourself had released. Now, what is necessary? It is absolutely necessary that you talk with the Sikh moderates. But you are not going to do it because you are always thinking of winning elections. When I say that you are capable of taking any steps I have in mind Haryana—Shri Bhajan Lal, a defector, a leader, who comes with the whole party....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why take the name ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What have they done ?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Mr. Chairman, Patiala is not in Haryana. Probably, he does not know. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is their consideration? They depend on Hindu votes in Punjab. Now, they want to disrupt the Akali movement so that Congress I remains in power. Your whole endeavour is to do that. Mr. Subramaniam mentioned the name. He is leading the Hindu communal movement. That is why you are encouraging the extremists in Punjab. There are extremists and the Congress (I) is trying to utilize them. The Akali leaders should condemn all violence and extremism. It is their duty to do it. must say that all the religious institu-

tions should be free from criminals. It is the duty of the religious leaders to see that these institutions are not used by any criminals or actually they do not bring any bad name to them.

I must say to the ruling party that the main demands of the Akalis have been considered by them. What stands in the way now to settle this thing? Why can't you invite the Akali leaders, talk with them across the table and settle the issue? Mr. Longowal has been saying that they are waiting for an invitation; no invitation is going. In this House, I asked Mr. Sethi whether he was going to invite Mr. Longowal and for that matter the Akali leaders. You could not give a straight answer. Why? Because you are not clear in your mind. You did not issue any invitation to Akali leaders. The Akali leaders are saying that they are ready for a talk.

I refer to what had appeared in *The Indian Express*, yesterday—interview with Mr. Longowal, interview with Mr. Bhindranwale and interview with Mr. Sandhu. If you go through all the interviews you will find what the moderate Akali leaders are demanding? They are saying that they condemn communalism; they condemn extremism; they want to settle all the issues peacefully. Whenever there is a demand for a peaceful solution, all of a sudden, you will find bomb blast and criminal activities. It is your duty to find out who are behind that.

In this House, whenever we used to say, foreign hands were there, our friends on the opposite side used to laugh and say, communists find foreign hands everywhere. I am very happy to find that, at long last, by becoming wiser, Mrs. Gandhi has also discovered foreign hands in the forces of Punjab. What are those foreign hands? Which are the countries working against it? Since Mrs. Gandhi said and said it rightly that there are foreign hands, it is your duty to identify those foreign forces, foreign powers which are disrupting it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : She does not say about it to Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : She should say about it to Parliament which are those foreign hands which are working. When the Prime Minister says that the foreign hands are there, it is a very serious thing; it is the duty of the government to find out those foreign hands and take appropriate action, because we shall be saying about it repeatedly in this house, that foreign powers are interested in destabilisation in Assam and also in the Punjab. The Punjab is a border State and Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would draw the attention of the House to the recent statement of President Zia-ul-Huq, and what he had said. They are making land available to the American forces for military purposes, and if that is so, I do not know why the Government is so complacent, and why they are not taking expeditious steps to settle this issue because, now the ball is in your court. The Akalis are saying that they want negotiations; they want to negotiate; they want to settle; they are for the unity of India. You negotiate, you settle and take action against the extremists and also the foreign powers who are behind all these actions.

Sir, I would appeal to the Government. This session of Parliament will be over tomorrow. We will not be here in this House. But, we are all thinking seriously, about what is going to happen to the Punjab. Anyone who loves India, anyone who loves this country, any one who has the interests of the country in his heart, cannot sit idle. We may have our differences. Yes, we have our differences of approach. But the question is, where the unity and integrity of the country are concerned, let us at least have some common understanding, and the Government while inviting the Opposition leaders, must also respect the opinion of the Opposition leaders, and by involving the Opposition leaders by involving the Akali moderates, they should try to settle the issue, and this is very important and I request the Government to come forward, to rise equal to the occasion, and settle. Invite the Akali leaders, the moderate leaders and settle the issue; isolate the extremists, isolate the communal forces, bring back harmony in the Punjab, because I still believe that a majority of the people of the Punjab—rather, an overwhelming majority

of the people of the Punjab,—are all for communal harmony; they are for unity, they are for integrity, and they are the patriots and we should not forget it.

With these few words, I would conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Narain Chand Parashar.

श्री नारायण चन्द पराशर (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा खेद हुआ कि उधर बैठे हुए हमारे कुछ मित्रों को हर बुराई कांग्रेस (आई) में नजर आती है और हर अच्छाई अपने आप में नजर आती है। एक दूसरी भूल उनकी यह है कि वे समझते हैं कि इस झगड़े में सिर्फ संत लोंगोवाल और अकाली दल, पंजाब सरकार और भारत सरकार ही पार्टी हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह झगड़ा इतना आसान नहीं है कि इसको आप एक लाइन से बांध दें। इसमें हरियाणा भी पार्टी है और हिमाचल प्रदेश भी पार्टी है, क्योंकि पहले हम सांझी रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार तो सबकी सांझी है। वह सिर्फ पंजाब की सरकार नहीं है, वह हरियाणा की भी सरकार है और हिमाचल प्रदेश की भी है। उसका यह भी फर्ज है कि वह देखे कि अगर झगड़ा एक भाग में ज्यादा उग्र रूप धारण कर लेता है, तो उससे किसी दूसरे अंग—हरियाणा या हिमाचल प्रदेश को नुकसान तो नहीं होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार न्याय के लिए है और उसे न्याय करना होगा।

अकालियों के साथ पहले भी बहुत-बार बात चीत हुई है। जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, तो सच्चर फार्मूला बना। उस वक्त पंजाब इकट्ठा था। भाषा की बात चली। यह फैसला हुआ कि जिस स्कूल में 40 बच्चे या जिस क्लास में 10 बच्चे पंजाबी पढ़ने वाले हों, वहां पंजाबी की शिक्षा का इन्तजाम किया जाए। लाहौल-स्पीती से ले कर गुड़गांव तक यह फार्मूला रायज कर दिया गया, हालांकि सबकी मातृ-भाषा पंजाबी नहीं थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा और हमीरपुर की मातृ-भाषा पंजाबी नहीं थी, पहाड़ी थी, लेकिन पंजाब

को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए यह बात मान ली गई ।

1957 में अकालियों ने फिर झंझट खड़ा किया कि यह फार्मूला काफी नहीं है, इसको और सख्त बनाया जाए। तब रिजनल फार्मूला बना, जिसमें अकाली दल भी पार्टी था। पंजाब को दो भागों में बांट दिया गया : एक हिन्दी और पहाड़ी भाषी और दूसरा पंजाबी-भाषी। वह पंजाब की तक्सीम की बुनियाद थी। उसके बाद पंजाब के नान-पंजाबी गरियाज-हरियाणा और हिमाचल—की सांझी हिन्दी क्षेत्रीय समिति ने श्री बलवंतराय तयाल की अध्यक्षता में प्रस्ताव पास किया कि यहां पंजाबी लाजमी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि भारत सरकार, पंजाब सरकार और सभी ने माना कि यह पंजाबी क्षेत्र नहीं है। उसके बाद हमारे अकाली दोस्त संतुष्ट नहीं हुए, वे ऐसा क्षेत्र चाहते थे जहां पर उनकी मेजारिटी हो और जहां वे रूल कर सकें। पंजाबी सूबा बनाने के लिए उन्होंने आन्दोलन किया, संत फतह सिंह ने आमरण व्रत रखा और आप जानते ही हैं कि एक संसदीय कमेटी बनी, जिसमें 31 मेम्बर थे और लोक सभा अध्यक्ष सरदार हुकम सिंह जी जिसके अध्यक्ष थे। उस समिति ने फैसला किया कि एक पंजाबी स्पीकिंग राज्य बनना चाहिए, हिमाचल को पहाड़ी इलाके जाने चाहिए और हरियाणा अलग बनना चाहिए। उसके बाद एक आयोग बना और उसके फैसले के तहत 1 नवम्बर, 1966 को पंजाब का पुनर्गठन हुआ। उसमें न तो हरियाणा के साथ न्याय हुआ और न ही हिमाचल के साथ न्याय हुआ। आज हालत यह है कि हिमाचल का सारा पानी पंजाब को बिजली देता है, पंजाब को सैराब करके लहलहाती फसलें देता है लेकिन अगर हिमाचल में हम ट्यूबवेल भी लगाना चाहें तो कहते हैं कि 21 रुपया प्रति क्यूसेक्स, पानी के लिए दिया जाए। हिमाचल के पानी के लिए हिमाचल की सरकार ही पैसा दे, क्योंकि भाखड़ा व्यास बोर्ड पर पंजाब का प्रभुत्व है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे न हिमाचल

के हितों का हनन हो और न हरियाणा के हितों का हनन हो बल्कि सभी को बराबर न्याय मिले।

चण्डीगढ़ की बात की गई। हमारा दावा है कि हर हैड वर्क और हर प्रोजेक्ट में हिमाचल का 7.26 परसेंट हिस्सा है और चण्डीगढ़ में भी है। हम चाहते हैं हमारे साथ भी इन्साफ किया जाए और उसी तरह से हरियाणा के साथ भी इन्साफ किया जाए। बात अकालियों से चलती है, सच्चर फार्मूला बनता है, आयोग बनता है, पंजाबी सूबा बनता है लेकिन आखिर में फिर उनकी नयी डिमांड आती है। अकाली पार्टी का कभी कोई एक स्टैंड नहीं रहा। पटियाला में जो कुछ हुआ उसका हमें बड़ा दुःख है। वह बड़ी दुःखद घटना है क्योंकि इसका असर बड़ा दूरगामी होगा। क्या आज हिमाचल और हरियाणा में या देश के अन्य भागों में सिख नहीं रहते? यह गलत बात है कि अकाली दल को सारे देश के सिखों का नुमाइन्दा समझ लिया जाए। कैसे समझें हम? हमारे यहां रहने वाले सिख और गुरुद्वारों में पूजा करने वाले या हरियाणा में रहने वाले सिख खालिस्तान नहीं चाहते और सन्त लोंगोवाल को अपना नेता नहीं मानते। एक तरफ तो अकाली कहते हैं कि वे सरकारी मदाखलत नहीं चाहते, सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं चाहते अपने मामलों में, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वे हरियाणा के गुरुद्वारों के लिए, हिमाचल के गुरुद्वारों के लिए, तथा देश के अन्य गुरुद्वारों के लिए एक आल इण्डिया गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट चाहते हैं। जब वहां के लोग नहीं चाहते तो लोंगोवाल साहब को क्या हक है कि वे हरियाणा, हिमाचल या देश के अन्य भागों के गुरुद्वारों पर उसको इम्पोज कर दें? हमें यह याद रखना होगा कि सिखों की कुल पापुलेशन का 30 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पंजाब से बाहर रहता है। उन सिखों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा है। एक तरफ तो वे चाहते हैं कि उनपर भी इम्पोज कर दें और दूसरी तरफ चाहते हैं कि सरकार उनके मामलों में कोई दखल न दे। हमारा कहना यह है कि अकाली दल सारे सिखों का प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। हमारे अपोजीशन के भाई और सारा देश इस बात को समझे कि संत लोंगोवाल की, अकालियों की

क्या डिमांड हैं। हम मानते हैं कि वे किलिंग को और एक्सट्रिमिज्म को कंडेम करते हैं और खालिस्तान मूवमेन्ट को भी कंडेम करते हैं। खालिस्तान के मूवमेन्ट को और अलाहदगी के मूवमेन्ट को हिमाचल, हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोग भी कंडेम करते हैं।

जहां तक कुर्बानी की बात है, कुर्बानी हरियाणा ने भी दी है और हिमाचल ने भी दी है। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जिसकी जनसंख्या पंजाब की जनसंख्या के चौथे या पांचवे हिस्से के बराबर है, वहां के 1049 जवान भारतीय सेनाओं में जाकर शहीद हुए हैं। इससे ज्यादा हरियाणा के जवान शहीद हुए होंगे। इसलिए कुर्बानी न तो हिमाचल की कम है और न हरियाणा की कम है। आज हम एक्सट्रिमिज्म को कंडेम करते हैं, उग्रवादी तत्वों को भी हम कंडेम करते हैं। पटियाला जैसे इन्सिडेन्ट का क्या असर होगा? हिन्दुओं में भी ऐसी भावना पैदा हो सकती है कि अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए तैयार हो जाओ, लठबन्द हो जाओ और आर्म्स इकट्ठे करो। अकालियों में भी यही भावना पैदा होगी। इससे आपस में भिड़न्त का वातावरण पैदा होगा जोकि देश के लिए घातक है। इसमें केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह संत लोंगोवाल से बात करे लेकिन उनसे बात करने का फायदा तभी है जब हरियाणा और हिमाचल को भी एक पार्टी समझे। अगर उनका यह कहना है कि पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज़ कुछ इधर हैं और कुछ उधर हैं तो हमारा भी क्लेम है कि पहाड़ी स्पीकिंग एरियाज़ पठानकोट और मुकारियो नंगल और होशियारपुर तहसीलें हमें दिए जायें। आप सारे कंट्री को अपनी बन्दूक की नोक पर नहीं चला सकते—चाहे भिण्डरावाल हों या लोंगोवाल हों, यह देश सभी का है। सिखों के प्रति हमें पूरा आदर है, हमारे यहां भी गुरुद्वारे हैं जिनकी हम रक्षा करते हैं। अगर जरा भी अन्याय होता है तो हम सबसे आगे उनकी रक्षा के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। इस वक्त जरूरत इस बात की है कि ठंडे दिमाग से सोचा जाए और अन्याय किसी के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए।

हरियाणा को हरियाणा का शेयर मिले, हिमाचल को हिमाचल का शेयर मिले, पंजाब को उस का शेयर मिले—इसमें किसी को कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन आज जो वायलेंस का एटीचूड आ रहा है, वायलेंस का जो फव्वारा उभर रहा है, आगे-आगे वायलेंस की पृष्ठभूमि होती है, उसके आगे संत लोंगोवाल अपनी मांगें लेकर चलते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं क्या करूं, जब द्वार पर पहुंचता हूं, नेगोसियेशनज़ होती हैं, बातचीत होती है तो उधर से उग्रवादी आते हैं और मेरे सारे काम को फेल कर देते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े तहम्मूल से, बड़े धैर्य से काम लिया, उनको बातचीत के लिये बुलाया। मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें—कितनी बार संत लोंगोवाल और उन के अकाली दल की टीम को बुलाया गया, जिस में अपोजीशन को भी शामिल किया गया, लेकिन हर बार उनका स्टैण्ड बदलता जा रहा है। यह क्या बात हुई—आप एक स्टैण्ड लीजिये और उस पर कायम रहिये। जहां एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स का ताल्लुक है—उनसे लड़ना, उनको ठीक करना भारत सरकार का काम है, संत लोंगोवाल का काम नहीं है, लेकिन मन्दिरों, गुरुद्वारों और धार्मिक स्थानों पर वायलेंस और हिंसा का वातावरण नहीं होना चाहिये। सबका सिर शर्म से झुक गया जब श्री अटवाल को वहां शहीद होना पड़ा। उनका कुसूर क्या था? वे सबकी रक्षा के लिये अफसर थे और वहां पूजा के लिये गये थे। हमारे हिमाचल में एक जगह है—रिवालसर जो तीन धर्मों का धार्मिक स्थान है—हिन्दू धर्म, सिख धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म तीनों धर्मों के लोग इकट्ठे बैठकर पूजा करते हैं। सब एक दूसरे की मदद करते हैं। हिमाचल में गुरुद्वारे बनाने में हिमाचल के लोगों का हाथ है। हमारे लोगों ने बनाये हैं और एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जिसमें एकता का वातावरण उभरा।

इसलिये, होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप से गुजारिश है कि आप तुरन्त बाकी सारी बातों को छोड़कर, पटियाला जाय ताकि वहां के लोगों को महसूस हो कि भारत के गृह मंत्री के दिल में भी

उस नौजवान के लिये, उस परिवार के लिये, जो मौत के घाट उतर गया, उसका कोई कुसूर नहीं था, दुख है। इससे एक ऐसा वातावरण उभरे जिससे उन नौजवानों को, जो उस रास्ते पर जाना चाहते हैं, रोका जा सके। वहां पर जो फ्लैश-प्वान्ट कम्पूनल-वायलेंस का आ रहा है उसको रोकने के लिये पटियाला जाय और कोशिश करें कि वहां पर जो पायजन्स-एटमास्फिर बन रहा है उसको रोक सकें।

संत लोंगोवाल से आखिरी बात करें कि उन का स्टैण्ड क्या है और उस पर निर्णय दें। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि लोंगोवाल जी की सारी बातें मान ली जाय और यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि जो बातें न मानी जाय तो हम साफ तौर से बात न करें। गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया को आप को चलाना है, आप को सारे देश की सरकार को चलाना है, अगर आप को सारे राष्ट्र का सिर ऊंचा रखना है तो एक-तरफा फैसला दीजिये। अगर उनकी बातें ठीक हैं तो कह दीजिये, अगर गलत हैं तो भी कहिये कि कहां तक वे ठीक हैं, जहां तक आप जा सकते हैं उनको बतला दीजिये। उसके बाद अगर कोई गलत कार्यवाही होती है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी चाहे संत लोंगोवाल पर हो, चाहे एक्सट्रीमिस्टस पर हो—हमें उसकी चिन्ता नहीं है।

हम हिमाचल, हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोग जो संत लोंगोवाल के साथ नहीं हैं, जो उन की लीडरशिप को नहीं मानते हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, सिख हों, मुसलमान हों, वे भारत सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि हमें न्याय दीजिये, सबकी रक्षा कीजिये, ऐसा न हो कि एक हिस्सा, एक जत्थेबन्द लोग इकट्ठे होकर ऐसा करें कि वे अपनी टर्म्ज को डिक्टेट करें। यह रास्ता इस देश के लिये घातक सिद्ध होगा। उनके साथ नेगोसियेटेड सेटिलमेन्ट करनी है तो कीजिये, लेकिन अगर सेटिलमेन्ट नहीं हो सकता तो उन को साफ बतला दीजिये कि यहां तक ठीक है, इसके आगे हम नहीं जा सकते हैं। पंजाब का इतिहास बतलाता है कि वे बड़ी वीरता से लड़ते हैं, लेकिन पंजाब के साथ

हिमाचल और हरियाणा के लोग भी उतनी ही वीरता से लड़ते हैं, वे कम वीरता से नहीं लड़ते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से इलतजा करूंगा कि आप फौरीतौर पर पटियाला जायें और उसके बाद गवर्नमेन्ट की पोजीशन को क्लियर करें ताकि हिमाचल, हरियाणा और देश के अन्य भागों में जो अनिश्चितता का वातावरण फैला हुआ है, जो कम्पूनल-जहर देश के अन्दर फैल रहा है, उसको खत्म करने में आप के हाथ आगे चलें और प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत हों।

श्री कृष्णकुमार गोयल (कोटा): सभापति जी, पटियाला के सम्बन्ध में गृहमंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था, उसके बाद पटियाला में कई घटनायें हुई हैं। मैं उन घटनाओं के विवरण में इसलिये नहीं जाना चाहूंगा क्योंकि पंजाब से आने वाली माननीय सदस्या ने बड़े विस्तृत रूप से उसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दी है। इससे पहले कि मैं पटियाला की घटनाओं पर आऊं, जिन माननीय सदस्य ने आज इस बहस को आरम्भ किया, उनसे बड़ा सेक्युलर आज हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नहीं है लेकिन जिस तरह से आज उन्होंने एक राजनीतिक नजरिया रख कर, जिस प्रकार से एक दुकानदार का नाम घसीट कर और मेरे दल से उसका नाम जोड़ कर और गुरुवाणी के सम्बन्ध में यह कह कर कि हिन्दू गुरुवाणी का अपमान करे, और इस प्रकार की चर्चा उन्होंने आरम्भ की, इसका मुझे खेद है। आज यह केवल पंजाब का प्रश्न नहीं है। आज सारा पंजाब जल रहा है और जो अतिवादी और उग्रवादी लोग हैं आज वे इस समस्या पर हिन्दुओं और सिखों को अलग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं अपने स्वार्थों के लिए और उसको इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाए, इसका मुझे बड़ा खेद है। मैं इस संबंध में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं और चेलेंज के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस दुकानदार का नाम लिया, उस दुकानदार के बारे में अगर कहीं यह सिद्ध होता है कि उसने गुरुवाणी के कहे जाने पर आपत्ति की हो, अगर यह सिद्ध होता है कि उसने

लाउडस्पीकर के काटने की कोशिश की या उसने उसके तार को काटा हो, तो मैं चेलेंज के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं संसद से इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। इस प्रकार की बातें कह कर वे क्या कहना चाहते हैं। आज हमको इस सारे वातावरण पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। केवल प्रश्न यह था कि भई, मुझको डिस्टर्ब करने के लिए मेरे मुँह के सामने लाउडस्पीकर क्यों लगा दिया? उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई और अपने आप न जाने कौन से तत्व उस समय झगड़े के लिए खड़े हो गये और उस पर जो झगड़ा हुआ, उस झगड़े की आलोचना हर कोई करेगा लेकिन उस झगड़े से किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी विशेष का सम्बन्ध जोड़ना और उसे कटघरे में खड़ा करना और यह कहना कि वहाँ पर ये तत्व इस प्रकार का झगड़ा फैला रहे थे, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़े दुःख की बात है।

सभापति जी, पटियाला के अन्दर घटना हुई और बम पटके गये, आग लगाई गई और दुकानें जलाई गईं। मैं इस संबंध में गृहमंत्री जी से केवल एक बात कहना चाहूंगा और किसी राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के कारण मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता। जिस नौजवान अशोक कुमार के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि वह तेल का पीपा लेकर जा रहा था या किसी राजनीतिक दल से उसका सम्बन्ध था, इसलिए मैं कह दूंगा कि वह था, मैं इतने नीचे स्तर तक नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस बेगुनाह, जोकि दुकान में बैठा हुआ था, की जानकर हत्या की गई और उस को गोली का निशाना बनाया गया, तो आज उसकी मौत पर सरकार को दुःख प्रकट करना चाहिए था, वहाँ की सरकार को दुःख प्रकट करना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा न कर के, सबसे दर्दनाक जो इस का पहलू है, वह यह है कि उसके बाप को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उसकी माँ को केवल गिरफ्तार ही नहीं किया गया बल्कि उसकी खोपड़ी को फोड़ डाला गया। क्या इससे अधिक दर्दनाक बात और हो सकती है, क्या इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक घटना हो सकती है।

मैं आज यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब की सरकार ने कहा है कि हमने इसके लिए मेजिस्ट्रेट-रियल इन्क्वायरी बैठा दी है। जो मेजिस्ट्रेट स्वयं कटघरे में खड़ा हो मुल्जिम के रूप में, जिस पर पटियाला की जनता उंगली उठा रही है अपराधी के रूप में, उसी की जांच देकर आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमने जांच बैठा दी है और वह भी जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी। मैं गृहमंत्री जी को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी छोटे-मोटे व्यक्ति ने नहीं बल्कि 'वीर प्रताप' के सम्पादक श्री वीरेन्द्र ने, जिनको सारा देश जानता है, जो आर्य समाज के बड़े नेता है और जो कांग्रेस की मिनिस्ट्री में मंत्री रहे हैं, चेतावनी दी है कि अगर 15 मई तक हाई कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी न बैठाई गई, तो वे 15 मई से आमरण भूख हड़ताल पर बैठ जाएंगे। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस चेतावनी को साधारण रूप में न लें, इस चेतावनी को साम्प्रदायिक या किसी रूप में न लें, निश्चित रूप से दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी होना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार सारी घटना घटी पटियाला के अन्दर और यह बच्चा किस प्रकारसे गोली का शिकार हुआ? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? इसके लिए केवल हाई कोर्ट की जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी ही सफीशियेन्ट होगी, दूसरी इन्क्वायरी इसको संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकती।

मैं अब इसके दूसरे पहलू पर आता हूँ। इस का सम्बन्ध केवल पटियाला से ही नहीं है। अगर पटियाला का ही यह मामला होता, तो शायद लोक सभा इस पर चर्चा न करती। यह सारे पंजाब का प्रश्न है और पंजाब ही नहीं, यह सारे देश का प्रश्न है और इसलिए हम इस पर बार-बार चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कितनी ही बार लोक सभा में इस पर चर्चा हो गई है। इसके बारे में नियम 193 में कई बार बहस हो चुकी है और इस पर कई बार कालिग एटेंशन हो चुके हैं। इस पर इस सदन में कई बार कहा जा चुका है और स्वयं गृह मंत्री जी सुआं मोटो स्टेटमेंट दे चुके हैं कि हमने पंजाब की सरकार को कह दिया

है कि किसी प्रकार से भी मन्दिर और अन्य पवित्र स्थानों को अपराधियों का शरण स्थल नहीं बनने दिया जाएगा। ये जो आपने बार बार बातें कहीं हैं इनका परिणाम क्या निकला ?

निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या हुई। इसके बाद हत्याओं का सिलसिला चला। श्री जगत्नारायण जी की हत्या की गयी। पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर पर हमला किया गया। डी० आई० जी०, ए० एस० अटवाल की हत्या की गयी। हमने इन सब बातों पर यहां चर्चा की है। पिछले वर्ष के अन्दर जिस प्रकार से खालिस्तान की बात चली। श्री चौहान के साथी श्री बन्धीर सिंह संधु इस हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तीन साल से अपना काम कर रहे हैं और उसके बारे में भी लोक सभा के अन्दर बात चली है। हम आज यह जानना चाहते हैं कि आज तक आपने कितने मुल्जिमों को पकड़ा, कितने मुल्जिम अभी तक फरार हैं और कितने मुल्जिमों के खिलाफ आपने अदालतों में चालान पेश किये ? इन सब का परिणाम शून्य निकलेगा।

क्या आपको यह पता नहीं था कि पंजाब सरकार निकम्मी सरकार है ? केन्द्र का जो निदेश जाता है आज तक उस पर क्या एक्शन हुआ। आप यहां आश्वासन दे देते हैं हमने पत्र भेज दिये हैं। लेकिन इसका अभी तक क्या परिणाम निकला है ? मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा करेंगे कि वह सरकार नपुंसक है। आपने अभी तक क्या किया ?

वहां मन्दिर में एक स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बनी। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि हरेक हिन्दुस्तानी को उसका स्वागत करना चाहिए। क्या वहां पर सन्धु साहब नहीं थे ? वे वहां क्या कर रहे थे ? रेस्ट हाउस के रजिस्टर में उनका नाम दर्ज है कि वे वहां ठहरे हुए हैं। संधु साहब भी वहां से भाग निकले। आपकी इन्टेलिजेंस वहां थी। जिनमें वे रहते थे, उन कमरों से रिकार्ड जप्त किये गये हैं। आपने उन्हें वहां से कैसे निकल जाने दिया ? आपकी इन्टेलि-

जेंस ने यह सब कुछ कैसे हो जाने दिया ? आप बार बार यह कहते हैं कि अपराधी वहां पर हैं, वे बार बार मना करते हैं। कौन सच्चा है, कौन झूठा है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता किसका विश्वास करेगी ? वह सिवाय इसके कहने के कि पंजाब की सरकार वहां की जनता को सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकती है और न सुरक्षा का विश्वास दिला सकती है, वह सरकार बिल्कुल निकम्मी है और कुछ नहीं कह सकती है और न किसी पर विश्वास कर सकती है।

सभापति जी, मैं अन्त में यह कहना चाहूंगा, किसी पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगाना चाहूंगा, कि यह सत्य है कि पंजाब के अन्दर कांग्रेस आई को अगर कोई पार्टी चैलेंज करती है तो वह अकाली दल है। कांग्रेस आई अकाली दल पर समय समय पर आरोप लगाती रही है कि अकाली दल आऊट आफ फ्रस्ट्रेशन, चूंकि वह चुनाव में हार गया है, इसलिए राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए यह सब कर रहा है। जो व्यक्ति आज हिन्दुस्तान में यह कहता है कि इसमें हमें राजनीतिक लाभ की बात नहीं लानी चाहिए, हमें राजनीतिक नहीं खेलनी चाहिए, अगर वही व्यक्ति राजनीतिक लाभ की बात करता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उससे ज्यादा पाखण्डी दूसरा कोई नहीं होगा। अकाली दल के सम्बन्ध में आप कहते हैं कि वह राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की बात कर रहा है। मैं एक बात जानता हूं कि आपने अकालियों की धार्मिक मांगें मंजूर कर लीं। क्या बंगला साहिब गुरुद्वारे में जाकर प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा यह घोषणा करना कि हमने आपकी धार्मिक मांगें स्वीकार कर ली हैं, क्या यह राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने वाली बात नहीं है ?

क्या यह घोषणा प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने निवास स्थान पर से नहीं कर सकती थीं ? अकाली दल पर यह आरोप लगता है कि वे राजनीतिक लाभ की बात करते हैं। जो लोग वास्तव में यह चाहते थे कि पंजाब में शांति रहे, जो आंदोलन वहां चल रहा है, वह समाप्त हो, क्या वे अका-

लियों के साथ बैठकर उनसे यह नहीं कह सकते थे कि हमने आपकी तीन मांगें मान ली हैं, बाकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में हमें विचार करना है। लेकिन राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना था इसलिए बंगला साहिब गुरुद्वारे में जाकर घोषणा की गई। आप इसके बारे में किसको दोष देना चाहते हैं? चाहे पानी के बंटवारे की बात हो, चाहे इलाकों की अदला-बदली की बात हो, सबके लिए राजनीतिक दिन की खोज हो रही है जब आपको अधिक से अधिक लाभ मिल सके। उनका वोट बैंक आपके हाथ में आ सके। चाहे सारा पंजाब जल जाए, चाहे सारा हिन्दुस्तान जल जाए लेकिन आप उस दिन की इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

18.00 hrs.

कौन आपको निर्णय लेने से मना कर रहा है। आप कुछ भी निर्णय लीजिए। निर्णय लेने के बाद अगर झगड़ा होगा तो कम से कम हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान का होगा। कम से कम उसमें साम्प्रदायिक—संघर्ष का रंग तो खत्म होगा। लोग राजनीति की बात जरूर करते हैं लेकिन खुद अपने को टटोल कर देखें कि राजनीति कौन कर रहा है?

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अकाली दल की ओर से मांग आई है कि वे बातचीत के जरिए समस्या के समाधान लिए तैयार हैं। सरकार प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाए। स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री को उन्हें बुलाकर उनसे बात करनी चाहिए। इसमें प्रतिष्ठा का कोई सवाल नहीं है। पंजाब के शूर-वीरों को कौन भूल सकता है। समस्या का समाधान शीघ्र किया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। दो तरह के लोग आज वहां पर हैं। एक तो उग्रवादी और दूसरे उदारवादी। मेरा कहना है कि उग्रवादियों से सरकार किसी तरह की बातचीत न करे। अकाली दल के उदारवादी लोगों को बुलाकर समस्या का समाधान किया जाना चाहिए। लोंगो-वाल और भिण्डरावाला का कोई मुकाबला नहीं

किया जा सकता। लोंगोवाल को बुलाइए, टोहरा साहब को बुलाइए, बादल को बुलाइए। उदारवादियों के साथ बैठकर चर्चा कीजिए। उग्रवादियों को अपराधी करार दीजिए और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए। यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri R.L. Bhatia.
Kindly be brief in your speech.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : How can I be brief ? This is an important debate. I am coming from Punjab. You are giving so much time to those who know nothing about Punjab.

चेयरमैन साहब, स्वामी साहब ने आज जो भाषण दिया, उससे मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई। इन्होंने पंजाब के बारे में चन्द दिन पहले भी चर्चा की थी। उस दिन के और आज के बयान में बहुत अंतर है। आज के बयान में वे अकालियों की वकालत कर रहे थे। उनके बयान को पढ़कर पंजाब के लोगों को दुःख होगा। एक दिन में जाकर वे पंजाब की सारी समस्या को जान गए और इस तरह से कँजु-अल तरीके से जानकारी प्राप्त करके इस तरह से इस हाउस को बतला रहे हैं जैसे वे पंजाब के एक्सपर्ट हों। आज पंजाब के लोग आपको कंडेम करेंगे। आपने वहां जाकर, सरोपा लेकर, लोंगोवाल से गुप्तगू करके उनकी इस हाउस में वकालत कर दी। यह इस हाउस के लिए शर्म की बात है।

इनका कहना है कि एक स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बना दी है। सब जानते हैं कि जब कोई काम नहीं करना होता तो कमेटी बना दी जाती है। (व्यवधान)

क्या लोंगोवाल को मालूम नहीं है कि अपराधी कहां हैं। अपराधी उनकी शरण में हैं। उनके साथ रोटियां खाते हैं। अब कमेटी बनाकर पता लगाएंगे कि अपराधी कहां हैं। यह आंखों में धूल झोंकने वाली बात है।

स्वामी साहब ने आज किसी को स्पेयर नहीं किया। न चेयर को किया न पटियाला के एम. पी.

को किया, बल्कि सो मच सो कुलों को भी नहीं छोड़ा।

बात यह है कि जो कुछ भी पटियाला में हुआ, बड़े दुःख की बात है। इससे सदन के सारे सदस्यों को दुःख पहुंचा है। इसको पोलिटीकल लाइन पर नहीं लेना चाहिए। जो हालात हुए हैं उन पर दुःख प्रकट करना चाहिए इस तरह के सुझाव देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस तरह के वाक्यात दुबारा न हों।

मैं सबसे पहले होम मिनिस्टर सेठी साहब से अर्ज करता हूं कि कई तरह की वहां से बातें आ रही हैं और सही बात सामने नहीं आ रही है क्योंकि वहां कफ्यू है। कोई कुछ कहता है और कोई कुछ। स्वामी जी ने हीयर से सब कुछ कह दिया है, लोंगोवाल ने यह कहा, दूसरों ने यह कहा। सबको सबूत मान कर उन्होंने यहां पेश भी कर दिया। हकीकत क्या है इसका जल्दी से जल्दी वहां जाकर पता लगाएं, स्थिति को देखें और उसका हल निकालें। जो कुछ पटियाला में हुआ है वह बहुत दुखदायी है। पंजाब में आज तक कभी ऐसी वारदात नहीं हुई, है, हिन्दू—सिख का फसाद नहीं हुआ है। कितनी देर से मूवमेंट चली आ रही है लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। मैं अमृतसर से चुनकर आया हूं। मुझे हालात मालुम हैं और किस प्रकार के प्रेशर रहे हैं, दोनों तरफ से किस तरह से वहां के हालात बिगाड़े गए हैं, मैं जानता हूं। लोगों की दुकानदारी और कारोबार तबाह हो रहे हैं। इतने कत्ल हुए हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद हिन्दू सिख में कोई फर्क नहीं आया। हमने कोशिश करके पीस कमेटियां बना कर शान्ति कायम रखने की हर कोशिश की है। अभी वह जिक्क कर रहे थे कि हिन्दुओं ने जलूस निकाला। मेरी पहली अर्ज यह है कि हमें हिन्दू सिख का सवाल पैदा नहीं करना चाहिये। इससे हालात बिगड़ते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की यह सबसे बड़ी जगह है। यहां जो भी बात हम कहते हैं वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पब्लिश होती है। उसका असर पड़े बिना नहीं रहता है। हमें बड़ी समझदारी और सूझबूझ से काम लेना चाहिये

क्योंकि इसका असर बुरा पड़ता है। वहां जलूस निकला, उसके बाद पीस कमेटी बनाई गई जिसमें अकाली भी शामिल हुए, सभी जमायतों के आदमी शामिल हुए। उसके बाद से अमृतसर में आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। खुशी और गौरव की बात है कि अभी जब गुरु तेग बहादुर का जलूस अमृतसर में निकला तो वह बड़ा शान्तिपूर्वक निकला और हिन्दुओं ने उस पर पुष्प वर्षा की। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कोशिश की है कि किसी तरह दोनों पार्टियां इकट्ठा हो कर पीस कमेटी बनाएं और बना कर इस मसले का हल निकालने की कोशिश करें। इस वास्ते मेरी आप से गुजारिस है कि आप जरूर तशरीफ ले जाएं।

पंजाब में स्मगलिंग बहुत है। इस वजह से वहां एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स भी बहुत हैं। उसका बोर्डर बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। स्मगलर भी बहुत हैं। स्मगलरज को बहुत बेहतरीन मौका आज मिल गया है। कारण यह है कि पुलिस सब जगह पर अमन कायम रखने के लिए डिप्लायड है। इस वास्ते मेरी दूसरी दरखवास्त यह है कि जितने भी एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं पंजाब में और स्मगलर हैं उन सबको गिरफ्तार करके दफा 3 में आप अन्दर करें। आप ने ऐसा किया तो कल से ही पंजाब का वातावरण बदल जाएगा।

जहां तक पटियाले के इंसीडेंट का सम्बन्ध है मैं मानता हूं कि यह उन हालात का नतीजा है जो पंजाब में पैदा हो गए हैं। इसलिए उन हालात को बदलना जरूरी है। हकीकत यह है कि 1980 में इलैक्शन हुए। उनमें 13 एम पी जो जीत कर आए उनमें 12 कांग्रेस आई के थे और अकाली दल का केवल एक था। जो 12 कांग्रेस आई के जीत कर आये उनमें 10 सिख भाई थे जो देशभक्त थे, जिन को लोगों ने देश भक्त माना, जिनको देशभक्त लोगों ने चुनकर भेजा। इसी तरह असैम्बली में 117 सीटों में से अकालियों को सिर्फ 37 सीटें मिलीं। मैजोरिटी कांग्रेस आई को मिली। मैजोरिटी में हमारे देशभक्त जीत कर आए। इसलिए वही वहां राज कर रहे हैं। यह कहना कि

अकाली पार्टी पंजाब के लोगों की मँजोरिटी को रिप्रिजेंट करती है या सिखों की मँजोरिटी को रिप्रिजेंट करती है बिल्कुल गलत बात है। वह माइनोरिटी पार्टी है। उसकी दिली ख्वाहिश यह है कि पंजाब में उसे हकूमत मिलनी चाहिये। चूँकि अकाली पार्टी एक कम्युनल पार्टी है,—जमींदारों की पार्टी और धर्म के नाम का इस्तेमाल करके वोट लेना चाहती है इसलिए पंजाब के लोगों ने उसको रिजेक्ट किया है। वह माइनोरिटी में है। इसलिए उसको महत्ता दी जा रही है और उसकी वकालत भी यहां ये कर रहे हैं। ऐसा ये बिल्कुल न करें। जब भी अकाली पार्टी पावर में नहीं होती है तब वह रावी व्यास का झगड़ा, जबान का झगड़ा, पंजाबी इलाकों का झगड़ा, धर्म की मांग आदि शुरू कर देती है और जब पावर में होती है तो कभी ऐसा सवाल नहीं उठाती है और न उठाया है। आप रिकार्ड देखें। 1968 में पहली बार वह पावर में आई। क्या उस वक्त, आप हिस्ट्री को देखें, कभी किसी ने रावी व्यास के पानी का सवाल उठाया? अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ तो आप मुझे जवाब दें। क्या उन्होंने इलाकाई सवाल उठाया? नहीं। वह यह सवाल तब उठाते हैं जब पावर में नहीं होते हैं और तभी सारी मांगें इकट्ठा कर के सामने रखते हैं। 1973 में आनन्दपुर साहब का रिजोल्यूशन पास किया क्योंकि उस वक्त पावर में नहीं थे लेकिन 1977—1980 के बीच जब वह पावर में थे क्या रावी-व्यास का मामला उठा। वह मोरार जी के पास गये थे तो मोरार जी ने उस कागज को फाड़ कर टोकरी में फेंक दिया था। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी पावर में होती है और अकाली पार्टी नहीं होती है तो यह सारे मसले खड़े कर देते हैं।

कुछ भाइयों ने बड़े जोर से कहा कि अकाली पार्टी चाहती है कि उनसे बात की जाय, लोंगोंवाल बहुत सिंसीयर हैं ऐसा माननीय चक्रवर्ती, गोयल जी और स्वामी जी ने कहा।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैंने प्रैस स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर बताया, मैं उनसे बात करके नहीं आया।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : उनका सबसे पहले मतालबा था कि हमें पंजाबी सूबा दिया जाय और वह इलाका दिया जाय जिसमें वह मँजोरिटी में हैं। 1966 में लिगुयस्टिक प्रान्त बनाये गये। तो चंडीगढ़ और पंजाबी दूसरे इलाकों की डिमान्ड क्यों शुरू हो गई? फिर धार्मिक डिमान्ड्स शुरू हो गईं। आप उनको मानते जाइये, एक के बाद दूसरी उनकी मांगें आती रहेंगी। यह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही हैं जिन्होंने उनकी मारी धार्मिक मांगें मानी हैं, और किसी सरकार ने नहीं मानीं। जैसा माननीय स्वामी जी ने कहा कि श्री बादल ने जिक्र किया था कि उनकी कुछ मांगें मानी जायें तो श्री मोरार जी भाई ने उनको फाड़ कर रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया था लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तो सब की जायज डिमान्ड्स मानने की कोशिश करती हैं और कह रही हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं साफ कहे देता हूँ, हमने उनकी धार्मिक मांगें मानीं, सरकारिया कमीशन भी अपोइन्ट किया है सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स को देखने के लिये, एक, दो और डिमान्ड्स पर भी गौर कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उनका दूसरी स्टेट्स के साथ सम्बन्ध है, और तातचीत के लिये हमारे दरवाजे हमेशा खुले हैं, उन्हें कोई नहीं रोकता। क्या उनको 3 बार नहीं बुलाया गया? कभी कहते हैं खत भेजो, टेली-ग्राम भेजो, या आदमी भेजो। क्या वह बातें फाइनेलाइज हो गईं? बिल्कुल नहीं। हम तैयार हैं उनको बुलाने के लिये, क्या आप जामिन देते हैं कि वह जो बात कहेंगे उस पर कायम रहेंगे और नई डिमान्ड्स नहीं करेंगे?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : करेंगे वह तो।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : कल को रावी-व्यास का फैसला होता है ट्रिब्युनल से या जैसे भी हो अगर अकालियों के फेवर में नहीं हुआ तो क्या वह उसको मानेंगे? आप में से कोई इस बात की जिम्मेदारी ले सकता है? कोई नहीं जामिन दे सकता है। हमें ज्यादा मालूम है कि उनके मन में क्या है। वह पावर चाहते हैं, उनका निशाना पोलिटीकल पावर है और कुछ नहीं। जब तक वह

नहीं मिलेगी यह लड़ाई जारी रखेंगे। इसलिये मैं अपील करता हूँ आप बातों को समझें, न उलझिये स्वामी जी बातों में कि वह संत लोंगोवाल से मिल आये हैं। असली बात पोलिटिकल पावर है। हम तैयार हैं बातचीत करने के लिये, पहले भी उनको हमने सेंटिसफाई किया है, बहुत दूर जा कर मानने की कोशिश करेंगे और बातचीत करने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन एक बात साफ कह दूँ इस देश में जो भी असेम्बली पार्लियामेंट में आये वह कांस्टी-ट्यूशन की बिना पर आयेगा, वोटों पर आयेगा। तलवार या बन्दूक दिखा कर और लोगों को डरा कर पावर में नहीं आयेगा। इसके लिये जब तक श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस देश की लीडर हैं यह डराने वाला तरीका इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। बातचीत के लिये हम सदा तैयार हैं, और अपोजीशन वाले साथी भी बैठकर कोई तरीका निकालें तो हम उसके लिये भी तैयार हैं। लेकिन इस बात के लिये जिम्मेदारी आपको देनी होगी कि अकाली उस बात पर स्टैंड करें।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : उनको कुछ मिलेगा तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से ही मिलेगा, आप में किसी में देने की शक्ति नहीं है।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं उससे सारे पंजाब की असली तस्वीर हमारे सामने आती है। पटियाला में जो घटना हुई, उसको यदि हम ऊपर से देखें और यह मान लें कि ऐसा कई बार हो जाता है, तो यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी भूल होगी।

पंजाब की घटनाएं पूरे पंजाब का असली दर्पण हैं। वहां के लोगों की आज क्या स्थिति है, यह पटियाला से हमको मालूम पड़ता है। पिछले डेढ़ साल से पंजाब में हत्याओं का क्रम शुरू हुआ और 250 से ज्यादा लोगों की हत्याएं हो गईं। उस हत्या के बाद जब भी हत्या हुई तो हमारे पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री ने बयान दिया कि हत्यारे

गुरुद्वारे में घुस गये। हमारे गृह-मंत्री ने भी दर्जन बार यह बयान दिया कि हत्यारे गुरुद्वारे में घुस गये। पंजाब के लोगों ने और सारे देश के लोगों ने यह महसूस करना शुरू किया कि मर्डर करने वाले अपराधी लोग गुरुद्वारे में जाकर छिप जाते हैं। पंजाब का हिन्दू डेढ़ साल से यह देखते-देखते, महसूस करते हुए आज पूरी तरह से लाचार हो गया है और यह देख रहा है कि सरकार जब अपने डी० आई० जी० को नहीं बचा सकती, अपने दूसरे कर्मचारियों को नहीं बचा सकती तो वह हमारी रक्षा क्या करेगी? मुख्यमंत्री और गृह-मंत्री दोनों कह रहे हैं कि अपराधी गुरुद्वारे में हैं, लेकिन सबसे विचित्र बात यह है कि डेढ़ साल में आप साथ-साथ यह भी कह रहे हैं कि हम गुरुद्वारे में बिलकुल नहीं जायेंगे क्योंकि हमारे जाने से गुरुद्वारा अपवित्र हो जायेगा।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौनसा कानून आपको यह अधिकार देता है कि आप यह घोषणा करें, इस बात को भी स्वीकार करें कि अपराधी वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और साथ ही यह भी कहते चले जायें कि हम वहां बिलकुल नहीं जायेंगे, इससे बड़ा अपराध और क्या हो सकता है? इससे बड़ी कर्तव्य की हानि और क्या हो सकती है? जब सारे देश के सामने आप डेढ़ साल से यह बोलते चले आ रहे हैं कि अपराधी वहां बैठे हुए हैं, हम जायेंगे नहीं तो पंजाब के लोग क्या सोचेंगे? आपके भरोसे पर वह कैसे जिन्दा रहेंगे।

आज मैं यह महसूस कर रहा हूँ कि हमारी जो सरकार इस देश में काम कर रही है, इसमें कोई संकल्प नहीं है और यह पूरी तरह से संकल्पहीन है। मुझे पंचतंत्र की बात याद आ रही है:—

शूरोऽसिकृत विद्योऽसि दर्शनीयोऽसिपुत्रकः ।
यस्मिन् कुले त्वं उत्पन्नः गजस्तत्र न हन्यते ॥

जिस सरकार के अन्दर राष्ट्र रक्षा की भावना न हो, वह सरकार देश को इकट्ठा कैसे रखेगी? डेढ़ साल पूरा हो गया और वह नाटक कर रही

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को कोई डर नहीं, आज अटवाल की हत्या हो गई, अशोक कुमार मारे गये, इतनी दुकानें जला दी गईं, आज वह शहीद हो गए, यदि थोड़ी सी भी अनुभूति सरकार में होती तो वह कभी नहीं कहती कि हम गुरुद्वारे में नहीं जायेंगे, मन्दिर में नहीं जायेंगे क्योंकि परम्परा टूट जायेगी।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश की पुलिस कहीं जायेगी तो वह जगह अपवित्र कैसे हो जायेगी ?

यह कोई चीन या पाकिस्तान की पुलिस नहीं है, यह हमारे देश की पुलिस है, जो अपराधियों को ढूँढ़ने के लिए वहाँ जाती है। सरकार कहती है कि उसके जाने से वह अपवित्र हो जाएगा। इससे बड़ी लानत की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती; आज पंजाब का बच्चा बच्चा अपने आप को असहाय समझ रहा है। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि पटियाला में किसी पार्टी के वर्कर या किसी व्यक्ति ने कुछ कर दिया। किसी एक व्यक्ति के कुछ करने से सारा पटियाला जलने लग जाए, यह नहीं हो सकता। आज पंजाब पूरी तरह से बारूद बन गया है। किसी छोटी सी घटना से वहाँ भयंकर हालात पैदा हो सकते हैं।

मैं पंजाब के एक-एक नगर में जाता हूँ और हजारों लोगों से मिलता हूँ। मेरा कार्यक्षेत्र पंजाब है। उस आधार पर मैं कहता हूँ कि पंजाब के लोग दहशत और आतंक में फँसे हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तुष्टिकरण की नीति से, इस तरह के सज्जन आदमी बनने से कि हम गुरुद्वारे में अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए नहीं घुसेंगे, और मामले को लम्बा लटकाने से देश टूट जाएगा।

पुलिस के अधिकारी, श्री अटवाल, को दिन-दहाड़े मार दिया गया, सैकड़ों पुलिस वालों की उपस्थिति में मार दिया गया। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है कि कौन कहाँ भागा। उसके बाद

आदरणीय गृहमंत्री में थाड़ा सा जोश पैदा हुआ और उन्होंने राज्य सभा में कहा कि हम सात दिन के अन्दर इस बारे में कोई एक्शन लेंगे। उन्होंने कोई चुनौती या चेतावनी या अल्टीमेटम दिया होगा। अखबारों में यह बात आई। उसके बाद एक नेता ने बयान दिया कि सारी दुनिया के सिख मैदान में आ जाएं और गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता की रक्षा के लिए इकट्ठे हो जाएं; दूसरे संत ने बयान दिया कि सारे शस्त्रबंद गुरु के भक्त इकट्ठे हो जाएं, लड़ाई का आखिरी टाइम आ गया है। एक तीसरे व्यक्ति ने कहा—माननीय सदस्य, डा० स्वामी उसको देखने के लिए गए, लेकिन उन्हें वह दिखाई नहीं दिया—कि सिख हिन्दुस्तान से अपनी आजादी बगैर सशस्त्र लड़ाई के नहीं ले सकते, इसलिए सब सिख हथियार लेकर इकट्ठे हो जाएं।

ये तीन बयान अखबारों में छपे और आदरणीय गृह मंत्री पर अहिंसावाद का दौरा पड़ गया। अगले ही दिन उन्होंने बयान दे दिया कि हम बिल्कुल कोई चेतावनी नहीं दे रहे हैं, हम मंदिर में बिल्कुल नहीं घुसेंगे और उसको अपवित्र नहीं करेंगे। इस स्थिति में यह देश कैसे चलेगा? कैसे लोगों में यह आस्था पैदा होगी कि इस देश में कोई सरकार और कोई व्यवस्था है? इसका परिणाम यह है कि लोग अपने आप को पूरी तरह से असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। सैकड़ों लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान से भागकर आए थे, अब यहाँ से भाग कर हमें कहीं आगे जाना पड़ेगा। इसके बावजूद सरकार यह समझ बैठी है कि किसी वर्कर ने गोली मार दी या आग लगा दी, इसलिए ये घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। सरकार तो कागजी कार्यवाही कर रही है। इससे देश टूट जाएगा।

पंजाब की क्या समस्या है? पंजाब की कोई समस्या नहीं है। समस्या तो हरियाणा, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश की है। दस-पंद्रह सालों से हरियाणा और राजस्थान का पानी बह कर पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है। पंजाब के लोग उसका

उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर वे उसका उपयोग करें, तो हमें कोई दुख न हो, क्योंकि वे हमारा ही हिस्सा हैं। वह पानी पाकिस्तान में जाता है, लेकिन हरियाणा और राजस्थान के खेतों में नहीं जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने नहर बनाने के लिए पत्थर लगाया। उसको भी एक साल हो गया है। 1976 में फैसला हुआ। 1981 में फैसला हुआ। राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री बैठे। प्रधान मंत्री ने हस्ताक्षर कर दिए। अब सरकार किसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रही है कि वह भी हस्ताक्षर करे, तो यह फैसला लागू होगा, वरना नहीं होगा ?

यह तरीका जो सरकार का है, वह उचित नहीं है। पानी का फैसला पहले 1976 में हुआ और फिर 1981 में हुआ और अब कह रहे हैं कि कोई ट्रिव्यूनल बैठेगा। तीन मुख्य मंत्री हैं और प्रधान मंत्री हैं लेकिन उनकी बात का कोई महत्व नहीं। फिर कोई बोर्ड बैठेगा और अगर वह भी फिट नहीं बैठता तो लड़ाई शुरू हो जायेगी। कानूनी ढंग से भाषा के आधार पर चण्डीगढ़ और अबोहर तहसील हरियाणा को दी गई लेकिन आन्दोलन देखकर सरकार घबरा गई और फिर प्रधान मंत्री ने राजनीतिक फैसला कर दिया। उसके बाद कितने आदमी मरे, कितनी बसें जलीं और कितने मर्डर हुए। अगर उसी वक्त उसको लागू कर देते तो झंझट खत्म हो जाता। उसके बाद भी आज 12 साल हो गए हैं। आप ही बताइए कि जज का फैसला वे मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री का राजनीतिक फैसला मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं और अब सुनते हैं कमीशन बैठेगा तो उस कमीशन में कौन सी ताकत आ जायेगी कि उसका फैसला लागू हो जायेगा ? वास्तव में आप इन्साफ करना नहीं चाहते। कोई तलवार दिखायेगा तो आप झुक जायेंगे। आज हरियाणा के साथ क्यों अत्याय हो रहा है ? राजस्थान के साथ क्यों अत्याय हो रहा है ? इसलिए कि वे तलवार नहीं दिखाते, हिंसा नहीं करते इसलिए उनके लिए कुछ नहीं होगा। आज सारा देश और यह हाउस कह रहा है कि पंजाब

की समस्या का हल निकालो लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह समस्या हरियाणा की समस्या है, राजस्थान की समस्या है। राजस्थान में आज भी पशु बिना पानी के मर रहे हैं और वह पानी पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है। हमारे स्वामी जी कह रहे हैं कि अकालियों से बात करो। अकाली ही रुकावट डाले हैं, वह पानी नहीं दे रहे हैं, हरियाणा को और यह सारी कमजोरी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है क्योंकि वह कोई फैसला ही नहीं लेना चाहती और अगर कोई फैसला होगा तो उसको लागू नहीं करना चाहती। उसी का हम आज यह परिणाम देख रहे हैं।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन हालात को नहीं समझा गया तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत खालिस्तान बनने से रोक नहीं सकेगी। खालिस्तान बनने जा रहा है और खालिस्तान आप बना रहे हैं। आप पूरे पंजाब के देशभक्त इलाके को आपस में लड़ाना चाहते हैं। आज वहाँ के किसान नहीं जानते कि खालिस्तान क्या होता है लेकिन जब एक-एक लाख आदमी यह शपथ लेंगे कि हम कुर्बानी देंगे, खालिस्तान के लिए, मजहब के लिए तो वह कौन सी कुर्बानी होगी। यही कि वे आपस में लड़ने जा रहे हैं, आपस में खून-खराबा होगा और आप किसी बात पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगा रहे हैं, कोई नियंत्रण नहीं कर रहे हैं, टाइम खींचे जा रहे हैं। डेढ़ साल से लगातार कहा जा रहा है कि वहाँ पर अपराधी बैठे हैं और वह कोई विदेशी भाग नहीं है लेकिन हम देखते हैं पंजाब में दो कानून चल रहे हैं—एक तो अपना कानून है और गुरुद्वारों के लिए दूसरा कानून है। यह कौन सा तरीका है ? कल मन्दिर वाले भी ऐसा ही करेंगे, परसों मस्जिद वाले भी ऐसा ही करेंगे, धर्मशाले वाले भी यही करेंगे। आप जानते हैं इस देश में कितने मजहब हैं और कितने संगठन हैं, सभी तलवारों के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करेंगे, चढ़ावा चढ़ेगा और तब यह देश कैसे चलेगा। इस तरह से देश नहीं चल सकता है। पंजाब में जो रास्ता दिखाया जा रहा है उससे दूसरी कौमों में भी झगड़े होंगे और आप

समझ सकते हैं कि उसका क्या परिणाम होगा ? मेरी समझ में तो सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात आ गई है कि जो कुछ बचेगा उसी से काम चलायेंगे। एक जंगल में बकरियों का एक रेवड़ जा रहा था, जंगल में एक भेड़िया आया और कुछ भेड़ें उठा ले गया। सारी बकरियां इकट्ठी हुईं और उन्होंने, उनके साथ जो बकरा था, उससे कहा कि हमारे साथ तुम्हारा क्या रिश्ता है, तुमने हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं किया तो उसने कहा कि जो यहां बकरियां हैं उनका मैं मालिक हूं, जो चली गई उन से मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

आप जो यह सोचे बैठे हैं कि जो पंजाब रहेगा देखा जायगा, असम में जो कुछ होगा देखा जायगा, ऐसे ही लटकाते हुए चलना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं—इस तरह से आप देश के साथ बहुत बड़ी कर्त्तव्यहीनता कर रहे हैं। हमारे मुसलमान भाई थे; इकट्ठे थे, कभी कोई बात नहीं थी, और पंजाब में तो बिल्कुल नहीं थी। लेकिन जब मजहब की बात चली तो पंजाब के दो हिस्से हो गये और पाकिस्तान बन गया। वही हालात आज फिर पंजाब में बनते जा रहे हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि सरकार को इन सारी बातों को गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिये और जो भी ठीक उपाय हो सकते हैं—मैं किसी वर्ग विशेष, किसी मजहब विशेष का अपमान नहीं करना चाहता हूं, किसी को मैं देशद्रोही नहीं कह रहा हूं—मेरा एक ही मतलब है कि जिस रास्ते पर पंजाब के हालात बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वे देश के टूटने के हालात हैं। सरकार की ढीली नीति, तुष्टिकरण की नीति इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। राजस्थान और हरियाणा के लोग, हिमाचल के लोग, पानी के बिना दुखी हो रहे हैं और पंजाब में नकली हुड़दंगा कर के वहां के वातावरण को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है। यह सब आप लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted is over. Should we extend the time by one hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the time is ex-

tended by one hour. Now, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav...

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : सभापति जी, पटियाला की घटनाओं का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, जैसा अभी यहां पर कहा गया—यह घटना पंजाब में अपने ढंग की पहली दुखद घटना है। पटियाला स्टेट इस बात के लिये मशहूर था कि वहां खाम् तौर से हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान, सभी मिल कर रहते थे और उनमें एक बहुत बड़ी एकता थी, आज से नहीं बल्कि अर्सा-ए-दराज से, पुराने जमाने से इन वर्गों के लोग आपस में मिल कर रहते थे। उसी पटियाला शहर के अन्दर इस प्रकार जो दुखद घटना हुई उससे सारे पंजाब के रहने वाले चाहे वे सिख हों, हिन्दु हों, मुसलमान हों, सब के दिल दहल गये और सभी को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि अगर पटियाला में यह बात घट सकती है तो दूसरी जगहों पर भी यदि ऐसी घटनायें घटीं तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा, सारा पंजाब जल उठेगा। मैं समझता हूं—जैसा यहां श्रीमती ब्रार ने कहा और अभी स्वामी इन्द्रवेश जी ने भी कहा—क्या वजह थी कि घन्टे भर के अन्दर सारे पटियाला शहर में यह घटना फैल गई? मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, श्रीमती ब्रार ने कहा है—जहां सिख बहुमत में थे वहां हिन्दुओं की दुकानें जला दी गईं, जहां हिन्दू बहुमत में थे वहां सिखों की दुकानें जला दी गईं, सारे शहर में यह घटना हुई—इसका अर्थ यह है कि यह एक सुनियोजित घटना थी और कुछ तत्त्व ऐसे थे जिन्होंने इस घटना को कराया। उसमें एक नौजवान लड़का मारा गया, वह दुखद बात है लेकिन मैं आज सरकार से जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी की मांग इसलिये करता हूं, यह नहीं कि एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई बल्कि इसलिये भी करता हूं, कि वे कौन से तत्त्व थे जिन्होंने सुनियोजित ढंग से पटियाला शहर में यह घटना कराई। उन तत्त्वों के चेहरों पर से पर्दा हटना चाहिये, ताकि देश को और पंजाब को मालूम हो सके कि वास्तविक अपराधी कौन थे और उन अपराधियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि इस प्रकार के तत्त्व इस प्रकार की घटना करके निकल जाते हैं, जिसका परिणाम बहुत

बुरा होता है। पटियाला के वे अपराधी जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की घटना कराई है, जिससे सारा शहर एक घंटे के अन्दर जलने लगा और जिसने सारे पंजाब को, सारे देश को चिन्ता की स्थिति में डाल दिया, उन अपराधियों को देश के सामने आप को लाना पड़ेगा, अन्यथा इसके परिणाम बुरे हो सकते हैं। दूसरों को इससे उत्साह बड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक हाई-पावर्ड जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी करा कर ऐसे अपराधियों को दण्डित करे ताकि ये घटनाएँ आगे न हो सकें।

श्रीमान् आज पंजाब में विस्फोटक स्थिति है और लोगों को चिन्ता हो रही है और इस सदन में भी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है और बाहर भी कि अगर तीन-चार शहरों में ऐसी घटना और हो जाए, तो सारा पंजाब जलने लगेगा। ऐसा लोगों के मन में डर है और इस सचवाई पर पर्दा नहीं डाला जा सकता। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हिन्दू और सिख, जिनके परम्परागत ऐतिहासिक तरीके से पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, आज उनमें एक दूसरे के प्रति शक और सुबहा का वातावरण, एक भय का वातावरण, व्याप्त हो गया है और इसके लिए कुछ लोग जिम्मेवार हैं, कुछ परिस्थितियाँ जिम्मेवार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर प्रभावकारी ढंग से कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। पटियाला में, मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा वरना नाम के बारे में फिर आप आपत्ति करेंगे, आप पता लगाइए कि हिन्दू सुरक्षा समिति का अध्यक्ष कौन था? क्या उन्होंने यह नारा नहीं दिया कि सिखों के पास कृपाण हैं, इसलिए हिन्दुओं को त्रिशूल रखना चाहिए। यह कौन सा नारा था? कृपाण सिखों के धर्म का एक अंग है, हिन्दुओं की त्रिशूल से रक्षा होती है क्या? वह कह सकता था कि रिवाल्वर रखिये, बन्दूक रखिये, लाठी रखिये अगर आप पर कोई हमलावर हो और आप इनसे अपनी सुरक्षा कीजिए। त्रिशूल के लिए एक दृष्टिकोण से, एक सांप्रदायिक दृष्टिकोण से साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना फैलाने के लिए एक व्यक्ति की तरफ से कहा गया, एक संगठन की तरफ से कहा गया। वहाँ पर यह भी कहा गया कि अगर सिख गुरु ग्रंथ साहब की शपथ खाकर

कोई आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, तो हिन्दुओं को गीता पर हाथ रखकर आगे निकलना चाहिए। कौन तत्व थे, जिन्होंने ऐसा किया। पंजाब की सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, यहां से दिल्ली की सरकार ने भी कुछ नहीं किया जब पंजाब में ये घटनाएँ हुईं। आपकी इंटेलेजेंस, आपकी पुलिस, आपकी मशीनरी उस समय क्या कर रही थी? ऐसी परिस्थिति देश में हो जाती है और मशीनों ये चीजें चलती हैं और वहाँ के अधिकारी और दूसरे सब लोग बैठे रहते हैं और वहाँ पर गरीब जनता और दुकानदारों का नुकसान होता है, जनता पीसी जाती है और वातावरण खराब होता है। मेरठ में छः महीने तक यही चीज चलती रही। दो व्यक्तियों ने सारा वातावरण बिगाड़ दिया और छः महीने तक मेरठ में आग लगती रही। यही बात पटियाला में हो रही है और दूसरी जगहों पर भी यह हो सकती है। आप जाइए अमृतसर। अमृतसर हमारा बहुत बड़ा शहर है। मैं अमृतसर में 5 तारीख को गया था। वहाँ पर व्यापारियों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल, उद्योगपतियों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल और वहाँ के नागरिक सरकिट हाऊस में आकर मुझ से मिले और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा व्यापार ठप्प हो रहा है। वहाँ एक ऐसा वातावरण बन गया है कि और 5 आदमी तलवार लेकर निकल जाएंगे, तो पुलिस तमाशा देखती रहती है। सारी दुकानें बन्द हो जाती हैं और शर्ट्स गिरा दिये जाते हैं और उनको रोकने के लिए कुछ नहीं होता है। क्यों आज यह स्थिति वहाँ पैदा की जा रही है?

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। स्वर्ण मन्दिर में पुलिस भेजने से पहले आपको एक हजार बार सोचना चाहिए। किसी भी गुरुद्वारे में, मंदिर में, मस्जिद में या चर्च में पुलिस को भेजने के लिए आप को ठंडे दिल से सोचना चाहिए और तब तक पुलिस वहाँ नहीं जानी चाहिए जब तक कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो जाए कि इसके बगैर कोई चारा ही न रहे। बाजार में इस प्रकार से तलवार लेकर लोग निकल जाएं, इस प्रकार से मीटिंग में प्रचार हो और इस प्रकार से जत्थे निकल जाएं और कोई कार्यवाही न हो सके, यह सरकार

की कमजोरी है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह स्थिति जितनी जल्दी बन्द हो सकती है, उतनी जल्दी बन्द करना चाहिए। पंजाब की समस्या को सुलझाने में और भी विलम्ब होगा, तो स्थिति और भयानक हो जाएगी। इसलिए इसका जल्दी से जल्दी कोई हल निकालना बहुत जरूरी है और सरकार को शीघ्र इस पर निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

यह केवल अकाली दल का सवाल नहीं है। यहां बैठा हुआ कौन कह सकता है कि पानी का सवाल आज पंजाब और हरियाणा के बीच में नहीं है, टेरीटरी का सवाल आज पंजाब और हरियाणा के बीच में नहीं है। इस सवाल पर 1970 में प्रधान मंत्री ने एवार्ड दिया। उसके पहले भी एक कई कमीशन बना और सब बातें हैं लेकिन यह झगड़ा अपनी जगह पर है और इसका हल निकालना चाहिए, चाहे वह अकाली दल ने उठाया हो या कोई दूसरा इसको उठाए। यह दूसरी बात है कि अकाली दल एक राजनीतिक पार्टी है और उसने इस सवाल को उठाया है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि यह अकाली दल द्वारा उठाया गया है, इसलिए यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। यह समस्या केवल राजनीतिक समस्या है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमें वास्तविकता से आंखें नहीं मोड़नी चाहिए। सरकार को तय करना होगा कि चंडीगढ़ का क्या होने वाला है, सरकार को तय करना होगा कि फाजिल्का और अत्रोहर का क्या होने वाला है और सरकार को तय करना पड़ेगा कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में हिन्दी और पंजाबी बोलने वाले गांव किधर जाने वाले हैं। यह समस्या अपनी जगह पर है और पानी के न्याय संगत बंटवारे का प्रश्न भी है।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार इसे समस्या को हल नहीं करना चाहती। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए मैं एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप या तो पुनः त्रिपक्षीय बैठक बुलाइए और विरोधी दल उसमें शामिल होकर हल निकालने में मदद करेंगे।

सरकार ने जनतांत्रिक परम्परा को मानते हुए एक अच्छी काम किया कि त्रिपक्षीय बैठक बुलाई थी। उसने विरोधी दल के सुझाव को माना और आन्दोलन करते हुए अकाली दल के नेताओं को भी बुलाकर के उसमें बिठाकर के उनसे बातें करना शुरू किया। सरकार ने अच्छा कदम उठाया था। इस बात को सभी मानते हैं और गृह मंत्री ने भी यहां बयान दिया कि विरोधी दल के नेताओं की मदद से बहुत सी समस्याएं हल हुईं। अकाली दल ने भी रचनात्मक रख अपनाये। अकाली दल ने राजस्थान के पानी के सवाल को छोड़ दिया, अकाली दल ने हिमाचल प्रदेश की जमीन के सवाल को छोड़ दिया। अकाली दल की कुछ मांगों को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। उनकी रिलीजस मांगों के बारे में सरकार ने घोषणा कर दी। केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध क्या हो, उसके बारे में भी एक आयोग की नियुक्ति कर दी। अब मुख्य समस्या पानी और जमीन की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पानी की समस्या का हल निकल सकता है। हमारे हरियाणा के बहुत से भाई और मित्र यह समझते हैं कि हमें उनके हित का ध्यान नहीं है। किसी भी समस्या का समाधान होगा तो वह हरियाणा और पंजाब दोनों को ध्यान में रखकर होगा और दोनों के हितों का ध्यान रख कर ही समस्या का समाधान निकालना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान) राजस्थान का हल तो निकल चुका है। उसका अब झगड़ा नहीं है। वह भी उन्होंने छोड़ दिया है। सारे विपक्ष के साथ बैठ करके बात हुई है।

अब मैं अपना सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे सुझाव पर गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार गौर करे। पानी और जमीन की दो समस्याएं हैं।

श्री बंशीलाल (भिवानी) : पानी के बारे में एग््रीमेंट हुआ था।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : बंशीलाल जी यह ठीक है। मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हरियाणा को 1981 के मुताबिक जो पानी

दिया गया था 3.25 एम० एफ०, उस पूरे पानी का हरियाणा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहा है और इसलिए नहीं कर पा रहा है कि एस० वाई० एल० जी नहर बनने वाली थी वह नहीं बनी। त्रिपक्षीय बैठक में अकाली दल की ओर अन्य सभी की एक राय थी कि एस० वाई० एल० नहर बनने देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात हरियाणा के पक्ष में जाती है। जब तक नहर नहीं बनेगी, तब तक हरियाणा को अतिरिक्त एक बूंद पानी नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए हरियाणा के लिए नहर बनना शुरू हो जाए। इस बात को सबको मान लेना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आने वाले वाटर ट्रिव्यूनल का फैसला नहीं आ जाता तब तक हरियाणा को 1981 का अलो-केटिड वाटर रहे और पंजाब जितना पानी इस्तेमाल कर रहा है वह करता रहे। दोनों बातें ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहनी चाहिए तब तक जब तक कि वाटर ट्रिव्यूनल का फैसला नहीं आ जाता।

जहां तक टेरीटरी का सवाल है, चण्डीगढ़ को बांटना बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी। चण्डीगढ़ हमारे देश का ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया का एक बड़ा खूबसूरत शहर है। उसे बांटना ऐसा ही होगा जैसा कि किसी हॉनहार बच्चे के दो टुकड़े करना। इसलिए चण्डीगढ़ को नहीं बांटा जाना चाहिए। जहां तक फाजिल्का और अबोहर का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके एवज में सौ गांव के करीब पंजाब के जो कि बार्डर से लगते हों, हरियाणा को दिये जाने चाहिए। पटियाला के... (व्यवधान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : चण्डीगढ़ न हरियाणा को दिया जाए, न पंजाब को। वह यूनियन टेरीटरी रहना चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपकी कौन बात मानेगा ? न तीन में, न तैरह में। आप हरियाणा के खिलाफ बात कह रहे हैं। इसको कौन मानेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : के० सी० पाण्डे और बागड़ी जी की बात रिकार्ड नहीं की जाएगी।

(व्यवधान)*

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बुनियादी बात है कि राजनीतिक पार्टियां इस देश में अपने ढंग से कुछ भागों को लेकर आंदोलन करती हैं। यह उनका अधिकार है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जो राजनीतिक पार्टियां कम्यूनल बात करती हैं क्या वे राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में यदि कोई पार्टी मजहब को बुनियाद मानकर राजनीति करती है तो वह इस देश को मजबूत नहीं करती। इससे देश कमजोर होता है। (व्यवधान)* आज सरकार को इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि समस्या का हल निकालना है। मेरा कहना है कि चाहे गृहमंत्री हों या कैबिनेट हो, इन लोगों ने समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की है। विरोधी दल भी जितना सहयोग दे सकते थे, उसने नहीं दिया। अकाली दल का भी काफी रचनात्मक पाजीटिव रुख था। गत 5 तारीख को मैंने संत लोंगोवाल जी और उनके सहयोगियों से बातचीत की और उनसे कहा कि बलबीर सिंह संघु गुरुनानक निवास में बैठकर खालिस्तान की वकालत करता है तो इसको कौन स्वीकार करेगा। मुझे खुशी है कि बलबीर सिंह संघु को गुरुनानक निवास से हटाने के लिए बाध्य किया गया है और गलत लोगों को हटाने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इसका मतलब है कि जब आप वहां पर गए तो बलबीर सिंह संघू वहां पर था ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं इस बात को मानता हूं वह कि वहां पर था। अभी स्वामी इंद्रवेश जी ने कहा कि यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि खालिस्तान बनकर रहेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की जनता की राजनीतिक चेतना और देशभक्ति ऐसी है कि खालिस्तान नहीं बन सकता। इस बात को सब लोग अच्छी तरह से समझ लें। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। किसी भी देश के भाग में अगर सांप्रदायिक दंगा होता है या घटना घटित होती है तो वह दुख का विषय होता है। पटियाला में जो साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएं हुई हैं उससे हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ा नहीं है बल्कि घटा है। हमें मालूम करना चाहिए कि पटियाला जो सेक्युलर माइंड का था वहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगा क्यों हुआ। कारणों में हमें जाना पड़ेगा। कौन से लोग इस सुनिश्चित घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, इसका हमें पता लगाना होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस घटना के लिए हमारी सरकार को ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। पटियाला में जो घटना हुई है इस प्रकार की घटना दूसरी जगह न हो, इसका भी हमें पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। अभी भी पटियाला का वातावरण शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं है क्योंकि वहां शान्ति स्थापित करने का प्रयास जरूर किया जा रहा है। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से डैलीगेशन भी गया है, श्रमती अरुणा आसफ अली की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी गई है वह भी पूरा प्रयास कर रही है परन्तु अभी तक वहां शान्ति कायम नहीं हुई है। जब तक वहां कर्फ्यू है वहां शान्ति स्थापित हो गई हो ऐसा नहीं माना जा सकता है।

पटियाला या अमृतसर का जो मसला है वह सारे पंजाब की स्थिति का दिग्दर्शन कराता है। इस वास्ते हमें उसकी तह में जाना चाहिये। मैंने भी इस पर गौर किया है, विचार किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि जो मांगें अकालियों ने प्रस्तुत की हैं वे बिल्कुल राजनीतिक मांगें हैं। हमें भी राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इनको देखकर राजनीतिक ढंग से इनको हल करना चाहिये। हर पार्टी चाहती है कि राष्ट्र की एकता अक्षुण्ण रहे। राष्ट्र की एकता सर्वोपरि है। जब सभी राष्ट्र की एकता चाहते हैं, हम सब यह भी चाहते हैं कि उग्रवादियों की शक्ति न बढ़े, हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि सिसैशनिष्ट और सैपरेटिस्ट टैंडेंसीज की शक्ति न बढ़े। इसके लिए हमें पूर्ण तैयारी करनी चाहिये। ऐसी शक्तियों का हमें मुकाबला करना चाहिये। जिस प्रकार उग्रवादी शक्तियों का हमें मुकाबला करना चाहिये हमने नहीं किया। अपराधी तत्व गोल्डन टैम्पल में अभी भी रह रहे हैं। यह सही बात है। इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं। अकाली दल का स्टैंड भी सही नहीं है। अगर सही होता तो वे अपराधियों को प्रस्तुत कर देते। चूंकि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया इसलिए उनका स्टैंड सही नहीं है। उन्होंने उग्रवादियों की निन्दा भी नहीं की, जिस प्रकार करनी चाहिये, नहीं की। उनका यह कंडक्ट भी शक पैदा करता है। डी. आई. जी. जो. कि ईमानदार और योग्य अफसर थे, सिख धर्म में पूर्ण विश्वास रखने वाले थे, उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। जो अपराधी हैं अगर लोगोवाल दिल से चाहते तो उसको प्रस्तुत कर सकते थे। एस. जी. पी. सी. के अध्यक्ष श्री हरचंद सिंह लोगोवाल का अगर दिमाग बिल्कुल सही हो तो अपराधी पकड़ा जा सकता है।

जहां तक अकालियों की मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी जो धार्मिक मांगें थीं उनके बारे में तो निर्णय हो चुका है।

राजनीतिक मांगों के बारे में मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं, विशेषकर राजस्थान के लिये यद्यपि माननीय यादव जी ने कहा है कि रावी-व्यास के पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में अकाली प्रैस नहीं करते

हैं। परन्तु हमें विश्वास नहीं होता है क्योंकि जब उनकी सरकार थी 1967 के अन्दर तब कोई मांग नहीं थी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी उन्होंने हरियाणा के विरुद्ध जरूर रावी-व्यास का मसला उठाया परन्तु राजस्थान के बारे में कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठाया और न हमारा कोई डिसप्यूट था। और राजस्थान के कारण ही तो रावी-व्यास-सतलज का पानी अपने देश को मिला और उसके कारण भारत और पाकिस्तान का एग्रीमेंट हुआ, हमारी सरकार ने 100 करोड़ रु० दिया, वर्ल्ड बैंक के प्रेसीडेंट ने भी एरियल सर्वे करके उचित माना कि राजस्थान कैनल का निर्माण होना चाहिये और पानी मिलना चाहिये। इसमें अगर कोई भी कमी होती है, जो निर्णय हो चुका है अगर उसको रीओपिन किया जाता है तो राजस्थान कैनल का निर्माण जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में, जो आगे बढ़ गया है और 2, 3 साल में पूरा हो जायगा जिसके कारण बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र गिंचित हो जायगा और पीने के पानी की समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो जायगी वह रुक जाएगा। इसलिये हम गृह मंत्री जी से कहते हैं कि हमारी यह मांग सही है और हम किसी तरीके से भी अकालियों के सामने न झुकें।

अब प्रश्न आता है चंडीगढ़ के बारे में। जस्टिस शाह ने हरियाणा के पक्ष में फैसला दे दिया था। परन्तु हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने यह फैसला लिया कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को दे दिया जाय और उसके बदले अबोहर और फाजिल्का हरियाणा को दे दिया जाय। तो या तो यह फैसला मन्जूर हो जाना चाहिये और बार-बार मामले को उठायेंगे तो दिक्कत पैदा होगी क्योंकि चंडीगढ़ दिल्ली की तरह ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़ सेन्ट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड टेरिटरी हो जाय ताकि कोई झगड़ा ही न हो।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : यह पूरे सदन की मांग है।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : माननीय पांडे ने जो विचार रखे हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। यही

एक हल है जिससे चंडीगढ़ का प्रश्न हल हो सकता है और कोई संघर्ष भी नहीं होगा सम्बन्ध भी मधुर रहेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से इन समस्याओं को हल किया जाय और हमें बातचीत के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार हमेशा तैयार रही है अपोजीशन के साथ भी बात करने के लिये और अकालियों के साथ भी ताकि इस मसले को अच्छी तरह हल किया जा सके। पंजाब का मसला अगर हल हो जाता है शांति से और अमम का मसला भी हल कर लेते हैं तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता के अन्दर सुदृढ़ता आती है।

18.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is it the official line of their Party? What is the official line of their Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Sparrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, important debate is going on. We are to know their Party-line. I am totally confused what is their Party-line.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : There is no question of Party-line. If you are totally confused, then it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satyasadhan, when is your mind very clear. Now only are you confused?

19.00 hrs.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have lately been passing through the darkest days in Punjab after independence. This is the first time that we had to face this type of situation. Never before in the history of India, from the time Sikhism came into play, this type of rift or created rift was noticed. It is a

sad affair. So, my first appeal to the House and to the leadership all round is not to politicalise this particularly sensitive type of issue.

I have seen the trend of certain speeches and listened to them very calmly. I do not have words to explain and express as to the slant of language in which those speeches were made by some of them, though not all. So, my appeal is that we should resist this temptation, because this is something which India cannot and should not afford to have. This great country, having attained its stature the world over, even in the counsels of the super-Powers of the world, should not allow some ordinary type of thoughts to try to break it up. We should not allow that line of thought, that line of aberration in any direction, to sully the great name of this country.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is not here now. But I want to refer to one or two of his observations. We have discussed this question threadbare so many times in this House, in the Rajya Sabha, outside the House, through the press and so on. We have gone into every aspect of it. I would venture to bring out his main observations very openly and in a bare condition.

What is the crux of the problem ? What is the root cause of the trouble in Patiala ? How has it come to build up to that limit ? My friends and colleagues have said something about it. First of all, we have to identify the root cause of it. The Akali *morchas*, intermittent violent actions by the extremists, the territorists and reactionaries, this came to be the broad base of it. My first observation in this context is this. We should always remember that when the Akali Government was in power in the Punjab, they were working hand in glove, as a team, with the Janata Government in power at the Centre. At that time, no Akali demands were pressed, there was no anguish, no vehemence was displayed, no calls in terms of the Anandpur Saheb resolution, no threat to launch any *marcha*. On the contrary, they kept on enjoying their powers and privileges in style, flying the ministerial flags side by side their friends at the Centre. This is one factor which we must bear in mind. Then, how come, there is suddenly an upsurge of all

types of demands, by a company of all types of varied people ? Someone suggested that even some smugglers have come into the picture ; yes, it must be so.

I would like to put simple questions especially to the Akali High Command with all respect I hold for the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee :

Are such actions that are taking place impelled by lust for taking political power ? Is this exercise stage managed by Akalis to checkmate the moves of the militant section of Sikhs who might wrest the factionally ruptured party leadership from the hands of Akali Dal ? Has the Akali Dal's leadership simply played inadvertently or meaningfully into the machinative hands of the external and internal chaos-creating reactionaries working on a planned out aim to disrupt, destroy and vivisect this fast growing world super-power, my Mother country ? Or, is it that all the above three factors combined have so confused the Akali Dal High Command that they simply cannot see what is right from wrong ?

These are the four submissions to them with all the reverence and respect. What is it that comes out of that ? Is it a combined collated type of confusion that had caused this type of the order of the day in your (Akali) High Command headquarters ? The fear is that in this confusion—that is, what I fear—they might unwittingly push the whole of the Sikh community to receive an irreparable jolt. Don't they see that their restricted militant and overbearing behaviour can lead to

(a) fratricidal breach between Hindu/Sikh brotherhood, which had, historically, never been the case.

(b) It can put Sikh settlers in other States into irretrievable jeopardy and disadvantage for reasons too obvious to need any elaboration.

(c) Such flow of events can prove instrumental to cut out the permeation and promotion of our Great Guru's religion itself.

People are running away from this beauti-

ful religion. As I told you other day, for 14 years I had to serve and work as a student in one of the premier institutions at Amritsar. Every second or third day I used to go and visit the Golden Temple and every time I used to see the predominance of Hindus,—men, women and children—bowing their heads and praying, listening to Gurubani and then cleaning the 'parikrama' with their own hands and with their scarfs. And now, the stories that I hear, and that is what I see, it is something like a case of impulsion away, expulsion away, from the centre of Guru Nanak's great Edicts. Don't they see this happening either inadvertently, meaningfully or under certain pressure within their own periphery? Such flow of events can prove instrumental to cut out the Sikhs into some kind of a shell of seclusion. And this is my appeal to them, to ponder over all that carefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Whenever you say, I will cut out my speech because I have already said so much previously. No harm done, it is quite all right. I was first told by my Party boss that I should wind up and I hope I am given the opportunity to wind up from my side of it, not from your side of it...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Wind up your speech only.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : You have left, shall I say, some gaps wide open. (*Interruptions*). I am coming to you shortly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : O.K. I am just waiting.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does 'coming to you' mean defecting?

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I will say a word as to how the Patiala Hindu/Sikh clash under reference got built up. I have told you something about it previously. As chance has it, a few unprotected Hindus, where they were in minority, were shot down. You know Qadian, you know Harchowal, you know Sultanpur Lodi. I was at Sultanpur Lodi only seven days ago.

Prem Chand, with automatic weapon and for no crime of his was shot down. He had been sent letters previously that you are talking some wrong things. Therefore, we will take you. Your name is on the list. And lo and behold that man whom people know, who he is from that area, had the audacity of course to indulge in shooting spree, to escape and then find his way right into Nanak Niwas within the precincts of Golden Temple, Amritsar. And my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, has been there. Within one day he created wonders of journalism and what not? Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, you talked about Room No. 32.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, press talked.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Somebody talked. You visited Room No. 32. You did not find Balbir Singh Sandhu there and you did not find any office working with all types of stage management around it and no clerks and with none of the sophistication. It was bare and for so many days it has been said and sung that there is nobody there and then Dr. Subramaniam Swamy comes to inspect and then you expect all the "heroes" to be in the stable waiting for you! No, Sir. This was very strange. Why and how could you? I am speaking on your behalf Mr. Subramaniam Swamy. (*Interruptions*). Why should we be taken away by such type of shows put up. You are a past master from Harvard backward. There should not have been any difficulty for your perception to come into right play and ensure that you are not de-stabilised whatever your affinity as Janata Party and Akali brotherhood. One has to watch these angles. When you go for such inspections. What was your dialogue with the big wigs is another matter. That is between you and them. I will not be able to comment on that. And here it was all. We can hide things in my blessed country? Any secrets? When you take some money, do you know, the persons who give you money; unless he has told about this to eight or ten that I have given the money for this work, he does not rest. You cannot keep secrets and those perpetrators and those killers even who fought actions against the police and so on and so forth, they did find their way down into the Gurudwara.

There was somebody who spoke and was apprehensive, as it possibly was not happening, but it *did* happen. How can I take in your own version on the dog incident? May I wish to point out to you that I got the version also. Well, this was a phony yarn spun round. Do not catch on that. There was no dog who found his way back to the Congress (I) Headquarters. Do not get swayed by such type of yarns. It makes a good sort of speech with a little catchy touch. But actually it is meaningless. These are not the things to see and to believe in by those sitting on a high pedestal as elders of this country. We are not going to let the country be sold out with such type of parabolic ideas. No, Sir. So, kindly do not mind. I am just opening my mind because you have said certain good things also and you are in a mercurial fashion very very mobile and you try to find things very quick.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : May I interrupt. Can you tell me in which room number is Khalistan Headquarters? At least this much intelligence Government must have.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : You also talked about Jagjit Singh Chauhan. I point out to you once again, he is a criminal for India. He worked against India when our boys and my boys are fighting in the battles. I told you the other day. He came all the way in a chartered plane to Lahore. You know that because I told you that categorically so.

I had also met him when you had invited him here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But he came in 1980 also.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : That was with your passport and with your permission, he visited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You cannot revoke this, of course !

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : You have asked me about the headquarters. You know full

well that the ex-General Secretary of the Akali Dal, Shri Jagjit Singh Chauhan, one time your friend was invited to India. He is running in London a little house where he has established a superior type of Khalistan headquarters. That is, his headquarters.

About Balbir Singh Sandhu, if I know something, it will not be really good and discreet to pass it on to you first and then to somebody else. You keep your secrets with you and I keep my secrets. Balbir Singh Sandhu is masquerading not only in room No. 32 but elsewhere also. Let us see, how we can look after ourselves.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Both of them have lot of secrets.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I have one thing more to say to my friends, the Akali Dal High Commands. The poorest of the poor and the weak are being shot and you are not keeping your finger up and you are not trying to stop either. And what are the edicts of the Great Gurus? What do you say every day at Ardas? When you pray, you say :

निगतियां दी गत
निपतियां दी पत
निआसरियां दा आसरा ।

We look after the interests of the fallen, of the weak and of the poor. Every day, my dear friends Akali Dal High Command, you sing that song in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib. Now, you see them falling down.

I went to see Prem Chand's people at Sultanpur Lodhi, a place where Guru Nanak Dev Maharaj stayed for such a long time. Do you know under what circumstances, the poor chap was living? In that particular town, there are only 5% Hindus. The majorities are others. There comes somebody to shoot him down? They (Akali leaders) never raised a finger up at all. Is it :

निगतियां दी गत
निपतियां दी पत
निआसरियां दा आसरा ।

Is this your thinking? No, Sir. This is something by which you are denigrating Sikhism. You are bringing our holy religion, down to the dust. This is unfair.

My respects to you again and I wish to recommend to you let those holy teachings not be put to dust all-round. Come to the table, if you have the guts to prove your case, as per the Constitution of India by which you are still bound. Under the Constitution of India you had been enjoying the privileges of flying flag as Ministers, here at the Centre as also in Punjab many a time. So, that is the right approach which you have to take into consideration.

I have one or two words to recommend to the Home Minister in a minute. After that, I will finish my speech.

For screening of bad characters, they have set up a committee. I know all the members of the committee. Screening—what type of screening? I will say, it is a very healthy step. I admire it. I only wish that they had done it so many months earlier.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You did not go.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I had been there more than you. Don't take me on that. They are all friendly and kind. I have never hit any one below the belt. It is a different matter—how to deal with person to person. Therefore, don't try to thrust that fast an expression which may not work.

This is one thing, I wish to ask them. All right. You have set up this particular screening body or screening committee. Now, do we take it that it is for the benefit of the Home Minister as also the Punjab authorities that within the Golden Temple precincts including Manji Saheb, including even Nanak Niwas and including other precincts and areas where there is so much area to live in, houses etc. etc. that no bad characters will be allowed to come in?

Not only that. Give surety to the authorities concerned. Give them the surety. Where is the difficulty about checking done by Sikh personnel (Govt. Personnel) even in any dress they (Akalis) like them in? Would

they like to institute some kind of a drill on that, the drill being that every second day or every third day or on impromptu basis, they can go round, check and see? It will be something which will give them an immunity to criticism from the other side. In so far as outside checking is concerned, certainly, it is upto the Police Department to do it.

Let us bring all the perpetrators to book. That is my one recommendation to the High Command here. We have seen enough of this. Let them bring every perpetrator to book. There is no question about it. India will not stand any more nonsense from anybody, even from brothers, so far as Indian motherhood is concerned. This will come first and with that mission, I appeal to all including those on the Opposition side to work for that. For that reason, we have to check the situation and not allow it to drift.

Once again, I appeal to Opposition members to please forget about politics on this issue. Cut it out. As a principle, you put your heads together with the authorities here to solve the problem. It is as if a war has been imposed on you. If a war had been imposed on you, what will you do? You will all put your heads together with that particular department at that time. For similar reasons, you come together and work together.

I can assure you from the side of the Prime Minister and from the side of the Home Minister about one thing. Someone said that she has not taken them into confidence. I do not agree. The C.P.I. (M) member, Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet, has been so many times with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. How come that now one of the members sitting on the Opposition Benches would say, "We have not been taken into confidence"? Don't talk airy-fairy. The people have eyes and ears. They keep a record of it. For this reason alone, I would wish to recommend certain things.

You forget about the past. Let us see what the future has in store. I have got only a couple of things to point out if you kindly allow me to do so. The first recommenda-

tion personally which I would wish to make is that it was quite correct of you (Home Minister) having to be here and to assess the situation because you have to collect and collate information for coming to the right answer. Now, perhaps, it will be better that you immediately visit Patiala yourself and check and see what is the situation there. You forget all about police dogs and all that. You forget what I have said and what they have said. You check and see the situation for yourself. We have full faith in you because you are judicious every time, you are steady, you are calm and you have all the forbearance. I have seen all these qualities in you uptill now. I have every right to say so. You have got much patience and forbearance. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have been dealing with the situation with patience.

Someone pointed out the rules and regulations for going into the gurudwaras with boots on, with machine guns, this and that. But some other member also spoke here very correctly that one should think hundred times, two hundred times or even three hundred times before a certain convention is broken. In the Gurudwara Act, 1925, there is no such provision that you cannot go inside gurudwara to catch a criminal. In the Constitution of India, there is no such provision that you cannot go into a holy place to catch a criminal. But conventions are there. But for breaking the convention, if you create more difficulties, you will have to wait and think. Taking that into consideration, we have to take things in the correct perspective, as it is.

My other recommendation to you is, with your choice and thinking, to please put the House in some kind of acceptable mind and tell us as to what are the measures you have thought of adopting or you are adopting in order to normalise the disturbed situation that obtains in Punjab.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If any.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I would not take the wording. This is my recommendation.

With these few words, I conclude. I am sorry I have taken much of your time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We extended time up to 7.30. Now there are three Members from the Opposition side and three from the ruling party. If every Hon. Member takes 10 minutes, we can conclude and Hon. Minister also can reply.

I call Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, the situation in Punjab is to be viewed from a broad perspective and, in fact, a correct perspective. I think Punjab today poses a challenge to certain nationally accepted principles of our country. The principles are secularism, democracy and national integration. At this stage, I do not feel that I should dwell in detail on the various facets of the problems involved in the Punjab tangle. But I want to impress upon the House and my countrymen that we are to accept the challenge and keep aloft the basic principles of our national life. It is to be admitted that communal extremism has manifested in Punjab in diverse ways. But it has also permeated into Punjab polity. If you allow me to say Punjab polity of today betrays some very distorting and disquieting features. The prominent among those features are firstly, the frenzy for revivalism both of Sikhism and Hinduism. Secondly, the linkage of religion with politics. According to me, both of these are incompatible to the concept of secular democracy. The problem is fraught with grave danger because this process of extremism is rising in an area which is very close to our international border and which might be taken advantage by those forces which are not friendly to us and particularly in the circumstances where there exists external hostile environment. Therefore, from that point of view, we should address ourselves to the task of defusing the situation.

So far as Patiala is concerned, I have to make it clear that what happened in Patiala is nothing short of a communal flare up and it is also to be taken note of that this flare up is nothing but a flash point of a continuously building tension among different sections of the people. If the Government

does not take proper lesson out of it, I am afraid, what has happened in Patiala will spread to all other parts of Punjab and not only to other parts of Punjab, but it may also lead to grave consequences all over the country. Therefore, from that point of view, it is to be viewed. I am very much disturbed to express my view on this occasion because I find that so called phenomenon of dissidence in the Congress-I has again shown its new rise of spurt.

I do not want to get involved in that. But what I would like to say, if the Government wants to bring about a peaceful solution, is this. The encouragement to the dissidents creates a difficult situation for the different Chief Ministers to offer concessions because they feel that a concession-off would be construed as a political weakness on their part. Therefore, may I make this request to you? At this grave juncture, can you not exercise your goodwill, can you not display the minimum sense of self-responsibility and the minimum sense of responsibility to the country as a whole, and restrain that phenomenon or activity of Congress-I dissidents? I would not have brought this into the picture had it not been directly connected with the solution of the problem. I feel that the Chief Ministers belonging to these States are not in a position today, because of the rise of new spurt of dissidence, to make some concession, to make some offer of concession, so that the situation can be eased. Would you kindly exercise your goodwill or power to see that this phenomenon does not stand in the way of coming to a settlement?

I am one of those who feel that the situation has improved for resumption of dialogue. Although many have painted darkness, I find a silver lining in the cloud, and the silver lining in the cloud is this. Firstly, Mr. Longowal, Akali Dal President, has come out openly with a statement saying that they are committed, that the Akali Dal is committed, to peace, communal harmony and national integration. I think, there should not be any doubt about this declaration. Not only that, the Akali Dal has made a public statement condemning the flare-up in Patiala. Therefore, this

constitutes a favourable situation as it stands today.

As regards sending of the police into the Golden Temple, I would say that you should think many a time before you take such a decision because—here I am quite in agreement with Mr. Sparrow—though there might be provision under the law, there are emotions, there are conventions, there are certain practices, there are certain values and in this critical situation those emotions, those values, are not to be trampled down upon.

It is not a fact that Mr. Longowal did not agree to take part in any discussion. You say that you are also willing to have a political solution through dialogue. But, if you allow me, I would say, even at this late stage your response has not been adequate. I feel that you should have that statesmanship and wisdom to show or reflect an adequate response to the urge of peace and communal harmony and to bring about a solution as early as possible.

There is also another important development in the Punjab situation. Ultimately, it is the democratic and secular forces which can fight back these disruptionists or communal forces. Until now we had not found such democratic forces coming out openly in defence of secularism, to strengthen democracy and fight back and combat the growth of communalism. But recently I find that some academicians, some intellectuals, respected by people, have come out openly and analysed the situation in a very correct perspective; they have rightly pointed out that the initiative is passing into the hands of persons, parties and individuals who have no interest in reaching a solution. Would you kindly take note of it? In such a situation the initiative is going into the hands of those who are not at all interested for an amicable settlement and this is the situation you should take note of. They have also revealed the fact that suspicions and apprehensions were spread as were fears and tensions. Arms were being accumulated and the saner elements of both sides were surrendering to a sense of helplessness. This is the actual situation prevailing in Punjab to-day.

Therefore, I would not take much of your time. I would only implore upon you. Would you kindly seize this opportunity? You missed the bus. When the solution was within the reach, you did not act appropriately. You allowed the things to slip away from your hands. Now you muster your strength and courage and have the wisdom and take advantage of the propitious situation as it is existing to-day and resume the talk immediately. I feel that the Government and particularly, the Prime Minister should extend an invitation to the Akali Dal leadership and immediately resume the dialogue in order to find an amicable settlement of the issue as has been made out by many of us. The thread is to be picked up from where it was left, that is, when certain decisions and agreements were reached during the last phase of the tripartite discussion. Why does not the Government pick up that thread and proceed towards bringing about an immediate solution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you, Mr Chitta Basu. Now Acharya Bhagwan Dev.

I would request every Member to be as short as possible so that the Minister can reply in time.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सिख धर्म के जन्म दाता गुरु नानक देव जी थे। पंजाब से लेकर वह इंसानियत का पैगाम देते हुए मक्का मदीना तक पहुंचे। बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजा, सुल्तान और बादशाह उनकी प्रेम की वाणी को सुनकर प्रभावित हुए और सिख धर्म संसार में छा गया और प्रेम से छा गया। एक तो वह सन्त थे और दूसरे वह सन्त हैं जो आजकल स्वर्ण मन्दिर में बैठे हुए हैं और जो शस्त्र लेकर शैतानियत करके शासन करना चाहते हैं। गुरु नानक देव जी के साथ बाला और मर्दाना दोनों गए थे। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को सुनाना चाहता हूँ—क्योंकि बहुत प्रसिद्ध बात है। उनको शायद मालूम भी होगी। एक शैतानों की नगरी उनको मिली। गुरु नानक ने उनको आर्शीवाद दिया, बसे रहो। जो अच्छे आदमी थे उनको कहा कि उजड़ जाओ। मुझे

लगता है गृह मंत्री ने भी निश्चय कर रखा है कि शैतान स्वर्ण मन्दिर में बसे रहें, वहीं कैद रहें, जेल में रहेंगे तो उनको रोटियां खिलानी पड़ेगी लेकिन मन्दिर में रह कर कड़ाह प्रसाद वहीं का खाते रहें। परन्तु यह बात चलेगी नहीं।

सिन्धी गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब को मानते हैं, गुरुओं को मानते हैं। लेकिन वे दाढ़ी, खंजर नहीं रखते, बाल नहीं रखते। यह प्रसिद्ध कहावत है कि पैसा कई गुरुद्वारों में सिन्धियों का चढ़ता है और—कड़ाह प्रसाद सरदार लोग खाते हैं क्योंकि सिन्धी व्यापारी लोग श्रद्धा से वहां पैसा चढ़ाते हैं। मैं सब सिखों की बात नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन जो वहां बैठे हैं वे इस तरह की शैतानियत कर रहे हैं, जो उग्रवादी सिख हैं, उनकी बात मैं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु दंडवते : गलतफहमी होगी, ऐसी बात मत कहो।

आचार्य भगवान देव : उस दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सिन्धी श्रद्धा से देखते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज उन लोगों की श्रद्धा गुरुद्वारे के प्रति ऐसे उग्रवादियों के कारण घट गई है, गुरुद्वारों में उन्होंने जाना बन्द कर दिया है। डैपुटेशन गृहमंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री तथा राष्ट्रपति जी से मिला भी है और उनसे कहा है उन्होंने कि हमारी श्रद्धा मत तोड़ो। वहां जो इस तरह के चन्द लोग बैठे हैं सिख भाइयों को चाहिये कि वे स्वयं पहल करें और गुरुद्वारे से इस प्रकार के तत्वों को निकालें।

स्वामी जी वहां गये जिन्होंने यहां यह सवाल खड़ा किया और उन्होंने कहा कि लोंगेवाल कहते हैं कि खालिस्तान हमको नहीं चाहिये। तो फिर क्या चाहिये? उपाध्यक्ष जी, 1956 से लेकर आज तक पंजाब की समस्या के साथ मैं भी जुड़ा हुआ हूँ जब मास्टर तारारसिंह और फतेह सिंह जी ने पंजाबी सूबा के लिए आन्दोलन चलाया। आर्य समाज की तरफ से भाषा के आधार पर जो

हिन्दुओं की भाषा हिन्दी थी आर्य समाज ने आन्दोलन चलाया जिसमें गिरफ्तार करके 4 दिन मुझे चंडीगढ़ जेल में रखा गया, उसके बाद साढ़े तीन महीने जालन्धर जेल में रहा। तब से मैं इस के इतिहास को जानता हूँ। परन्तु कुछ लोगों ने जो पंजाब के अन्दर परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी है, हिन्दू और सिख भाई जो सदियों से साथ रहे और हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा के लिए जो बलिदान किया उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, उस आन्दोलन के आधार पर पंजाब का बंटवारा हो गया। पंजाब गुरुमुखी भाषाभाषी होगा। तो फिर खालिस्तान की कौन सी बात रह गई ?

जहां तक बात करने का सवाल है, यह विशेष घटना जो गत वर्ष 26 अप्रैल को घटी, मरी हुई गाय की गर्दन मन्दिर में रख दी गई, प्रधान मंत्री ने उसी दिन तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री जैलसिंह, को आदेश दिया और उनके साथ हमें भी भेजा, नारायणदत्त तिवारी जी को भेजा, और गिरधारीलाल जी को, जो सनातन धर्म सभा के चेयरमैन हैं, उनको भेजा। हम विशेष प्लेन से वहां गये और उसी दिन रात को 9 बजे पहुंच कर 11 बजे मन्दिर और गुरुद्वारे पर गए। वहां जो स्थिति पैदा की सिर्फ अकाली उग्रवादी उसके लिए जवाबदार नहीं हैं, बल्कि दूसरे भी संकीर्ण सांप्रदायिक विचारधारा वाले हैं जो होड़ में लगे हुए हैं। जो वहां पर हिन्दुओं के द्वारा जलूस निकालना चाहते हैं तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया होती है जिसका प्रभाव पटियाला में भी पड़ा। और उस दिन जो झगड़ा हुआ, उसमें विस्तार से जाने का समय नहीं है, परन्तु वहां पर हिन्दू और सिख जो विदेशी ताकतों से मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं, और मेरा आक्षेप है सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी के ऊपर जो उन्होंने आज यहां पर ध्यान दिया है, उसने पंजाब की आग में घी डालने का काम किया है और उनकी प्रवृत्तियों पर हमें संदेह हुआ है कि उनकी गतिविधियां देश के लिए खतरनाक साबित होंगी। उनका सम्बन्ध जिन जिन लोगों के साथ है, चाहे गंगा सिंह हो, जगजीत सिंह हो चाहे लाल डेंगा

और फीजो का लन्दन वाला गठबन्धन हो और उसके साथ उनकी क्या सांठगांठ चल रही है, वहां यह जा सकते हैं और कोई नहीं जा सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ लौंगोवाल ने फरमान निकाला वहां पर कोई बन्दूक नहीं रख सकता। 24 घंटे में ही लौंगोवाल को वह वक्तव्य वापस लेना पड़ा क्या चलती है उसकी स्वर्ण मन्दिर में ? कुछ नहीं। वहां लौंगोवाल कुछ कहता है, तलवन्डी कुछ कहता है, बादल कुछ कहता है। किस पर विश्वास किया जाए ? धर्म के स्थान पर शैतानियत का काम हो रहा है। और आप जो बयान दे रहे हैं, मैं बागड़ी जी को बघाई देता हूँ उन्होंने उसी समय उनको टोका, क्योंकि इस तरह **प्रोत्साहन देना देश के साथ गद्दारी है, देशद्रोह है।

जो पंजाब का बंटवारा हुआ, हरियाणा का हुआ और यह भी बता दूं अकालियों को प्रोत्साहन जनता पार्टी के समय दिया गया, क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि 1977 में जो पंजाब सरकार ने हरियाणा सरकार से आपस में पानी के सम्बन्ध में समझौता किया, और हरियाणा ने पैसा भी दिया, श्री बादल ने उसको स्वीकार भी किया, और आज वही बादल उस नहर को खुदवाने के लिए बाधा खड़ी करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह के शैतानों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा सकता। चन्द लोग भारत के भाग्य के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते।

किसने दरवाजा बन्द किया भारत सरकार से बात करने के लिए ? प्रधान मंत्री के पास प्रातः काल से लेकर शाम तक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिलते रहते हैं। हर बार बुलाया गया है, बातचीत होती रही है प्रधान मंत्री की, गृह मंत्री की...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, derogatory remarks have been used against Shri Badal. He has been called **. This should not form part of the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

आचार्य भगवान देव : प्रधान मंत्री और गृह-मंत्री ने कभी भी कोई दरवाजा बन्द नहीं

किया, हमेशा बात के लिए बुलाया । बात किस बात पर करनी है? यह ठीक है, कि राजनीति का दांव-पेंच खेला जा रहा है, कोई नहर का या जमीन का मामला नहीं है ।

इन्द्रवेश जी ने कहा कि वहां खालिस्तान बनायेंगे । यहां भगतसिंह ने जो दहशत दी थी "भारत माता की जय" कहकर क्या इसलिए कि खालिस्तान बनेगा? क्या वह सिख नहीं था? यह अलग बात है कि बाद में वह आर्यसमाजी बन गये और उसके चाचा अजीतसिंह सरदार थे, दारासिंह जो उसके चाचा थे, लाला लाजपतराय आर्यसमाजी नेता, हिन्दुओं के नेता ने देश को मिलाकर आजादी प्राप्त की क्या, इसलिए कि आगे चलकर ऐसे **देश का वंटवारा करायेंगे ?

तलवन्डी, बादल और जरनैलसिंह दिल्ली की तरफ देखते हैं, शरारत करते हैं, उनका ध्यान कभी रावलीपंडी और ननकाना साहब की तरफ क्यों नहीं जाता जहां के लिए उनको पासपोर्ट लेना पड़ता है? हिन्दुस्तान की राजगद्दी और बड़े-से-बड़ा दर्जा ज्ञानी जेलसिंह जी को दिया जो कि सरदार है हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं । इस पार्लियामेंट को चलाने का काम संसदीय कार्य मंत्री श्री बूढासिंह के पास है जिसके आधार पर यहां कार्य बनता है । रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर एक सिख को बना दिया, एयरफोर्स का जनरल एक सिख को बना दिया । हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान का तख्त और ताज सिखों को देना चाहते हैं, उनको जिनमें योग्यता हो, जो देशभक्त हों । गद्दारों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल सकता । ये कुएं के मेंढक बनना चाहते हैं । ये सावधान हो जायें, हिन्दुओं को झंझोड़ने की कोशिश न करें । एक बात हमारे विरोधी भाई ने कही कि वीरेन्द्र जी जो पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं, मेरी उनसे बात हुई है । वह मजबूर हो गये हैं कि उन्हें अनशन करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं गृह-मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वीरेन्द्र जी ने अनशन किया तो पंजाब की स्थिति

विचित्र बन जायेगी । उस पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । मैं इस हाऊस के माध्यम से उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं, वह मेरे दोस्त हैं, 30 साल से साथ काम कर रहे हैं, कि वह इस तरह का कदम न उठायें । आप भी उनको विश्वास दिलाइये कि जो पटियाला में हुआ है, उस कांड पर जो वहां की जनता चाहती है, उसको संतोष देने के लिये आप वहां जाइये । गृह-सचिव वहां गये, उन्होंने अच्छा पार्ट अदा किया है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप भी जाइये और उनको आश्वासन दीजिये । आर्यसमाजियों की पंजाब में बहुत बड़ी शक्ति है, गांव-गांव में आर्य समाजी हैं, 48 प्रतिशत हिन्दू पंजाब में हैं, उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं । यदि आर्यसमाजी बिगड़ गये तो स्थिति विचित्र बन जायेगी । वह बिगड़ेंगे नहीं, यह हमें विश्वास है, परन्तु वीरेन्द्र जी को आपको आश्वासन देना पड़ेगा कि इस तरह का कोई कदम नहीं उठाइये जिससे हिन्दू और सिख आपस में युद्ध करें, कत्लेआम करें और खून की नदियां बहे, पंजाब की नदियों में हिन्दू और सिखों का खून न बहे, इस बात की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

जहां तक चण्डीगढ़ का सवाल है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसको केन्द्रशासित रहने दिया जाये । आप इसकी स्पष्ट घोषणा कीजिये । यदि आपने कोई कदम उठाया तो हरियाणा में असंतोष पैदा हो जायेगा । हिमाचल का भी तो अधिकार है, पानी का वहां भी झगड़ा है । आपको इसका भी फैसला अलग करना पड़ेगा ।

चण्डीगढ़ की प्रजा से आप अभिप्राय मांगिये और लोकशाही से जो अभिप्राय: वह दें उस आधार पर चण्डीगढ़ का आप फैसला कीजिये ।

एक बात अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो स्थिति आज है, वह बहुत भयंकर है और विचित्र है । उसको संतोष दिलाने के लिये, आग को बुझाने के लिये एक ही मार्ग मेरी दृष्टि में है ।

संसद कल समाप्त हो रही है, परसों के बाद कोई भी दिन आप निश्चित कर लें। लोक-सभा के स्पीकर माननीय श्री बलराम जाखड़, जो इस सदन के अध्यक्ष हैं, जिसमें सब पार्टी के लीडर हैं, उनके नेतृत्व में सारी पार्टी के लीडर हम सब साथ मिलकर चण्डी-गढ़ से अमृतसर चलें। शांति और अहिंसा कारवां बनाते हुए स्वर्ण मन्दिर में जायें। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां गुरु ग्रंथ साहब का पाठ सुनें, गुरुवाणी का पाठ सुनें और वहां का कडाह प्रसाद खाकर प्यार का कारवां बनायें।

हिन्दू सिखों के बीच में, जो एक मां-बाप की औलाद हैं, उनमें बंटवारा न हो। उसके लिए हर संभव कोशिश की जायें और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप विचार कर निर्णय करें कि लोक-सभा के स्पीकर के साथ हम सब पार्टी के लीडर एक जलूस बनाकर पैदल शान्ति-कूच करते हुए चण्डीगढ़ से अमृतसर पहुंचें। अगर मेरी इस प्रार्थना पर ध्यान देंगे तो मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि प्यार के कारवां के सामने उन शैतानों के सिर झुक जायेंगे और हिन्दु-स्तान अखंड रहेगा।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Howrah). Sir, Patiala incident in my opinion has given a new dimension to the Punjab crisis. Why I say new dimension, because up to now the whole thing was mainly concentrated to individual attacks as far as violence is concerned. That was bad enough, but now in Patiala a situation has developed where Sikh and Hindu communities have been brought into clash. This is very dangerous because if this goes on, then a situation like in Assam is likely to develop. So, I would say, Sir, that this is a situation of serious concern to all, particularly to the ruling Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, you are the first speaker to mention about Patiala.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Yes, Sir. Unfortunately, I will have to mention Patiala again.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

gave you so many details about Patiala, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Didn't you hear ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I didn't.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That means you are not listening.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, it is a signal to all concerned, particularly to the ruling party by virtue of the fact that they are ruling the country, that the time is running out. Their responsibility is the biggest.

Now, Sir, I notice that all the Press have reported that earlier in Patiala Ram Nawami demonstrations were not there. This year it was organised. All the Press have also noted that earlier in Patiala Guru Teg Bahadur's martyrdom was celebrated, not the birthday. It is also noted by all the Press that there is an organisation called the Hindu Suraksha Samiti where Members of the ruling Party, Members of the non-Communist Opposition—not all of all parties, but some of all parties—are there. It is also noted in all the Press that this Gentleman, who is the Secretary of the Hindu Suraksha Samiti, has been interviewed in all the Press, but he is underground and is not caught. Earlier in the Call Attention Motion on Punjab, when it was debated, the same thing happened about the Sikh culprits. I said how is it that Lala Jagat Narain's murderer cannot be caught ? Why these Sikh criminals cannot be caught ? Now, here this man was not caught, because he enjoys the patronage of the Congress (I). Let all these non-Communist Opposition Members and particularly the ruling party put their hand on their heart and admit that theirs is a communally divided house to a great extent. Not all. Here all of them have spoken. Have they spoken in one language ? What Mr. Sparrow has said, what that has to do in a sense about calling the Akali leaders for negotiations with what Mr. Bhatia has said ? What Mr. Jain has said ? Has that a complete accord with other ruling party Members ? I am saying this, because this is a big danger. It is a hard reality, I speak in anguish. It is not good that non-Communist Opposition and the ruling party—or sections of them—are

being involved in it greatly, because that is not what is wanted. That is not what it should be ; that is not what we want. But with humility and pride, I can definitely say this : the Communist parties can say that their cadres are not divided like this, despite a very bad situation. So, I entreat all the other parties to learn a little bit, with some humility. One of the reasons for the aggravated situation in Punjab now is this attitude amongst the cadres and leaders of these parties.

The Akali leadership also, in its own way, is playing into the hands of the extremists. But is it not the responsibility everybody to see that the gap is narrowed ? Only Mr. Sparrow has said here : 'Let them come to the negotiating table'. But from listening to other members of the ruling party, I thought that the question of coming to the negotiating table probably did not arise at all. Nobody else has said it.

From time to time we have seen in the Press that negotiations were round the corner, that a settlement was round the corner, or that such-and-such were the basis of a settlement. If so, why much more caution is not being taken ? Why were these demonstrations allowed in Patiala ? What was the necessity of having these demonstrations, when one party with Trishul, and another party with kirpan came out and created or added a new dimension—i.e. created a direct clash between the two communities ? Could it, and should it not have been avoided ? Who will answer for this ? Should not the Punjab Government, and the Central Government also, answer ? Should they have not been more careful ? On the one hand, there is the polishing with butter ; on the other, all these things go on. Is this the way to deal with this explosive situation ? No.

I do not want to go into the details of the settlement, because earlier in our first Calling Attention, our party's position in regard to each of these points had been made clear. We have given our reactions then. I would not repeat ; but I would say that during the earlier negotiations, things had been almost completed. There was a wide area of agreement. Why

not stand on those points ? Let us see what happens.

Mr. Longowal goes on saying : 'I will go if I am invited.' The ruling party people and the Minister say : 'Let him come to the negotiating table.' Let there be an invitation. If he rejects it, it is he who will be exposed. If not, i.e. if he accepts it, then those other things which have already nearly been settled in the tripartite talks, can be repeated on the negotiating table again.

The difficulty is that on this entire question, the ruling party is so divided. That is one of the reasons for the present situation. Otherwise, on the very day when Amritsar was burning, how can we have this deputation coming to Delhi from Punjab, raising the question of whether Mr. Darbara Singh should continue as the Chief Minister there, or somebody else should come ? Who encourages this ? How does it happen ?

It is not enough to say that Akalis are fighting for power. You are also doing it. I am not holding any brief for anybody ; but I say that it is very necessary to create a situation wherein the extremists among the Akalis can be isolated. And for that purpose, starting these negotiations over again is very important ; and there, you should place your proposals which came nearest to being accepted, on the table.

20.00 hrs.

If they do not listen to it, then, if necessary, come out with a unilateral declaration ; that is also not ruled out. But nothing will be done ; neither they will be called for a broad agreement on the points that we could agree nor will it be put before the country, before the Sikhs and non-Sikh Punjabis also nor Haryana, Rajasthan etc. We go on shadow boxing here who will have the power next time in Punjab—whether the Congress I or the Akalis ? I appeal to the Akali leadership that they must also be more comprehensive about the situation. I do not know about it because I am not like Swamiji that I will go on making speeches. There are various Swamijis, but the unique Swami is Dr. Subramaniam Swami. As I

said, our party is doing a lot of fight over there ; it is a courageous fight. In Amritsar, even the papers which are not friendly to us reported that *fakir* communist couple of Amritsar led a fearless demonstration for Hindu-Sikhs unity, when others did not. With that thing, I am saying about it. I do not know all these things about Khalistan. I do believe that a vast majority of them are thoroughly opposed to Khalistan. But, at the same time, Longowalsahib has also to explain about what Mr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan made a comment in the Press ; it is reported in all the papers that he got a letter from Sant Longowal that he should raise this thing in the UNO or go to the UNO. That has not been protested against.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He did not produce a letter.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is upto Sant Longowal to protest against it. It is every essential to say that no such letter was written. To free the Golden Temple or for that matter all other temples or mosques from the criminals is the bounden duty of the nation.

It is high time that Shrimati Indira Gandhi should take a bold initiative and try to unite her party—not only saying, 'mah', 'mah', 'mah' and they are putting some flowers on her feet. She should unite her party just based on this question. Then with that confront the Akalis in a friendly way, call them and discuss with them all these things. If other things fail, then come out with a unilateral declaration.

If it was taken up in the beginning of this Session, when we first debated on the Punjab Calling Attention Motion, I am sure, the situation would have been different. If you do not do it, then really the deluge will come here and will engulf you ; it will not leave you free. I hope and believe that this can be done. There are signals that it can be done. I request you and also warn you that unless this is urgently done, the situation will definitely deteriorate. To stop another Patiala in Punjab, there must be a political will and a direct action and action for calling them, for putting reasonable proposals before them.

श्री केयर भूषण (रायपुर) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पटियाला की घटना के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा हो रही है उस पर सभी पार्टियों के प्रमुख लोगों के विचार सुनने को मिले और काफी जानकारी हुई। आज इस घटना ने एक साम्प्रदायिक रूप ले लिया है। प्रतिदिन सवेरे उठकर जब हम समाचार-पत्र पढ़ते हैं तो सबसे पहले हर भारतीय का ध्यान पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, उस ओर जाता है।

और जिस तरीके से पंजाब की घटनाएं बढ़ते-बढ़ते इस रूप में आई हैं, वह एक साधारण सी चीज नहीं है और इससे लोगों के मन में एक दहशत पैदा हो गई है। क्या यह जो रूप आया है, यह सिर्फ पंजाब के मसले से आया है ? यह सोचने की बात है कि क्या यह चण्डीगढ़ कहां रहे, इस मसले से आया है या पानी की समस्या से आया है या जमीन इधर से उधर होने के लिए आया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्थिति आई है, यह केवल चण्डीगढ़ के मामले से नहीं आई है। चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब में रहे या चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा में रहे या चण्डीगढ़ केन्द्र-शासित रहे, यह कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसके देश के बाहर जाने का सवाल नहीं है, यह यहाँ रहे या वहाँ रहे। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि देश के टुकड़े करने के लिए एक षडयंत्र के रूप में आया है यह सामने आया है। जो कुछ भी सामने रखा गया है, आप उनके भाषणों के अन्दर देखिये, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है और एक साल पहले की बात है गीता मुखर्जी बहन ने उस समय भी यहां पर एक सवाल रखा था कि प्रदेशों को स्वायत्तता का अधिकार दिया जाए इस संबंध में, तो उस समय भी हमारे मन में भाव उठे थे कि प्रदेश की स्वायत्तता के नाम से आगे-आगे बढ़ते हुए क्या अलगाव की स्थिति आएगी ? यह ठीक है कि प्रदेश के अन्दर विकास के लिए कुछ साधन चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता हमारी खतरे में पड़ जाए। हम लोग जो राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से जुड़े हुए हैं उनके मन के अन्दर एक भयभीत भावना आती है क्योंकि हम यह देख रहे हैं कि एक प्रदेश में एकाधिकार

की बात धीरे-धीरे चलते-चलते खालिस्तान की मांग के रूप में सामने आ गई है, ऐसा हम उसके अन्दर देखते हैं। हमें ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि अभी भी वहाँ के नेता यह कहते हैं कि अगर हमको हमारे अधिकार नहीं मिलेंगे, तो हम खालिस्तान का भी समर्थन कर सकते हैं और खुले रूप में वे यह कह रहे हैं। इसलिए यह उनकी कौन सी दिशा दिखाई दे रही है। वे यह भी कहते हैं कि हम इसके लिए आन्दोलन अन्तिम दिन तक करेंगे, तो यह कौन सा भाव दिखाई दे रहा है। इन छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं के हल हो जाने बाद क्या यह जो मांग है, वह समाप्त हो जाएगी। जबकि यह साफ-साफ दिखाई दे रहा है कि राष्ट्र के तोड़ने के लिए एक षडयंत्र हो रहा है। हमें इसको सिख समाज और हिन्दू समाज के झगड़े के नाम से नहीं देखना चाहिए। यह जो मसला है यह सिखों और हिन्दुओं का मसला नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय मसला है।

जहाँ तक मेरा ज्ञान है, गुरु ग्रंथ साहब के संबंध में, वह एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथ है और राष्ट्र को जोड़ने के लिए गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब और सिख समाज ने जितना योगदान दिया है, वह एक स्मरणीय चीज है। गुरु ग्रंथ साहब के अन्दर सारे देश के, पूरे भारत के जितने संत हैं, उन सब संतों की वाणी एक जगह एकत्रित है चाहे वे गुजरात के संत हों, चाहे बंगाल के संत हों, चाहे राजस्थान के संत हों, हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हों और चाहे चमार हों या ब्राह्मण हों। सब की वाणी गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के अन्दर एकत्रित है। गुरुओं की वाणियों के साथ ही साथ सारे देश के जितने भी संत हैं, उन सभी धर्मों के संतों की वाणियाँ उस में हैं, इसलिए एक धर्म-निरपेक्ष अगर कोई ग्रन्थ है तो वह गुरु साहब है और उसके अनुयायी जो हैं, मैं यह बिल्कुल मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि संतों की वाणियों को मानने वाले जो हैं, वे खालिस्तान की मांग करके देश को विकृत करने जा रहे हैं या वे देश को विकृत करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आज हमारी जो लड़ाई है, वह देश-द्रोहियों से लड़ाई है और इसके लिए सारा राष्ट्र एक-तरफ है, सिख, हिन्दू, मुसलमान और ईसाई

जितने भी इस देश के अन्दर हैं, वे सब एक तरफ हैं और राष्ट्र को तोड़ने वाले एक तरफ हैं और हम सबको उनका मुकाबला करना होगा और मुकाबला केवल शासकीय स्तर पर नहीं बल्कि जन-स्तर पर भी किया जाना चाहिए। हमें राष्ट्र को एक करने के लिए उतनी ही तैयारियाँ करनी चाहिए, जितनी पंजाब के अन्दर देश को विकृत करने की तैयारियाँ चल रही हैं और हम सब इन बातों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक-मत के हों।

आज जिस ढंग से एक दूसरे की यहाँ आलोचना हुई उससे मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी इस चीज को हल करने के लिए आगे आ रही हैं और सब अपोजिशन पार्टीज से आह्वान कर रही हैं कि वे भी इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए एकजुट हों। मैं भी यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक दूसरे की आलोचना करने के बजाए यह देखें कि कैसे इस समस्या का हल हो। हम इससे राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न न करें। हम किसी भी पार्टी में हों, हम सभी को राष्ट्रीय आधार पर इस समस्या को देखना है और हल करना है। अगर हम इस राष्ट्रीय खतरे की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे और इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या से विचलित होंगे तो हम सभी को बाद में पछताना होगा।

मुझे अभी तक याद है कि राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के समय इसी तरह से धर्म के नाम पर एक आन्दोलन खड़ा हुआ था। उस समय भी हम लोगों ने उस चीज को एक साधारण सी बात समझा था। लेकिन धर्म के नाम पर हुए उस आन्दोलन के कारण हमारे देश का बंटवारा हुआ। हमारा देश दो हिस्सों में बंट गया। उस समय भी जो धर्म के अच्छे ज्ञाता थे, उनकी किमी ने बात नहीं सुनी लेकिन जो धर्म को जानते तक नहीं थे उन्होंने धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को बहुत भड़काया। ऐसे लोग उस समय देशद्रोही बन गये और उन्होंने देश को तोड़ दिया। उस समय भी हम इस चीज को एक छोटी-सी चीज समझ कर देखते रहे उस समय हमारी छोटी-सी उन्न थी और हम लोगों को हरा

झंडा लेकर निकलते हुए देखा करते थे। उन्होंने देश को तोड़ डाला। हालांकि उससे न देश को कोई लाभ हुआ और न उस कौम को कोई लाभ हुआ। उस समय भी सारे देश के लोग थोड़े से लोगों के हाथों में खेलने को तैयार हो गये। हम उस समय भी उन थोड़े से लोगों का मुकाबला करने को तैयार नहीं हुए। अगर हम अब भी सचेत नहीं हुए तो वही स्थिति फिर आ सकती है। जितने भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय लोग हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दु हों, सिख हों, मुसलमान हों सब को राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य के लिए एक साथ खड़े हो जाना चाहिए और इस समस्या का मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

मैं अपने वामपंथी भाइयों से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि आपने उस समय भी गलती की थी, आप अब भी वही गलती न करें। आपने उस समय भी कौम के आधार पर, जातीयता के आधार पर देश के बंटवारे का समर्थन किया था। आज उसी का नतीजा है कि आज हम पछता रहे हैं। हमारे एक कम्युनिष्ट नेता ने कहा कि यह जो समस्या है इसके पीछे साम्प्रदायिक लोगों का हाथ है, विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ है। दूसरी ओर हमारी बहिन जी ने कहा कि हम राजनीतिक कारणों से आपस में झगड़ रहे हैं, और इसी कारण से वहां यह समस्या विद्यमान है। कहने को वे कुछ भी कहें लेकिन आज इन्दिरा जी की तरफ से सभी लोगों को यह आह्वान है कि हमें देश को बंटने नहीं देना चाहिए। हमें इस समस्या को आपस से बैठकर हल करना चाहिए। इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने में हम सभी को प्रधान मंत्री जी के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए जिस तरह से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी आगे बढ़ रही हैं, हम सब उनका साथ दें और आपस में मिल बैठ कर इस समस्या को हल करें। हमें साम्प्रदायिकता और साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के षड्यंत्र को समाप्त करने के लिए अपनी प्रधान मंत्री जी के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिए और इसके लिए हम सब इकट्ठे हो जाएं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सबसे अधिक समय मिलना चाहिए लेकिन मैं सबसे कम समय लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, भाषण तो बहुत हो चुके हैं। अगर भाषणों से इस समस्या का समाधान होना होता तो हो गया होता। इस सदन में कई बार बहस हो चुकी है। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार में जिस पालिटिकल विल की आवश्यकता है, वह नहीं है। आज पंजाब में जो झगड़े हो रहे हैं, उनका मुख्य कारण यही है कि समस्या को ठीक ढंग से हमारी सरकार सुलझाना नहीं चाहती। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। श्री बूटासिंह जी जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे इस प्रकार के वाक्य ज्यादा नहीं सुन सकते।

(व्यवधान)

किसी भी प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा बहुत ही बुरी बात है। साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की जितनी निंदा की जाय वह थोड़ी है। इस सदन में कई बार साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की निंदा हुई है। सारे देश ने इसकी निंदा की है और इस सदन के माध्यम से राष्ट्र की जनता ने इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक तनाव और हिंसा की बार-बार निंदा की है। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि हमेशा निंदा किए जाने के बावजूद साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव बनाने के जितने भी प्रयास किए जाते हैं उसका असर नहीं हो पा रहा है।

यह बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक स्थिति है कि पटियाला में हिन्दू और सिख के बीच में झगड़ा हुआ। हिन्दू और सिख के बीच में झगड़ा होने का प्रश्न मेरे खयाल से उपस्थित नहीं होता। हिन्दू ही सिख बने थे। हिन्दू संतों की श्रेणी में गुरु नानक देव को महान संत के रूप में माना जाता है। ऐसे और भी बहुत से महान लोग हुए हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दू और सिख समुदायों के बीच में एकता स्थापित करने और साथ लेकर चलने की कोशिश की। हमेशा से ये समुदाय साथ-साथ चलते रहे हैं। लेकिन आज

दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। पटियाला में जो कुछ हुआ है वह बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है। माननीय गृहमंत्री जी को स्वयं वहां पर जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से पुराने जमींदार अपने कारिदों की निगाह से स्थिति को देखते थे, उसी प्रकार यह सरकार काम कर रही है। आज वे जमींदार बरबाद हो गए हैं। लगता नहीं है कि सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझती है।

जांच करने करने के लिए जो आदेश दिए गए हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच कतई निष्पक्ष नहीं हो सकती। हाई पावर जूडिशियल इन्क्वारी होनी चाहिए। किसी रिटायर्ड हाईकोर्ट के जज को इस इन्क्वारी के लिए नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय इस बात की घोषणा करें कि इस घटना की न्यायिक जांच की जाएगी।

आज जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनके लिए मैं मुख्य रूप से इस सरकार को दोषी मानता हूँ। भारत की आजादी के 36 वर्ष पूरे होने जा रहे हैं और इन 36 वर्षों में 33 वर्ष कांग्रेस पार्टी ने शासन किया है। आज कहा जाता है कि देश की एकता खतरे में है। जब तक हम थे तब तक कोई खतरा नहीं था। जैसे ही हम लोग हटे तो पंजाब और असम की समस्याएं आ गईं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा शासकदल...

(व्यवधान)

वोट बटोरने के लिए कभी शिव सेना के साथ और कभी त्रिपुरा में युवा उपजाति समिति के साथ समझौता कर लेता है जिनके बारे में बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि यह राष्ट्र के हितों के विरुद्ध आचरण करने वाले लोग हैं—

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : राष्ट्रपति के लिए अकालियों के वोट लिए थे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इस प्रकार से अगर काम चलता रहा तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसी

भी हालत में सरकार उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकती है और उस समस्या को हल कर सकती है जो राष्ट्र की समस्या है।

जो भी विवाद हैं उनका वार्ता के द्वारा समाधान खोजा जाना चाहिये। गृह मंत्री को चाहिये, सरकार को चाहिये कि वह पहल करे इस मामले में। दिल्ली रिकार्डर में कुछ ऐसे तथ्य छपे हैं जिन से लगता है कि अगर देश की ओर खास कर पंजाब की जो आज स्थिति है उसका समाधान सरकार ने मुस्तैदी के साथ पहल करके नहीं किया तो स्थिति भयंकर रूप धारण कर सकती है। इस में जो छपा है उसको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

“If anything happens to the Sikhs outside Punjab, then something will happen to the Hindus in Punjab. We do not want to fight, but if they touch the Sikhs outside, we will touch the Hindus here.”

यह भिडरावाला का वक्तव्य है जो इसमें प्रकाशित हुआ है। इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य देने से मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि शान्ति और सद्भावना का वातावरण बन सकता है।

कुछ दिन पहले करेंट में भी उनकी एक बात प्रकाशित हुई थी जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यदि स्वर्ण मन्दिर में पुलिस घुसी तो खालिस्तान का बनना लाजमी होगा। इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया जाना बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों की निन्दा होनी चाहिये। सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होती है।

आप यह भी देखें कि भिडरावाला से मिलने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव के समय गई थीं। यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। भिडरावाला कहते हैं कि आई एम नाट वांट टू बी ए कावर्ड। उनकी इस बात पर इसलिए आश्चर्य होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री 1980 के चुनाव के समय उनसे मिलने के लिये गई थीं। आज भी मौका है

उनसे कुछ बात की जाए। लेकिन वह स्वर्ण मंदिर छोड़कर बाहर निकलना नहीं चाहते यद्यपि उन्होंने कहा है कि आई एम नाट वार्न टू बी ए कावर्ड और प्रधानमंत्री भी वहां जाना नहीं चाहती हैं उनसे बात करने के लिए। उनकी हैसियत प्रधान मंत्री को पहले समझनी चाहिये थी जब वह उनसे मिलने के लिए गई थीं। अगर उन्होंने समझा होता तो वर्तमान हालत पैदा नहीं होती।

आज हालत दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होती जा रही है। इसमें एक आर्टिकल है जिसका हैडिंग है :

“Darbara Singh—Punjab's liability”

रोजाना इस पर बहस होती रहती है। पिछली बार बहस के समय भी मैंने कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी यह समझती है कि मुख्य मन्त्री ठीक नहीं है, या मौजूदा समस्या का समाधान वह नहीं कर सकता है तो उन्हें वह हटा सकती है। जो झगड़ा हो रहा है इससे सारे देश को तबाह करना उचित नहीं है। हटाना चाहते हैं तो आप उनको फौरन हटाएं और किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को वहां रखें जिसके वहां जाने से सद्भाव का वातावरण पैदा हो सके और इस समस्या के समाधान में आसानी हो सके।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पटियाला की घटना की न्यायिक जाँच कराई जानी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. A.K. Roy. You would take only five minutes and you are the last speaker.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Half-an-Hour discussion also is listed for today. What will happen to that ?

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, parliamentary practice is the art of confusing the confused. And we are also confusing each other in a very able way.

Sir, I was listening, as you were listening, to many hon. Members from both the sides and also many kinds of Swamijis, and we have also heard, the pot is lecturing to the kettle about its blackness !

We are here only to judge one thing—is Patiala incident a communal incident ; is it connected with overall movement in Punjab and what is the character of Punjab movement ? It is not the point that Longowal speaks very soft, Bhindranwale speaks very loud, some are extremists, some are moderates, some are liberal, some are progressive communists. People have said that there are a lot of progressive elements. Now, what should be our attitude to communalism ? This Government must declare that. Judicial enquiry or no judicial enquiry, we have seen many judicial enquiries in Bihar. After every six months there are riots. After every three months there are judicial enquiries. Even in Jamshedpur, in 1970, we have seen that. But I would like to ask one thing from the hon. Minister who is sitting here honourably, what is your attitude to communalism ? You must clarify that here.

If you circulate black money and white money at the same time in the market, you will end up with all black money. Similarly, if you keep in circulation communalism and secularism in the country at the same time, you will end up only with communalism. Do not circulate communalism and secularism at the same time. Let us fight. Do not be afraid. Why are you getting afraid ? We may lose the battle. But we should be ready to fight and let us decide that we will fight communalism. If Akali movement is a communal movement, then there should be no negotiations. If it is a democratic movement, all right.

It is not a point that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was invited. It is a good thing. He is invited to many places from Israel to China. We have no grudge against invitation. But Akalis have to explain whether their movement is communal or not. If the movement is communal, Longowal may have said anything, we have not to compromise. We have to fight. We will face him.

I have seen communalism in Bihar. There, such movements are seen every day. We are from an area where Sikh Gurus are respected. On our land we got Tagore and others. We are slightly acquainted with literature. We respect all great personalities. We know each and every Sikh Guru. We were shocked and humiliated to find that Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Badal means rain god, and others went to our President to seek his resignation. Why ? Because he is a Sikh. If it is not communalism, then what else is it ?

You have read *Discovery of India*. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is a learned and honourable man. He should read the *Discovery of India*.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : He has read.

SHRI A.K. ROY : He should remember.

In those days of Pakistan movement, Jinnah objected to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

They say, "Congress is a Hindu organisation". And the agony with which Pandit Nehru wrote was : How can Jinnah, how can Muslim League dictate who should be in our organisation and who should lead our organisation ? They did not compromise with that. But Jinnah also did not demand the resignation of Abul Kalam Azad in 1940. To that extent, even Jinnah did not go. But still we say, "they are very democrat, very moderate and very reasonable. We should go there." If it is for Punjab they should have come to all Punjabis. Why do they go only to Sikhs ? If it is a democratic movement, it should apply to all Punjabis. Why didn't they do that ? I tell you, even they are calling the Sikhs ex-army men. What is it ? What does it mean ? Is it not hitting below the belt ? We know it is hitting below the belt.

We know that the Sikhs are brave people. We ourselves have accepted that 30%—disproportionate to their number—in the Army should be Sikhs. But they are hitting below the belt. They are calling the Sikhs ex-army men. This time, they say that all

the Sikhs who are in the Armed Forces and the Police should also fight and they should turn their guns, if police enters into the Swaran Mandir, the Golden Temple. What is it ? They should have called all Punjabis and all peace-loving people. But they did not call. We should judge by their attitude. They have asked whether it is moderate or liberal or progressive or non-violent. This is very strange—non-violent communal. They are talking of Assam. In Assam, they say the boys are very good. They were all non-violent. Is there any non-violent communalism ? Jinnah was also non-violent. Well, after the great Calcutta Killings, he issued a statement to Gandhiji that they did not want violence. It was Suhraward'y workers who did it. This is the theory. Bhindranwale is the culprit. Anotherwala is the thief. All right. We should not conclude. That is what I am saying. The Parliamentary practice has become an art of confusing the country. We are confusing ourselves—deliberately confusing ourselves. We should have a political will. If you do not have courage, you say, "All right, I am the Home Minister of the country but I am afraid." Then, we can understand. But what is this—hiding things ?

This Government has accepted that we will not violate the sanctity of the Golden Temple by sending police. That means, it has accepted that keeping criminals is not violating the sanctity. But going of police there violates the sanctity. That means, police is even more polluted than the criminals. That is what they are accepting. If police goes there, things become impure, but if criminals go there things remain pure! This is the wonderful theory they are saying and this is helping us also. Because once Justice Mullah gave a statement that police is the biggest criminal force in the country. They had to go to the Supreme Court to remove that remark. But they are themselves accepting that police are even worse criminals than the criminals. If they go to the Temple that becomes impure. Now, they say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI A.K. ROY : For whom the bell-tolls. I do not know.

Now, the question has come who has more weight ; who is more criminal ; and who is more communal ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I do not ring the bell, he will say I am afraid of him.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Your bell always encourages me to speak on. Sir, they say, who is more communal. Let us weigh.

I say, all right. Let us follow the metric system. Let us weigh Sethi and Subramaniam Swamy and who will weigh more will be more communal. Let us bring some scales. Otherwise how to judge ?

I have seen the Congress politics and I have had an opportunity to fight them single-handed in a most complicated place like Dhanbad. I know their character. They are communal. In regard to Vietnam war, once we said that there was some calculated escalation. They are calculatedly communal. Why ? To submerge the class question, they are communal. But they also do not want that the things should go out of their hands. They also fought. But other bourgeois parties, the other ruling parties and other non-leftist, non-communist, parties have not even that obligation. That is the difficulty ; that is the difference.

I will give you an example. It will be very clear. First, their symbol was "a pair of bullocks". You remember those days. What does it mean ? It was a symbol of hard work, that is, production. "A pair of bullocks" means that you have to work and produce. Then, they switched over to "cow and calf" symbol which means consumption, that is, you need not work. As the Finance Minister said in his Budget Speech, there is no place for conspicuous consumption in our country. But "cow and calf" symbolises conspicuous consumption. Those days of production are gone. The days of consumption commence. Now, their symbol is "hand". That means, insecurity. Unless there is some insecurity created in the country, why should people opt for "hand". Therefore, they must create some sort of an insecurity and panic so that the people will opt for "hand".

That is a very simple thing. Whether it is

in Patiala or Nellie, they want to create some sense of insecurity and panic so that the people opt for "hand".

I would like to say one thing, let us not deceive ourselves this time. This country is great ; our responsibility is great. We Opposition are no challenge to them. But their commitment is a challenge ; their tradition is a challenge ; India's sacrifice is a challenge ; the heritage of Bhagat Singh is a challenge. Let us rise to the occasion and face it. We may lose battles but we will win the war. There is no question of compromising on this vital issue of communalism. Once Nehru said in this House—it is in the Parliament proceedings—that communalism and racialism is fascism in the country. Let us not compromise with it. As a doctor, as a surgeon, you diagnose the disease and fight it. We will all cooperate with you in the fight against communalism. But if you compromise on that, we will oppose you tooth and nail.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, instead of making a speech, it is better I try to deal with the points raised by the hon. Members.

Firstly of all, I would like to clarify to Shri Subramaniam Swamy that CRPF was not there when Shri Ashok Kumar was killed. It was Punjab Police. I fully subscribe fully to the views expressed by him that communal harmony not only in Patiala but in other parts of the Punjab is in danger and steps should be taken to see that communal harmony in Patiala is restored and, at the same time, this danger does not spread to other places.

Then, he said that the *kirtan* was coming from the gurudwara. This also I would like to clarify, according to my information. The *kirtan* was not coming from Gurudwara but the shopkeeper was playing a cassette in the loudspeaker. Therefore, the Hindus objected to the loudness or the noise of the loudspeaker but they did not object to the *kirtan* being relayed from the Gurudwara and this was settled. The volume of the Gurudwara loudspeaker was settled, and it was reduced. But, in the meantime, some

people from both the sides came and again a scuffle started.

Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has been in the habit of accusing the Congress for the creation of Bhindranwale and Dal Khalsa. I want to refute this charge and I would like to say that Dal Khalsa, whoever might have created it, has been ultimately banned by the Congress Government itself, and the National Council of Khalistan has been also banned. **Similarly as far as Bhindranwale is concerned, he is wanted in some cases and there is no question of dealing of talking with him. All that we are trying to deal or talk with is with the SGPC leaders, Shri Sant Longowal and at the same time Mr. Tohra and others. As far as the excesses which were committed during the ASIAD in Haryana in checking of the Sikhs coming from Punjab are concerned, I, time and again, both inside and outside the House and also in the tripartite talks, expressed my grave sorrow at this and we have always maintained that any such action which precipitates inconvenience to Members of any community should not be done, but this does not necessarily mean that precaution should not be taken but precaution should not go to the extent where this power is left in the hands of small people and they misinterpret and they do all sorts of things.

As far as bidi, cigarette and other things are concerned, I would like to point out that in the demands that have been accepted, in certain areas which are demarcated, already these things have been met, not only bidi and cigarettes but even the liquor shops have been lifted and even the meat shops are going to be lifted. But apart from this demarcation which will take place, the Punjab Government itself as far as the vicinity of the Golden Temple is concerned, has banned the use of bidi and cigarette and it has prohibited there.

Similarly, he asked me to visit Punjab. I would like to point out that Sardar Guru Darsan Singh, the Revenue Minister of Punjab and Shri Bhagawandas, Food and

Civil Supplies Minister, Punjab, and both the local M.Ps Mr. Amarendra Singh and Amarjit Kaur have visited Patiala as yet and now the Home Secretary has visited. And now a desire has been expressed that I should also visit Patiala and the Chief Minister has already visited and the Law Minister was on Sunday there and as far as I am concerned, I have noted the points made by the Hon. Members and I will try to take the earliest opportunity to visit Patiala.

Again Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has said that Hindu extremists is also a common situation. I would like to bring to his kind notice that the leader of the Hindu Raksha Samithi there is a leader of the Janata Party, and he is not connected with Congress-I...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपने किस माध्यम से जानकारी हासिल करली कि जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : समाचार-पत्रों में आया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody is disowning.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: As far as the visit to the Golden Temple and Sant Longowal is concerned, I must say that he was courteous enough to mention about it, before he went there, to me. But it appears that his visit—when he went round the Guru Nanak Niwas, what rooms he visited, I do not know—seems to have been an arranged or conducted tour.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about party criminals ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : About party criminals, by and large what you have said is correct.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That means, 18 are not there.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Five or six are out of the country, one is dead. (*Interruptions*)

As far as his remarks...

**The original words of the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri P.C. Sethi) were 'similarly, as far as Bhindranwale is concerned, now he has been declared as a proclaimed offender.....'

The correction, as printed above, was made by the Minister while returning the transcript.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does Dr. Swamy know the figures ? He gave some figures and the Minister has agreed ! How does he know ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : That figure has appeared in the press.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : My name is 'Swamy'. I know everything!

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the Sikh community is concerned, I have always stated in this matter that the Sikhs are a valiant community, they are brave people, they are industrious people, they are very hard-working people, they have done a lot of sacrifices for the country, they fought two wars on our front across the border and, therefore, nobody has called them a treacherous or anti-national community. As far as even the whole of the Sikh community is concerned, nobody would call them to be in favour of Khalistan. Even the SGPC leadership and the leadership of Sant Longowal have clearly come out that they are not in favour of Khalistan. But this does not mean that the demand for Khalistan in certain quarters is not there. It is there and it is well supported by some persons who are outside the country ; they have been receiving encouragements from here and their activities have never been condemned.

As far as Mrs. Brar is concerned, she has wanted me to do two things. She has said that the situation developing in Punjab will not only disturb communal harmony but gradually destroy the rural economy. Therefore, number one, she has suggested that I should visit Patiala and, secondly, she and some other hon. Members whom I am going to name later have demanded a judicial inquiry. As far as judicial inquiry is concerned, I would like to say that I have taken a note of the views of the hon. Members. I myself cannot declare it. I would certainly convey it to the Punjab Government and I am sure that the Punjab Government will be taking....

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप निश्चित बात बताइए कि आप जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट तो आपके कहने पर ही चल रही है (व्यवधान) यहां पर बार-बार बहस होती है, हम आपका भाषण सुन लेते हैं और दोबारा उन्हीं घटनाओं की बार-बार पुनरावृत्ति होती है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I would certainly bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister and the Punjab Government, and I am sure, and very hopeful, that they will be able to take an appropriate step in the matter.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिमार) : मुझे एक बात आपसे कहनी है। आपने राज्य सभा में एक बयान देकर सारे संसार भर में एक मनादी कर दी और उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि पंजाब के सारे लोगों ने हमसे शरण मांगी और कहा कि हम कहां जाएं। एक अविश्वास आपने वायु-मंडल में पैदा किया और अगर आज आपसे इस बात को कहते हैं कि आप कुछ इस बारे में करें तो आप कुछ इसमें कर नहीं सकते। इसके लिए जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी की बात के बारे में कहा गया, तो आप को वहां पर टेलीफोन करके और फैसला करके यहां पर आना चाहिए था। यहां पर जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी की मांग हो रही है और श्री वीरेन्द्र ने आमरण भूख हड़ताल का नोटिस दे दिया है। आप यहां पर इस बारे में कोई फैसला करके नहीं आए हो जबकि आप को पार्लियामेंट कांफ्रेंस करना था। फिर आपकी बात सुनने का क्या फायदा रह गया है। आप यहां पर यह पक्की बात कहें कि जूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी हाई कोर्ट के द्वारा होगी, वरना मैं तो यह थोथी बात सुनने के हक में नहीं हूँ। मैं सदन से वाक आऊट करता हूँ क्योंकि फिजूल की बात सुनने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am not talking something which may not be palatable to Bagriji. But I am talking sense. What I am saying is that this matter is in the hands of the State Government and we will certainly....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप पूछ कर क्यों नहीं आए। यह तो आपको निर्णय करके आना चाहिए था। आपको पार्लियामेंट काफ़ेंस करना था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised the point and he has replied. . . . You must allow him to reply. Should he not reply ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तो हम इस सवाल पर वाक-आऊट करते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में जवाब देने से पहले, आपको पक्का होकर आना चाहिए था। उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसलिए हम इस सदन से वाक-आऊट करते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान)

20.52 hrs.

At this stage Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members left the House

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is left to you. This is not the way. You want 193 discussion and then. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything of what they have said.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty has accused us of destabilising non-Congress (I) governments. Now you have seen so many non-Congress (I) governments functioning in our country. The Tamilnadu government is functioning. Now the Karnataka government is functioning. The Andhra government is functioning. West Bengal and Tripura governments are functioning. When some patrolling was ordered in Tripura, the Tripura Chief Minister expressed the fear that we were going to impose President's rule and that we were going to avoid elections. I had categorically assured him that President rule will not be imposed. We do not want to disturb any of the non-Congress (I) governments. We want to live in peace with them. We want to help them as much as we can in order to tide over the difficulties. . . .

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : He referred to Kerala of 1959 and West Bengal.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am talking of the present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't go back. See forward.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : He has also asked how many people have been arrested in this connection. I would like to point out that cases registered so far are 588 and the number of persons arrested is 1013.

I must thank Shri Chakraborty for appealing to the religious institutions and religious leaders for not yielding the religious institutions for sheltering criminals.

As far as the invitation for talks to them is concerned, many hon. Members have expressed this view. Now it is well-known that we have taken a number of initiatives in this matter. Originally Prime Minister had a talk with them. That talk did not succeed. Then she constituted a Cabinet Committee. That Committee had a number of talks with them. At one point of time, they said that we should come to Chandigarh. We did not stand on prestige ; we went to Chandigarh twice and had discussions there and, ultimately, a desire was expressed that : tripartite talks must be held. We immediately agreed to that suggestion. We held the tripartite talks and, I thank the hon. Leaders of the Opposition parties who have participated in the tripartite talks. Their attitude was helpful and it was because of their intervention that many of the points of differences had been narrowed down. Had the talks been continued and if the Akalis had not said that henceforward they will not carry on these talks and will not return to talks, I am quite sure that some solution would have been found.

As far as calling the Akali leadership for talks is concerned, I have again and again repeated that the Prime Minister and the Central Government have always preferred the settlement by negotiations. We are prepared to talk. But, the talks should not end

in frustration this time. Therefore, our aim is that before we actually extend any formal invitation inviting them to the talks, the difference of opinion on these particular points, namely, on water dispute and the territorial dispute, should be completely narrowed down or brought in a manner which would ultimately clinch the issue. And when they come back for talks, the talks would clinch the issue and would not fail because, after having called them, if talks break, then, it will be highly disappointing and it will be more disastrous than even the present situation. That is why, as I have said last time when the debate took place, that we are waiting for the Chief Minister's return from the United States and, as soon as he came back, we called both the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana and we talked to them. Some doubts had been narrowed down and some formula has been communicated to the Akali leadership. We are likely to hear about their reaction by tomorrow. Therefore, we are in the process and we have not stood on any prestige in this matter and we want to solve this problem in a very peaceful and amicable way so that this problem ultimately could be solved.

Sir, Prof. Parashar has also made a point about my visit to Patiala. He also insisted that Government should take the initiative and call Sant Longowal. With regard to the problems and the fears which he has expressed about Himachal Pradesh, I say that during the talks, the Akali leadership had agreed to this that, as far as their territorial claims on Himachal Pradesh were concerned, they would not raise them. Therefore, as far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the interest of Himachal Pradesh is completely out of danger and, therefore, he should not be afraid on that account.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : My simple point is that we have 7.2 per cent of the share in Chandigarh. We do not want any territory in Chandigarh but compensation in cash should be given to the Himachal Pradesh. The people of Himachal Pradesh have contributed when it was the United Punjab to the construction of the capital and it was a joint capital for Haryana, Punjab and the

hill areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, its due share should be given by the Government of India.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Shri K.K. Goyal is concerned, he has accused us of all the possible weakness in a man and he has said that we are incapable of taking any action. (*Interruptions*) As far as the death of this young man is concerned, I am sure that true facts would come out. I have said about the judicial enquiry. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, Shri K.K. Goyal, many others and I also have said about it. We will certainly take it up. I have also expressed a hope that the Chief Minister of the State of Punjab would be able to take appropriate decision in this matter.

21.00 hrs.

Therefore, I do not understand why Mr. Bagri chose this opportunity to walk out. It seems right from the beginning he was having a brush with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and, as such, he had not a very comfortable time here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He had dinner appointment.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Shri R.L. Bhatia had said that the screening committee appointed by them is an eye-wash. Let us go by what they have said and, therefore, let us not say that it is an eye-wash. One by one we are finding some change in them and do that extent we welcome it. I hope it will really be a screening committee and will be able to screen criminals who are staying there.

Swami Indervesh expressed the fear that Punjab has become a volcano. It is really tense but I would not like to go to the extent of calling it a volcano. The people in Punjab have been living for centuries or for ages together as brethren—both Hindus and Sikhs—and I do not think they have come to a point where it will become a Hindu-Sikh question. They would remain in peace. He also said nobody can stop creation of Khalistan. Every true Indian whether on this side or that side, is going to oppose creation of Khalistan and, therefore, the fear of having Khalistan

should not remain in anybody's mind and now, I hope, by the utterances of SGPC leadership and Sant Longowal's and as I have said before by the majority of the Sikh community itself it has become very clear that vast multitude of them does not want Khalistan.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav again emphasised the question of judicial inquiry to which I have already replied. As far as the question of resolving the question of Punjab is concerned I have said what steps we have taken in the past and what steps we are taking and what steps we are likely to take in future. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain wanted us to fight extremist forces. He also raised the question of Ravi-Beas. I would like to clarify that as far as Rajasthan's interest is concerned originally in their demands the Rajasthan's interest was being claimed but during tripartite talks they agreed ultimately to this that the old agreement of 1955 which gives the authority of use of Ravi-Beas water to Rajasthan would not be touched and only the 1961 and 1976 would be re-opened and decided. So to that extent as far as water claims of Rajasthan are concerned they are also safe.

Sir, I must express my deep thankfulness to Shri Sparrow for giving a very nice speech and also making good suggestions. He also wanted me to visit Patiala. He also wanted to know what measures we have taken to control the situation. As far as Patiala situation is concerned I would like to point out from the disturbed areas the local police has been removed and CRPF has been posted and we are trying to see that communal harmony in Patiala is restored soon and according to my information as far as curfew was concerned today it was relaxed in the morning for few hours, namely, from 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and then again from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and there was no incident during lifting of the curfew. Therefore, gradually steps are being taken and after the Home Secretary's visit the peace committee were also invited and they have started functioning.

Sir, Mr. Chitta Basu has given us a piece of advice that we should think many a time, before we send the police to the Gurudwaras,

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I didn't give you advice, I just give my view.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In this connection I may say, Sir, first of all that my Statement in the other House that day was slightly misquoted. If you go through the Statement never did I use the word 'ultimatum'. It was one of the most conciliatory statements and we have been always saying that although the law does not stop us from entering the Gurudwaras, but as a matter of convention we have not been entering. I would appeal even then and I would continue to appeal to the leadership of the SGPC and Sant Longowal that if there are any real culprits in the Gurudwaras—which they are denying—then they should cooperate with the law and order authorities and hand them over so that their credibility with regard to the maintenance of law and order and with regard to the condemnation of the violence is amply clarified to the nation.

Acharya Bhagwan Dev again wanted me to go to Patiala.

Sir, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said that what has happened to the criminals of Lala Jagat Narain murder ? In this case I have pointed out before and I would like to repeat that Nachhattar Singh and Swaran Singh were arrested and they have been challaned.

She has posed another question that when the situation was such, why were the processions allowed ? Sir, according to our information, the processions were allowed to be taken only after the leaders of both the processions had given assurance to the local authorities that the processions shall be peaceful and there will be no untoward incident.

Shri Keyur Bhushan has rightly said that we should not make it a Sikh-and Hindu problem. It is really a national problem and it should be handled from the broad-mindedness. I am thankful to him for his expression.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur has rightly said that only speeches are not going to solve the problem That is what I would request him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said this only through a speech also.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : He says that it requires a political will on the part of the Government. Now, as far as the Government is concerned, I have narrated in brief what transpired in the past. I have also said what is taking place at present. I have also said that we are willing to talk. At this time we are anxious and keen that when we invite them for talks, the talks must be fruitful and they should be clinched. Therefore, we are trying to find some solution between the contesting parties before we call them.

He has also read some Statements of Bhindranwale. As far as certain statements of Bhindranwale are concerned or any other statements which enflame the situation, I would say that nobody likes them and everybody has condemned them. The Government has also condemned them.

Shri A.K. Roy has . . .

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Remove the confusion now.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I would say that Shri A.K. Roy has also further added to the confusion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Why don't you say that he has lead humour to the confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has confused in a humorous manner.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I really appreciate the manner—not only this time, but many a time when he speaks—in which he puts the serious problems into a very humorous tone.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That was very much needed at that time.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, as far as his question about the belief in communalism or against it is concerned, should I say that as far as the Congress is concerned, we always stood against communalism.

We have belief in secularism. We are

opposed to all sorts of communalism. We believe not only in secularism, but also in peace and affection. I don't say that this movement has taken such a dimension that . . . (Interruptions)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : चंडीगढ़ वाले सवाल पर आपने कुछ नहीं कहा। कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसको केन्द्र शामिल रखा जाय।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : चंडीगढ़ का सवाल अलग से नहीं है। वह जुड़ा हुआ है पंजाब की समस्या से।

Therefore, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We should congratulate the Minister on his conciliatory reply.

21.11 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RISE IN PRICES OF CARS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go on to the next item, viz. Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri K. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This is a discussion raised on the points arising from the reply to question No. 355 regarding the price hike of cars in this country. The reply provided on that occasion was not complete. Therefore, many Members both on this side and on the other have desired that this issue should be discussed threadbare. Hence this discussion.

On that day also, the hon. Minister has replied to my question in respect of price hike of cars. He has also clearly stated his views in a statement made recently. He has said that the car prices are too high. In his recent statement, the hon. Minister has also categorically said that the rise in car prices is not justified. I would like to read it for the benefit of the House.

The report says :

“The Industry Minister, Mr. N.D. Tiwari said here today that he found no justification for the substantial increase in the prices of motor vehicles.”

The hon. Minister was inaugurating the

22nd annual general meeting of the All-India Automobile and Ancillary Industry Association. The report also says :

“The Industry Minister criticised the Indian automobile industry for lack of inclination or motivation to modernise and upgrade their products. There was an urgent need for ancillary units in view of the proposed manufacture of motor vehicles in the public sector by Maruti Udyog with Japanese collaboration, he said.”

The question of price structure of cars has been discussed many times on the floor of this House. Between 1976 and 1980, it has been raised by more than 133%. Let us analyze this question. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has gone into this several times.

It is stated in the *Hindustan Standard*, dated 13th September, 1981, as follows :

“In a report on the cost structure of motor cars submitted to the Government recently, it has said that for the last two years, car manufacturers have been making handsome profits.”

It is further stated as follows :

“Car prices have gone up by 130 per cent since 1976 when the Supreme Court ordered a decontrol.”

This had been settled in the Supreme Court because they had approached the Supreme Court. The Government of India has no control over the distribution system, price tariff and the quality system for the manufacture of cars, as far as these companies are concerned. Suggestions have been made after going into the car prices by BICP. But the Premier Padmini, the manufacturing company has still increased the price. There is absolutely no justification in this country. To use cars by the people is not a luxury; it is a necessity. Therefore, India being the biggest democracy in the world, only two companies are manufacturing cars which are also outmoded.

Now, I would like to inform you about the legal advice which was given at that

time. It is also stated in the same paper as follows :

“There is, however, no move on the part of the government to impose price and distribution controls. This is because of legal advice to the Government which says the Government will find it difficult to defend price and distribution controls in courts.”

If that is the reason for the Government of India to defend it in the courts, if that is the basic principle of providing transport system in this country to the people, if that is the reason for the manufacturers to fix up price which had been gone into by the BICP, it is not justified, according to the report. There is no country in the world where the car price has gone up within a period of 10 years by more than 130 per cent. These cars are available for Rs. 18,000/- outside the country. The model which they are giving is absolutely outmoded for the last 30 years. They have not made any improvement in the structural changes in the automobile. The quality has not been ensured at all. They have not taken care of the suggestions made for improving the model.

It further says as follows :

“The Ambassador made major changes in its engine in 1959 and the Fiat in 1965. Their fuel consumption is high by international standard. The Tariff Committee warned way back in 1968 that because of the high rate of taxation and an insulated market, the manufacturers would neither have the inclination nor the capacity to undertake modernisation. The car manufacturers themselves have been pleading for concession in excise duty and easy access to foreign technology. The Government stonewalled all these suggestions and proposals and condemned the industry to long years of technical atrophy and a shrinking market.”

Even the price hike based on the tax system— it may be income tax; it may be sales tax and other rates of the State are concerned—has not been rationalised; and there was no

structural change. Therefore, there is no use of pleading with the manufacturers; it is better if we plead with the government to see how we can modernise cars so that their prices may come down in this country as also we may ensure quality cars.

The country has grown in size over the period of 30 years and the latest science and technology has been developed the results of which have not been operated upon even in the automobile industry.

As far as the automobile industry is concerned, the developments in the fields of science and technology have not affected it so far. Therefore, we are asking why the automobile industry has not been modernised. We cannot blame the manufacturers of the cars also for this, because the manufacturers are bound to get profit out of it, they being the business people. The Government has to ensure that quality cars are available to the people and the Government should also have some control over it. In this modern world, the car is among the essential commodities, because transport is very necessary in a developing country. Therefore, some structural changes have to be made as they have not been made so far. Apart from providing quality cars, the manufacturers should also ensure that the cars are available at a reasonable price in the market. Not that the manufacturers should be destroyed. The manufacturers of the cars should not be destroyed. But they must also see that they are in tune with the modern world, in tune with developments in all the developing nations and they must also respond to the demands of the people of this country.

Sir, even the Maruti car which is now coming out is not going to be in conformity with the developments in the field. I would like to know if there is any thinking to organise a very healthy competition in this line to help the manufacturers and to explore the possibilities of collaboration. Has any collaboration been permitted and if so what is the effect of that collaboration in the selection of the model, and also in making the structural changes? The car manufacturers are making huge profits; but they should also ensure that quality cars

are manufactured in this country. The people are not getting any benefit out of the cars that are manufactured, so far as the quality is concerned. The people and the consumers are put to difficulties because of the bad quality of the cars.

Today, the Ambassador or the Fiat cars manufactured in the country are not of a good quality. Their petrol consumption is very high and the modern technology is not being utilised. Therefore, it is for the Government of India and the Ministry to take care of all these things and the structural changes are very necessary.

The B.I.C.P. had recommended the rationalisation of the duty structure. And today the car manufacturers are pleading that because of the heavy duty system, heavy taxation, and various other taxes, they are in difficulties. Therefore, they have justified the increase in the car prices. The question of structural changes and that of the price should be gone into and some rationalisation should be done as suggested by the B.I.C.P. Even the supply of the cars also is not properly done, over a period of years.

The system has been changed many times. We have to pay a premium for registration to get a car. Even today it may be about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 6,000. Every consumer has to deposit some money and register his name with the dealers. This is, therefore, most unreasonable and today there is no rationale. We are having the techniques and when we are passing through changes, in the field of industrial development where very many improvements are taking place, our Industrial Development Ministry should take care of this situation and see that the car industry is modernised in India.

When we go out of the country and see the cars, and see the price or tariff paid, and when we come back here and see these cars and the price that has been fixed, there is absolutely no comparison between the quality of cars outside and those here. Therefore, the interests of the people and the consumers, and the manufacturers of the cars should be properly looked after, and it should also be ensured that the direc-

tions given by the Industries Ministry and also the directions given by the technical people, are kept in view while determining the tariff structure and the price of the cars, and a rationale also should be kept, and the rationalisation, the system of duty, quality, modelling and the modernisation of this industry should be taken care of by the Ministry. The answer given by the hon. Minister is convincing that the prices are not rational. Even the recent statement of the hon. Minister is quite satisfying and he has come out very strongly that the car prices are not rational in this country and the prices are too high. Therefore, the modernisation of car industry is very necessary and the cars should be available to the consumers at more reasonable prices. The car manufacturers should ensure road guarantee and the quality of the car. They should be in a healthy competition and, if necessary, foreign collaboration can be allowed. Therefore, you must see that there should not be any scarcity of cars for the consumers and there should not be any black-marketing of the cars, there should not be any kind of restraints or constraints so far as the consumers are concerned. It should also be seen that the automobile industry is modernised in conformity with other industries. I have raised this issue and I would like to ask the hon. Minister to assure the House and also tell us what is the programme and policy for modernising the automobile industry. He should ensure that all the points that I have raised are looked into by the Ministry. With this I conclude my discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : First of all, I must commend my hon. friend and colleague Shri Lakkappa for having raised an important issue and I think that he has lent a vigorous support to our basic policy, that is, the modernisation of the automotive industry in our country. I want to assure him and through him the hon. Members in this House that this exactly has been the basic thrust of our policy, viz. what Mr. Lakkappa has said. The basic characteristics of our automotive policy in the field of

automotive industry are modernisation, more production and a competitive base for quality production at reasonable prices. That is the whole basis of our new automotive policy and that is why, as you know, the introduction of Maruti for production of small cars is one of the important features of the implementation of our policy. As soon as Maruti comes, it has already had its impact, it would have revolutionary effect on our automobile industry, I am sure of it. Already both the leading car manufacturers—the Premier Automobiles and the Hindustan Motors—are in the process of introducing new model cars with a new model styling. The Fiat is going to produce the Fiat 124 model and as the hon. Member might have seen, in the Annual General Meeting of the Premier Automobiles, the Chairman of the Premier Automobiles has mentioned in detail, he has devoted a paragraph to that, that the die is now out and they have assured their members that this new Fiat model will come out within a reasonable time frame. Again, the Hindustan Motors is also going to produce Vaxhaul VS model and they also met our officials and told them that they are trying their utmost to see that this Vaxhaul VS model should come in the market as early as possible. The Hindustan Motors has also submitted a proposal of collaboration with Messrs. Isuzu Motor Company of Japan for manufacture of Isuzu engines and transmission for fitment on their cars. This Isuzu is reported to be a very fuel efficient engine with a cubic capacity of 1600 cc. I am told Premier Automobiles are negotiating for a new engine model. This is the impact which Maruti already had on the other competitors and producers of cars.

I agree that the quality is not up to the mark. The designs and models have not been up-dated. This is exactly what is happening now. Let us see what happens within one or two years, when the new models arrive and Maruti is also in the market. As we expect a sea change in the two-wheeler market, similarly, I am sure in the car market also we shall see a significant change in our country.

As far as prices are concerned, let me in brief trace the history of prices of passenger

cars. Originally, since 1956, the prices were fixed by the Tariff Commission after making proper enquiries. The Tariff Commission had a Chief Accounts Officer, who made an investigation of the claims made by the companies about the manufacturing costs and then the Commission recommended a fair selling price. In August 1968, while the report of the Tariff Commission was under consideration, the three manufacturers raised the prices unilaterally. Then the Government had no alternative but to fix a fair selling price under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The manufacturers of passenger cars went to the Supreme Court and the Court held the Government order illegal. The Supreme Court itself laid down certain basic principles on which the fair selling price of passenger car were to be fixed. So, till 1975 the car prices were fixed by the Government in pursuance of the Supreme Court direction and guidelines. On 1st January 1975 the price control on cars was withdrawn to augment car production so that cars were available easily. Therefore, at that point of time it was decided that there should be no price control. I agree that the car prices were increased since that time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : By 130 per cent.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : In the last three years the car prices have risen by about Rs. 20,000. I am giving the break up of the increase in car price to put the record straight. For example, take Premier Padmini. Out of the show room cost, the ex-factory net dealer price is 64 per cent, excise duty 16.81 per cent, Central sales-tax 3.3 per cent, dealer mark up 3.9 per cent, transportation charges by road 2.8 per cent, Delhi terminal tax 0.16 per cent—I am giving the Delhi price—Delhi sales tax 10 per cent. Then, even in the 64 per cent there is tax on components, ancillaries and spare parts. So, apart from the tax structure reflected in the show room price, the companies have to pay tax on components and raw materials. As the hon. Members know, during the last three years the excise duty has been raised. I have with me here all the details regarding the increase in excise duty.

As the hon. Members know, it is in the

Budget Speech. Of course, the hon. Member mentioned about rationalisation of excise duty. Well, of course that is a point which has to be discussed with the Finance Minister and of course, I will discuss with him as to how far we can rationalise the excise duty structure. But under our dispensation it is an important element in our excise revenue and while I agree that there should be rationalisation and our taxation of cars or motor vehicles or two-wheelers should not be exorbitant, but again this is a part of our total fiscal policy. But I am sure there is a point in what Mr. Lakkappa says that there should be no inordinate price increase on cars and that has been our effort also. Without controlling the prices under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, we have been trying to prevail upon the car manufacturers not to increase prices and that is what I referred to when I answered the hon. Member's Starred Question last, and I mentioned that as soon as I took over in August 1981—I took over on August 9, 1981 and as soon as I read in the papers—I have been reading the papers, I knew that the car prices had been increased—I called a meeting of all the automobile manufacturers and I told them plainly that even though there is no price control order, they should refrain from increasing car prices. Without any relevance to the context, to the cost frame, and they heeded to my request and till now—I had that meeting in August 1981—the Hindustan Ambassador has not raised its price. The 'Premier Padmini' has raised it by Rs. 3000 and odd, and I have also called them, our officials met them, the Secretary of the Heavy Industry met them, and we have asked them to reconsider the whole price structure. I am again proposing to call a meeting of all the automobile manufacturers to discuss all these points about the quality, about modernisation, about pricing, and because the report of the BICP has not said—it is not very relevant, of course it is not usual that we disclose the BICP recommendations, but I would say that the latest report of the BICP which we have had not suggested any reduction in car prices as such, but it has said :

"The market for car should be kept under critical review in order to faci-

litate the entry into the market of the Maruti Suzuki car at the appropriate time. In the mean time, the Premier and Hindustan Motors should be told to gear themselves up to meeting the rigorous competition likely to come up through the production of Maruti Suzuki car.

Finally, both Premier Automobiles and Hindustan Motors need very specific investment in the coming years, if they wish to remain in the market for purchase of cars after the Maruti Suzuki car enters the market."

So, this is the case that we had to allow certain margins to both Premier Automobiles and Hindustan Motors so that they can plough back that money into the rationalisation of their plant and equipment for bringing out the models. So, we have to give them some reasonable margin also so that they can compete, and this is the basic recommendation of the BICP.

Again, they have not suggested any reduction of duty as such. They said : "Equally, while there is no case for reduction in price, there is no case at present for any reduction in the cumulative burden of duties on passenger cars. Any reduction in duty without an increase in output would only increase the untaxed gains of middlemen or quasi-rent enjoyed by consumers." This is not the recommendation of BICP because they say that we just cannot reduce duties without increase in output for all the reasons that I have mentioned. So, the BICP has not recommended any reduction in duty. But as I said, the rationalisation of duty, of course, is a factor with which we are concerned, and I am sure that the Finance Minister has considered this point while making his fiscal proposals in this context. Then again, as I mentioned, our proposals in this context do reflect.....(Interruptions).

I must also make it clear that according to our information Premier Automobiles incurred losses until 1977-78 and started making profits only from the Accounting Year 1978-79. Hindustan Motors incurred losses till 1979-80 and they started making profits only from 1980-81. That is the in-

formation that has been given to us. Now they promised whatever they do, they will build up reserve fund and reserves so that they can modernise. This factor is to be taken into account.

We are fully alive to the situation. We are for modernisation. We are for quality control. We are for cost rationalisation. I am sure when I call a meeting of Automobile manufacturers in the near future, they will take proper notice of what has been discussed here, they will take proper notice of what has been suggested in Parliament. I will also tell them. If they do not respond, then we shall have no alternative but to take recourse to price surveillance measures. But I am sure that this debate to-day in the House will have its due effect and there will be no necessity to resort for any legal measures. I think this debate has been very constructive one.

Once again I compliment my hon. friend and colleague. I am sure this debate will also be fully effective in taking us to the desired objective. Thank you.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, देहात में जीप और सड़क पर करर । माननीय मंत्री को ज्ञात है कि जितने हमारे फार्मर्स हैं जो कि शहर से दूर जहां सड़कें नहीं हैं वहां हमारे देश के लिए अन्न पैदा कर रहे हैं । वे बगैर जीप के नहीं आ जा सकते हैं । जिन स्थानों पर सड़कें नहीं हैं वहां से वे बगैर जीप के नहीं आ सकते हैं ।

अभी चार महीने पहले एक सरदार जी ने बताया कि उन्होंने 88 हजार रुपये की जीप खरीदी है । इस जीप के इतने पैसे क्यों बढ़े ? ये जीप केवल इलेक्शन के ही मतलब की ही नहीं है । देहातों में जो लोग फार्म बनाकर बैठे हैं और अन्न पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिनको कि आप आज तक सड़क नहीं दे पाये हैं, उनके पास सिवाय जीप के कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है जिससे कि वे काम ले सकें ।

श्रीमन् गाड़ियों की बीस-बीस हजार रुपए प्राइस बढ़ गयीं । यह बात नहीं है कि यह चुनवा

के बाद ही बढ़ी हों। ये प्राइस बढ़नी तो चुनावों से पहले ही शुरू हो गयी थीं लेकिन बीस-बीस हजार रुपये जो प्राइस बढ़ीं वे चुनावों के बाद ही बढ़ीं। आप इन कारों की हालत देखिये। पद्मिनी की जो बाड़ी है वह ऐसी है, अगर आप उस पर एक घूंसा मारो तो उसमें गड़ढा पड़ जाए। जब हम उस गाड़ी में चलते हैं तो यह सोचकर चलते हैं कि इसे साइकिल वाले से भी बचाकर चलना है। अगर साइकिल वाले से उसकी टक्कर हो गयी तो साइकिल वाले की साइकिल का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा, कार में डेंट पड़ जाएगा।

यहीं नहीं, इस बात की रिसर्च होनी चाहिए कि पेट्रोल की इतनी कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं लेकिन इन कारों का एवरेज कंजम्पशन वही 10-12 किलोमीटर है। किसी भी गाड़ी को ले लीजिए। एम्बेसडर को या पद्मिनी किसी को भी ले लीजिए। इन लोगों ने इतने दिनों इतना पैसा वसूल कर लिया, लेकिन कंजम्पशन के मामले में इतना पैसा वसूल करने के बाद भी रिजल्ट ठीक नहीं हो सका। 15-20 किलोमीटर तक भी हम कंजम्पशन को नहीं ले जा सके।

जहां तक घाटे के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कहा है, मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं। घाटा जानबूझ कर दिखाया जाता है। मुझे मालुम है और मंत्री जी भी जानते होंगे कि जे० के० सिंथेटिक्स कोटा में थे। उन्होंने अपनी कंपनी में 3000 मजदूरों की छटनी यह कहकर कर दी कि घाटा हो रहा है। उसी वर्ष ब्रैलेंस शीट में प्राफिट दिखाकर आर्मी ग्रुप इंश्योरेंस से करोड़ों रुपए का कर्जा ले लिया। कार बनाने वाले को कहीं घाटा होता है। प्रीमियर पद्मिनी की हालत क्या है। मई 1981 में 500 रुपया जमा कराया था। अब जाकर पूछा तो बताया कि अभी तीन साल और लगेंगे। 5-6 साल तक नम्बर आता है। इतना रश जहां हो वहां घाटा कैसे हो सकता है। कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। 1974-75 में 20-25 हजार कीमत थी जो अब 75 हजार हो गई है। एम्बेसडर की 80 हजार है। जीप 88 हजार की है। इसके लिए कुछ करना

चाहिए। केवल उनके यह कहने से कि घाटा हो रहा है, बात को नहीं मान लेना चाहिए। घाटा तो हर आदमी दिखा देता है। मंत्री महोदय गन्ने के मंत्री भी रहे हैं। बरेली, पीलीभीत में गन्ने की फैक्ट्री के मालिक रिपेयर के नाम से पैसा लेते हैं। 10 लाख रुपया लिया। 50 हजार खर्च किए और नैनीताल में जाकर रंगरेलियां मनाई जाती हैं। घाटा दिखा दिया जाता है। गन्ने की फैक्ट्री में कभी घाटा हो सकता है? मोटर कंपनी में जहां लाइन लगी हुई हो, कभी घाटा हो सकता है? फर्जी घाटा बताया जाता है।

अंत में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। मारुति लिमिटेड द्वारा कार के उत्पादन से बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा, ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है। आज मुझे मारुति कार देखने का अवसर मिला। सदस्यों को दिखाने के लिए प्रदर्शनी लगाई गई थी। 4-5 नमूने दिखाए गए। पद्मिनी में तो घूंसा मारने पर गड़ढा पड़ेगा, इसमें अगर 12 साल का बच्चा जोर से मुट्ठी मार दे तो दो इन्च का घाव बन जाएगा। आपका लक्ष्य इस मारुति से पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल बेकार गाड़ी है। मुझे शंका है कि कहीं कोई गड़बड़ तो नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े गाड़ी बनाने वाले बिड़ला और प्रीमियर पद्मिनी वालों ने कहीं कोई घोटाला तो नहीं कर दिया है। इन्जिन इतना कंजस्टेड है कि सफाई करने की जगह ही नहीं है। मैं उसको देख कर हैरान हो गया। जब प्रीमियर पद्मिनी को हमें साइकिल के डर से रोकना पड़ता है तो मारुति का क्या होगा। इसमें बैठी हुई मां रोती रहेगी। मैं आपको जज बनाता हूं। कल फिर प्रदर्शन होगा, आप स्वयं जाकर देख लीजिए। कहीं बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट आपके लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं होने देना चाहते, ऐसी बात तो नहीं है।

अंत में मैं एक बार फिर मंत्री महोदय जी से कहता हूं कि आप मारुति का नमूना ठीक करिए, उसकी बाड़ी ठीक बनाइए। हमारे यहां रफ रोड्स हैं। मारुति साउथ दिल्ली में भले ही चल सकती है, कनाट प्लेस में भले ही चल सकती है, लेकिन जिस

दिन चांदनी चौक में चली गई, उसी दिन उल्टी हो जाएगी।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कुछ बचेगा कि नहीं और साथ ही वह कह रहे थे कि उन लोगों को बहुत आनन्द आएगा जो इस कार को फेल करने में लगे हुए हैं, जिनकी मार्किट खराब हो रही है, जिनकी कारें बिकनी बन्द होंगी और जो इसमें लगे हुए हैं।

प्राइसिस कम करने की बात भी उन्होंने कही। यह भी कहा कि मारुति का नमूना सुधारा जाए। लोगों की जो आशाएं हैं वे इससे पूरी नहीं होंगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अब तक जो मैंने देखा उस हिसाब से फिर इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट अपनी गाड़ियों को आगे ले आएंगे और हमारी मारुति पीछे पड़ जाएगी। मैं सम्मानित सहयोगी गंगवार जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बहस में भाग लिया और सुझाव दिए।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जो भी यहां पर तथ्य पेश कर रहा हूँ वे मेरे नहीं हैं। अधिकृत सूत्रों से शासन को जो कम्पनियों के द्वारा प्राप्त होते हैं वही मैं पेश कर सकता हूँ। अन्ततोगत्वा उनके जो वेलेंस शीट हैं उन्हीं को आधार मानकर चलना पड़ता है। बहुत से आंकड़े पांच छः या दस साल पुराने होते हैं। उन आंकड़ों को यहां प्रस्तुत करना होता है। जैसे अब तक उनको मानते रहे हैं, उस हिसाब से उनको मान्यता देनी पड़ती है। उनका यह कहना भी सत्य है कि डिप्रिशीएशन फंड कितना होना चाहिये और कितना नहीं होना चाहिये। यह विवादास्पद हो सकता है। अगर मैं उनसे सहमत होऊँ तो भी मुझे वही आंकड़े देने होंगे जो कम्पनियों ने दर्ज किए हुए हैं। डिप्रिशीएशन और रिसर्च में ज्यादा रखना चाहिये था यह सही हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर, प्रीमियर ओटो-मोबाइलज, स्टैन्डर्ड मोटर्स जो भी कम्पनियां थीं उन्होंने रिसर्च में धन कम लगाया, वे नए माडल नहीं लाई, उनके डिजायन बहुत पुराने रहे। इस

तरह की जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं ठीक थीं। कम्पनियों से बात करें तो वे अपनी ही राम कहानी सुनाती हैं। कहती हैं पैसा था ही नहीं, आपने कंट्रोल लगा दिया था, हम घाटे में चल रहे थे। प्राइस कंट्रोल खत्म हुआ तो थोड़ी उनको छूट मिली और उन्होंने कीमत बढ़ाई। इस तरह की राम कहानी वे सुनाती हैं। मैं भी सहमत नहीं हूँ इससे। लेकिन आज के हालात की बात मैं करना चाहता हूँ, कहानी नहीं वास्तविकता आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। वे नए माडल ला रही है, वाक्साल के नाम पर या फिएट 124 के नाम पर और कहती है कि ये माडल जल्दी ही मार्किट में आ जाएंगे अगले साल के प्रारम्भ में आ जायेंगे। उनके मुनाबिक ये माडल जल्दी आ जाएंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि भारत के हालात के आधार पर मोटर गाड़ी होनी चाहिये, इतनी नाजुक नहीं होनी चाहिये कि साइकिल इससे टच कर जाए तो निशान पड़ जाए। मुश्किल यह है कि ऐसी कारें आज संसार में चल रही हैं जो लाइट मैटीरियल की बनी होती हैं। माननीय सदस्य बाहर गए होंगे दूसरे देशों में और उन्होंने देखा होगा कि आज लाइट मैटीरियल की कारें सारे संसार में चल रही है, हल्की कारें, और हल्की कारें बन रही हैं। खास कर छोटी कारें इस मैटीरियल से बन रही है कार्बन फाइबर का नया मैटीरियल निकला है जो बहुत सख्त भी होता है और हल्का भी। वह बहुत मजबूत होता है। स्टील और एल्यूमिनियम का भी इस्तेमाल होता है जो हल्का मैटीरियल होता है। इन सब बातों को हमको टैक्नीशियनों पर छोड़ना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार का मैटीरियल यूज किया जाए। कोई भी कार हॉ, मारुति हो, एम्बेसेडर हो, प्रीमियर हो, फिएट। हो वह यहां के हालात और आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप होनी चाहिये। जिसको छोटी कार चाहिये वह मारुति ले सकता है, जो फैमिली कार चाहता है और जिसकी बड़ी फैमिली बैठ सकते हैं जिसमें आठ आदमी हैं वह एम्बेसेडर खरीद सकता है। अलग-अलग डिजायन की अलग-अलग होती हैं। जीप में चाहे तो जीप में बैठ सकता है। जीप की कीमत जो आपने बताई है वह भी ठीक है। लेकिन जीप कार से भिन्न है।

उसके बारे में आज प्रश्न नहीं था। लेकिन हर कार ठीक हो, उसकी कीमत वाजिव हो। लेकिन कंट्रोल लगाने से कभी-कभी बलैक बढ़ जाती है और दूसरे प्रकार की बातें सामने आ जाती हैं। इसलिये कंट्रोल ही हर चीज में कर देना कोई दवा नहीं है। वह एक अन्तिम अस्त्र है और जरूरत हुआ तो लगायेंगे। प्राइस कंट्रोल इस पर भी मोच सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्योंकि कम्पटीशन आ जाने से, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाने से, 1 लाख 80 हजार कारों की 3-4 साल में देश में जरूरत होगी, ऐसा हमारा फोरकास्ट है।

हमारे माननीय गंगवार जी ने बताया कि 1980 में उन्होंने 500 रु० जमा किये थे और उनको बताया गया कि अभी तीन साल लगेंगे उन्हें कार देने में। मैं समझता हूँ पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर को वैसे भी कार जल्दी मिलनी चाहिये, मुझे आश्चर्य है क्यों नहीं प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स ने उनको कार दी। मुझे बताया गया है कि एम० पी०ज० को कारें पद्मिनी वाले जल्दी दिया करते हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने तो रेफरेंस में कह दिया, मुझे अभी कार की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन जो जमा किया उसमें 5 साल मुझे बता रहे थे। जब मेरा यह हाल है तो आम जनता की क्या स्थिति होगी, इसका आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। मुझे तो अभी कार की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री नारायण वक्त तिवारी : इस समय प्रीमियर पद्मिनी की 1 लाख 50 हजार की मांग बाकी है। अब प्रोडक्शन उन्होंने बढ़ाया है, आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जो उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता है उसकी तुलना में प्रीमियर पद्मिनी का अब बढ़ा है। जैसे उन्होंने 18,000 कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाकर 20,778 कारों का उत्पादन किया 1982-83 में। 1979-80 में 15,000 था। फिर उनके यहां स्ट्राइक हो गई जिसके कारण 1980-81 में 9,301 प्रोडक्शन रहा। 1981-82 में 19,764 कारों का प्रोडक्शन हुआ और 1982-83 में 20,778

किया। और जब मासुति कार आ जायगी एम्बेसेडर का नया माडल आ जायगा तो कारों की संख्या बढ़ेगी और वेटिंग लिस्ट कम हो जायगी।

यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के मामले में सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिये, और मैं ओटोमोबाइल्स मैनुफैक्चर्स तक माननीय सदस्यों के विचार पहुंचा दूंगा ताकि कारों की वितरण प्रणाली सुनियोजित हो और ग्राहकों को कम से कम शिकायत होनी चाहिये।

एक बात और है, कार की कीमत बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी होता है कि टायर्स के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और यह इसलिये होता है क्योंकि नेचुरल रबर और सिन्थेटिक रबर, कम्पोनेंट्स और एंसीलरीज के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर एंसीलरीज और टायर वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे मनमाने ढंग से दाम न बढ़ायें। आज अखबारों में आया है कि टायर्स की कीमत 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की बात चल रही है। जब पूछा गया कि क्यों दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? तो उन्होंने कहा कि केरल में नेचुरल रबर के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। हम कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन कीमत एक तरफ से बढ़ती है तो उसका असर पड़ता है। तो कम्पोनेन्ट्स और टायर्स उत्पादकों से मैं कहूंगा कि वह टायरों की कीमत इस तरह से न बढ़ायें। और उनकी कोई बात होगी तो उस पर अवश्य विचार होगा। तो कम्पोनेन्ट्स कार के दाम न बढ़ें इसको जरूर देखेंगे। और नेचुरल रबर की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है यह भी देखेंगे। हम बी०आई०सी०पी० से कहेंगे, और मंत्रालयों से बात चीत करेंगे और पता करेंगे। क्यों और कहा तक उनका कहना ठीक है। फिर कार वालों को रोकना मुश्किल हो जाता है क्योंकि कम्पोनेन्ट्स के यदि दाम बढ़ जाते हैं तो कीमतें और बढ़ जाती हैं।

मासुति कार में के बारे माननीय गंगवार ने कहा। वह एक छोटी कार है, उसकी कीमत इसलिये कम रखी जा रही है ताकि मध्यम दर्ज के परिवार के लोग उसको खरीद सकें। है ही वह छोटी कार। लेकिन यह बात ठीक है कि इंडियन

कंडीशन्स में चलने लायक हो, इसका प्रयास शुरू से किया गया है।

22.00 hrs.

प्रोजेक्ट में भी लिखा गया है कि यह कार इंडियन कंडीशन के मुताबिक डिजाइन की जाये। मुझे विश्वास है कि जो मासुति कार मार्किट में आयेगी वह भारत की स्थिति के मुताबिक आयेगी। लेकिन लाइट मैटीरियल का इस्तेमाल हम नहीं रोक सकते, क्योंकि वह भारी कार होगी।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसकी बाडी चाहे आप अन-ब्रॉकेबल बना दें, लेकिन इस समय जो टिन इसमें लगा हुआ है, वह बहुत पतला लगा हुआ है। है आप उसको निकाल दीजिये और चाहे जो लगा दीजिये। दोनों तरफ जो बम्पर हैं वह भी ठीक नहीं है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : अगर घूंसे से कार टूट जायेगी, तो चूंसा वह बहुत शक्तिशाली होगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : कल मैं आपको इन्वाइट करता हूं, 14 साल के लड़के से उसमें घूंसा लगवा दूंगा। आप आइये और देखिये, उसमें गड़ढा न पड़ जाये तो मेरी बात गलत मानिये।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : आप तो रुस्तमे हिन्द हैं, जो चलती हुई कार को रोकते हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : हंसी में ले जाने वाली बात नहीं है, मैं कायदे की बात कर रहा हूं। हम एक कार मार्किट में ला रहे हैं, दूसरों से इसका कम्पटीशन भी होगा।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं तो घूंसे की शक्ति की तारीफ कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

22.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 10, 1983/-
Vaisakha 20, 1905 (Saka).*