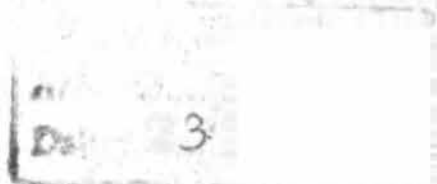


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



*(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 9, 1984 | Chaitra 20,  
1906 [Saka]

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

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन दिन की छुट्टी के बाद में मेरे ख्याल में आर सबका मन काम करने को नहीं होता है। मालूम होता है तबियत बिगड़ गई है।

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Shivdutt Upadhyaya who was a Member of First to Third Lok Sabha during 1952-67 and was later elected to Rajya Sabha in 1967.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Upadhyaya actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

An able Parliamentarian, he served on several Parliamentary Committees as well as Consultative and Standing Committees of the Government of India. A keen social and political worker, he was recipient of Padma-shri. He took keen interest in the uplift of the downtrodden.

Shri Upadhyaya passed away on 7th April, 1984, at new Delhi at the age of 84 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House would join me in

conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the Memory of the deceased.

*The Members then stood silence for a short while*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Acute Shortage of Foodgrains in A and N Islands

\*622. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there is unprecedented acute shortage of foodgrains in A & N Islands and the present position has reached an alarming stage ;

(b) if so, the release of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India for the last 12 months, month-wise, and stating the present stock position ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the A & N Administration is hard pressed for getting allotment from FCI from time to time ;

(d) Whether Government will consider to open a FCI depot at Port Blair for supply of foodgrains to A & N Islands immediately ; if not the reasons thereof ;

(e) Whether Government had assured that three months stocks of foodgrains would be kept in A & N Islands ; and

(f) if so, the reasons why it was not being complied with ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, a statement indicating monthwise allotment and offtake of foodgrains in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the year 1983-84, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The stock Position reported as on 1st March, 1984 was 1625 tonnes of rice, 280 tonnes of wheat and 44 tonnes of paddy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Considering the administrative and other problems, it will be a desirable and satisfactory arrangement for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to have their own storage godown, as is the system at present.

(e) and (f) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the stocks are kept by the Administration in their own godowns. Special attention is paid to ensure full and timely supply to Andaman and Nicobar Islands because of its geographical location and the logistics involved.

### Statement

*Allotment and Offtake of Rice and Wheat from the Central Pool for Andaman and Nicobar Islands during April, 1983 to March, 1984*

Month	Allotment			Offtake		
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
		PDS	RFM		PDS	RFM
1983						
April	—	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	—
May	3.0	0.5	—	0.3	—	—
June	—	0.5	—	0.4	—	—
July	—	0.5	—	1.1	0.2	—
August	3.0	0.5	—	0.5	0.1	—
September	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
October	—	0.5	—	—	0.3	—
November	3.3	0.5	—	1.4	0.4	—
December	—	0.5	—	1.9	0.5	—
1984						
January	3.0	0.5	—	0.2	0.5	—
February	—	0.5	—	—	0.5	—
March	—	0.5	—	1.2*	0.5*	—
Total	12.3	6.0	—	7.5	3.5	—

\*Provisional.

PDS=Public Distribution System.

RFM=Roller Flour Mills.

Note : Allocation of rice to Andaman and Nicobar Islands is made quarterly and wheat monthly.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is very much sympathetic to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, but unfortunately his replies are very unfortunate to the people of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. He has stated that there is no unprecedented acute shortage of foodgrains in the Islands. I can mention before this august House that there is an acute shortage of not only foodgrains but all essential items, including sugar. Even a match box is costing Rs. 5/- in that part of the country. The point is that, due to the port and Dock workers' strike—because shipping line is the only life line for supplies to that part—an unprecedented situation has arisen in that part of the country. If the hon. Minister kindly looks at the statement that he has given, he will find that the total allotment to the Islands since the last one year, that is, twelve months, is about 12,300 tonnes of rice and 6,000 tonnes of wheat. And what was the offtake? It was 7,500 tonnes of rice and 3,500 tonnes of wheat. Even if you look at the present stock position as he has intimated, that is 1,625 tonnes of rice and 280 tonnes of wheat. Where as the three months, *i.e.* quarterly allotment of rice is 3000 tonnes of rice and 5000 tonnes of wheat. As such you can imagine that it is only one month and a few days stock was there. That is the position as on 1st March. So after 1st March we are now on 9th April and if all these days are taken into account, then there is hardly 10 days stock left in the island. In this regard, there was a commitment in this august House by the then Civil Supplies Minister that there would be a stock of 3 months reserve in that island. I do not know why this was not ensured. So, I would ask the hon. Minister what is this monthly requirement of rice and wheat in that part and (b) why three months' stock was not kept in that island which is geographically ...

MR. SPEAKER : That is understood.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : ... in a different position compared to other parts of the country. This is what I want to know.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is true that due to the port and dock workers' strike there has been difficulty not only in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands but in some parts of the mainland as well. On 1st March 1984 we get a message from the Chief Secretary of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands that they have difficulties in the supplies due to not loading at the Calcutta port due to strike. Immediately we made arrangements and we asked the Food Corporation of India on 1st March itself to arrange for the loading, from Madras you know the Andaman & Nicobar Islands themselves have to arrange for the ships—we asked them to despatch 500 tonnes of wheat to the island F.C.I. reported on 20th March 1984, that a vessel sailed from Madras for Port Blair on 19.3.84 with 3133 bags of wheat weighing about 281 tonnes and 2600 bags of rice. Also on 23.3.84 we sent 13,509 bags of raw rice weighing about 999.666 metric tonnes. They were shipped ex Akbar which sailed from Kakinada for the Islands on 23.3.84.

It is true that there was difficulty in loading at the Calcutta port and this had been reported to us and we had tried to meet it and we have already shipped the requirements.

About the arrangements for a longer 3 months' stock to be kept in the Islands, I have not seen any assurance. The hon. Member also once asked this question and I tried to find out if there was any assurance but I am not able to find it. But, assurance or no assurance, it is our responsibility that in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and also, for example, in the north eastern region where we have difficulties, we keep sufficient stocks so that there may not be any trouble. That is why our allotment to the Andaman and

Nicobar Islands is on a quarterly basis for rice and monthly basis for wheat. Then there is no bar on their lifting the stocks we have on the mainland. Even if they do not lift it in the same month, they can do so in the entire year in case of rice and within 3 months in case of wheat.

Therefore, we are taking special care about these Islands and we would like that there is no difficulty caused to them in their lifting of the allotment.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY :** What about Greater Nicobar ?

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** I want to know the monthly consumption of the island both with regard to rice and wheat.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He wants statistics regarding the monthly consumption. Have you got ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** In 1980 if you want statistics I should give from 1980 to 1984 the demand for rice was 11000 tonnes and for wheat it was 4040 tonnes and we allotted the same 11,000 and 4,000 tonnes. But the offtake was 4,400 tonnes of rice and 3,500 tonnes of wheat. In 1981 they demanded 10,400 tonnes of rice and 5,000 tonnes of wheat. We gave them full 10,400 tonnes of rice but they lifted 4,800 tonnes and wheat 4,900 tonnes. In 1982 they demanded 10,400 tonnes of rice and 6,000 tonnes of wheat and we allotted what they wanted but they lifted 13,000 tonnes and 7,000 tonnes respectively. In 1983 they demanded 12.3 thousands and 6.0 thousand tonnes wheat; we gave them the same amount, that is 12.3 and 6.0 thousand tonnes. They lifted 8.2 thousands and 2.7 thousands tonnes respectively.

In 1984, upto March 1984, they demanded 3,000 tonnes of rice and 1.5 thousand tonnes of wheat. We allotted them 3,000 tonnes of rice and 1.5 thousand tonnes of wheat. The offtake is 1.4 thousand and 1.5 thousand tonnes respectively. So, I think this position is satisfactory from this point of view.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Just now the Minister has stated about the position in this regard. I would only like to stress this point, Why not have better arrangements ? It is a fact that statistics-wise and allocation wise all these things are there. We have no wagons. There is so much difficulty of getting ships.

**MR. SPEAKER :** How can they give you more if you demand less ?

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** We asked for more.

**PROF. N G RANGA :** They have lifted less.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** That is why this problem has arisen. I know practically what happens. When we get FCI's release order the ship is not there; when we get the ship they are not in a position to supply us. The order is there. But they say we have no stock; they say you take something and then take the balance later on, like that it happens. All these are the problems. Therefore I would like the minister to consider a proper solution to the problem. Throughout the country there are FCI godowns and stocks are there. Why not have sufficient stocks in that remote isolated territory ? Godowns should be constructed there and FCI should keep its own stocks. The whole Islands are involved and not only port Blair; there are different island. Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar, Car Nicobar and other islands. Frequently people are sending telegrams to me that there are no stocks; So, how can this problem be solved, Sir ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** More godowns.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** As I have replied in the main part of the question the present arrangement that we have with their godowns there is sufficient storage capacity and therefore we have none of the FCI. If you see the figures, in Port Blair there are 13 godowns, with capacity of 3,320 tonnes. We have got another at Rangat 250 tonnes. We have got at May abunder 200 tonnes. We have got at Diglipur, 250 tonnes, etc.



**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**  
There is no capacity ; there is no room in the godowns.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** That is another matter. He asks why not have the FCI godowns. I have replied to that part of the question. I have said only this time, on the first of March, this problem arise because of the strike. Therefore that difficulty had to be solved. Therefore we tried to supply from Madras and a small port at Kakinada. Therefore, that part of the question, I have replied to. Now he is saying about the arrangement by the FCI. I am only saying, at present we have got 9 places ; right from port Blair we have Rangat. Mayabunder, Diglipur, Neli Island, Hut Bay, Car Nicobar, Kamorta, and Campbell Bay. There is a total of 5755 tonnes of storage capacity. Apart from that and in addition to that the work for construction has started at Haddo, Diglipur and Katchal for a total of 700 tonnes. So this capacity is enough. I have told Warehousing Corporation that if the Andaman and Nicobar Administration need our assistance to construct more, it will be possible. But it will be always advisable for them, to have their administrative control over that thing rather than that of the FCI. Therefore, storage capacity is enough and there is no need for alternative arrangement. It is working satisfactorily.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :**  
Present arrangement is not adequate. Why the Minister is not considering to have F C I godowns there ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed. Next question.

#### Rehabilitation of Tribals Displaced by Irrigation Projects

\*623. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :**  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for rehabilitating tribals displaced due to medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to implement the guidelines by his Ministry;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the rehabilitation of the displaced tribals therefor;

(d) whether the cost of rehabilitation is taken into account while calculating benefit cost ratio of a project; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have circulated draft Guidelines to State Governments for comments in February, 1984 regarding rehabilitation of displaced tribals on account of location of irrigation, industrial and mining projects and other development activities. An extract of the draft guidelines issued is enclosed in Statement—I.

The Government of India has also circulated some broad suggestions for rehabilitation of displaced persons which are given in Statement—II.

(d) and (e) While calculating the benefit cost ratio of an irrigation project the cost of rehabilitation is taken into account. Therefore reply to question (e) does not arise.

#### Statement

(i) In no case tribals should be evicted without making payment of full compensation for the land;

(ii) In view of the operation of various protective enactments, open transactions in land are not many and, in any event, do not reflect its market value or even its potential. Hence, a new formula needs to be devised to provide Satisfactory quantum of compensation to the tribals for land required. This could be based, inter-alia on capitalised income value. The compensation amount might be deposited in banks preferably in



long-term deposit so that the tribal family can derive a minimum income from the money. In case, a tribal family indicates inclination to buy land elsewhere with the compensation amount, they should be assisted in doing so by the administration which should ensure that the alternative becomes a sustained source of income;

(iii) Emergency measures should not be undertaken for acquisition. Further "public purpose" should be properly defined and restrictions should be placed on excessive acquisition of land;

(iv) For tribals there is no rehabilitation more effective than providing them with land as the source of livelihood. Even if the quantum of land lost by tribal family cannot be entirely made good by alternative land, it must be ensured that some land is provided so that the family is not completely uprooted from its traditional occupation.

(v) State Governments might enact law similar to the Maharashtra law which provides for grant of land in the command area of an irrigation projects to a family displaced on account of execution of this Project;

(vi) Project report for settlement of local communities should be prepared well in advance, keeping in view their present socio-economic status, the cultural profile, the anthropology of perspective development and their present skill and situation besides absorption capacity;

(vii) The displaced tribals should be rehabilitated not as individuals but a community, as far as possible. Advance planning by sensitive officers specially charged with this task should be done. Additional financial expenditure should be provided in the project in the project report prepared for this purpose.

(viii) If land cannot be provided, employment should be provided to at least one member of a tribal family to insulate the family from forces tending to uproot it. In order to ensure this, the members of families should first be put on the rolls of the project and, if necessary, sent for the requi-

site training. The necessary educational grounding should also be given as required in the circumstances. If all the displaced families cannot be accommodated within the project, efforts should be made to find jobs in other sister projects as well as in the State Governments;

(ix) A substantial training programme of entrepreneurial skills, with follow-up in helping and getting financial support marketing outlets, supply of raw materials etc. should be built up;

(x) Provision of drinking water supply scheme for such newly established rehabilitation centres must be ensured;

(xi) Provision of free house sites to the affected families where the house of displaced families have also been acquired, should form part of any rehabilitation scheme. House-site plots duly developed must be made available to each family with sufficient space for community purposes.

(xii) Provision of at least a primary school building, a village chawdi or chopal, medical centre, etc. are necessary.

### Statement-II

It is increasingly being felt that while the forest and tribal areas usually get submerged, the benefits of the projects go largely to the rich farmers. It is, therefore, suggested that the only real way in which the problem could be solved to the satisfaction of those whose land or property were likely to be submerged, was to create in them an interest in the execution of the project. One way of accomplishing this would be to assign Government and waste lands in the command area to such displaced persons. Where such Government or waste lands were not available, it might be worthwhile to think of a system in which at least the larger land holders in the command area were required to part with a part of their land for the purpose of resettling the displaced persons. This could be made a condition for the inclusion of their land within the command

and since the productive capacity of the land goes up enormously as a result of the irrigation, they would certainly not lose. But this might need legislative backing. In this connection it was pointed out that the Maharashtra Government had passed legislation enabling the State Government to allot land in the command areas of projects involving reservoir submergence and their experience would be of great help. Further, the State Government were advised to keep the above directives in view while framing projects and ensure protection to the weakest sections of the society before finally sanctioning such projects.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Sir, this was an important policy question, which was not attended to before. Now, the Government has circulated draft guidelines by which at least the displaced persons because of these projects will be properly rehabilitated. In the statement, it has been mentioned.

“It is increasingly being felt that while the forest and tribal areas usually get submerged the benefits of the projects go largely to the rich farmers.”

Since the First Plan to the end of the Sixth Plan more than 1127 irrigation projects have been taken up and out of that nearly 200 projects come under the tribal Sub plan Areas. If a sincere and systematic study would have been taken up earlier, project-wise by the States and the Centre, the number of displaced persons due to the major irrigation projects—I am not talking of the projects by the other Ministries—would have been much larger. Keeping that in view, I would like to know whether the Government of India will coordinate with the Ministries of Home Affairs, Irrigation, Industry and Steel and Mines to evolve a permanent policy to resettle the displaced tribals due to the major irrigation projects on the lines indicated in the guidelines.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** It is the policy of the Government to properly rehabilitate all persons who have been displaced as a result of construction of dams and other irrigation projects. This is specially so

in the case of tribals. With this and in view, we have been pursuing this matter with the State Governments, and when we examine their project proposals in the Central Water Commission, we always make sure that their proposals contain rehabilitation measures, in detail, that they make provision for rehabilitation measures, giving compensation, constructing new colonies providing all facilities in these colonies etc. and that is how we purpose to proceed in the matter.

We are very strict in this matter and everything is done in a way that least inconvenience is caused to the affected persons. The Maharashtra Government has passed a legislation which says that in the area which benefits from irrigation projects, certain part of the holdings of the existing cultivators can be taken to rehabilitate people who have been affected. They have a law and we have been pressing other State Governments to pass similar laws so that in case the Government wasteland is not available for distribution to displaced persons the beneficiaries should at least part with a certain portion of the land so that people who are affected particularly tribals can be properly rehabilitated.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued guidelines to the States regarding steps to be taken by the States for rehabilitation of the tribals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the Poteru Irrigation project in Orissa is responsible for surrounding 150 villages with water, and those villages are cutoff from the rest of the State. This project was completed long ago. If this is the fate of the people who sacrificed for the interest of the community, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will issue guidelines for this and whether the State and his Ministry will set up a permanent machinery to look after the rehabilitation problems, as also their developmental and welfare measures. They have been deprived of many things because of this project. The third is about integrated planning, right from the inception of the project. Lastly, schemes of rehabilitation should be an integrated part of the project itself. By this, we can take care at least of the major

problems that the tribals are facing. Not only tribals, but even cultivators are affected. One-thousand-odd projects have been taken up. Not only tribals, but a large number of people are also victims. So, Government should evolve a policy by which the major problem arising from development efforts is tackled victims i.e. are rehabilitated.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** As far as our guidelines in the matter are concerned, they are really clear. As suggested by the hon. Member, there is no need for a permanent machinery because, as I said, the Central water Commission when it examines any project proposals from the State Government's goes into the rehabilitation aspect. We insist that it should form an integral part of the project. As the hon. Member again suggested, it is already an integrated part. We have only to see that it is properly implemented, for which every effort is being made.

**SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** The hon. Minister has just now said that rehabilitation is an integral part of any scheme or project. May I know from him whether he has ascertained that persons are properly rehabilitated? I can give them examples. Recently, in the Mahai Sagar project of the Damodar Valley Project, people have not been paid compensation. Not only that; they have also not been rehabilitated properly, even though the State Government has agreed to do it. There is a mutual agreement in the case of inter-State projects. They have not been allowed to re-settle them in their own Command area. That was the case in the case of Kadani river project.

He has spoken about Maharashtra. I agree that such a thing should be done in all the future projects. Can I have an assurance on this, and also another assurance that there will be a monitoring cell which will look after whether proper rehabilitation has been done or not? That should also be the responsibility of the Ministry.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** As I said, we have clearly stated the type of rehabilitation work which should be taken

under any project. If in some particular case the guidelines have not been followed ..

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** There are many cases.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** State Governments are responsible for this; and whenever we tell them that we wanted them to do this, we have monitored this also even as it is. But basically, it depends on the State Governments—what sort of land acquisition laws they have and what sort of provisions they make in them. We have been impressing upon them to improve the land acquisition system as well as the rehabilitation process, for which we have specifically suggested time and again that the Maharashtra pattern should be followed, in the sense that the beneficiaries should sacrifice some part of their land for rehabilitating people who are evicted.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Even Maharashtra is not implementing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think people in the Legislative Assemblies should try to take this up.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** The Minister, in his long statement, has mentioned the policy regarding evicted tribal people in respect of Central irrigation projects. And he has spoken about the rehabilitation of tribal people in respect of mining work also. He has transferred the responsibility of the Centre, to the State Governments. But for Central projects, the Centre is not doing things properly. Questions have been raised many times here with regard to one project near Ranchi—i.e. the Heavy Engineering Corporation has evicted thousands of tribal people, but they have not yet rehabilitated or provided alternative work for them. If we write to the respective Ministers—maybe the Minister of Irrigation, of Heavy Engineering or of Energy—the reply is not favourable. So, I would like to know whether the Central Government will take the initiative for the rehabilitation work at least in respect of work relating to Irrigation Ministry. Has every evicted tribal person been rehabilitated

and given an alternative job ? Then you kindly see page 2, para (viii) of the statement. It says, "If all the displaced families cannot be accommodated with the project, efforts should be made to find jobs in other sister projects as well as under the State Governments" But the Central Government in their sister organisations have not done it. How many tribal people have been rehabilitated by giving house sites and alternative land for cultivation who have been evicted from the irrigation projects ?

MR. SPEAKER : They have already answered it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Heavy Engineering Corporation is not under the Ministry of Irrigation ; and as regards projects which are going on, it is not possible to say about the whole thing. But if the hon. member has any specific instance in view, he should bring it to our notice and we can take up with the State Government for the proper implementation of the guidelines.

#### Removal of Aerated Waters from the Ambit of Fruit Products Order, 1955

\*628. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a decision has been taken to remove aerated waters from the ambit of Fruit Products Order, 1955

(b) if so, when was the decision taken.

(c) whether Government have instructed Doordarshan to ensure that all advertisements of aerated waters comply with the provision of Fruit Products Order and if so, when.

(d) whether his Ministry has withdrawn its instructions given to Doordarshan, after a decision to withdraw aerated waters from Fruit Products Order was taken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) A proposal to remove sweetened aerated waters from the purview of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 is under process.

(c) to (e) The instruction given to Doordarshan in August, 1983 regarding compliance with the provision of the Order have not been withdrawn.

श्री बाबूराव पराजपे : सरकार ने 291 सोडावाटर कम्पनियों को अगस्त, 1983 में कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करने के बाद, जिनके प्राइवेट्स में लेमन और औरंज सम्मिलित हैं, अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। पिछले दस वर्षों से सरकार फ्रूट प्राइवेट्स आर्डर, 1955 के धारा 11(3) के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने की बात कहती आ रही है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि हर बोतल पर अंकित होगा कि इस में बनावटी स्वाद का पेय है, फल का रस नहीं है—लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जिन कम्पनियों को नोटिस जारी किये गये उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह सही है कि उनको नोटिस दिये गये थे और यह भी सही है कि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही इनिशियेट नहीं हुई है। लेकिन अब इस बात के लिए नोटिस दिया गया है कि हम कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं। परन्तु उसके पहले एक प्रमुख बात यह है कि इस विषय पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि बनावटी स्वाद वाले पेयों को, जिनमें फल का रस नहीं है, क्या उनको फ्रूट प्राइवेट्स आर्डर में रखा जाए ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't they be forced to have real fruit juice 10 per cent or whatever it is, instead of this artificial nonsense ? It should be made compulsory. I



think we have got enough of fruit. That will help it.

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : ये वे कम्पनियां हैं जो फ्रूट जूस तैयार नहीं करती हैं फ्रूट प्राइवट्स वाली कम्पनियां अलग हैं । जो 10 परसेन्ट से नीचे वाली कम्पनियां हैं, जो सिंथेटिक फ्लेवर का प्रयोग करती हैं उनको इस आर्डर से अलग करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : इसलिए कि इस सदन में भी कहा गया है और टेक्नीकल कमेटी ने भी सुझाव दिया है कि जिन पेयों में फ्रूट जूस नहीं है, उनको फ्रूट प्राइवट्स में न रखा जाए । इस तरह से वे हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के अण्डर आ जायेंगे और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सकेगी ।

श्री बाबूराव पंरांजपे : दूरदर्शन को आपने हिदायत दी थी कि हर विज्ञापन में धारा 11(3) के अन्तर्गत साफ-साफ दर्शाया जाएगा कि लेमन या औरंज स्वाद का बनावटी है, फलों का रस नहीं है, लेकिन आपकी हिदायत के बावजूद भी पुराने विज्ञापन जारी हैं । क्या यह कानून की अवहेलना नहीं है और क्या आप कानून को बदल कर उनको सेवा करना चाहते हैं ?

29 मार्च, 1984 को एक उपभोक्ता संगठन ने आपके मंत्रालय को एक लिखित आवेदन किया है जिसमें सरकार का ध्यान कानून की अवहेलना से आर्थिक परिणामों की ओर दिलाया गया है । सरकार इस पर क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मैंने इस प्रश्न का पहले ही उत्तर दे दिया है और फिर जोर से कहता हूँ कि जिनमें 10 परसेन्ट से नीचे फलों का जूस है, उनको फलों का जूस न माना जाए । बहुत पहले यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इनको फूड प्रोडक्ट्स आर्डर्स में रखा जाए लेकिन इस बात पर फिर से विचार हो रहा है । इस सदन में और जो इसकी एडवाइजरी कमेटी है, टेक्निकल कमेटी है, उसमें इस पर विचार हुआ कि इसको इसमें रखा जाए या न रखा जाए और अब इसको सलाह है कि इसकी इसके अन्दर न रखा जाए क्योंकि इसमें फ्रूट्स का जूस नहीं है । अब इसमें जल्दी कार्यवाही करेंगे क्योंकि जब मुख्य प्रश्न पर फैसला हो जाएगा, तो दूसरे प्रश्न गौण प्रश्न हो जायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1955 में जब फूड प्रोडक्ट्स आर्डर बना, तब यह तय हुआ था कि उस आदेश को इस प्रकार के पेयों पर भी लागू किया जाएगा । उस आदेश के अनुसार यह भी स्पष्ट था कि इन पेयों की बोतलों पर लिख दिया जाएगा कि इनमें फलों का रस नहीं है मगर इस आदेश का पालन नहीं हो रहा है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि इन पेयों को फूड प्रोडक्ट्स आर्डर में न रखा जाए, यह सुझाव तो बाद में आया लेकिन उस आदेश को फालो नहीं किया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 1955 से यह है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1955 से यह है और 10 साल से यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि हम इसको लागू करायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब तो आप से भी पूछना पड़ेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने तो कोका कोला बन्द कर दिया था और '77,

लाए थे। हमने विदेशी से स्वदेशी किया मगर अब स्वदेशी में भी गोलमाल हो रहा है। ये पेय कम्पनियां सरकार पर दबाव डाल रही हैं और उपभोक्ताओं को लूट रही हैं। जो बोतल 60 पैसे में मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह 1 रुपये 60 पैसे में बिक रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि वे निर्माताओं के दबाव में नहीं आयेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बिल्कुल ठीक है, बताइए।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** आर्डर 1955 का है, यह आप पार्शर्ली सच कह रहे हैं लेकिन 1972 में यह फैसला किया गया कि क्योंकि ये जो फ्रूट बीवरेज हैं, ये फ्रूट जूस से कम्पीट करते हैं, इसलिए इनको इसके अन्दर ले जाया जाए और 1972 में इसके अन्तर्गत इनको लाया गया। इसलिए इस आर्डर का पालन होना चाहिए था लेकिन इस पर इनसिस्ट नहीं किया गया।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्यों ?

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** यह तो आप ही बताइए, क्यों।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप दोनों इक्ठ्ठा हों और इसको देखें।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : ये पीने के लिए इक्ठ्ठा हो रहे हैं या निर्णय के लिए इक्ठ्ठा होंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पीने के लिए इक्ठ्ठा हों, लेकिन लागू करने के लिए भी इक्ठ्ठा होना पड़ेगा।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको लागू करने के लिए हमारे डाइरेक्टोरेट ने सब कम्पनियों को नोटिस इश्यू किए हैं और हम इसको लागू करवायेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप हाऊस को इसके बारे में विश्वास दिलायेंगे।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** मैंने आर्डर इश्यू कर दिए हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER :** It will be implemented. Is that what you say ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** It shall be.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** दबाव में ये नहीं आयेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दबाव में आने का सवाल नहीं पैदा होना चाहिए।

Why should they be under pressure ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** दबाव में आकर उस आर्डर को लागू न किया जाए, ऐसा ये करने जा रहे हैं।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** इसके दो पहलू हैं। मैंने पहले कहा है कि 1972 में इन बीवरेज को फूड प्रोडक्ट्स आर्डर में लाया गया था इसलिए कि वे इससे कम्पीट कर रही थीं। अब सदन फैसला कर ले, तो हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** पूछ क्या रहे हैं और बता क्या रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)..

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सीधी सी बात है। सदन का फैसला जो होगा, वह हिसाब से होगा। सदन जनता का प्रतिनिधि है, किसी व्यक्ति

विशेष का नहीं। आम जनता वह है, जो एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूसर है और जो बेचारा रात-दिन काम करता है। उसका भला करना देश का भला करना है। स्थिति यह है कि इसी सदन में इसके पक्ष में भी और विपक्ष में भी प्रश्न किए गए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बात कर लीजिए।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि एरेटेड वाटर और सिंथेटिक फ्लेवर को इसमें से निकाल दिया जाए, कुछ कहते हैं कि इसमें रखा जाए।

**MR. SPEAKER :** It should be the genuine flavour.

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** यह कमेटी विचार कर रही है कि निकाला जाए या न निकाला जाए, लेकिन हमने उसका इंतजार नहीं किया। हमने कम्पनियों को नोटिस इश्यू कर दिए हैं कि आप इस ला को नहीं मान रहे हैं।

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल टेलीविजन और पोस्टर्स के द्वारा इतना ज्यादा प्रचारित किया जाता है कि बच्चे आजकल दूध नहीं पीते। उनको कोकाकोला चाहिए। इसलिए सिविल सप्लाइ मिनिस्ट्री की बात में आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ:—

This Ministry has issued one notification asking for the opinion of the people while withdrawing amending the Prevention of Adulteration Act.

वनस्पति में से विटामिन ए खत्म करने की कोशिश की गई। जब सदन ने आवाज उठाई तो उसको वापिस ले लिया गया। इसी तरह से बच्चों को प्योर ड्रिंकिंग वाटर चाहिए या दूध चाहिए, इस बारे में सोचना होगा।

इसी प्रकार इसकी कास्ट आती है 60 पैसे और दो ढाई रुपये में उसको बेचा जाता है। इतना मुनाफा कमाया जाता है। इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और फ्रूट जूस को एंकरेज करने और सिंथेटिक वाटर को डिस्करेज करने के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** इस प्रश्न का संबंध इस प्रश्न से नहीं है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक फ्रूट जूस पीना चाहिए, सिंथेटिक नहीं पीना चाहिए लेकिन इस देश में सिंथेटिक पीने वाले भी हैं। जब तक पीने वाले हैं तो उनके लिए इन्तजाम रहेगा और फ्रूट जूस का भी इन्तजाम रहेगा।

**श्री रामलाल राही :** जिस तरह से इस देश में शराब पीने वालों के लिए भी इंतजाम है। आपने हर जगह इसका इंतजाम कर दिया है जबकि जनता सरकार ने इस पर रोक लगाई थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इनका एक सवाल रह गया कि 60 पैसे जो कास्ट आती है, दो रुपये कैसे लिए जाते हैं ?

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** जहां ऐसा होता है वह गलत होता है। इस पर कार्यवाही की जाती है। जब भी नोटिस मिलता है तो इस पर कार्यवाही करते हैं और आगे भी करेंगे।

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** During the 1983 sessions I had asked dozens of questions regarding this food products order and in reply to my Q. No. 4453 dated 22.8.83 and 3020 dated 12.12.1983 the Minister had informed this House the there had been a lapse in implementing that provision of this order practically for ten years. They had issued notices to 291 manufacturers for violation of the same. The Doordarshan

and the mass media controlled by the Government, have also violated the provisions of this order. They were not to accept these advertisements, but they as well as the mass media did the same.

You have rightly asked the Minister and he says that he will take action. If the manufacturing cost is 60 paise, why are they raising the price practically every three months and now it is Rs. 1.75 or Rs. 2/—? Whatever price they want to charge, they charge that price. And you will find dozens of varieties also and nobody knows about it. There is no price control order. The Minister is not right in saying that they have control over the prices. You have no control over the prices.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** I have not said that.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Anyway, you let the House know whether you have got any mechanism to control raising of prices of the soft drinks by these manufacturers arbitrarily without consulting the Government? Why was the Government soft for ten years? Why were the provisions not implemented till the Government withdrew them? Particularly, the soft drinks are playing havoc in the whole country. One does not know what type of adulteration is taking place. Just for water only they are charging Rs. 2/—for one bottle. You get one small glass of apple juice at the airport just for one rupee. But what about the villages? The don't get apple juice there as we get at the airport. They get all these soft drinks, cold drinks—Gold Spot, Thumbs Up, Coca Cola and so many things. So, I want to know what mechanism has the Government evolved for checking the arbitrary rise of prices by the manufacturers and also for implementing the provisions of this law strictly and not withdrawing all these cases where the Government has issued notices?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** मैंने अपने पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में उत्तर दिया था कि जब भी देश में किसी सामान की कीमत निश्चित होती

है और उससे अधिक पर बिकती है तो इस संबंध में सरकार कार्यवाही करती है। मैंने जनरल रिप्लाय दिया था। अब भी यही कहना चाहता हूँ, प्राइस कंट्रोल, फूड प्रोडक्ट्स आर्डर के अन्तर्गत नहीं है, इसलिए इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। मैंने, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया के बीहाफ पर जनरल जवाब दिया था जहां कहीं भी किसी सामान का मूल्य निर्धारित होता है और उससे अधिक पर बिकता है तो सरकार कार्यवाही करती है। मैंने पहले भी जवाब दिया था कि 4.8.83 और 13.9.83 को क्लॉज (11)3 के अन्तर्गत 291 लाईसेंसों को नोटिस इश्यू किए हैं। दूरदर्शन को भी लिखा था कि इस संबंध में जो कानून है, उसके अनुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए। अब, जब हमने नोटिस दिया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

In some cases, the licences were not in consonance with the provisions of this order.

हमने जांच करवानी शुरू कर दी कि वह कहीं कोर्ट में न चले जाएं। दूरदर्शन से खबर मिली है कि उन्होंने सभी एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज को 17.10 को नोटिस इश्यू कर दिया है कि वे इसका पालन करें। दस वर्ष की बात हम नहीं कह सकते। हो सकता है कारण वही हो, जो आपके वक्त में रहा हो। लेकिन, अब करना चाहते हैं; यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a request that due to my going to the hospital, my question regarding crop failure in punjab has been missed. Because of my sickness, you must give some consideration for this.....  
(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** No please, there is no such provision in the rules. I cannot override the rules. It is impossible.....



*(Interruptions)*

Whatever it may be, rule is a rule.

**Diseases and Problems of Livestock**

\*630. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the various types of diseases and problems of livestock are causing harm to the life and health of animals in the country ;

(b) whether efforts have been made to understand the problems of livestock as the animals are vital for the welfare and development of our economy ;

(c) the details of veterinary research institutions working in the country and Central assistance available to them ; and

(d) the special steps proposed to strengthen research and education in this field in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Animals all over the world are subject to the harmful effects of disease and other environmental problems. In India, efforts made through research and development programmes, have progressively reduced the extent of such adverse effects on livestock.

(c) Under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, National Dairy Research Institute, Central Institute for Research on Goats and the Central Avian Research Institute are functioning. The total Central assistance available to them during 1983-84 was Rs. 15.81 crores.

(d) During the Sixth Plan the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is setting up

an Institute on Buffalo Research, Bureau of Animal Genetic resources and Institute of Genetics besides National Research Centres for Yak, Mithun, Camel and Equine Development. During the 7th Plan, the major thrust of research would be on conservation and improvement of indigenous draught breeds and development of better feeding systems. Veterinary education has been strengthened by conferring the deemed-to-be-a University status on IVRI. It is proposed to increase the output of veterinary graduates.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। इसमें बताया गया है कि पशुधन के लिए 15.81 करोड़ रु० दिया गया है। लेकिन उसकी कोई उपलब्धि नजर नहीं आती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस 15.81 करोड़ रु० की क्या-क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं, कहां कहां अनुसंधान हुए हैं और उनसे किस किस चीज को फायदा पहुंचा है।

(घ) के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि मैं मुरादाबाद से आता हूँ और वहां मैंने देखा है कि दूध वाले जानवरों की अगर टांग टूट गई, या बैल की टांग टूट गई जिसकी वजह से चल नहीं पाते जिससे उनको बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन टांग टूटने का कोई इलाज अभी तक नहीं निकल पाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में शायद 1, 2 जगहों को छोड़ कर, इस तकलीफ का कोई इलाज नहीं है, और जानवर के बंधे रहने से तरह तरह की छूत की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं जो दूसरे जानवरों को भी लग जाती हैं। क्या इसका कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं, इसका मैं मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जो कहा 15.81 करोड़ वह तो सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस अवेन्यूविल है सब केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के लिए। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते

हैं कि क्या क्या उससे फायदा हुआ। तो यह तो मैं इन जनरल कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन वेटैरिनरी से संबंधित कितने अस्पताल और एड सैन्टर्स हैं वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, खासकर स्टेट सैक्टर में वेटैरिनरी हास्पिटल्स और डिस्पेंसरीज की संख्या जो 1979-80 में 12,227 थी, वह बढ़कर 13,000 होने की आशा है और वेटैरिनरी एड सैन्टर्स 14,683 से बढ़कर 16,500 होने की सम्भावना है। और पहले एक इंस्टीट्यूट 23 विलेज कवर करता था, अभी उसको 21 करने का है। वैक्सीन का प्रोडक्शन जो पहले 3350 लाख डोजेज था उसको बढ़ाकर अब 3,800 लाख डोजेज बनाने की संभावना है। तो यह सब इन प्रोग्राम्स की माध्यम से चलता है।

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में बोला करें, आप उनसे कह दीजिये। हिन्दी सीख कर आयें। हिन्दी ढंग से बोलें अन्यथा इसकी मान मर्यादा घटती है, और सुनने वाले लोग भी कहेंगे कि इनको हिन्दी बोलना तक नहीं आता, हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकते।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, is it compulsory to speak in Hindi in this House? One can speak either in English or in Hindi. The hon. Member does not understand English and, therefore, I have to speak in Hindi, I do not know how far it is proper.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। दोनों मिलकर काम चला लो।

श्री मनीराम बगड़ी : अरे गांधी के देश के हो मकवाना जी।

#### Vaccuators at Different Ports

\*633. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had taken vaccuators from Department of Food and also purchased the same for clearance of foodgrains from ships at the port.

(b) if so, the number of vaccuators at different ports/places in serviceable condition and its value as on date considering present market price ;

(c) whether these vaccuators despite being in working condition are not being used and the work relating to clearance of foodgrains from ships has been given on contract to Bombay Port Trust/private contractors ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) The FCI had taken over grain discharging machines referred to as "Vaccuators" from the Department of Food and had also subsequently purchased machines for mechanical discharge of foodgrains from Ships at Ports.

(b) The total number of grain discharge machines in serviceable condition at the various Ports is 135. The total present book value of these machines is around Rs. 3.54 crores.

(c) and (d) The machines are being utilised for discharge of food grains at Calcutta Port. At other centres, the machines are not being used. The work relating to unloading from the ships has been entrusted to licensed stevedores registered with Bombay Port Trust. The reasons for not utilising these machines at Bombay Port are :

(i) inability of Bombay Port Trust to provide a berth on permanent basis where mechanised installations could be undertaken.

(ii) Bombay Port Trust's refusal to allow any permanent fixtures.

- (iii) Resistance from labour union leaders representing workers registered with Bombay Dock Labour Board.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### सचेतकों के सम्मेलन में लिए गए निर्णयों को क्रियान्विति

\*519. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत अक्टूबर में शिमला में हुए सचेतकों के सम्मेलन में लिए गए निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गयी है : और

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

संसदीय कार्य खेन तथा निर्माण और श्रावस मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) अक्टूबर, 1983 में शिमला में हुये नौवें अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन की सर्वसम्मत सिफारिश के अनुसरण में अभी तक हुये अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलनों की सभी सिफारिशों की जांच एवं संवीक्षा करने तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रशासनिक और विधायी उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस कार्यकारी दल पर अपने प्रतिनिधि मनोनीत करने के लिए संसद में विभिन्न दलों से निवेदन किया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को उनकी सहमति के लिए भी पत्र भेजे गये हैं। इस संबंध में उत्तर प्राप्त होने के तत्काल बाद, कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की एक औपचारिक अधिसूचना जारी कर दी जायेगी।

#### Allotment of Surplus Land to the Scheduled Caste Landless Labourers

\*620. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to distribute surplus land to landless labourers in different States in the country;

(b) whether there have been some instances that the Scheduled Castes to whom the surplus land was allotted under the 20 Point Programme, have not been given possession of the allotted land in the country and

(c) whether Scheduled Caste landless labourers in villages are to be allotted surplus land now and in years to come ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (c) Distribution of surplus land to landless agricultural labourers, particularly those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, is already taking place and will continue to be done in the future.

(b) Land being a state subject, land reforms measures are implemented by the state governments. Specific instances of irregularity are not reported to the Government of India. However, the Government of India has advised the state government from time to time to take appropriate measures for ensuring that all allottees of surplus land including those who belong to the Scheduled Castes, are given possession of their land and are enabled to retain it.

#### Fall in Sugar Production

\*621. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether sugar production is likely to fall during the current season ; if so, to what extent ;

(b) whether Government have evolved any long term strategy to maintain sugar output at a certain level ;

(c) whether Government have at any stage considered the need to evolve a sugarcane price policy that can attract growers to go in for sugarcane cultivation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether such a realistic sugarcane price policy is being followed while evolving a comprehensive sugar policy ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The production till the middle of March has shown a fall of 7.83 lakh tonnes compared to last year for the corresponding period. It is not possible at this stage to state how much the fall will be by the end of the season.

(b) to (d) In the interest of sufficient production, the Government fixes the statutory minimum price payable by sugar factories for sugarcane and this price includes the element of return to the grower. The actual cane price paid is however higher than the minimum cane price.

With the aim of maintaining stability in the sugar economy, the Government has adopted the policy of partial control and dual pricing of sugar.

To smoothen the cycles in the sugar economy and strengthen the Government's long term policy, a buffer stock of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar has been created.

#### Coco Plantations

\*624. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where coco plantation is done ;

(b) whether coco cultivation has been reduced in area and output in recent years ;

(c) the details thereof for the last three years ; and

(d) the details of the incentives given for its cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Coco is being grown mainly in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Being a non-forecast crop, the actual data regarding the area and production during recent years are not available. However, according to rough estimates, there has been a marginal decrease in area under coco cultivation during 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81. However, the output has gradually increased as shown below :

Year	Area in hectare	Production of dry coco beans in M.T.
1980-81	28,970	1600
1981-82	28,147	2200
1982-83	28,274	3000

The following incentives are being given for the cultivation of coco :-

(i) A Central Sector Scheme for the laying out of demonstration plots and training of coco growers is under operation to educate the farmers on the scientific methods of cultivation and on farm processing of coco beans. Under the scheme, Government of India is extending financial assistance to the Cooperative Societies for the installation of artificial driers for drying of coco beans.

(ii) Government of Karnataka is implementing a scheme for the production

and distribution of quality seedlings to the growers. Besides, this State Government is giving subsidy @ Re.1—per kg. of wet beans to the coco growers.

(iii) The Governments of Kerala and Karnataka have been promoting the procurement of coco beans by opening procurement centres in Cooperative Sector.

रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों का  
आबंटन

\*625. श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रोहिणी योजना किस तारीख को शुरू की थी तथा आवेदकों को कब तक प्लाट आबंटित किये जाने का वायदा किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने 48 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों के लिए आवेदन दिए थे, उन्हें उससे छोटे प्लाट आबंटित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण 9.2.1981 को आरम्भ हुआ और 25.4.82 को बन्द हुआ, विवरणिका में यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि आवेदकों को प्लाटों का आबंटन पांच वर्षों की अवधि में चरणों में किया जाएगा ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। जिन आवेदकों ने केवल 48 वर्ग मीटर के प्लाटों के लिए आवेदन किया था उनको उन्हीं प्लाटों का आबं-

टन किया जाता है परन्तु इनमें से जिन कुछ आवेदकों ने 32 वर्ग मीटर प्लाटों के लिए भी वरीयता दी थी एवम् 48 वर्ग मीटर के प्लाटों की नीलामी में सफल नहीं हुए, उनको 32 वर्ग मीटर के प्लाट आबंटित किये गये हैं ।

#### Crop Failure in Punjab

\*626. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious crop failure in Punjab as reported in 'Economic Times' dated 8 March, 1984 ;

(b) whether this loss has occurred despite development, identification and release of disease-resistant varieties; and

(c) whether Government propose to look into the causes of this serious failure and take corrective steps?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A news article entitled 'Cotton crop failure in Punjab' appeared in 'Economic Times' of the 8th March, 1984.

(b) Unfavourable weather conditions caused by heavy and intermittent rains in Kharif 1983 in Punjab resulted in huge vegetative growth of cotton crop and also created environment conducive to the multiplication and spread of pests, particularly, boll worms which caused severe damage to cotton crop in the state. The weather conditions were such that pest control measures could not be effective.

(c) Government have already looked into the causes and corrective measures are being taken to minimise the build up of pests in future.



### Request from Kerala for Raising Wholesale Margin of Sugar

\*627. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for raising the wholesale margin at least to Rs. 15 per quintal of sugar transported by the Civil Supplies Corporation since it is losing crores of rupees per annum in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

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

(a) The request of the Kerala Government was that the wholesale margin be raised from Rs. 9.70 to Rs. 15.52 per quintal of levy sugar.

(b) The present margin was fixed by the Government with effect from 1.1.1983 only, and an early revision of this margin was not considered justified.

### ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मजदूरी और सामग्री का अनुपात

\*629. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्य में मजदूरी और सामग्री में 50:50 का अनुपात होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना शायद संभव नहीं होगा तथा अधिकतर केवल ऐसे कार्य ही किए जायेंगे तो स्थायी आस्तियां सिद्ध नहीं हो सकते ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसी स्थिति में सुझाव दिया है कि जिला स्तर पर शामिल की गई योजनाओं की मजदूरी और सामग्री का अनुपात 50:50 का होना चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि किसी जिले की परियोजना में शामिल किए गए सभी कार्यों में मजदूरी और सामग्री का अनुपात समस्त जिला परियोजना के लिए 50:50 लिया जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के इस सुझाव को मान लिया गया है।

### खेलों के विकास के लिए राज्यों को आवंटन

\*631. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान, पृथक-पृथक, खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान, पृथक-पृथक, इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कितनी धनराशि देने का अनुरोध किया था और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) और (ख) राज्य खेल परिषदों के लिए अनुदानों से संबंधित एक ऐसी केन्द्रीय

योजना विद्यमान है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को खेलों को बढ़ावा देने से संबंधित उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को कोई विशेष वार्षिक आवंटन नहीं किया जाता, न ही राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, वार्षिक आधार पर, ऐसी धनराशि के लिए कोई अनुरोध ही किया जाता है। इस योजना के

अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को उनके विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों पर, अनुमत्य प्रयोजनार्थ, केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध करायी जाती है, वशर्ते कि यह धनराशि उपलब्ध हो।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य सरकारों को वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान संस्वीकृत तथा मुक्त की गई धनराशि को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

	1982-83		1983-84	
	संस्वीकृत	मुक्त की गई	संस्वीकृत	मुक्त की गई
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		2,30,500/-	1,15,250/-
2. असम	12,85,000/-	6,42,500/-	19,01,449/-	9,76,500/-
3. बिहार	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		1,00,000/-	0,50,000/-
4. गुजरात	— वही —		34,400/-	17,200/-
5. हरियाणा	3,80,000/-	2,40,000/-	9,10,860/-	6,58,360/-
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		13,96,780/-	6,14,390/-
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।	
8. कर्नाटक	9,45,000/-	4,72,500/-	8,26,500/-	4,21,500/-
9. केरल	3,51,000/-	1,85,500/-	—	47,500/-
10. मध्य प्रदेश	4,39,000/-	2,19,500/-	2,20,000/-	3,10,000/-
11. महाराष्ट्र	—	25,000/-	8,01,805/-	2,50,900/-
12. मणिपुर	5,59,423/-	5,30,000/-	5,82,470/-	3,23,318/-
13. मेघालय	1,00,000/-	50,000/-	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।	
14. नागालैंड	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		41,600/-	25,000/-
15. उड़ीसा	7,96,850/-	3,98,425/-	5,54,600/-	3,26,375/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. पंजाब	5,65,100/-	2,82,550/-	10,65,000/-	5,32,500/-	
17. राजस्थान	8,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	15,44,088/-	7,46,960/-	
18. सिक्किम	कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।		
19. तमिलनाडु	17,22,600/-	8,77,216/-	8,80,600/-	5,35,375/-	
20. त्रिपुरा	कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं।		कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं।		
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं।		2,05,348/-	5,48,725/-	
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं।		कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं।		
कुल योग	78,63,973/-	43,23,191/-	113,96,000/-	64,99,853/-	

मुक्त की गई धनराशि में अनुदान की दो किश्तें शामिल हैं, जहाँ यह राशि गत वर्षों के दौरान मांगी मंजूर की गई है, प्रथम किश्त पहले ही मुक्त कर दी गई थी।

सरसों का तेल सस्ते मूल्य पर बेचने की योजना बनाना

\*632. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरसों का तेल सस्ते मूल्य पर बेचने की एक योजना बनाई गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में 29 फरवरी, 1984 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई भी कार्य नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;  
और

(घ) इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (भागवत भ्वा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार का देशीय खाद्य तेलों, जिनमें सरसों का तेल भी शामिल है, की बिक्री पर कोई सीधा नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 17.2.1984 से सरसों का तेल खुले रूप में बेचने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए हैं। शुरू में, खुले सरसों के तेल का खुदरा मूल्य 17.50 रु० प्रति कि. ग्रा. नियत किया गया था। पुनरीक्षणों के बाद इसे घटाकर 29 फरवरी, 1984 को 16.50 रु०, 15 मार्च, 1984 को 15.50 रु० और 23 मार्च को 14.50 रु० कर दिया गया।

Rajghat Dam

\*634. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether Rajghat Dam at Chanderi in Guna District is being constructed by



Betwa River Board as joint venture of M.P. and U. P.;

(b) its cost and share of M. P., water capacity, water to be available for irrigation and land to be irrigated by this Dam;

(c) the present position of Dam works and time bound schedule for its completion;

(d) whether outlay for this project in Sixth plan is insufficient and M. P. Government have requested for additional outlay of Rs. 38 crores;

(e) whether outlay for M. P. portion of canal works is also insufficient and M. P. Government requested for additional outlay of Rs. 6 crores; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government to these demands and steps taken to complete this project early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The Rajghat Dam Project and Betwa River situated near Chanderi in Guna District, Madhya Pradesh has been taken up as a joint venture by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is being constructed under the overall supervision of Betwa River Board. The canals required for use of the stored waters do not form a Part of the joint venture. The estimated cost of Rajghat Dam and appurtenant works as accepted by the Planning Commission in July, 1980 is Rs. 123.22 crores and is to be shared equally by U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. The reservoir will have a live storage capacity of 68.69 TMC, out of which, U.P. and M.P. will share each 26.5 TMC (together 53 TMC) and of the balance, 9 TMC is allocated for existing committed uses lower down and 6.69 TMC is provided for siltation. The Dam will provide irrigation to 1.42 lakh hectares in U. P. and 0.97 lakh hectares in Madhya Pradesh, annually.

(c) The masonry portion of Dam of length 538.5 metres is divided into 31 blocks

and foundation has been cleared in all the blocks and masonry is in progress in 27 blocks including the downstream spillway bucket portion. Of the 10.79 km. of earth dam, the work is in progress is a length of 7 km. An expenditure of about Rs. 53 crores is expected to be incurred upto March, 1984. The dam is expected to be substantially completed by June 1986, provided the requisite share of funds are made available by the two States to the Board.

(d) and (e) During the Plan, M. P. has provided only Rs. 15 crores and U. P. Rs. 50 crores for the Dam. The Government of M. P. requested for an additional outlay of Rs. 39 crores during 1983-84 for all the major and medium and inter-state projects in the State, out of which Rs. 5 crores was for Rajghat Dam.

Against the estimated cost of Rs. 67.73 crores for M. P. portion of canal works, the outlay provided by the State in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 6 crores. Of the additional outlay of Rs. 39 crores requested for in 1983-84, Rs. 1 crore was meant for the Rajghat Canal works.

(f) Irrigation being a state subject, the projects are to be funded by the States themselves and centre provides block loans and grants to the States which is not tied to any sector of development or individual project. However, in 1983-84 the central Government increased the overall Central Plan assistance to the States for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, and an amount of Rs. 99.35 crores was the additional assistance to Madhya Pradesh. Besides, the Centre also allowed the States a 20% step up in market borrowing in 1983-84 as compared to that in 1982-83. In view of this, it was for the Madhya Pradesh Government to allocate additional outlays for the irrigation projects, including Rajghat Dam Project.

The Government of M. P. and U. P. are being urged upon from time to time to provide requisite funds to complete this project expeditiously.

### Operation Flood

\*635. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to failure in Milk production Operation Flood was renamed as Operation Flood-I and a massive Operation Flood-II was started in 1978 while Operation Flood was still going on with unspent funds of about Rupees 40 crores;

(b) whether Operation Flood-II which is due to end in 1985 has achieved its targets and if so, the details there of, and the action taken, item-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether yearly evaluation has been conducted and if so, the details there of; and

(d) whether it is proposed to start Operation Flood II due to continued serious shortage of milk on account of failure of Operation Flood-I and II?

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

The Operation Flood II project was sanctioned in the closing stages of Operation Flood I. There was thus an overlapping of about two years.

(b) Due to delay in completion of pre-requisite formalities under Operation Flood II, the planning process was not initiated simultaneously in all the States. In order to implement the project to achieve the targets under Operation Flood II, the Steering Committee at its meeting held on 3-6-83 had decided to extend the Operation Flood II Project upto 1989-90. However, the approval of the Competent authority is yet to be accorded.

A statement showing the physical progress of some of the Selected components under Operation Flood II Project upto December, 1983 is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) The Operation Flood II Project is being regularly reviewed in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. Operation Flood II is also being reviewed by an Inter Ministerial Steering Committee.

(d) The question does not arise.

### Statement

#### *Physical Progress of some of the Selected components under Operation Flood II upto December 1983*

S. No.	Component	Cumulative achievement at the end of the year			Achievement upto December '83
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1.	Societies organised ('000)	10.41	15.11	19.46	23.32
2.	Coverage of milksheds	27	59	77	92
3.	Farmer members (Lakhs)	14.65	18.01	22.31	25.23
4.	Rural Dairy processing capacities (LLPD)	31.38	40.97	51.04*	55.74

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Milk procurement (Average LKPD)	23.00	24.22	32.9	49.10 (December, '83)
6.	Cattle feed compounding capacity (MT/day)	NA	2155	2155	2455
7.	No. of societies under A.I.	3293	4051	3958 (March '83)	5058
8.	No. of A. I. done (Annual in '000's)	426	649	603	487.35 (April '83—Dec. '83)
9.	No. of female calves born ('000)	189.34	264.5	350.314	68.42 (April '83—Dec. '83)
10.	Milk marketed in Class I cities & smaller towns (LLPD) Average	3.94	6.37	8.37	11.35 (December '83)
11.	Milk marketed by metro dairies (LLPD) Average	21.75	23.78	25.93	27.69
12.	Metro dairy capacity (LLPD)	29	31	31	35

Notes : \*Does not include milksheds of Maharashtra, except Kolhapur & Jalgaon, LLPD : Lakh litres per day, LKPD : Lakh kilograms per day.

All figures are cumulative except when mentioned otherwise.

### Production of Cocoa

\*636. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) the total production of cocoa in the country;

(b) the total requirement in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment production and ensure a remunerative price to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Cocoa being a non-forecast crop, the exact data regarding its production are not available,

However, the estimated production of dry cocoa beans during 1982-83 was about 3000 M. T.

(b) Total requirement of cocoa beans for the processing units is estimated around 2000 M. T. present.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme for the development of cocoa is in operation in the States of Kerala and Karnataka. The scheme includes the laying out of demonstration plots and training of farmers on the scientific methods of cultivation and on farm processing of cocoa beans.

To ensure remunerative price to the growers the following steps are being taken :

(i) To increase the domestic consumption of cocoa beans there by

improving the prices, the Government have been making efforts to establish more indigenous cocoa processing units;

- (ii) Government of India is extending Financial assistance to the Co-operative Societies for installation of artificial dryers;
- (iii) Government of Karnataka is giving subsidy @ Rs. 1/- per kg. of wet beans to the cocoa growers;
- (iv) The State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka have been promoting the procurement of the cocoa beans by opening procurement centres in Co-operative Sector; and
- (v) The Government of Kerala have provided financial assistance to the Co-operative Societies @ Rs. 1.5 lakhs for setting up fermentation and drying units

### ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में अनुसंधान

\*637. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :  
श्री मोती माई आर० चौधरी :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में अनुसंधान के लिए एक अध्ययन कराया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उक्त अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रिपोर्ट कब तक मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Selection for Diploma courses in Forestry by Forest Service Colleges

\*638. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Forest Service Colleges located at Burnihat, Coimbatore and Dehradun have undertaken any selection for Diploma Courses in Forestry during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the qualifications prescribed for recruitment to these courses ;

(c) whether adequate representation in the selection of seats for such States as have a high number of Forest Service Officers has been ensured ;

(d) if so, the number allotted to each State like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. ;

(e) whether some of the States have demanded allocation of seats telegraphically as no seats have been allotted to them so far ;

(f) the names of the States from which telegrams have been received by the Inspector General of Forests, Government of India and the follow up action taken in each case ; and

(g) the likely date by which the course would start?

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

The selection of trainees for these States Forest Service (SFS) Colleges is done by the respective sponsoring agencies including the Government of the States and the Union Territories.

(b) The prescribed qualifications for admission to these courses are a Bachelor's degree in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Statistics, Geology, Mechanical Engineering Civil or Chemical Engineering or Agriculture of a recognised Indian University or equivalent foreign qualification, provided that in the case of graduates with pure Mathematics or Statistics, they must have taken one of the following subjects in their Higher Secondary/ Matriculation or equivalent examination :

- (i) Biology
- (ii) Physics
- (iii) Chemistry

Science graduates with Economics and Mathematics are also eligible.

Rangers who pass Rangers Course with Honours are also eligible for admission to the second year of the SFS course.

(c) Seats in the SFS Colleges are allotted to the various States in proportion to the requirement of each State and taking into consideration the in-take capacity of each College.

(d) The information is given in Statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) (i) For the SFS course at Burnihat starting from 1.11.83, a telegram was received from the Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for allotment of two seats, which were allotted.

(ii) For the SFS course at Coimbatore starting from 1.1.84, a telegram

was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for allotment of 7 seats, which were allotted.

(iii) For the SFS course at Dehra Dun starting from 1.4.84, a telegram was received from the administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for allotment of two seats which could not be allotted.

A telegram was also received from the Himachal Pradesh Government for allotment of four seats to the Rangers who have passed with Honours in the second year of the SFS course starting this year at any of the colleges. The Director, Forest Education, has been asked to take necessary action.

(g) The courses have started on the following dates :

1. SFS College, Burnihat	—	1.11.83
2. SFS College, Coimbatore	—	1.1.84
3. SFS College, Dehra Dun	—	1.4.84

#### STATEMENT-I

#### Seats allotted in the State Forest Service Course at SFS College Burnihat Commencing from 1-11-1983

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Seats allotted
1.	Mizoram	2
2.	Meghalaya	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Forest Development Corporation	5
5.	Sikkim	2
6.	Orissa	7
7.	Orissa Forest Development Corporation	4
8.	M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation, Calcutta.	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	7
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration	2
11.	Manipur	1
Total		40

## STATEMENT-II

Seats allotted in the States Forest Service Course at SFS College, Coimbatore Commencing from 1-1-1984

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Seats allotted
1.	Karnataka	4
2.	Maharashtra	31
3.	Kerala	5
4.	Goa Daman and Diu	2
5.	Tamil Nadu	2
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Andhra Pradesh	7
8.	Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation	2
Total :		59
Laos		3
Grand Total :		62

## STATEMENT-III

Seats allotted in the State Forest Service Course at SFS College Dehradun Commencing from 1-4-1984

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Seats allotted
1.	Uttar Pradesh	15
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
3.	Punjab	2
4.	Haryana	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Bihar	10
7.	Rajasthan	6

8.	Madhya Pradesh	15
9.	Gujarat	7
10.	Birsa Agriculture University	4
11.	Assam	1
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Island Forest Plantation and Development Corporation	1
13.	Mizoram	3
14.	Managing Director, Tramboo Joinery (Pvt.) Ltd., Srinagar	1
Total :		81

Allotment of Accommodation to P.As/P.Ss of Ministers in V.P. House

6980. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether accommodation has been provided to the personal Assistants and Private Secretaries of the Ministers in the Vithalbhai Patel House ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government have abandoned the policy of not providing accommodation to Government servants in Vithalbhai Patel House ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Accommodation to two Private Secretaries has been provided in Vithalbhai Patel House on the recommendation of their Ministers.

(c) No such policy has been laid down.

(d) Does not arise.



**Recruitment of Junior Stenographers and Lower Division Clerks in I.S.I.**

6981. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) is going to recruit some Jr. Stenographers and IDCs shortly;

(b) if so, the existing strength of Jr. Stenographers and LDCs in ISI;

(c) the total number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in each category as at present and for future recruitment; and

(d) whether the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who could not qualify in typing and shorthand will be appointed on ad-hoc basis and training will be given to them to complete the back-log, if any?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Sanctioned Strength*

Jr. Steno	167
L.D C.	287

(c) As suggested by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, the ISI has been formulating its own guidelines regarding reservations of posts for SCs|STs within the framework of National policy w.e.f. 1.10.1981. The percentage of reservation for SC and ST for Group Three posts, regionwise, is as follows :-

Sl. No.	Name of Region	Schedule Caste (% age of reservation)	Schedule tribe (% age of reservation)
1.	Eastern	16	10
2.	Northern	15	6
3.	Southern	15	5
4.	Western	6	9

(d) According to the guidelines followed in the ISI, SC|ST candidates are given relaxation in various written|typing|shorthand tests and interviews. The backlog of SC|ST quota in Grade III posts is very small and is likely to be cleared in the recruitment to be made in the near future.

जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा टाटा कन्सट्रक्शन कम्पनी को अदा किया गया परामर्श शुल्क

6982. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान ने जल वितरण के सम्बंध में टाटा कन्सट्रक्शन कम्पनी को लाखों रुपये की धनराशि परामर्श-शुल्क के रूप में अदा की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस किस्म की तकनीकी जानकारी किसी सरकारी विभाग अथवा संस्था से प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती थी ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रणाली का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के किसी सीनियर इंजीनियर को विदेश नहीं भेजा जा सकता था और यदि हाँ, तो लाखों रुपये की यह फिजूलखर्ची करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली में जल वितरण प्रणाली के अध्ययन का कार्य टाटा कनसल्टिंग इंजीनियर्स को दे दिया गया है और परामर्शी प्रभारों के रूप में अभी तक 12.25 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है ।

(ख) इस संस्थान के अनुसार इस कार्य के लिए खुली निविदा का किसी भी सरकारी अभिकरण ने प्रत्युत्तर नहीं दिया।

(ग) इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के किसी वरिष्ठ इंजीनियर को विदेश भेजने से इस अध्ययन की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती और कि यह कार्य विशेषज्ञ प्रकृति का है और उक्त परामर्शी बम्बई नगर निगम के लिए इसी प्रकार का अध्ययन कर चुका था तथा ऐसे अध्ययन के लिए उनके पास आवश्यक अनुभव तथा जानकारी है।

#### Norms for Designing Drinking Water Supply Schemes for Problem Villages

6983. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for the designing drinking water supply schemes problem villages regarding (i) the quantity of water per head (ii) the number of households for which a public tap is provided for plain and hill areas, separately, as at present.

(b) whether Government regard these norms as adequate to cover human needs or would like to make them more liberal so as to provide larger quantity of water per head as also for providing a public tap to even smaller cluster of house-hold :

(c) If so, the exact relaxation/liberalisation in norms, under consideration of Government and the likely date by which they would be adopted for designing the new schemes ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Schemes for providing drinking water in problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are approved on the basis of a norm of per capita supply of 40 litres per day supplied only through hand pumps or stand-posts. House connections are not envisaged under this scheme. Under Hand Pump Tubewell Programme, one tubewell for a population of 200 to 300 has been prescribed. In hilly areas because of people living in clusters even within a village at different elevations. The number of stand-posts to be provided would depend on the location of these clusters and difference in elevation between the clusters. However, the objective during the Sixth Plan period is to cover all the problem villages by providing at least one source of safe drinking water.

(b) to (d) The norm laid down by the Ministry for normal programmes of water supply is 40 litre per capita per day for being supplied through handpumps of Central stand-posts where house connections are not contemplated. Where house-service connections are contemplated, the norm is 70 litre per capita per day. Under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme, the norm prescribed for rural areas ranges from 25 litre per capita per day to 70 litre per capita per day for piped water supply system. In view of the need for covering and the problem villages with at least one source of safe drinking water before April, 1985, and the financial constraints, the norms referred to in reply to part (a) of the question are adopted for clearing schemes for coverage of problem villages. After the minimum needs of problem villages are met, the endeavour under the Decade programme will be to cover 100% of the population in the country, including rural population, with adequate drinking water facilities by March 1991.

Representation from Kerala Flour and Rice Mills owners Association

6984. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :



(a) whether Kerala State Flour and Rice Mill Owners Association has submitted a representation to Government requesting to cancel the orders of Government directing to utilise the rubber roller hullers for de-husking of paddy, instead of metal roller hullers ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken by Government on the representation ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Association had requested for amendment of the Rules under the Rice Milling Industry Regulation Act which provide for the use of rubber rollers for dehusking of paddy in rice mills. The existing rules in this regard have not been changed.

#### Use of Plastics in Agriculture

6985. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a report of the National Committee was submitted to Government regarding the use of plastics in agriculture alongwith its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details regarding its main recommendations which have been accepted by Government ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations in all States regarding full use of plastics in agriculture, item-wise and State-wise ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The first report of the National Committee on the Use of Plastics

in Agriculture (NCPA) has been submitted to the Government.

(b) The report mentioned at (a) above has been sent to all State Governments, Union Territories, Agricultural Universities, ICAR Institutes and other concerned organisations of the Central Government for their information and for the formulation of suitable action programmes for implementation of the recommendations made in the report.

In a meeting attended by the Chairman, NCPA, Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (ICAR) the following major decisions were taken :—

- i) Formulation of a Coordinated Project on Plasticulture by ICAR :
- ii) Organization of a National Level Seminar on Plasticulture in 1984 :
- iii) Extension of Plasticulture Technologies through Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Farmers Training Centres.

(c) As regards item (i) in part (b) above, the project has been formulated and is presently being processed for implementation in collaboration with NCPA.

As regards item (ii) in part (b) above, the proposed seminar is expected to be organised in October, 1984.

As regards item (iii) in part (b) above, the concerned Institutions have been informed about the recommendations/decisions.

#### Computer Modelling for Wheat Yield

6986. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British Expert has suggested that by resorting to computer modelling to determine the optimum inputs, wheat

yield per hectare can be increased by tenfold in developing countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not aware of a British Expert's suggestion that by resorting to computer modelling to determine the optimum inputs, wheat yield per hectare can be increased by tenfold in developing countries.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### Asia Cup Tournament

6987. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asia Cup Tournament has been allotted to India and whether the venue for the same has been decided ; and

(b) if so, the details, thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) (a) : Government have no such information.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Decline in Per-Capita Consumption of Pulses.

6988. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per-capita in-take of pulses has come down from 60 gram to 40 gram a day ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase it to 70 gram, the normal requirement for a person per day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The per caput net availability of pulses has shown a decline over the years even though there have been year to year variations.

(b) The normal per caput requirement of pulses at the national level as computed by the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, works out to 47 gram per day. A number of measures are being taken by Government for increasing the production of pulses in the country. These include :

(i) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming system;

(ii) Bringing additional area under short duration varieties of urad, moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season; and in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat;

(iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions;

(iv) Multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds;

(v) Adoption of plant protection measures;

(vi) Use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobial culture;

(vii) Public policies including pricing and marketing of pulses;

(viii) Improved post-harvest technology;

During 1983-84 a new scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers has also been introduced. Under this, minikits comprising seeds, fertilisers and rhizobium culture are being supplied to farmers in each block.

**Plan to Increase Production of Pulses and Vegetable Oilseeds Under 20 Point Programme**

6989. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the special efforts made by each State and Union Territory under the revised 20-Point Programme as per directions issued by Central Government for increasing production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds;

(b) is so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the programme and plan for increasing production of pulses/vegetable oilseeds for the remaining period of Sixth

Five Year Plan in this regard, in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government reviews the efforts made for increasing the production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds under the New 20-point programme from time to time.

(b) The details in regard to the production of pulses and oilseeds are given in Statement-I.

(c) Central Sector Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Pulses Development and National Oilseeds Development Project for Oilseeds Development are being implemented in various States to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds. Target set for the production of oilseeds and pulses during the year 1984-85 are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Production of Pulses and Oilseeds under 20-Point Programme*

(Production in '000 Tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Pulses		Oilseeds	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
Andhra Pradesh	466.6	512.7	1547.0	1212.0
Assam	52.2	52.8	112.0	112.1
Bihar	770.7	815.1	112.2	110.1
Gujarat	349.5	435.2	2518.1	1785.4
Haryana	344.2	314.7	150.5	147.3
Himachal Pradesh	12.0	10.6	5.9	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	31.7	31.1	69.1	67.6
Karnataka	622.9	458.5	863.4	768.6
Kerala	20.8	19.5	12.1	11.9
Madhya Pradesh	2473.1	2408.7	948.2	833.6
Maharashtra	1039.1	962.9	1227.1	1235.0
Manipur	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.0

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	1.6	2.0	3.7	4.2
Nagaland	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8
Orissa	944.3	921.6	597.0	615.0
Punjab	158.9	121.6	168.7	133.0
Rajasthan	1532.9	1573.5	652.3	622.1
Sikkim	3.9	5.0	4.3	5.7
Tamil Nadu	183.3	199.9	1296.7	1040.8
Tripura	1.9	2.4	3.5	3.8
Uttar Pradesh	2262.9	2510.9	1713.0	1651.3
West Bengal	224.5	202.3	175.8	176.4
A & N Islands	0.3	0.3	—	—
D & N Haveli	3.0	2.6	0.1	0.1
Delhi	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Pondicherry	2.0	1.2	3.8	2.3
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	6.6	6.6
All India	11507.2	11569.3	12194.4	10553.2

## Statement II

## Statewise Production Targets of Pulses and Oilseeds for 1984-85

(Lakh tonnes)

State/U. T.	Pulses	Oilseeds
	(As per Working Group Annual Plan Discussions)	(As per Sixth Five Year Plan Document)
Andhra Pradesh	6.00	18.00
Assam	0.82	1.63
Bihar	10.50	3.00
Gujarat	5.00	30.00
Haryana	8.50	1.78

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.17
Jammu & Kashmir	0.86	—
Karnataka	10.00	15.00
Kerala	0.40	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	28.00	15.50
Maharashtra	11.50	11.60
Manipur	0.09	0.15
Meghalaya	0.03	0.07
Nagaland	0.08	0.02
Orissa	12.98	10.00
Punjab	2.48	3.50
Rajasthan	25.50	10.00
Sikkim	0.09	0.04
Tamil Nadu	5.00	18.58
Tripura	0.06	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	30.00	26.72
West Bengal	3.01	2.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.07
Mizoram	0.02	0.01
Pondicherry	—	0.13
Delhi	0.05	—

**Absorption of Work Charged Employees  
in CWC**

6990. SHRI R.P. DAS : will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of work charged employees working under Central Water Commission;

(b) how many of them have so far been absorbed against regular permanent vacancies ; and

(c) the policies followed by the Commission in this regard ?

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

(c) As per the orders of the Ministry of Finance, 50% of the posts on work-charged establishment which have been in existence for more than 3 years and which

are likely to continue on long term basis can be made permanent to enable the confirmation of Work-charged staff. The Central Water Commission have converted 50 per cent of the work-charged posts in the various field offices into permanent posts.

#### Programme for Production of Different Types of Seeds

6991. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government chalked out any comprehensive programme for production of different types of seeds in the country during the year 1983-84 and if so, the achievement made; and

(b) the details of the comprehensive programme of production of different types of seeds in the country for year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated production of certified/quality seeds, as per the reports from State Governments, National Seeds Corporation Ltd. and State Farms Corporation of India, is about 50.58 lakh quintals against the target of about 50 lakh quintals for institutional sector.

(b) The production programme for certified/quality seeds of different crops for 1984-85 is being finalised. However, in the recent series of Zonal Conferences, State Governments, National Seeds Corporation Ltd. and State Farms Corporation of India have indicated a very tentative production programme of 70.56 lakh quintals.

#### Assistance to Orissa for Irrigation

6992. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given as assistance and loan to Orissa Government for irrigation

purposes under various schemes (category-wise) during the year 1981-82 ;

(b) the details of work done ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the year 1984-85 under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are funded by the State Governments themselves within the framework of their overall development plans. Central assistance to the States is provided in the form of block-loans and block grants and is not tied to any project or sector of development. However, Central assistance was given to the State Government of Orissa during 1981-82 in respect of the following schemes :—

1. The Department of Rehabilitation in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation released a sum of Rs. 10.98 crores for Potteru Irrigation Project as grant-in-aid.
2. (i) The Ministry of Irrigation released a sum of Rs. 4 crores as Central loan assistance for flood control component of Rengali Dam Multi-purpose project.  
(ii) The Ministry of Irrigation released a sum of Rs. 0.18 crores as special loan assistance for seven flood control schemes.

(b) A statement showing the progress of work done on the irrigation schemes in Orissa is enclosed.

(c) The details of allocations for 1984-85 are yet to be finalised.

The outlay proposed during 1984-85 for (1) by Department of Rehabilitation in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for Potteru Irrigation Project is Rs. 5.5 crores and (2) by the Ministry of Irrigation for flood control component of Rengali Dam Project is Rs. 4.5 crores.



## Statement

Rs. crores/000 'ha.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto 1983-84	Ultimate potential	Likely Potential created by end of VI Plan (84-85)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Major Schemes</b>					
1.	Mahanadi Delta	70.53	70.50	562.54	549.54
2.	Salandi	16.38	16.38	60.14	60.14
3.	Ananda Pur	11.28	10.39	40.18	33.18
4.	Rengali				
	(a) Dam	29.54	26.82	423.60	Nil
	(b) Irrigation	694.43			
5.	Upper Kolab Dam	32.80	19.52	Nil	Nil
6.	Upper Kolab Irrigation (Satiguda)	67.75	14.12	93.93	Nil
7.	Mahanadi Birupa	92.65	33.54	167.00	Nil
8.	Potteru Irrigation	58.41	50.13	61.03	29.76
9.	Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project	554.83	61.00	185.83	Nil
10.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	391.41	3.59	136.82	Nil
<b>B. Medium Schemes</b>					
1.	Ong	18.00	10.81	24.69	7.00
2.	Dehuka	1.47	1.47	2.74	2.74
3.	Sunder	6.39	5.34	7.41	4.06
4.	Saipala	2.11	2.11	3.16	3.16
5.	Kalo	6.39	6.33	6.96	6.55
6.	Khadakai	6.99	7.00	13.01	13.01
7.	Dadraghati	8.01	5.82	6.32	3.85
8.	Ramanadi	0.83	0.84	1.32	1.32
9.	Nesa	1.33	2.26	1.60	1.60
10.	Aunli	2.24	1.89	1.41	0.89
11.	Upper Suktel	2.97	1.97	1.52	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Baghua Stage. II	5.23	0.52	4.38	Nil
13.	Bondapipli	4.67	3.53	3.80	Nil
14.	Ong Dam (Chiroli)	30.00	0.33	32.80	Nil
15.	Lower Indra	30.00	0.43	42.00	Nil
16.	Kanu Pur	71.80	0.33	41.08	Nil
17.	Somakai	40.00	0.98	18.40	Nil
18.	Dumer Behel	3.23	3.17	3.78	3.78
19.	Pillaselki	7.57	6.90	3.47	2.67
20.	Ramiala	12.77	11.37	13.81	13.81
21.	Kuanria	11.15	9.77	5.83	2.81
22.	Dahax	12.99	12.01	6.87	5.83
23.	Remal	11.11	10.33	5.33	5.83
24.	Sarefgarh	4.67	4.46	3.38	2.25
25.	Jharband	2.84	2.40	2.36	2.35
26.	Talakra	5.37	5.55	4.17	3.00
27.	Gunira	16.64	13.82	13.40	8.70
28.	Sahel	22.76	13.86	11.16	7.50
29.	Kansabahal	13.01	2.90	7.24	Nil
30.	Link Bal	15.53	3.78	7.31	Nil
31.	Kanjhari	16.46	10.73	16.50	Nil
32.	Hari Har Jore	23.31	8.18	15.77	Nil
33.	Harbhangi	30.94	7.42	14.48	Nil
34.	Upper Jonk	21.01	1.02	11.70	Nil
35.	Bada Nalla	25.89	1.94	12.25	Nil

**Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers in CPWD, Delhi**

Delhi|New Delhi in unskilled, semi skilled, skilled and highly skilled categories ;

6993. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Muster Roll workers are being appointed by CPWD in

(b) the number of muster roll workers in each category who had been in continuous service since 1980 or before and have not been regularised so far (along with date of appointment) ; and

(c) reasons there for ?

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

(a) Yes.

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

**Construction of Extra Room on the Terrace  
of DDA Flats in Ashok Vihar**

6994. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many allottees of second floor MIG flats in KC and KD blocks of Ashok Vihar, Delhi have constructed extra room on the terrace ;

(b) whether permission of DDA was obtained for such construction;

(c) whether DDA has issued notices in 1981-82 for demolition of such rooms and if so, how many of them have been demolished;

(d) whether DDA has examined the effect of additional structure on the weakening of the building and layout plan of the blocks ;

(e) the steps DDA propose to take to protect the interests of the allottees of ground floor and first floor and to save buildings from being defaced ;

(f) whether there is any proposal to demolish the unauthorised structures ; and

(g) if not, whether DDA propose to regularise them ?

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

(a) Seventeen cases, where allottees had constructed extra room at terrace, were detected.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Yes. Notices were issued in 1981-82 under the terms and conditions of the allotment letters for removal of unauthorised construction.

(e) to (g) Appropriate action under Section 30 (1) of Delhi Development Authority Act is being taken.

**Implementation of IRDP**

6995. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in the country and the number of blocks covered under the programme in each State and particularly in Gujarat, upto date ;

(b) whether it is a fact Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute a significant population of the population below the poverty line in the rural areas ; and

(c) steps being taken to uplift them under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme it is envisaged to assist 15 million families below the poverty line to improve their economic status substantially during the Sixth Five Year plan on an average of 3,000 families per block per annum. This is to be achieved by providing capital assets to the beneficiaries through a combination of subsidy and loan. Subsidy provided under the programme ranges between 25% & 50%. The balance of the amount is provided by the co-operative and commercial banks. All the blocks in the country including those in Gujarat are covered under the IRDP since 2.10.1980.

(b) The position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population varies from State to State and district to district

(c) Under the Integrated Rural Development guidelines, a minimum of 30% of the families benefited should be drawn from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of 11.5 million families assisted upto February, 1984, 4.3 million belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which works out to 37.39%. In Gujarat, out of 5.12 lakh families assisted upto January, 1984, 1.89 lakh belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which works out to 36.9%.

#### Scarcity of DMS Milk

6996 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scarcity of milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme in the capital ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made to make available Delhi Milk Scheme milk in the capital according to the demand ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Allotment of Industrial Plot to Handicapped Persons

6997 SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has received applications for allotment of industrial plot from physically handicapped persons ;

(b) if so, number of applications received and plots allotted ; and

(c) what is Government's policy regarding allotment of industrial plots to physically handicapped persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Supply of Ganga Water to Yamuna Vihar

6998 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State :

(a) whether Ganga water is being supplied to South Delhi and some parts of Shahdara from tank constructed very near to Yamuna Vihar, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that residents of Yamuna Vihar have not been supplied Ganga water; and

(d) if so, the reasons and steps being taken to supply Ganga water to Yamuna Vihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that part of Shahdara Water Treatment Plant has been commissioned and water is being supplied to portions of Tarns-Yamuna areas and portions of South Delhi by inter-connecting the new mains with the existing water distribution system.

(c) and (d) According to the Undertaking, feeder main to Yamuna Vihar have been laid and inter-connections has been made recently for supply of water to Yamuna Vihar. The Undertaking have informed that after flushing and disinfection, water would be released to Yamuna Vihar shortly.

**Meeting of Milk Product Manufacturers**

6999 SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had convened meeting of milk product manufacturers including multinational companies in January and February 1984 at Delhi urging them to divert their fluid milk to metro-dairies instead of using it to manufacture their products, if so the full particulars thereof with datewise details and decisions arrived at each meeting;

(b) what additional quantity of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter oil Government expect receiving from EEC between 1983-84 and 1989-90 year-wise and the reason for extending duration of Operation Flood-II upto 1989-90; and

(c) whether Government have placed Similar restrictions on AMUL and other dairies of Gujarat Cooperative Federation for non-manufacture of products but supply that fluid milk to metro-dairies, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A meeting was convened by the Government with representatives of milk products manufacturing units in private sector located in the States of Punjab, Haryana, U. P., and Rajasthan on 6th February, 1984 to explore the possibility of diverting on Voluntary basis, some quantity of raw milk to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi for keeping the recombination from SMP and Butter oil at a reasonable level. The private sector dairy units in these States by and

large agreed to supply about 15% of their milk procurement to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi through respective State Dairy Development Cooperative Federations at a price being paid by the two dairies in Delhi to the State Dairy Cooperative Federations. Subsequently two more meetings were held on 15.2.1984 and 23.2.1984 to workout the operational details.

(b) There are indications from the European Economic Community (EEC) that India is likely to receive the following additional quantities of commodities from 1984 to 1986 under food aid agreement for operation Flood II :-

(In MT)

year	SMP	Butter oil	Veg. Oil
1984	35,000	11,200	500
1985	35,000	11,200	500
1986	35,000	11,200	500
Total	1,05,000	33,600	1,500

Due to the fact that the implementation of the project did not start in all the States simultaneously due to a variety of reasons, the Steering Committee at its meeting held on 3.6.1983 had decided to extend the Operation Flood II Project upto 1989-90. However, the approval of the competent authority is yet to be accorded.

(c) Government have not placed any restriction on any of the milk products manufacturing units including those in private sector for non-manufacture of products. The question of imposing restriction of Amul and other Cooperative dairies of Gujarat, therefore, does not arise. The Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation has been regularly supplying about 75,000 kgs. of fluid milk on an average during January, February and March, 1984 to Delhi Mother Dairy.

### Sign Boards on I. T. O. Yamuna Bridge

7000 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some organisations have put up sign boards on Vikas Marg i.e. on I. T. O. Yamuna Bridge area, thus implying that land has been allotted to them in the vicinity;

(b) if so, the details of such allotment made; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to warn the people concerned for putting sign boards on the I. T. O. bridge and around the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):  
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सेवानिवृत्त हो रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

7001. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अपनी पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं से मिलती-जुलती ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसमें अगले दो वर्षों में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले और पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं का लाभ प्राप्त न कर सकने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवास उपलब्ध कराए जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

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

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1981 तथा 1982-83 के दो पंजीकरणों जिसमें पंजीकृतों की कुल संख्या 4560 है, की तुलना में बताया गया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने केवल 743 सेवा निवृत्त/सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फ्लैटों का नियतन किया है । इस प्रकार से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 3817 मकानों का पिछला शेष समाप्त करना बाकी है । इसलिए व्यक्तियों की इस श्रेणी के लिए नया पंजीकरण खोलने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Documents Demanded by DDA from Prasad Nagar Phase II Allottees

7002. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply to given to Unstarred Question No. 4483 on 22 August, 1983 regarding documents demanded by DDA from Prasad Nagar Phase II allottees and states :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) by what time the information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE



MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Yes; the information is being given in implementation of the assurance in respect of Unstarred Question No. 4483.

**Plan for smooth Running of Traffic in Cities in the Country**

7003. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item "Traffic thrombosis in cities" appearing in the Statesman dated 2 March, 1984 wherein it has been Stated that every Indian city is suffering from traffic thrombosis and the present chaotic conditions on the streets in any city will continue to deteriorate with little relief expected in the near future;

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

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any plan for smooth running of traffic in all the cities of the country; and

(d) funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes. The Government is aware of the situation.

(b) The reasons are, increase in population, economic activity and vehicles and the inability of the transport network and public transport system to cope up with the demand.

(c) The National Transport Policy Commission recommended the setting up of a single transport authority as part of the regional development authority in the metropolitan cities for overall charges of all modes of transport including metropolitan rapid

rail transit system. At the operational level, these regional authorities could appoint separate boards for several modes of activities.

The Government has accepted the recommendation with the modification that suburban rail services which run on sections common to trunk railway operations would remain a part of the railway administration concerned. A Working Group has been set up in the Ministry of Works and Housing to decide the modalities to be recommended for setting up such authorities by the State Governments.

(d) No separate funds for these purposes have been earmarked so far in the Central Budget.

**Filling up of Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes**

7004. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling up of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs in his Ministry reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe; and

(c) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe is likely to be completed?

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

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में  
आन्तरित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश का  
प्रस्ताव

7005. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सिंचाई  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसके पास वित्तीय साधनों की कमी होने के कारण कुछ बहुपयोजनीय सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में लिए जाने का एक प्रस्ताव रखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और इस संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा संबंधित पक्षों को क्या राय दी गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार के बीच एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में टिहरी परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन का एक प्रस्ताव ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को मार्च, 1984 में भेजा है। इस प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

#### Steps taken against Hoarding and Profiteering

7006. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hoarding and profiteering has become a fashion of the day in commerce and trade ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Certain reports of hoarding and black-marketing in essential commodities have come to the notice of the Government. The Government is already armed with two legal weapons viz. The Essential commodities Act, 1955 and The prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 which provides for stringent measures to check hoarding black-marketing and profiteering in essential commodities. The penal provisions of the E.C. Act have been made more strin-

gent with the enactment of Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 which inter alia provides for summary trial and minimum mandatory punishment of 3 months for violation of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments for enforcing the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to make full use of the above enactments. The results of the enforcement of both these Acts as reported by the State Governments in 1983 is as under:

#### Essential Commodities Act, 1955

1983

1. No. of raids made	2,17,770
2. No. of persons arrested	9,001
3. No. of persons prosecuted	4,162
4. No. of persons convicted	512
5. Value of goods seized	
	(Rs. in lakhs) 1,329.48

Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

1983

No. of persons order to be detained	105
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#### राज्यों को यूरिया का वितरण

7007. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा यूरिया संयंत्र में उत्पादित यूरिया का कितने राज्यों को वितरण किया जाता है और वितरण के लिए क्या मापदंड अपनाए जाते हैं ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र महवाना) : (क) और (ख) विनिर्माताओं से

देशी उर्वरकों का आवंटन, राज्यों की मांग के आधार पर तथा विभिन्न विनिर्माताओं के परम्परागत विपणन क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई तथा मांग की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये राज्यवार किया जाता है। आवंटन करते समय ये मुख्य सिद्धांत ध्यान में रखे जाते हैं कि कोई विनिर्माता एक राज्य पर निर्भर न रहे या कोई राज्य एक विनिर्माता पर निर्भर न रहे और जहां तक संभव हो लम्बी दुराई तथा आड़े-तिरछे संचालन छोड़कर, उर्वरकों का विवेकपूर्ण संचालन किया जाए।

चालू खरीफ मौसम, 1984 के दौरान गुजरात नर्मदा घाटी उर्वरक कम्पनी लि० से यूरिया का राज्यवार निम्नलिखित आवंटन किया गया है :—

Dwellers in Greater Bombay with the aid from the World Bank; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Discussions are in progress with the World Bank for assistance to an Urban Development Project in Bombay which is expected to include components of sites and services, slum upgradation and improvement of municipal infrastructure. However, the details of the components and the amount of loan will be finalised only after negotiations with the World Bank are completed.

#### Prices of Produce Being Given to Farmers

7009. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers do not get maximum benefit of the prices of their produce prevailing in the terminal markets,

(b) if so, the reasons therefore, and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) There is a price lag between the prices received by the farmers in primary markets and the prices prevailing in terminal markets. This price lag, however, varies from crop to crop and depends on distance between primary and terminal markets, transport and handling charges, trade margins, marketing and other charges etc.

#### Hutments for Slum Dwellers in Bombay

7008. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the plans for hutments for housing slum

For most of the important agricultural commodities the farmers are getting the benefit of remunerative prices. In the case

राज्य	आवंटन (''000 नाइट्रोजन मीटरी टन)
गुजरात	33.0
राजस्थान	6.00
मध्य प्रदेश	13.55
महाराष्ट्र	12.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	35.00
पंजाब	6.25
हरियाणा	4.20
	110.00

of foodgrains which constitute a major proportion of agricultural production, about 15 million tonnes of rice and wheat are purchased by the Food Corporation of India and State Agencies at procurement prices which are being fixed at a remunerative level. Similarly, over 35 per cent of cotton is being purchased at remunerative prices by the cotton corporation of India, State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Maharashtra, Gujarat etc. As regards sugarcane, about 55 per cent of the national production of sugar is in the cooperative sector and benefits in the form of remunerative prices of sugarcane are available to the cane growers. Jute Corporation of India has also been purchasing raw jute (upto 21 per cent of production in 1981-82). The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and State Cooperative Organisations undertake market support operations in respect of commodities like pulses, oilseeds onions and potatoes as and when necessary. Generally, wherever well-organised regulated markets are functioning the return to the producers on the quantity sold is reasonably good. Uptil March end last year, 5430 regulated markets including principal markets and sub-market yards have been established in the country. Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies have been organised to enhance the bargaining capacity of the farmers to secure a reasonable price for their produce. Moreover, dissemination of market news and intelligence increases the awareness among the farmers and helps them to make marketing decisions. With continuing efforts at increasing the number of regulated markets and expanding the operation of cooperative marketing organisations and other public sector agencies the farmers' share in prices prevailing in terminal markets is expected to improve further.

#### Credit Assistance Rendered by Cooperative Bank of Sikkim

7010. SHRI P. M. SUBBA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit assistance rendered by the Cooperative Bank of Sikkim;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries of the loans during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 :

(c) whether Government propose to take over the management of that Bank :

(d) whether a Managing Director has been appointed for the Bank, if not, the reasons therefor :

(e) whether there are any defaulters in repayments in respect of the loans disbursed; and

(f) the steps being taken to make the bank function more effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (f) The Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Ltd., is to be established in the State of Sikkim by converting the State Bank of Sikkim for which necessary legislation has already been passed. The Sikkim State Cooperative Bank has not yet commenced Banking operations and the question of appointment of a Managing Director and disbursement of loans will arise only when the bank becomes operative. At present the Reserve Bank of India is conducting an inspection of the State Bank of Sikkim to ascertain its assets and liabilities.

#### General Body Meeting of ICAR Society

7011. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether General Body meeting of ICAR Society was held in March, 1984 and outside participation was limited :

(b) the dates of holding each General Body meeting of ICAR Society from 1980 to 1984 with approved membership composition and reason for holding in March, 1984 when States' budget sessions interfere ;



(c) whether simultaneously on date of ICAR General Body meeting in March, 1984 parliament was also meeting and such conflicts are contrary to convention :

(d) if so, the reason for departures from conventions act action proposed against ICAR officers responsible , and

(e) whether Government have decided to convene next ICAR General Body meeting soon, If so, the date of meeting and agenda proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) Yes, Sir, The Annual General meeting of the ICAR Society was held on 3rd March, 1984. Besides the members, the others invited to be present included officials from sister Departments|Ministries and ICAR.

(b) The dates of holding meetings of the ICAR Society from 1980 to 1984 are given below :

	Annual General Meeting	Special General Meeting
1980	22.3.08	10.10.80
1981	21.2.81	
1982	20.3.82	
1983	26.2.83	
1984	3.3.84	

The member composition of the ICAR Society as per Rule 4 (i) to (xx) of the rules and bye laws of the ICAR Society, is given in the attached statement. As a matter of convention the annual general meetings are held during February-March each year as the annual reports audited accounts of the ICAR Society have to be passed by the General Body before these are placed on the Tables of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. So far no problem due to the States' budget sessions has been experienced. As a matter of Fact, the number of State Ministers attending the annual

general meeting of ICAR Society in March 1984 was considerably greater than that in earlier three years when the meeting was held in February.

(c) As per Rule 27 of the rules and bye laws of the ICAR Society, the Annual General meeting of the the Society shall be held on such date, time and place as may be determined by the President. The dates of the Annual General meeting of ICAR Society have to be fixed about two months in advance. The President, ICAR Society had decided on 7.12.83 itself to hold the Annual General meeting of the ICAR Society on 3.3.84, a Saturday, when Parliament normally does not meet. The date was thus fixed well in advance of the notification of the dates of budget session of Parliament, presuming that Parliament would not be in a session on a Saturday. The two Houses of Parliament however had sittings on this particular Saturday, the 3rd March, 1984 which could not be anticipated in advance when the date of the Annual General meeting was fixed.

(d) In view of answer under (c), the question does not arise.

(e) The date of the General Body meeting of the ICAR Society is fixed by the President. ICAR Society, in accordance with Rule 27 of the rules and bye laws of the ICAR Society. The date and agenda of the next General Body meeting have not been decided Yet.

#### Statement

##### Member of the Society

4. The Society shall have the following Members :—
  - (i) Minister-in-charge of the portfolio of Agriculture in the Union Cabinet President of the Society.
  - (ii) Minister of State in the Union Ministry of Agriculture dealing with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Vice-President.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (iii) Union Ministers holding charge of Finance, planning, Science & Technology, Education and Commerce (in case the Prime Minister is holding any of these portfolios, the Minister of State in the Ministry Department concerned). | Inspector-General of Forests from the Union Ministry of Agriculture.  |
| (iv) Other Ministers in the Union Ministry of Agriculture.   | (xvi) Fifteen Scientists from within and outside the Council including one from the Indian Council of Medical Research, nominated by the President.   |
| * (1)-v) Ministers in the States in-charge of Agriculture Animal Husbandry Fisheries.  | (xvii) Three representatives of commerce and industry nominated by the President.   |
| (vi) Member, Planning Commission, In-charge of Agriculture.  | (xviii) One farmer from each region of the country as mentioned in Rule 60 (a) and four representatives of rural interests, nominated by the President.   |
| (vii) Six members of Parliament-four elected by Lok Sabha and two elected by Rajya Sabha.  | (xix) Four Directors of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes, nominated by the President.   |
| (viii) Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.  | (xx) Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Member Secretary.   |
| (ix) All Secretaries in the Ministry of Agriculture.   | The representation may be by name or by designations, as may be appropriate. Provided that the membership of the Society may be changed by the Government of India from time to time.   |
| (x) Secretary, Planning Commission.  | (1) * Substituted by the ICAR Society at its Special General Meeting held on the 30th January, 1976 and approval accorded by the Government of India vide Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) letter No.24 (2) 76-Cdn.I dated 17.4.76 for :— |
| (xi) Chairman, University Grants Commission.   | “4(v) Cabinet Ministers in the States in-charge of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.”  |
| (xii) Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission (or Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, if nominated by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission).   | Adoption of Districts for Upliftment and Economic Benefits  |
| (xiii) Member, Finance (Secretary Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India).   | 7012. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :  |
| (xiv) Four Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities, nominated by the President.  |   |
| (xv) Four technical representatives, namely Agricultural Commissioner Animal Husbandry Commissioner Joint Commissioner (Fishery) and   |   |



(a) the details of districts adopted by various business, research and other organisations to uplift and bring economic benefits ;

(b) the incentive available to stimulate adoption of districts for their improvement and initiate development work ; and

(c) the special measures for initiating the work more vigorously and its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) This Ministry has no specific scheme for adoption of districts by various business, research and other organizations for their upliftment.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Villages not Connected by Roads

7013. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to know the number of villages in each State and Union Territory as on January, 1984 which have not yet been connected by roads ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the national average of length of roads per hundred sq. kilometre and the names of States below that average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) No survey has been conducted by the Government of India to know the number of villages not yet connected by roads in each State and Union Territory as on January, 1984. However, a statement showing number of villages not yet connected by all weather roads as on 1.4.83, based on information furnished by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and road lengths per hundred sq. kilometre area (State-wise), based on information published in the "Basic Road Statistic in India-1980-81" is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

State UT	No. of villages not connected by @ all weather roads as on 1.4.83@ (Provisional)	Road length in kms.** per 100 Sq. km. of area as on 31st March, 1981.
1. Andhra Pradesh	16539	45.43
2. Assam	10216	76.02*
3. Bihar	46570	48.08
4. Gujarat	7698	29.64
5. Haryana	158	51.97
6. Himachal Pradesh	10161	35.35
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2697	5.22
8. Karnataka	19014	57.31
9. Kerala	—	268.25

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55735	23.65
11.	Maharashtra	24303	34.88
12.	Manipur	1537	26.06
13.	Meghalaya	2278	21.20
14.	Nagaland	332	35.31
15.	Orissa	53364	76.62
16.	Punjab	170	91.18
17.	Rajasthan	27568	18.69
18.	Sikkim	224	14.54
19.	Tamil Nadu	10801	95.25
20.	Tripura	2978	74.74
21.	Uttar Pradesh	102505	51.23
22.	West Bengal	20824	64.68
23.	A&N Islands	145	7.97
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3448	15.70
25.	Chandigarh	—	113.16
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	44.40
27.	Delhi	—	937.17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32	197.98
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	624	5.35
31.	Pondicherry	35	442.29
Total :		419976	National : Average : 45.70

\*\* Source : Basic Road statistics of India—1980-81 brought out by the Transport Research Division of the Ministry of Shipping & Transport in December, 1983.

@ Source : Annual Plan 1984-85 documents of States|UTs and Planning Commission.

\* Date are based on projected population.

### Threat to Agricultural Production

7014. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of widespread fear of serious threat to agricultural production due to disruption of operations arising from disturbed conditions ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to prevent setback to national economy ?

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

Government do not apprehend any serious disruption in agricultural operations and setback to the national economy.

### Construction of Stadia and Gymnasiums During Last Four Years

7015. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Stadia and Gymnasiums have been built during the last four years ;

(b) the amount of money spent on the construction of these Stadia ;

(c) how many matches and sport events have taken place on the Stadia specially built during Asiad ;

(d) the total amount recovered from different parties in term of rent ; and

(e) whether the cost of maintenance has been met through these events ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e) During the last four years, six stadia were built in Delhi and certain other existing stadia renovated in the context of IX Asiad 1982. The Central Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 42,86,92,000/-

for this purpose. After the IX Asian Games, 72 matches and sports events including coaching camps have taken place at these stadia. According to the information available, the total amount recovered as rent for the use of these stadia is Rs. 35,89,220/- The cost of maintenance of these stadia has been partially recovered from rent.

As regards the construction of stadia and gymnasia in the States and Union Territories, the Central Government has given grants amounting to approximately Rs. 1,19,61,000 to them for the purpose during the last four years.

### Launching of Schemes to Provide Fuel Wood

7016. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments have proposed to launch schemes in order to provide fuel wood ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where rural fuel wood plantation programmes have been decided to be launched ; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Central Government for the purpose to these States including Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) : Government have Central launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations in order to provide fuelwood in fuelwood deficit districts selected from all the States and 4 Union Territories ; viz ; Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram.

(c) Central grant released under the scheme is :—

(Rs. in lakhs)  
1980-81 to 1983-84

1.	To all States/concerned Union Territories (including Bihar)	3171.88
2.	To Bihar	225.35

#### Review of Achievements of Research Organisations

7017. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any review of the achievement of the research organisations functioning under his Ministry and if so, whether the achievements made in different research centres are satisfactory;

(b) whether there is any proposal to channalise the activities of the research centres to make them more effective;

(c) whether it is a fact that quality of research in some of the research centres is below the international standard ; and

(d) whether there is any supervising agency to review the working of the research centres and to assess their quality and application in the field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The research programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries are carried out by the Research Institutes, National Research Centres and the All India Coordinated Research Projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The research in forestry is carried out by the Forest Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture. There is a regular system of review of the work being done in each Institute/Project by their Management Committees followed by a comprehensive review by Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs) set up for each Institute/Project.

The achievement of these Institutes|Projects and their centres has been satisfactory.

(b) The recommendations of the QRTs are processed and examined at the Headquarters and a definite programme of follow-up action is laid down to channelise the activities of these Institutes|Centres and to re-orient their programmes to meet the emerging needs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The working of the Institutes and Centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is supervised at the ICAR's headquarters by the Director General supported by the Deputy Directors General and the Assistant Directors General in their concerned technical disciplines. The activities of the Forest Research Institute are supervised in the Department of Agriculture by the Secretary (Agriculture) assisted by the Inspector General of Forests.

#### Price of Vanaspati

7018. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of vanaspati is showing an upward trend, its controlled price and the price at which the commodity is available in the market in important cities and towns in the country;

(b) the details of voluntary price control agreement, its observance and its pit falls; and

(c) the steps, if any, under consideration of Government to enforce discipline in price and make the material available easily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) There is no statutory control on the price of vanaspati. There is only a voluntary price agreement, according to which the price

of 16.5 Kg. tin is fixed at Rs. 217/- (ex-factory). The price of vanaspati varies from place to place depending, inter-alia, upon the local taxes.

The industry has by and large been sticking to the voluntary price agreement. Recently, however, there have been reports about some increase in the price of vanaspati which is ascribed to a rise in input costs.

The representatives of the two associations of vanaspati manufacturers were called by the Government and asked to maintain voluntary price agreement in vogue since 17th February, 1982. The State Governments, Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to oversee the compliance of the voluntary price agreement.

#### Setting up of a Cell to Monitor Movement of Imported Edible Oil

7019. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a special cell to monitor movement of imported edible oil supplied to States :

(b) if so, whether daily monitoring has already been initiated to ensure that dislocation in supplies do not occur ;

(c) whether need for a close watch on movement of imported edible oil has been felt because of recent disruption in supplies to some major cities ;

(d) if so, whether the proposed cell will keep a close touch with all concerned authorities to ensure that such disruptions do not take place in future;

(e) if so, the other functions of this Cell.

(f) the total allocations for the last two months provided to in smaller consumer packs ; and

(g) to what extent monitoring of the cell has helped in proper distribution of imported edible oils to States.

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

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In order to ensure the smooth supply of edible oils to States|U.Ts. it was felt necessary to set up a special cell to monitor the movement of imported edible oils. The Cell has already become operational and its functions, inter-alia, include keeping a close liaison between State Trading Corporation, Ganesh Flour Mills, Amritsar oil Works, Railways, Ministry of Shipping & Transport, State Government and Union Territory Administrations etc. to ensure regular supplies of imported edible oils to States|U.Ts.

(f) The total allocation of imported edible oils to various State Governments under small pack scheme for the last two months has been as under:—

March, 1984—20,500 MTs

April, 1984—20,900 MTs

(g) It is as yet too early to state the exact extent to which the cell has contributed to proper distribution of imported edible oils. However, the cell has been able to bring about some improvement in the movement of edible oils by rail and road.

#### रिसने के कारण फसल की हानि

7020. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस हानि के बारे में कोई मूल्यांकन किया है कि देश में प्रतिवर्ष कृषि योग्य भूमि में रिसने के कारण गेहूं, धान, गन्ना और अन्य फसलों को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;



(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि को रिसने से बचाने में राज्यों के साथ सहयोग करने का है यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमि को रिमाव से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है, यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिचार्ज मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) कृषि उत्पादन, बीजों की उच्चलब्धता, खाद, मिट्टी की विशेषताओं तथा मिट्टी की आर्द्रता जैसे बहुत से घटकों पर निर्भर करता है। उत्पादन या उत्पादन में कमी को किसी विशेष घटक से सम्बद्ध करना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य सिचार्ज नहरों से होने वाली रिसन से भूमि की सुरक्षा के बारे में उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। सिचार्ज परियोजनाओं की आधोजना करना तथा उनका क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है। भारत सरकार समय समय पर विशिष्ट सुधारात्मक उपायों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श आ रही देती है।

(ग) शारदा अहायक कमान क्षेत्र में रिसन की समस्या के दीर्घकालिक हल के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त या अग्रिम योजना सहायता मांगी है जिसमें से 20 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए है।

**Beneficiaries of Chartering Policy. Who have not Purchased Fishing Trawlers**

7021. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) reasons being advanced by beneficiaries of chartering policy who have not ordered and purchased the requisite trawlers, as they are obliged to ;

(b) whether Government finds any merit in the reasons being advanced by such companies ; and

(c) if so, the details of special merit recognised in the submissions of companies who are delaying their requisite purchase of fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Obligatory purchase of vessels has become due from four chartering companies so far. One Company was allowed to import second hand vessel. This Company informed that they could not bring the vessel as it was burnt down. The Company's request for substituting this vessel by, another identical vessel has also been approved.

Letters of Intent were issued to other two companies with certain stipulations. One company has withdrawn its proposal for import of vessels and has submitted fresh proposal for import and indigenous construction. The other company has represented for permission to import two vessels against the allotment of one in the letter of Intent.

The fourth company had submitted two proposals. One proposal was rejected as the age of the vessels did not conform to the guidelines of the Government. Their second proposal was withdrawn. Subsequently, they submitted a fresh proposal for import of vessels and indigenous construction of another two vessels. Final approval of the Government is awaited.

(b) and (c) Each case of delay or failure of the charterer to make obligatory purchase is examined on merit and necessary action like invocation of bank guarantee and suspension/cancellation of permit is made.



**Allocation for Rural Roads Under the NREP and RLEGP for Haryana During the Sixth Five Year Plan**

7022. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation for rural roads under the NREP and RLEGP for Haryana during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) details of roads which have been completed, under construction and to be taken up in the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) No separate funds are earmarked for rural roads under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and, therefore no advance plan is prepared for this purpose for execution during the Sixth Five Year Plan. As per the reports received from Haryana so far, 2879 Kms. rural roads have been improved/constructed under NREP in the State.

No road projects have been sanctioned in Haryana under RLEGP for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 so far.

**Functioning of L. & D. O.**

7023. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the commercial Premises/land areas that are under the control of Land and Development Office :

(b) what specific functions Land and Development Office discharged exclusively and the areas to which they relate; and

(c) what are the jobs connected with Land and Development Office buildings/lands

for which Land and Development Office is required to seek approval of NDMC, DMC and DDA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENATRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The information regarding the areas of commercial leases is given in the attached statement.

(b) The specific and exclusive functions of L&DO are mainly to administer the leases in respect of Nazul lands, Rehabilitation Markets, and Rehabilitation Colonies under control of Ministry of Works and Housing and allotments of land either by public auction or by private negotiations, permanently or temporarily and enforcement of lease conditions.

(c) Land and Development Office does not seek approval of NDMC, DMC or DDA in connection with any job connected with it.

**Statement**

1. Masjid Road Market (Jangpura)
2. Partap Market (Jangpura)
3. Jangpura Extension Mkt.
4. Old Market (Tilak Nagar)
5. New market (Tilak Nagar)
6. Gokhle Market
7. Khanna Market
8. Khurshid Market
9. Nizamuddin East & West Market
10. Aliganj Market
11. Andha Mugal Market
12. Baird Road Market
13. Ghaffar Market
14. Indra Makret
15. Rani Jhansi Market
16. Old Rajinder Nagar Market
17. Old & New Ramesh Nagar Market
18. Ansari Market
19. Azad Market

20. Bhagat Singh Market
21. Central (LPN) Market
22. Krishna(LPN) Market
23. National Park (LPN) Market
24. Pushpa (LPN) Market
25. Iebna Singh Market
26. Timarpur Market
27. New Rajender Market
28. Defence Colony Market
29. Krishna Mkt. Kalkaji
30. Roshan Ara Road Market
31. Khan Market
32. Desh Bandhu Gupta Road Market
33. Mirdard Road Market
34. Old Rohtak Market
35. West Patel Nagar Market
36. Sarojini Nagar Market
37. New Central Market (Shankar Market)
38. Kamla Market
39. Pleasure Garden Market
40. Chittaranjan Park Market No. 1 & 2 New Delhi
41. Diplomatic Enclave
42. Jorbagh
43. Sunder Nagar
44. Bengali Market
45. Sadiq Nagar
46. Panchkuian Road
47. Paharganj Lane
48. Doctor's Lane
49. Gole Market
50. Baird Road
51. Lady Harding Road
52. Diesh Building
53. Bank of Baroda
54. Parliament Street
55. Barakhamba Road
56. Curzon Road
57. Janpath
58. Connaught Place
59. Connaught Circus
60. Khyber Pass Mkt.

61. Rajinder Mkt.
62. Petrol pumps and Hotels Constructed on the land under the Administrative control of this Office.

#### Upliftment of Flower Growers

7024. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken or propose to take for the uplift of flower growers of our country; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Most of the State Government are multiplying seeds and seedlings of flowers for distribution to growers. However the special Scheme for the growers of flowers are operated in very few States Such as Tamil Nadu, Manipur and Union Territory of Delhi. The details of these schemes are given as under :

#### Tamil Nadu

A scheme was launched for the development of commercial flowers to uplift the economy of flower growers. An assistance of Rs 1000/- per acre is granted as an incentive for flower growing and 50 demonstrations are laid each in 0.40 ha. and Subsidy @ Rs. 500/-per plot is provided.

#### Manipur

A special scheme for development of floriculture is in operation under which flower seeds and seedlings are distributed to farmers.

#### Delhi

Delhi Administration has sanctioned a scheme for internal market and for export purposes for Sixth Plan. The objectives of the scheme are (i) to provide technical know-how to the farmers to increase production

of quality flowers, quality ornamental plants|bulb and seeds etc. so that they can improve their incomes, and (ii) to provide storage facilities at a reasonable charges.

**Fixation of price of Agricultural Produces on the Basis of Consumer Price Index**

7025. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports regarding the demand that prices of agricultural produces should be fixed on the basis of the consumer price index, if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether Government would consider this as an experiment, in relation to certain selected produces like wheat or rice; and

(-) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) There have been demands from time to time that prices of agricultural produce be fixed on the basis of the consumer price index. The Government have already given due consideration to this aspect. In March, 1980, the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) were amended. According to these revised terms of reference, the APC while formulating its recommendations on price policy, keeps under review changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors which include not only the price paid by the farmer for purchasing inputs but also the changes in prices paid by them for commodities purchased for consumption. Fixing of support prices of agricultural commodities on the basis of consumer price index of wage earners in which changes in prices of agricultural inputs are not reflected, would not be fair to the farmers. The methodology

already adopted is designed to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers.

**Allocation under DDP in Ladakh Region**

7026. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) year-wise allocation and expenditure incurred on the Desert Development Programme in Ladakh region since the inception of this scheme;

(b) year-wise States' share of contribution to the above amount;

(c) physical target achieved; and

(d) shortfall, if any, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The main components of the programme are development of irrigation, animal husbandry, afforestation, soil and water conservation and horticulture. Though the programme had been started towards the end of 1977-78, actual implementation started only from 1979-80. As reported by the state government 10 wool extension centres have been set up so far; irrigation potential has been created for 42 hectares; 4 water harvesting structures have been constructed; 45 hectares have been treated under soil conservation measures and work in 87 hectares is in progress. Road-side plantation has been taken up in 3.4 hectares. Factors like short working season, inaccessibility of the area and problems in the utilisation of the water of streams and glaciers in this region appear to have stood in the way of better performance. Besides, the approach to and technology for cold desert area development programmes are still at an experimental stage.

## Statement

*Year-wise allocation, expenditure and release of funds under the Desert Development Programme in the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total allocation*	Central assistance released	State's contribution as matching share	Expenditure
1977-78	56.62	56.62	—	—
1978-79	150.00	—	—	—
1979-80	90.00	22.50	22.50	41.45
1980-81	118.32	47.36	47.36	80.33
1981-82	118.32	24.27	24.27	103.81
1982-83	120.00	53.436	53.436	100.54
1983-84	100.00	43.25	43.25	69.01 (Dec., 83)
	753.26	247.436	190.816	395.14

\*Relates to Central and State share according to the prescribed norms.

## ICAR Publications

7027. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various publications being published by ICAR in its Publication Division;

(b) the total expenditure in publishing these publications and the total income by sale of ICAR publications; and

(c) the achievements of ICAR in its extension work through these publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The ICAR brings out a variety of publications such as

monographs, technical books, technical bulletins, handbooks, manuals and books on topical subjects in addition to research and popular journals in English and Hindi. In 1982-83, 24 publications were brought out in English and Hindi.

(b) The total expenditure on publications during 1982-83 was Rs. 11,95,200/- including that on free publications. The total revenue was Rs. 12,00,752/- (Rs. 9,90,137/- from the sales of publications and Rs. 2,10,615/- from advertisements) during the same period.

(c) The ICAR has been bringing out publications for different classes of people such as scientists, research workers, students, extension workers and progressive farmers. The extension agencies at the Central and State levels have been making very good use of the Council's literature. The ICAR publications

have played a major role in the transfer of new agricultural technology responsible for increase in agricultural production in the country. The Council's publications such as Indian Farming and Kheti are supplied to all the Development Blocks through the Directorate of Extension and serve as source material for extension workers. In 1983, during the rabi campaign, the Council brought out a new series of bulletins entitled "Technologies for better crops" both in English and Hindi for the use of extension workers and farmers.

#### Budget Provision by States to Check Soil Erosion

7028. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have kept budget provision under the State Plan schemes to deal with soil erosion problems in those States;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the amount of assistance provided by them under the State Plan in 1984-85;

(c) the amount of Central assistance allocated to States for execution of different soil conservation measures in those States; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Statewise tentative outlay provided under State Plan for soil and water conservation programmes during 1984-85 is given in statement-I.

(c) and (d) Central assistance for execution of different soil and water conservation schemes during 1984-85 is given in Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*Statewise tentative outlay provided under State Plan for Soil and Water Conservation Programmes during 1984-85*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State UT	Tentative Outlay 1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.80
2.	Assam	2.58
3.	Bihar	3.55
4.	Gujarat	6.23
5.	Haryana	3.19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.28
8.	Karnataka	4.10
9.	Kerala	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.05
11.	Maharashtra	19.80
12.	Manipur	1.15
13.	Meghalaya	2.30
14.	Nagaland	1.25
15.	Orissa	1.50
16.	Punjab	5.10
17.	Rajasthan	0.63
18.	Sikkim	1.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	4.66
20.	Tripura	1.46
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.14
22.	West Bengal	2.63
Total of States-I		90.05

#### Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.90
3.	Chandigarh	0.03
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.25

5. Delhi	0.03	9. Pondicherry	0.09
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.18	Total for Union Territories-II	5.94
7. Lakshadweep	—	Grand Total (I+II)	95.99
8. Mizoram	2.00		

## Statement-II

*Central Assistance for Execution of Different Soil and Water Conservation Schemes during 1984-85*

*(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay	
1.	Strengthening/Creation of State Soil Survey Organisation	0.14	
2.	Control of Shifting Cultivation	0.20	
3.	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects	19.90	
4.	Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood-Prone Rivers of the Gangetic Basin	12.00	
5.	Development and Stabilisation of Ravinous Areas	0.10	
6.	Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas	10.80	
7.	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations	19.00	
8.	Drought-Prone Area Programme	76.65	Includes States share also
9.	Desert Development Programme	20.83	
10.	Propagation of Water Conservation Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas.	3.20	
	Total	162.82	



**Production of Pulses and Vegetable Oilseeds  
in Orissa**

7029. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI : SHRI RASABEHARI  
BEHERA :

(lakh tonnes)  
Pulses (as per Work- Oilseeds (as per  
ing Group Annual Sixth Five Year  
Plan Discussions for Plan Document)  
for 1984-85) for 1984-85

12.98

10 00

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether special efforts have been  
made to increase production of pulses and  
vegetable oilseeds in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the total areas in Orissa  
that have been brought under pulses and  
vegetable oilseeds in the Sixth Plan period ;

(c) total production of pulses and  
vegetable oilseeds in tonnes produced in  
Orissa during the above plan period (year-  
wise) ; and

(d) the details of the target set for the  
Sixth Plan period ?

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

(b) and (c) Area and production of  
pulses and vegetable oilseeds in Orissa during  
the first three years of the Sixth Plan period  
is as follows :—

		A—Area in lakh hectares		
		P—Production in lakh tonnes		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Pulses	A	17.26	17.67	16.43
	P	8.86	9.44	9.22
Oilseeds	A	7.37	8.60	7.75
	P	4.85	5.97	6.15

(d) The target for pulses and oilseeds  
in Orissa during the Sixth Plan are given  
below :—

**Target for Soyabean Production in Orissa  
for 1984-85**

7030. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) the target set for soyabean pro-  
duction in Orissa for 1984 85 ;

(b) the quantum of seeds to be suppli-  
ed to the farmers by Government to achieve  
the target ;

(c) whether soyabean cultivation is  
profitable for cultivators of Orissa in  
comparison with neighbouring States ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The  
Sixth Five Year Plan Document has indicated  
only the targets of total oilseeds production  
for 1984-85 and no separate targets for soya-  
bean have been indicated for different  
States.

(b) During the recent Kharif Seed  
Conference held in February, 1984, the State  
Government have indicated no demand for  
soyabean seed.

(c) Soyabean development programmes  
have been implemented in potential States  
under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for  
Soyabean Development during the year  
1983-84 ; and during 1984-85, a National  
Oilseeds Development Project is proposed to  
be implemented in the potential States.  
Orissa has not been included in any of the  
programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Rural Development Schemes  
in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa**

7031. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the rural development schemes under implementation in Mayurbhanj district, Orissa for the removal of rural poverty ;

(b) the steps taken under those rural development schemes in that district during the Sixth Plan so far to remove poverty in the rural areas ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The major rural development schemes of the Ministry under implementation in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(b) and (c) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme 36,982 families were assisted from 1.4.1981 to December, 1983. For the same period an expenditure of Rs. 351.74 lakhs was incurred and credit to the tune of Rs. 377.02 lakhs disbursed. District-wise information for 1980-81 has not been compiled. As far as the National Rural Employment Programme is concerned no district-wise information is compiled at the Government of India level. For Orissa as a whole upto January, 1984, 780.52 lakh mandays have been generated during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Some roads and minor irrigation works have been approved under the RLEGP.

**Implementation of I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P.  
in Madhya Pradesh**

7032. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made for strengthening and expansion of coverage of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme in Madhya Pradesh in the Sixth Plan period (year-wise) ;

(b) the target set for the implementation of IRDP and NREP in Madhya Pradesh in the Sixth Plan, (District-wise) ;

(c) the achievement made so far ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme are being implemented in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) A statement-I showing the position of district-wise targets and achievements under IRDP for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto September, 1983) is enclosed. For 1980-81 the information is given for the State as a whole as the district wise details are not available.

As regard NREP, the district-wise details are not maintained at Government of India level. However, position of target and achievements during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 under NREP in Madhya Pradesh are shown in statement II.

(d) It may be observed from the annexures that both under IRDP and NREP the overall progress is satisfactory. However, the progress of these programmes is constantly reviewed through discussions, visit by Ministry's officers etc. and the State Government urged to accelerate the pace and quality of implementation.

## Statement I

## MADHYA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of blocks	Annual target 600 bene- ficiaries per block	Physical Achievement		
				1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto Sept. 1983)
1.	Bastar	32	19200	26067	14233	4340
2.	Bhopal	2	1200	2387	2127	781
3.	Betul	10	6000	1928	6339	2268
4.	Raisen	7	4200	3374	4197	865
5.	Rajgarh	6	3600	1552	3900	1358
6.	Sehore	5	3000	3263	3341	1139
7.	Vidisha	7	4200	3830	3236	2380
8.	Bilaspur	25	15000	21454	23845	4364
9.	Raigarh	17	10200	7098	12722	2274
10.	Surguja	24	14400	13815	18081	1294
11.	Bhind	6	3600	5256	2431	1810
12.	Mosena	10	6000	4342	6084	1728
13.	Datia	2	1200	1235	1560	348
14.	Gwalior	5	3000	1543	3446	741
15.	Guna	9	5400	5148	6330	584
16.	Shivpuri	8	4800	1479	6078	243
17.	Hoshangabad	10	6000	4756	8700	1498
18.	Dhar	13	7800	3925	7813	883
19.	Jhabua	12	7200	5511	5653	1683
20.	Indore	4	2400	1297	2355	1375
21.	Khandwa	9	5400	3484	4587	1250
22.	Khargona	16	9600	5720	9651	2003
23.	Balaghat	10	6000	3141	6271	802
24.	Chhindwara	11	6600	4080	8051	566
25.	Jabalpur	13	7800	5329	8005	1274
	Mandla	16	9600	5840	7026	1237

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Narsingpur	6	3600	2685	3766	1453
28.	Seoni	8	4800	2443	5422	1019
29.	Durg	12	7200	13486	17589	2502
30.	Raipur	24	14400	21425	2177	3302
31.	Rajnandgaon	12	7200	6017	9587	1195
32.	Rewa	9	5400	3703	6563	1525
33.	Satna	8	4800	3118	4873	741
34.	Shahdol	12	7200	1841	5482	327
35.	Sidhi	8	4800	2254	4995	649
36.	Chhatarpur	8	4800	3096	4059	1852
37.	Damoh	7	4200	4849	5329	1416
38.	Panna	5	3000	3260	3259	654
39.	Sagar	11	6600	15942	8789	2150
40.	Tikamgarh	6	3600	3606	3659	2037
41.	Dewas	6	3600	1815	3626	1123
42.	Mandsaur	8	4800	5740	5087	2575
43.	Ratlam	6	3600	2580	4049	1000
44.	Shahjapur	8	4800	2300	5236	1179
45.	Ujjain	6	3600	4927	3799	1292
		459	275400	231861	313970	67079

Note : District-wise details are not available for the year 1980-81, 2.34 lakhs beneficiaries were assisted under IRDP in Madhya Pradesh as a whole against the target of 2.75 lakhs.

### Statement-II

*Target and achievement of employment generation under NREP during Sixth Five year plan*

(Lakh mandays)

year	Target	Achievement
1. 1980-81	—	661.31
2. 1981-82	316.80	365.43
3. 1982-83	262.97	279.93
4. 1983-84	252.00	190.10

(upto Feb. 1984)

**Popularisation of Hand-Run Pumping Set**

7033. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether hand -run pumping set pumping out water for irrigation purposes from 4" boring pipes, rivers and tanks without the use of electricity or diesel set was inaugurated on 14 November, 1983 by a Member of Parliament at block Headquarters of Bahadurpur in Darbhanga district ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to subsidise and popularise this hand-run pumping set as a power saving effective irrigation device ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Under the Constitution 'Water' is a state subject, Installation of pumpsets is taken up by the State Governments and also by private farmers under minor irrigation programme.

According to the report of the State Government the demonstration of pumpset was conducted in Bahadurpur block and also in Manigacchi block of Darbhanga district and it was found to be useful. One number of pumpset has been kept for demonstration in Headquarters of every block of Darbhanga district in order to popularise it amongst farmers. Its efficiency is still under observation.

In respect of hand operated irrigation pumpsets, subsidy is made available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of this Ministry to small and marginal farmers at the rate of 50% and to other farmers at 20%.

**Unauthorised Construction in Village Dashghara, Delhi**

7034. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State :

(a) whether unauthorised construction out of Lal-dora is continuing on large scale in village Dashghara, New Delhi-12 unabated with the connivance of officials;

(b) whether these cases have been referred to CBI for investigation; if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of the cases and action taken against those who have constructed houses on Government land and the offenders and erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The DDA has reported that some unauthorised constructions have come up on Govt. land adjoining the old Abadi of village Dashghara. The DDA has however denied that these encroachments have come up with the connivance of officials.

(b) and (c) The DDA has stated that these cases have not been referred to CBI but 13 complaints have been lodged under Section 447 IPC in sept Oct, 1983 against the encroachers, as per list enclosed, with the local police for necessary action according to law. The DDA has also reported that there are few more encroachments which came to notice after registration of cases under section 447 I.P.C. orders for clearance of all these unauthorised constructions have been passed and these will be removed by the DDA in due course of time.

**Statement**

*List of Persons against whom complaints under the section 447 I.P.C. have been lodged with the local police station in respect of unauthorised construction on Govt. land adjoining to old abadi of village Dashghara.*

S. No.	Name	Date
1.	Om Parkash s/o Hardev Singh	19-10-83
2.	Mngal s/o Nagadar	19-10-83
3.	Sh. Aamar Singh s/o Jat Ram	19.10.83

4.	Sh. Mangal s/o Shivan	19-10-83
5.	Sh. Bed	1-9-83
6.	Sh. Daya Nand	1-9-83
7.	Sh. Durga Prasad s/o Sh. Bhulan	1-9-83
8.	Sh. Lakshmi Chand s/o Kirpa Ram	1-9-83
9.	Sh. R. P. Bhatia	1-9-83
10.	Sh. Dharam Singh s/o Nanak Chand	1-9-83
11.	Sh. Ram Dass s/o Dilsukh	1-9-83
12.	Sh. Suresh Kumar s/o Charan Singh	1-9-83
13.	Sh. Dalip Singh s/o Indraj	1.9.83

**Supply of substitutes of the items to Mini Branches of super Bazar**

7035. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2375 on 12 March, 1984 regarding supply of substitutes of the items of mini branches of super Bazar and state;

(a) the details of the consumer items which have their substitutes which were out of stock during the last three months in which case the substitutes were supplied to the mini branches by the distribution centres especially Connaught Circus; and

(b) what measures are taken to boost the sales of the consumer items made in the small scale sectors and to protect them from the competition with the items made in the large sectors ?

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

(a) The Super Bazar markets products of different manufacturers with different brand names. When an item of a particular brand goes out of stock for want of supplies from

the manufacturers, a similar, item of another brand already available in stock is supplied to the branches to ensure that consumer gets the item, even it being of a different brand. In this way, availability of the consumer items is maintained for the consumers. Since most of these items are generally in self-service areas, it is for the consumers to decide the preference. It is difficult for the Super Bazar to identify and collect information for all the items for the last three months unless a specific item is indicated.

(b) The Super Bazar, as a matter of policy prefers to market items produced in the small scale sector, subject to the quality being satisfactory and there being reasonably adequate demand from the customers.

**Field Travelling Allowance to D. D. A. Staff**

7036. SHRI KAMALA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy in regard to the payment of Field Travelling Allowance to the Engineering/Field Staff of DDA;

(b) the amount of FTA paid since 1980 and the break-up thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Engineering staff as well as P.As. and Stenographers are allowed FTA and the Drawing Staff working in Engineering wing are deprived of this allowance;

(d) whether any representation has come to the notice of Government from the Drawing Staff unions, in this context; and

(e) action taken by Government to remove prevailing discrimination towards Staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The DDA have reported that



Conveyance Allowance/Travelling Allowance is given to their Engineering as well as other field staff who are required to travel extensively in the discharge of their official duties.

(b) The payment on account of Conveyance Allowance/Travelling Allowance are not booked separately in the accounts and as such it is not possible for them to furnish the details or the breakup of amounts of Conveyance Allowance/Travelling Allowance Paid since 1980.

(c) DDA is paying Conveyance Allowance/Travelling Allowance to all those whose duties involve extensive touring/outside visits.

(d) According to DDA there is no union designated as the drawing staff union. However, representations as and when received by them from the staff engaged on planning & architectural work are considered on merits.

(e) The DDA have denied any discrimination in the matter of payment of Conveyance Allowance/Travelling Allowance.

#### Removal from Service of Booth Vendors and Salesmen Drivers of Milk Tankers by Mother Dairy

7037. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn that Mother Dairy since its inception has dismissed/removed from service a large number of its Booth Vendors and Salesmen Drivers of milk tankers for adulteration of milk and if so, details thereof

(b) the extent and nature of adulteration for which these staff and vendors were dismissed/removed from service ;

(c) whether any legal action was taken by the MCD in the matter against Mother Dairy management for sale of adulterated milk and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) whether MCD have at any time drawn and tested samples of raw fresh milk received by Mother Dairy from Anand etc. during the last five years and if so, full details of samples tested and the result thereof ?

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

(a) Mother Dairy has reported that since its inception it has terminated about 204 agreements entered into with the concessionaries due to variation in quality of milk. Services of no Driver-Cum-Salesman has been terminated for adulteration of milk.

(b) Total samples drawn by the Mother Dairy during December, 1974 to December, 1983 were about 1.24 lakh. Accordingly, the percentage of agreements terminated to total samples work out to about 0.2%. The nature of adulteration was found to be water addition.

(c) and (d) The samples of milk drawn by Department of P.F.A. Delhi Administration from Mother Dairy during the years 1979 to 1983 were found conforming to the standards and as such the question of taking any action against the Mother Dairy did not arise.

#### Financial Assistance to Industries in Gujarat Affected by Natural Calamities

7038. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance regarding area which had been affected in several districts due to floods

and cyclones and other natural calamities last year ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the estimated loss suffered alongwith the names of the districts ; and

(c) the details regarding the concrete steps taken to rehabilitate various industries and the amount so far given to each industry for the same ?

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

(b) As per Memorandum on flood furnished by the Government of Gujarat, total estimated loss to Public and Private Properties including crops etc. was Rs. 28197.50 lakhs in the districts of Junagadh, Amreli, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar.

(c) A ceiling of Central assistance of Rs.39.22 crores was sanctioned to the State Government for relief and Rehabilitation of the persons and repair and reconstruction of properties damaged by floods during 1983-84.

The Government of Gujarat took the following measures to Rehabilitate the affected industries :

- (i) Term loans and working capital loans were extended to affected units through Gujarat Financial Corporation under I.D.B.I. refinance scheme ;
- (ii) Payment of working capital, loan and interest thereon, guaranteed by the State Government to the extent of fifty per cent of irrecoverable amount ;
- (iii) Benefit of bankable scheme was extended to tiny cottage sector.

(iv) State Government dues/taxes were deferred for one year.

(v) Loans of Rs.115.80 lakhs were sanctioned to 1460 units.

Industry-wise information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House after its receipt from the State Government.

गढ़वाल में भूकम्प के झटके

7039. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल में 20 फरवरी, 1984 को भूकम्प के झटके महसूस किये गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने मकान गिर गए और जान माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उन लोगों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिन्हें नुकसान हुआ ;

(घ) यदि हां तो प्रत्येक परिवार को कितनी सहायता राशि दी गई ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) से (ङ) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 20.2.1984 को गढ़वाल में भूकम्प के कारण हुई मृत्यु तथा सम्पत्ति की क्षति के बारे में उनको अब तक कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई

है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार इस संबंध में आगे जांच कर रही है।

#### Medium Irrigation Projects Relating to Dungarpur and Kushalgarh Pending Clearance

7040. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain medium irrigation projects relating to Dungarpur and Kushalgarh sub division are awaiting clearance by Central Water Board ;

(b) if so, since how long ;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay : and

(d) the time by which these will be cleared off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No medium irrigation project relating to Dungarpur and Kushalgarh sub-divisions of Rajasthan is pending with Central water Commission for techno-economic clearance.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Monthly Quota of Rice and Wheat to States

7041. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of rice and wheat supplied to each State and Union Territory to meet the demand, month-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain States have complained that the quantity

supplied is inadequate to meet the demand and if so, the names of such States and the details of actual demand made by them for rice and wheat per month ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the demand of these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) A statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat in respect of various States/Union Territories from January, 1984 to April, 1984 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library See No.LT 8137/84).

Allotments of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories from the Central Pool are made on a month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool relative Seeds of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are supplemental in nature.

#### Farm Technology for Tripple Output

7042. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government in the field of farm technology to ensure tripple output ; and

(b) if so, the amount being spent on research in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A target of production of 153.6 million tonnes of foodgrains has been fixed for the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Five Year Plan. the following steps are being taken to achieve this target :—

(i) Expansion of area under irrigation. A target of 13.74 million ha. of additional irrigation potential was fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan. According to the latest assessments, the likely achievement would be of the order at 11.5 million ha ;

(ii) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties of cereals, pulses and oilseeds ;

(iii) Increased distribution of quality seeds ;

(iv) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices ;

(v) Intensification of Central Sector Schemes of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice and distribution of seed minikits ;

(vi) Intensification of research in crop production and protection technologies ;

(vii) Adequate plant protection measures over an expanded area ;

(viii) Transfer of new agricultural technologies through re-organised extension system "Training and Visit",

(ix) Training of farmers and extension workers.

(b) The amount being spent on research in this regard is as follows :

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1. 1980-81	8068.75
2. 1981-82	9107.30
3. 1982-83	11046.75

#### Irrigation Projects Connecting Various States and Rivers

7043. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) on-going irrigation projects connecting various states and various rivers ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Inter-State on-going projects of VI Five Year Plan. The details of such projects are given in the statement enclosed.

## Statement

## Progress of on-going inter-State Projects

(Rs. crores/Th. ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/84 (Anti.)	Ultimate Potential	Potential created upto 6/84 (Anticipated)
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	<i>Tungabhadra HLC St. II</i>				
	Andhra Pradesh	71.30	43.19	49.19	42.1
	Karnataka	15.00	10.98	80.91	68.27
				(St. I & II)	
2.	<i>Bansagar</i>				
	Bihar	27.87	14.82	—	1 million acre feet of water for existing Sone Barrage System
	Madhya Pradesh	367.35	51.03	248.8	
	Uttar Pradesh	65.00	16.50	134.0	
3.	<i>Mahi Bajajsagar</i>				
	Gujarat	45.35	38.11	About 100 in the existing Mahi Kadana System	—
	Rajasthan (Unit I & II)	82.64	62.27	71.50	25.00
4.	<i>Beas Unit I &amp; Extn.</i>				
	Punjab	13.82	13.57 ()	About 2000 in the existing Gang,	
	Haryana	9.22	9.05 ()	Bhakra and	1400
	Rajasthan	4.06	4.01 ()	Rajasthan Canal	
5.	<i>Beas Unit II &amp; Extn.</i>				
	Punjab	62.08	58.48 ()	System	
	Haryana	41.38	39.05 ()		
	Rajasthan	145.84	136.51 ()		
6.	<i>New Okhla Barrage</i>				
	Haryana	8.00	1.00 ()	This is a replace-	
	Rajasthan	1.25	0.90 ()	ment of the old	
			()	barrage and hence	
			()	no direct benefit	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	<i>Rajghat</i>				
	Madhya Pradesh	145.23	30.28	97.2	—
	Uttar Pradesh	115.00	42.56	142.0	—
8.	<i>Urmil</i>				
	Madhya Pradesh	9.96	3.96	7.7	—
	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	5.08	4.77	—
9.	<i>Gurgaon Canal</i>				
	Haryana	16.83	14.84	81.0	60.0
	Rajasthan	10.93	9.46	28.20	20.0
10.	<i>Chambal</i>				
	Rajasthan	52.38	49.18	242	216.0
	Madhya Pradesh	86.64	85.61	273.2	273.2
11.	<i>Gandak</i>				
	Bihar	427.61	345.47	1042.00	965.20
	Uttar Pradesh	103.45	97.45	308.39	308.39
12.	<i>New Tajewala Barrage</i>				
	Haryana	26.00	11.32 ( )	Replacement of an old barrage and hence no direct benefit.	
	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	— ( )		
13.	<i>Tillari</i>				
	Maharashtra	( ) 85.02	3.61	10.3	—
	Goa	( )	8.19	26.3	—
14.	<i>Sardar Sarovar</i>				
	Gujarat	( ) 4357.00	178.84	1792.0	—
	Madhya Pradesh	( )		No irrigation benefits. (100.0) (Provisional)	
	Rajasthan	Project re- port awaited			
15.	<i>Subarnarekha</i>				
	Bihar	665.20	58.16	209.30	—
	Orissa	391.41	3.59	136.82	—
	West Bengal	161.46	0.26	130.00	—
16.	<i>Sutlej Yamuna Link</i>				
	Haryana	( ) 214.00	62.0	275	—
	Punjab	( )	1.34	75	—



### Water Supply Schemes for Kerala

7044. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State :

(a) the details of the water supply schemes of Kerala which have been given clearance within the last four years :

(b) the details of water supply schemes of Kerala still pending with the Central Government for clearance ; and

(c) whether those schemes are being given clearance and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) Since the inception of the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1977-78, 289 schemes for 776 identified Problem Villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 3833.704 lakhs have been given technical approval by the Ministry of Works and Housing in respect of Kerala State.

(b) No rural water supply scheme of Kerala State is pending for clearance with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(c) Does not arise.

### Allotment of Cheap Houses to SCs/STs and Weaker Sections of the Society

7046. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to implement 20-Point Programme regarding allotment of cheap house to SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society

(b) if so, the details of the such scheme launched so far ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Housing, being a State subject, all the social housing schemes are being implemented by the State Governments Union Territories. One such scheme relates to the Houses for Economically Weaker Sections of Society. This scheme forms part of the Revised 20-Point Programme.

2. The scheme of houses for Economically Weaker Sections under the Revised 20-Point Programme envisages to provide sites and services in the Urban area and the beneficiaries are to be given loans upto Rs. 3,000/- re-payable over a period of 20-25 years at concessional rate of interest.

### Restrictions by Punjab and Haryana on Movement of Wheat

7047. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

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

(a) whether some of the wheat surplus States like Punjab and Haryana are imposing an 'informal' ban on the movement of wheat in their respective areas during the ensuing Rabi marketing season, beginning this month;

(b) if so, whether this has got Centre's approval, when Centre does not contemplate to impose any zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat this year also ; and

(c) its likely effect on the free movement of wheat to the Eastern and Southern States on private account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) There are no zonal restrictions on movement of wheat. However, before wheat

is moved out of the State on trade account, the traders have to comply with such directions as are issued under the provisions of the Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Orders, etc., in the concerned States.

(c) This system does not prevent the movement of wheat to other States.

O.T.A. to Muster Roll Workers in C.P.W.D.

7048. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muster Roll Workers employed in C.P.W.D. are entitled to overtime Allowance ;

(b) if so, the details of rules and formula of calculation of overtime Allowance for payment to workers appointed in each category ; and

(c) what is the punishment prescribed under the rules for those officials who detain the workers without any prior approval as well as without any payment of overtime allowance?

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

(b) In accordance with Rule 25 (1) of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 and Section 59 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948 a worker in employment for more than 9 hours on any day or for more than 48 hours in any week is entitled to double the ordinary rate of wages as overtime allowance.

(c) Section 22 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Section 92 of the Factories Act 1948 prescribe the penalty for contravention of any of the provisions of the Acts or any of the rules made there under. Previous sanction of the Central Government is necessary for prosecuting a Central Government official for any offence he is

alleged to have committed while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his duties.

#### Representation From Farakka Barrage Project Workers Union

7049. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Farakka Barrage Project Workers Union, affiliated to INTUC, represented time and again about the grievances of its workers ;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplates to take in the matter ;

(c) whether government will consider to supply free of cost electricity and water, grant of DCR pension to work-charged permanent staff ; and

(d) if so, when the orders will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Workers Union affiliated to INTUC and also other Workers' Unions/staff Associations have been representing for continuation of project allowance, concessional electricity to the employees and death cum retirement benefit to work-charged staff, etc. Facilities such as Project Allowance at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  % of pay with certain upper limits, free electricity upto 60 units per month and concessional tariff thereafter and water supply at concessional rates, free medical assistance, Housing and educational facilities etc. have been provided to the staff of Farakka Barrage Project. The work-charged staff who have been declared permanent and who have exercised their option for switching over to pensionary benefits are being granted pensionary and death-cum retirement gratuities benefits.

### Proposals Regarding Employees of Chatham Saw Mill

7050. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in connection with the employees of Chatham Saw Mill, are lying pending with his Ministry for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the number of proposals, their salient features and the action contemplated by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Supply of Wheat to Workers Under NREP

7051. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's direction to supply wheat @ Rs. 1.50 per Kg. to workers working under NREP was not complied with ; if so, what action is contemplated in the matter ;

(b) whether in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, no direction has been issued to supply wheat @ Rs. 1.50 per Kg to NREP workers and the Administration is only paying money thereby not fully implementing rural development programmes ; and

(c) what action Government contemplate to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) As per present information most of the States/UTs. have complied with the instructions regarding

supply of foodgrains to National Rural Employment Programme workers at subsidised rates. Information from the remaining States/UTs. is expected to be received shortly.

(b) According to the information received from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration instructions have been issued to all implementing agencies for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates under NREP.

(c) Question does not arise.

### Percentage Use of Milk Powder and Butter Oil in Milk products

7052. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Operation Flood-I and Operation Flood-II upper limit had been put on percentage use of milk powder and butter oil in milk products and if so, details thereof and actual percentage use thereof in the milk products ; and

(b) the year-wise, four metro city-wise and percentage-wise use of skim milk powder and butter oil in milk products for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Plan of Operations agreed between the Government of India and the United Nations/FAO and World Food Programme for Operation Flood I did not provide for use of gift commodities in the manufacture of milk products. The policy formulated in April 1979, provided use of pooled stock of skim milk powder comprising gift supplies from European Economic Community (EEC) under Operation Flood II and indigenously procured skim milk powder by the bady food manufacturers borne on the list of DGTD up to 10% of bady food (by weight) produced during the preceding calendar year subject to the availability of stocks after meeting the requirements of liquid milk plants for regeneration into milk. However, this policy was

revised from 1982 which provides issue of commodities to dairy plants primarily for regeneration into milk.

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

#### Shortage of Vanaspati in west Bengal

7053. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that with the S.T.C. failing to make available imported oils, the vanaspati industry in West Bengal has stopped production since February last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the drying up of supplies from the local sources has created a shortage of vanaspati in West Bengal particularly in Calcutta, resulting in shooting up of the prices also ; and

(d) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to rush imported oils to West Bengal urgently and also to monitor the movement of imported edible oil supplies and to prevent such situations arising in future ?

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

(a) to (d) Delayed arrival of vessels at the Calcutta port has resulted in a temporary disruption in supplies of imported oil to the vanaspati units in West Bengal. However, arrangements were made to move three rakes carrying 4,200 MT of imported oil to Calcutta from other port towns. One vessel has also discharged 3,000 MT imported oil at Calcutta in mid-March, 1984. Vanaspati units of West Bengal were also allowed to lift imported oil from Bombay|Kandla with facility of road freight reimbursement. The production of vanaspati in February, 1984 was 4469 MT as compared to 4711 MT in January, 1984. This marginal short fall was due to closure of one unit owing to labour trouble. There has been no report of shortage of vanaspati from West Bengal. The

prices of vanaspati have also, by and large, been satisfactory.

To maintain smooth supplies of imported oil to vanaspati units in West Bengal, another vessel carrying 8,000 MT of imported oil is expected to reach Calcutta by the middle of April 1984.

#### Allocation of Wheat to West Bengal

7054. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of wheat proposed to be allocated to the West Bengal during the year 1984-85 exclusively for Public Distribution System ;

(b) the demand of West Bengal Government in this behalf ;

(c) the quantity proposed to be allotted to the Roller Flour Mills in the State ; and

(d) how the atta and other wheat products would be sold by these mills and their margin of profit in each case ?

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

(a) to (c) The allotment of wheat from the Central Pool to the various States including West Bengal, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. A quantity of 1,26,000 tonnes of wheat has been allotted to the Government of West Bengal for Public distribution system for April, 1984 against their demand for 1,45,000 tonnes. The State Government have also been allotted 40,500 tonnes of wheat for roller flour mills for April, 1984.

(d) The State Government exercises distribution control over all or any of the products manufactured by the mills to the extent they consider necessary. The State



Government has been permitted to fix the prices of wheat products to provide a milling margin between Rs.16.50 and Rs. 19.00 per quintal.

#### Production of Vaccine by FMD Institute, Bangalore

7055. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR's Foot and Mouth Disease Institute, Bangalore has failed to produce vaccine doses below even 75 per cent its targeted level and in 1982 production and sale both further declined when national demand for Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine according to Government estimate is many folds ;

(b) the total production cost of accumulated stocks upto 1 January, 1984 and action taken to fix responsibility for such poor use of public resources ;

(c) whether any research project on Foot and Mouth disease outbreaks, its typing etc. also operates from Bangalore Institute ; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute an enquiry Committee to probe in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The project for Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine production was taken up at IVRI, Bangalore Unit only to meet the anticipated demand of the country at a time when there was no other source for production of this vaccine in the country. As such annual targets were neither fixed for production nor for sale and this holds good for 1982 also, except that the plant has a capacity for production of 8 million monovalent or 2 million quadri-valent dose.

(b) Vaccine production and quality control being a continuous process, the

present stock is normal, with about 15 lakhs of monovalent doses worth about Rs. 14 lakhs. There is no excess accumulation of vaccine

Also, the output of research, vaccine Produced and distributed for giving protection to valuable livestock against the disease has been more than the investment. It is therefore incorrect to say that there has been poor use of public resources.

(c) There is an All India Coordinated Project for epidemiological studies on Foot & Mouth disease presently operating from the IVRI Regional Station, Bangalore. Typing of FMD virus is done at the Regional Stations located at Hissar, Mathura, Anand, Pune, Hyderabad, Ranipet, Patna, Calcutta and Gauhati for the state where the Unit is located and also for the neighbouring States. Typing of FMD virus is done immediately on receipt of the material and the concerned scientists are informed accordingly. The working of the project was reviewed by a Mid-term Review Committee in 1981-82 and is also regularly reviewed at the Annual Workshops of the project. The progress of the project has been found satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Import of Urea from Abu Dhabi

7056. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to import urea from Abu Dhabi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Import of fertilisers is made every year to meet the requirements of the farmers because the production of fertilisers in the country is at present less than the consumption. The imports are carried out from various fertiliser producing countries, of which Abu

Dhabi is also one, through the MMTC who carry out the actual negotiations for contracting from time to time keeping in view the prices and the delivery schedules. The transactions are carried out on a commercial basis and for obvious reasons it would, therefore, not be in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

#### Survey of Irrigation Potentials of North Bengal Rivers

7057. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried on any survey of the irrigation potentials of North Bengal rivers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The West Bengal Government has prepared a Perspective Plan for Development of Irrigation in West Bengal in January, 1983. According to this the potential of North Bengal rivers in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar and West Dinajpur by the Major and Medium Irrigation schemes is of the order of 8.90 lakh ha.

#### National Fund for Rural Development

7058. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the control of the National Fund for Rural Development has since been transferred to the Prime Minister's Secretariat ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total fund utilised, State-wise since its inception during 1983-84 and the agency through which it was utilised and how it was allocated to each State ; and

(d) the unutilised funds as on 1 April, 1984 and how it is proposed to allocate it to the States during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The National Fund for Rural Development has been set up vide Government Resolution No. 82/1/84-Cab. dated 10th February, 1984 Under this Resolution, the management of the Fund will be the responsibility of a Committee headed by Prime Minister, of which Ministers of Finance, Planning and the Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Rural Development are members. The principal secretary to the Prime Minister is the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The Committee of Management is empowered to co-opt other Union Ministers or other persons as members.

(c) and (d) No amounts have so far been received in the National Fund for Rural Development.

#### Expenditure on Maintenance of Bungalows of Ministers

7059. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total amount spent on the maintenance of bungalows of present Central Ministers/Ministers of State/Deputy Ministers ever since they occupied these bungalows from 1980 till now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMEN ARIF) : A total amount of Rs. 83,04,991 has been incurred since 1980 and upto now on the maintenance of bungalows occupied by Union Cabinet Ministers/Ministers of State/Deputy Ministers.

#### Regularisation of Mazdoors Working in Forest Department

7060 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :



(a) whether it is a fact that 663 mazdoors are working in the Andaman Forest Department for a long time on consolidated basic pay of Rs. 22/- with allowances ;

(b) whether work study has been completed to justify working of these mazdoors in the Forest Department and a reference has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Forest, for their regularisation in the scale of pay of Mazdoors ;

(c) if so, when the proposal was received and what action has been taken in the matter ; and

(d) whether Government will issue necessary instructions to bring these 663 mazdoors working on Rs. 22/- basic pay in regular scale of pay immediately ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As on 31.3.1982, 662 casual mazdoors with more than 3 years service were working in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest Department on a fixed pay of Rs. 22/- plus allowances amounting to total emoluments of Rs. 361.50 per month.

(b) to (d) A proposal for creation of 662 posts of regular mazdoors was received from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration along with the Work Study Report on 1.2.1984. This has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). In view of the recent ban on creation of new posts upto 30.9.84, further action on the proposal has been deferred till that date.

#### Report of the Committee to Alleviate Poverty Through Forestry Programmes

7061. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Committee to alleviate poverty through forestry programmes has been received ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations ; and

(c) how many tribal families are likely to be economically assisted under these programmes ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Tribal Development Wing in Forestry Division

7062. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of committees and commissions recommended for creation of tribal development wing headed by a senior officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary ;

(b) if so, the time by which a tribal development wing shall be created within the Forestry Division ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a wild-life wing has already been created ; and

(d) if so, the priority for tribal development based on forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Recommendations have been made for strengthening organisational arrangements for achieving integrated development of forests and tribals. The Government accords high priority to this matter and the Seventh Five-Year Plan is expected to take care of the requirement in this regard.

A Wild-Life Wing has already been set up in the Department of Environment.

### Inter-State River Water Disputes

7063. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken to settle inter-State river water disputes between various States ; and

(b) the details of the States involved in the disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Centre has enacted the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 which provides for negotiations among co-basin States to resolve the disputes or differences. This Act also provides that if in the opinion of the Central Government the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, it may constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute. Recently, the National Water Resources Council has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and represented by all Chief Ministers which, inter-alia, includes the function to advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific element of water Plans and such other issues that may arise during planning or implementation of the projects. In the recent past, a fair amount of success has been achieved in resolving the River Water Disputes by negotiations among the states concerned. Examples are;

(i) Sharing of Vamsdhara waters ; (ii) Sharing of Mahi waters; (iii) Construction of Rajghat Dam and utilisation of Betwa River waters, (iv) Construction of Bansagar Dam and utilisation of Sone River Waters ; (v) Agreement on supply of 15 TMC of Krishna waters for drinking water supply to Madras city ; (vi) Utilisation of water resources of common rivers of Bihar and West Bengal like Damodar, Barkar, Ajoy, Mayurakshi etc. (vii) Utilisation of water resources of Suber-

narekha, (viii) Sharing of Kanhar waters , (ix) Sharing of waters of certain tributaries of Mahanadi such as Ib, Jonk, Ong etc.

(b) Presently the following two major River Water Disputes relating to use and further development of waters are pending settlement for which negotiations are in progress :

(1) Cauvery waters involving the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(2) Yamuna waters upto Delhi, involving the States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi.

### Shifting of Headquarters of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Outside Delhi

7064. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Headquarters of many autonomous organisations including the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan outside Delhi in view of the congestion in the Capital.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Headquarters office of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been allowed to be shifted in the Municipal Limits of Delhi instead of taking it outside ; if so, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMEN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

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

### खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता

7065. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश अगले वर्ष तक खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी आशा का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में किए गए उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इन्फ़ोर्मेशन विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एम० संजीवी राव) : (क) व (ख) जी नहीं। तेल वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन 33 लाख मी० टन होने का अनुमान है, जबकि इनकी मांग 43 से 45 लाख मी० टन है। इसलिए इनके बीच लगभग 10 से 11 लाख मी० टन का अन्तर होने की संभावना है, जिसे आयात करके पूरा किया जायेगा।

(ग) देश में वनस्पति तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए संगठित रूप से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, इन प्रयासों के बावजूद, खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं हो सका है, क्योंकि तेलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के साथ इनकी मांग भी बढ़ रही है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार

तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रही है :—

1. तिलहन उत्पादक राज्यों में तिलहनों के विकास के लिए महन कार्यक्रम चलाना। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषकों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन आयोजित करना, बीजों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना, पौध संरक्षण उपायों का विस्तार करना ; सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना आदि है।
2. गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में मूंग-फली तथा मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के उत्पादन के लिए विशेष परियोजनाएँ आरम्भ करना।
3. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करके उत्पादकों को बेहतर प्रोत्साहन देना।
4. तिलहनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए अनुसंधान प्रयासों में तेजी लाना।
5. गैर-पारम्परिक तिलहनों, जैसे सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी की फसलों के अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाना तथा वृक्ष और वनमूल के तिलहनों, चावल की भूसी आदि का उपयोग करना।
6. वनस्पति उद्योग द्वारा तेल के उपयोग के बारे में उचित नीति अपनाना, ताकि गैर-पारम्परिक तेलों के अधिक प्रयोग को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

**Use of bio-Inoculants vis-a-vis Chemical Fertilizers in Agricultural production**

7066. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent research by a scientist of Indian Organic Chemicals, Ltd., recommending the introduction of bio-inoculants in place of chemical fertilizers ;

(b) whether the introduction of bio-inoculants on experimentation was found to double the agricultural production and yielded favourable results ;

(c) whether chemical fertilizers affect the quality and texture of the soil after continuous use ; and

(d) the programme of Government to produce bio-inoculants and its induction in agricultural use to replace chemical fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd. has not reported any finding where bio-inoculants can replace chemical fertilizers. However, the Science & Technology Department of Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd. have developed a technology for the manufacture of various bio-inoculants which can substitute chemical fertilizers to the extent of 30% and increase the yield of crops between 20-40%.

(b) There are reports of experiments showing a favourable effect on the crop yield because of the use of bio-inoculants, but normally not to the extent of doubling the yields under actual field conditions.

(c) No, Sir. Balanced application of chemical fertilizers will not affect the soil quality and texture.

(d) The Government has approved a National project on Development and Use of

Bio-fertilizer for production and distribution of quality rhizobium and blue-green algae cultures. Under this project, 375 tonnes of rhizobium cultures to cover 7.5 lakh hectares of leguminous crops and 400 tonnes of blue-green algae cultures to cover 40,000 hectares of wet land paddy will be produced annually.

**Cocoa Board in Kerala**

7067. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :  
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been made by Kerala that a Cocoa Board should be set up in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Status of ICAR, its Institutes and Employees**

7068. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the status of ICAR and its institutes and that of its employees in the light of the Supreme Court verdict on 16 December, 1983 ; and

(b) the steps taken to clean the administration as the Court held state of affairs in these institutions deplorable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The legal status of ICAR, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, before

and after the pronouncement of the above Supreme Court Judgement continues to be that of an "autonomous body", and its employees continue to be "employees of a Society".

(b) The observations made by the Hon'ble Court pertain to 3-4 individual cases which occurred in the years 1972-74. Since then the working of the ICAR has been reviewed by the Gajendragadkar Committee in 1973 and thereafter by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha who gave their recommendations in their 35th Report. After and indepth examination of the various recommendations made by these two Committees, the policies of the Council were drastically restructured to make them more responsive to the needs of a modern scientific research organisation. Since then the working of the Council is functioning smoothly and efficiently. Apart from this, review of the management procedures of the Council is undertaken as a continuous process and, as such, as and when any weakness is detected, steps are taken to remedy the situation.

#### Charter Policy for Fishing Boats

7069. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging the hiring of foreign fishing boats, under the so-called charter policy;

(b) the names of all companies that have been given permission by Government to obtain such foreign fishing boats in 1983 and 1984, State-wise ; and

(c) the details of such Indian companies and source of foreign fishing boats, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act., 1981 and the rules framed thereunder there is a provision to issue permission for charter of fishing vessels.

(b) and (c) A Statement is enclosed regarding details of letters of permission issued in 1983. During 1984, so far no letter of permission has been issued to any Indian company for chartering foreign fishing vessels.

#### Statement

*Details of letters of permissions issued by Government for chartering of foreign Fishing Vessels during 1983*

Name of the State where the company/ Corporation is situated	Name and Address of the company	No. of vessels permitted	Source (Name of the foreign company)
Andhra Pradesh	(1) Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Nava Bharat House 6-3-654, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-(A.P.)	8 vessels	M/s. Free Speed Ltd., Hongkong
	(2) Srinivasa Sea Food Pvt. Ltd., 12, Industrial Development Area, Visakhapatnam-(A.P.)	4 vessels	M/s Southglory International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.



1	2	3	4
	(3) Shrimp India Pvt. Ltd. 17, Kirlampudi Layout Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	4 vessels	M/s Southglory International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
	(4) Four Season Fisheries Pvt. Ltd. 15-12-3, Krishnanagar, Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	4 vessels	—do—
	(5) Akama Marine Pvt. Ltd., 8-3-7, Vijayanagar Palace Layout Peda Waltair, Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	4 vessels	—do—
	(6) V.B.C. Export (Pvt.) Ltd. 10-27-13, Waltair Upland, Visakhapatnam.	4 vessels	M/s Guam Wah Enterprises, Singapore.
Gujarat	Gujarat Fisheries Develop- ment Corporation Ltd. Patel Building Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.	10 vessels	M/s Singapore Food Industries Pvt. Ltd. Singapore.
Kerala	Kerala Fisheries Corpora- tion Ltd Dharmodayam Buildings. Shunmugam Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-31	4 vessels	M/s Tropifauna Pvt. Ltd. Singapore.
Orissa	Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Cor- poration Ltd, 103, Surya Nagar, Bhubaneshwar-3.	10 vessels	M/s Singapore Food Industries Pvt. Ltd. Singapore.

### सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की क्षमता का उपयोग

7070. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :  
श्री मोतीभाई शार० चौधरी :  
श्री बपूसाहिब पहरुलेकर :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सिंचाई  
परियोजनाओं की क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं  
किया जा रहा है और कई मामलों में तो उनका  
उपयोग लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस  
स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं ;



(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन कदमों का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उनसे क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुआ है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से सृजित की गई क्षमता के उपयोग में कमी है।

(ख) से (घ) सृजित की गई सिंचाई क्षमता के उपयोग में सुधार करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनमें से कुछ नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

1. एकीकृत विकास एवं सृजित क्षमता के उत्तम उपयोग के वास्ते सिंचित कृषि गत क्षेत्रों के लिए बहु-विषयक निवेश की व्यवस्था करने हेतु 1974-75 में एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम में अब 102 परियोजनायें शामिल हैं।
2. राज्य सरकार को परियोजना की लागत के एक भाग के रूप में निर्माणाधीन एवं नई स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान 40 हैक्टेयर ब्लाक के सरकारी जल निर्गमों से 5-8 हैक्टेयर जल-निर्गमों तक जलमागों का निर्माण करने की सलाह दी गई है।
3. राज्य सरकारों को पूरी की गई स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नहर प्रणाली को 40 हैक्टेयर ब्लाक से 5 से 8 हैक्टेयर ब्लाक जल-निर्गमों तक के विस्तार करने के विस्तृत कार्यक्रम को तैयार करने का परामर्श दिया गया है।

4. राज्यों को उत्तम जल उपयोग के लिए उन परियोजनाओं का आधुनिकीकरण की आवश्यकता है, पता लगाने की सलाह दी गई है। छठी योजना अवधि में स्कीमों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए लगभग 1000 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कभी की गई है।

5. वितरण में समानता और जल के बेकार जाने में कमी लाने को सुनिश्चित करने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों को व्यक्तिगत खेतों के लिए नियमित अन्तरालों पर पानी की सप्लाई के लिए व्यापक वारबन्दी लागू करने की सलाह दी गई है।

6. आधुनिक कृषि की आवश्यकता के लिए सिंचाई पद्धतियों एवं प्रक्रियाओं में अपेक्षित परिवर्तनों के पहलुओं की जांच करने और जल संसाधन प्रबन्धकों कृषि विज्ञानियों और कृषि शास्त्रियों के बीच अधिक लाभदायक पारस्परिक कार्रवाई के वास्ते आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव देने तथा सिंचाई के जरिए उत्पादन में वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जुलाई, 1983 में एक विशेष कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त उपाय जल उपयोग के अन्तर को कम करने तथा उसके दक्षतापूर्ण उपयोग में वृद्धि करने के लिए अभिप्रेत हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन

7071. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :  
श्री मोतीभाई शार० चौधरी :  
श्री बापूसाहिब पारुलेकर :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में अनुभव की जा रही समस्याओं का पता लगाने और उनके समाधान के लिए सुधारों के सुझाव देने हेतु कोई अध्ययन कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री

(श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन और कुछ प्रतिष्ठित तथा ख्याति प्राप्त संस्थाओं द्वारा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया गया है। इन रिपोर्टों की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

#### Contribution of Research in Agriculture to Productivity

7072. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenous research in agriculture has contributed very little to productivity as reflected from imports of food-grains, vegetable oils, pulses, coconut oil and poor performance in exports; and

(b) whether Government will create a suitable environment by encouraging small

band of motivated scientists, specially in ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir, As a result of sustained research efforts in the last two decades there has been an increase in the productivity of several crops which has been reflected in their increased production.

(b) In recognition of scientific achievements, ICAR confers a number of awards and honours on scientists. This system which is intended to motivate scientists, for better scientific pursuits and building a cadre of eminent scientists will continue.

#### Inspection of Processed Food by FPO Authorities

7073. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether processed food manufactured in factories are licenced by Fruits Products Order authorities, and are presumably inspected and samples checked at regular intervals;

(b) if so, the need for additional inspection of goods manufactured for export before a further certification at the time of export is given; and

(c) the action Fruits Products Order authorities take, if a complaint about quality is received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Fruit and vegetable products manufactured in the factories licensed under Fruit products Order, 1955 are inspected from time to time and samples are also drawn for analysis.

(b) Additional inspection of goods manufactured for export is undertaken to ensure that exportable goods conform to the

specifications and labelling/packing requirements stipulated by the importers.

(c) Complaints received in regard to quality of fruit and vegetable products are examined and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

#### Formulating a Strategy to Ensure Stable Agricultural Production in Drought Years

7074. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating a strategy to ensure that agricultural production remains stable even in drought years during Seventh Plan Period;

(b) whether one of the major Planks of this strategy will be widespread consolidation of land holdings in States of the central and eastern region;

(c) whether Planning Commission is of the view that unless agricultural production is stabilised in drought years, it would not be able to obtain sustained growth in the sector;

(d) whether Planning Commission has also suggested that emphasis should be laid on three major areas in Seventh Plan, firstly, regarding investment for fertiliser secondly, irrigation and power, and thirdly research and development intensified in pulses and oilseeds; and

(e) the other suggestions made and to what extent Union Government are Considering these factors for inclusion in Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) The strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan is currently under formulation. For this purpose, the Planning Commission has constituted a number of Working Groups in the Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries.

The Planning Commission is also formulating an 'Approach Paper' for the Seventh Plan for the guidance of the various Ministries and State Govts.

As regards the question of ensuring stability in production, Government is keen that severe fluctuations in agricultural production are minimised, although it would not be possible to avoid short-falls in drought years because 70 per cent of our cropped area is still dependent on rainfall. Under the Prime Minister's New 20-Point Programme systematic efforts are being made for the development of rainfed/dryland areas. As a result of the various developmental programmes implemented under our Five Year Plans, Indian Agriculture has steadily gained strength and resilience. This is evident from the fact that during 1982-83, which was the most widespread drought year of the century, foodgrains production suffered a loss of only about 5 million tonnes over the previous year, whereas in the drought year 1979-80 of lesser spread, the fall in foodgrains production was as much as 22 million tonnes.

#### Rice Procurement

7075. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rice procurement has reached 6.5 million tonnes in the current kharif marketing season;

(b) if so, whether this is 6 lakh tonnes higher than the corresponding period for the last season;

(c) whether the significant feature of this year's purchase of paddy has been enhanced role of millers who have entered the market in a big way;

(d) whether Food Corporation of India has appreciated the higher purchase by millers;

(e) the total procurement made in rice producing States, State-wise;

(f) to what extent some of the predominant rice growing States have not procured rice as has been in the Past; and

(g) if so the main reasons for the same?

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

(a) Procurement of rice in the current marketing season, as on 5-4-1984 is reported to be about 6.8 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir, mainly in the States of Punjab and Haryana.

(d) Food Corporation of India and other public agencies are required to purchase paddy under the price support scheme and the producer is free to sell his produce to anyone who pays higher than the support price fixed by the Government. However, rice produced out to paddy purchased by millers is subject to levy

(e) A Statement is attached.

(f) and (g) The procurement of rice is still in progress and will continue till the end of September, 1984. The final position would be known only after the close of the marketing season.

#### Statement

*State-wise procurement of Rice (including paddy in terms of rice) during 1983-84 marketing season.*

Position as on 5.4.1984

( '000 tonnes )

State/Union Territory	Quantity procured
Andhra Pradesh	1017
Assam	8
Bihar	30

Gujarat	3
Haryana	637
Jammu & Kashmir	43
Karnataka	72
Kerala	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	289
Maharashtra	Neg.
Orissa	87
Punjab	3229
Rajasthan	40
Tamil Nadu	517
Uttar Pradesh	741
West Bengal	68
Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.
Chandigarh	6
Pondicherry	Neg.
<b>Total</b>	<b>6787</b>

Neg : Below 500 tonnes.

#### Target for Irrigation Potential

7076. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed to bring new land under irrigation in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the progress made so far and the details of new land brought under irrigation in each State so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Plan targets for creation of additional irrigation potential to bring in new land under irrigation and achievements during the first 3 years of the VI Plan, State-wise, are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken to achieve the targets are :

(i) Priority for completion of as many on-going projects as possible by allocating the maximum possible funds to them.

(ii) Special efforts at the Central level to ensure adequate supplies of construction materials in short supply.

(iii) Monitoring of projects at state level and of select major projects at central level.

### Statement

(\*000 Ha.)

Name of State	Target of additional potential during VI Plan	Achievements during the first 3 years of the VI Plan
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	870	431.60
2. Assam	226	77.40
3. Bihar	1680	718.00
4. Gujarat	453	164.00
5. Haryana	298	192.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	28	20.50
7. Jammu & Kashmir	65	52.00
8. Karnataka	715	189.00
9. Kerala	303	75.70
10. Madhya Pradesh	1033	441.30
11. Maharashtra	875	447.60
12. Manipur	61	24.40
13. Meghalaya	15	7.60
14. Nagaland	10	7.69
15. Orissa	660	210.00
16. Punjab	410	220.40

17. Rajasthan	482	198.15
18. Sikkim	8	2.75
19. Tamil Nadu	233	122.20
20. Tripura	13	4.30
21. Uttar Pradesh	4550	2869.00
22. West Bengal	687	214.87
Total States	13675	6681.96
UTs	66	12.21
Grand Total	13741	6694.17

विकलांग व्यक्तियों की पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी योजना

7077. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकलांग व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास करने अथवा उन्हें आवासीय जगह या भूखण्ड आवंटित करने की दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक यह सुविधा कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को प्रदान की जा चुकी है तथा कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को यह सुविधा प्रदान की जानी अभी शेष है ;

लेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-सूत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रखदी जाएगी ।

अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बाल्मीकि हाउसिंग कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण

7078. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा कस्बे में केन्द्रीय सहायता से बाल्मीकि हार्डसिंग कम्पलेक्स के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहाँ निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ;

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सूचना राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होगी। तथापि, छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के शहरों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित योजना के तहत अल्मोड़ा नगर के लिए दो रिहायशी योजनायें नामतः (1) राजपुरा ट्रैन्चिंग ग्राउण्ड पर 4.40 लाख रुपए की लागत की आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग की आवास योजना और (2) 28.80 लाख रुपए की लागत की खटियारी रिहायशी योजना है। इन दो रिहायशी योजनाओं के अलावा, राज्य सरकार ने अन्य रिहायशी योजना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की सप्लाई के लिए योजना

7079. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यं. का क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की कमी वाले ऐसे कितने गांव हैं, जिन्हें वर्ष 1985 तक भी पेयजल की सप्लाई नहीं हो सकेगी तथा इन गांवों को पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने का विचार किया गया है ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) : (क) और (ख) जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए योजनायें राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों द्वारा स्वयं बनाई, कार्यान्वित की जाती है तथा उनका प्रबोधन किया जाता है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल पूर्ति के लिए योजना बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसी योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना इस मन्त्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश में 1.4.1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार पता लगाए गए 28,805 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में से 13607 ग्रामों को दिसम्बर, 1983 तक पेयजल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराया गया है।

(घ) नये 20-मूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1.4.1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1985 तक स्वच्छ पेयजल के कम से कम एक स्रोत से लाभान्वित करने का प्रयास है।



### Remunerative Prices to Farmers

7081. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of farmers at Chandigarh have protested against the failure of Government both at Centre and in State to ensure remunerative prices for their produce besides, "uncalled for" increase in the power rates and the market fee ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action Government propose to ensure remunerative prices for their produce and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to approach Food Corporation of India to enter the market to purchase the agricultural produce and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of a gherao by the Bhartiya Kisan Union around the Punjab Raj Bhavan in Chandigarh for the acceptance of their demands which *include, inter-alia,*

(1) withdrawal of hike in electricity charges for agricultural consumers, notified by Punjab State Electricity Board in October, 1982.

(2) Withdrawal of producer's cess of one percent levied on agricultural producers in Punjab since August, 1982.

In this connection, it may be stated that the agricultural price policy adopted by the Government is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. As for the specific demands concerning withdrawal of hike in electricity charges for agricultural consumers and producer's cess of one percent levied on agricultural producers, these subjects concern the State Government.

(c) The Food Corporation of India and the State agencies undertake purchase operations in respect of wheat, paddy and rice. The Food Corporation of India was also designated as the official agency for undertaking purchase operations wherever necessary in case of bajra during the current marketing season. In the case of barley, NAFED and NCCF have been designated as official agencies for providing marketing support. NAFED has generally been designated as the agency for carrying out price support operations for oilseeds, pulses, potatoes and onions in coordination/cooperation with the State cooperative agencies. Support operations in respect of cotton are undertaken by the Cotton Corporation of India and the designated State agencies. In the case of jute, price support operations are undertaken by the Jute, Corporation of India.

### Development of Fisheries in Kerala

7082. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop fisheries on scientific lines in Kerala ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Some of the important steps taken to develop fisheries on Scientific lines in Kerala are :

(i) establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies for farming in Tanks/Ponds,

(ii) development of major and minor fishing harbours and small landing centres for post harvest handling,

(iii) development of Brackish water fish farms and hatcheries for fish and prawn culture,

(iv) strengthening of Fisheries Research Institutes of ICAR and Survey and Training Institutions under Government of India.

(v) Setting up of a Fishermen Welfare Corporation for implementing schemes for the socio-economic uplift of the fishermen.

(vi) Enacting a Marine Fishing Regulation Act to regulate marine fishing for safeguarding the interests of small fishermen as well as for conservation of marine fishery resources.

Besides, Government of Kerala has prepared a scheme to reorganise the fisheries sector by federating fishermen welfare societies in the fishing villages into District and higher level Co-operative Societies to encourage fish production, transport and marketing.

#### Provision of Water Supply to SCs and STs in Kerala

7083. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for providing water supply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala ;

(b) whether this scheme will cover the entire population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) whether any additional amount has been asked for to meet the expenditure ; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

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

(a) Water Supply is a State subject and schemes for providing water supply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are formulated, implemented and monitored by the States themselves under the Minimum

Needs Programme in the State sector. The Centre, however, supplements the resources of the State Governments by giving grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for covering the identified problem villages. No scheme has been submitted by the Government of Kerala for providing water supply exclusively to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as such. However, the States have been advised that where it is logistically and technically not impossible to do so, every new source of drinking water in a village may be located in scheduled Castes habitatoins.

(b to (d) Does not arise. However, under the Accelerated Rural Water supply programme, the centre has given grants to the state of Kerala during 1980-81 to 1983-84 amounting to Rs. 2666.95 lakhs. In addition, grants under the new Central Incentive Scheme based on performance, amounting to Rs. 400 lakhs were released to the state of Kerala during 1983-84.

#### Setting up of a Vanaspati Manufacturing Unit in Kerala

7084. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a vanaspati manufacturing unit in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal for setting up a vanaspati manufacturing unit in Kerala.

गरीब ग्रामीणों को सस्ते दरों पर रेपसीड  
आयल और पाम आयल की सप्लाई

7085. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीब ग्रामीणों को सस्ती दरों पर आयातित रेपसीड आयल और पाम आयल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले को वितरण के लिए प्रति मास इन तेलों की पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी मात्रा दी जाती है ; और

(ग) गरीब लोगों को सस्ती दरों पर कितने तेल का वितरण किया गया और तस्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा भ्राजाद) : (क) जी हाँ । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत आयातित खाद्य तेल, जिनमें रेपसीड और ताड़ का तेल भी शामिल है, उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से धरेलू राशन कार्ड-धारियों को देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सप्लाई किए जाते हैं । राज्य सरकारों को दिशानिर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे ग्रामीण तथा दूरस्थ और दुर्गम इलाकों तथा ऐसे इलाकों में जहाँ समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोग रहते हों, इस योजना को मजबूत बनायें । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खाद्य तेलों की आपूर्ति टीनों में 8,500 रु० प्रति मी० टन और खुले रूप में 7,000 रुपए प्रति मी० टन के एक समान मूल्य पर की जाती है । राज्य सरकारों को इसमें साज सम्भाल प्रभार, परिवहन लागत और कर, यदि कोई हो, शामिल करने की अनुमति है । ये तेल राज्य में शहरी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में लोगों को एक समान मूल्य पर सप्लाई किए जाते हैं । जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अगस्त, 83 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि आयातित तेलों का आबंटन जिला-वार किया

जाए और ज़िले के आबंटित कोटे की 50 प्रतिशत मात्रा, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से ग्रामीण इलाकों में वितरित की जाए ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अक्टूबर, 1983 से मार्च 1984 तक सीतापुर जिले को ताड़ के तेल और रेपसीड तेल की निम्नांकित मात्रा दी गई है :—

(मात्रा मी० टनों में)

माह	आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल	रेपसीड तेल
1983		
अक्टूबर	45	61
नवम्बर	78	11
दिसम्बर	77	30
1984		
जनवरी	55	15
फरवरी	110	55
मार्च	66	20

(ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई किए गए खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(मात्रा मी० टनों में)

माह	आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल	रेपसीड तेल
1983		
अक्टूबर	20	19
नवम्बर	35	3
दिसम्बर	33	16
1984		
जनवरी	29	7
फरवरी	59	28
मार्च	31	9

इसके लिए लिया जाने वाला अंतिम खुदरा मूल्य समान होता है और इसमें राशन कार्ड धारियों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है।

#### Recovery of Loans Advanced under the IRDP

7086. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there has been poor recovery of loans advanced under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the country;

(b) whether the beneficiaries are unable to refund the loans due to failure of the programme for which they have taken loans;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the programmes and the reasons for inability of beneficiaries to pay back the loans;

(d) whether any reports seeking the guidance of Government have been received from the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to recover the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all the blocks of the country only in October, 1980 and the loans under IRDP are generally term loans for which the repayment period is three years or more. In view of this it cannot be said at this stage that a major portion of the bank loan under IRDP has not been repaid.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) This Ministry has instructed the state Governments to give full assistance to the bank officials to recover loans sponsored under the Programme. Some States have already enacted legislation to facilitate recovery of IRDP loans under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Acts.

#### बिहार में रोहतास जिले के विक्रमगंज में बंजर भूमि का बन्दोबस्त

7087. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को, बिहार के रोहतास जिले के अन्तर्गत विक्रमगंज में, प्रधानमन्त्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हित में समिति द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु, बंजर भूमि का बन्दोबस्त करने का निर्देश दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कार्यक्रम के अधीन कितने हेक्टेयर बंजर भूमि का बन्दोबस्त किया गया है और जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित कितने लोगों को उसका लाभ हुआ है और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा फालतू घोषित भूमि भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों तथा ग्रामीण गरीबों के पात्र वर्गों, विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को वितरित की जाती है। भारत सरकार जिलों अथवा अन्य छोटे क्षेत्रीय यूनिटों के बारे में कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की देख-रेख नहीं करती है।

#### New Plan for Plantation in Delhi

7088. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out recently any new plan for new plantation in the capital;

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

(c) number of new plants likely to be planted in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) While NDMC have stated that they have chalked out a programme for tree plantation, the MCD & DDA have stated that the programme on tree plantation is under Preparation.

(b) The work of tree plantation & shrubs of various agencies during 1984-85 is detailed below :-

NDMC : will take up tree plantation at Khus-hak Nallah, nallah covered in Malcha Marg and Diplomatic Enclave, urban forest at Willingdon Crescent, newly developed area in Nehru Park, road side plantation around San Martin Road towards Jesus Merry College and Simon Boliver Marg and various other roads, triangular plots etc.

Director of Horticulture CPWD :- would be planting trees and shrubs in areas like B. J. Park, J. N. University, Southern

Ridge, Government colonies, Public parks and National Highways (both sides) etc.

DDA : DDA have stated that they have about 15,000 acres of green-land under various stages of development. The plantation in these areas and new sites likely to be developed including housing and commercial complexes is to be taken-up in 1984-85.

(c) In 1984-85 NDMC will plant 25,000 trees and 50,000 shrubs, Horticulture Department PWD will plant 2.5 Lakhs trees and shrubs, Director of Horticulture, CPWD will plant 3 lakhs trees and shrubs while the tentative figure of new plantation by DDA is 16 lakhs approx.

#### Cultivation and Production of Groundnut

7089. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the area at present under cultivation of groundnut in each State, District-wise;

(b) the average of production during last two years, year-wise;

(c) steps Government proposed to take to increase the area under cultivation of groundnuts, particularly in Orissa; and

(d) whether any suggestions have been received from Orissa State Co-operative Oilseed Groundnut Federation Limited and if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) the area under cultivation of groundnut in important States and districts is given in the Statement.

(b) The All-India production of groundnut during the last two years is as under :-



(lakh tonnes)

1981-82

1982-83

72.23

55.53

18. West Bengal

1.6

19. Pondicherry

2.5

All India

7345.2

(c) The Government proposes to increase the area under groundnut cultivation by implementing a project for Intensive Cultivation of Groundnut in potential States including Orissa in the year 1984-85.

(d) The Orissa State Co-operative Oilseeds Federation Limited has suggested to route all Central subsidies for oilseeds production in Orissa through the Federation. The Government of India routes the subsidies for oilseed production through the State Department of Agriculture.

### Statement

*Statewise and Districtwise area in Important Groundnut Growing States During 1982-83*

Sl. No.	State	Area (thousand hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1491.4
2.	Bihar	6.8
3.	Gujarat	2057.7
4.	Haryana	7.1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.4
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Neg.
7.	Karnataka	854.6
8.	Kerala	9.4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	296.9
10.	Maharashtra	767.5(P)
11.	Nagaland	0.2
12.	Orissa	252.9
13.	Punjab	78.0
14.	Rajasthan	182.2
15.	Tamil Nadu	1028.5
16.	Tripura	1.2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	305.3

Neg. : Negligible

(P) : Provisional

*B. Area under groundnut in important districts of various States in 1982-83*

State	District	Area (hec.)
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	188688
	Anantapur	397124
	Chittoor	207776
	Mehboobnagar	177003
Gujarat	Kheda	40706
	Amreli	284350
	Bhavnagar	246399
	Jamnagar	393957
	Junagarh	417344
	Rajkot	398364
Karnataka	Surendranagar	17572
	Bijapur	111948
	Dharwad	124678
	Raichur	116942
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	33300
	West Nimar	42500
	Dhar	35800
Maharashtra (for Kharif crop only)	Nasik	54800
	Dhule	92100
	Jalgaon	65300
	Ahmednagar	13200
	Sangli	32100
	Kolhapur	52800
Orissa	Akola	13900
	Cuttack	82025
	Dhenkanal	32297



	Ganjam	32640
	Sambalpur	35629
Rajasthan	Chittor	44498
	Jaipur	23263
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	94900
	South Arcot	165300
	North Arcot	211500
	Salem	113600
	Madurai	76900
	Tirvunelveli	19100
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	62183
	Sitapur	31598
	Hardoi	47924

(c) Details are :

	1980-81 to 1982-83	1983-84 Targets
(i) Fuelwood Plantations raised (in ha.)	1,18,626	80,000
(ii) Seedlings supplied to the farmers and the children, under 'A tree for Every Child Programme. (No. in lakhs)	2,579.62	2,500.00

#### Identification of Fuel Wood Deficient Districts

7090. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study or have identified fuel wood deficient districts in the country for social forestry ;

(b) if so, the names of the districts alongwith the names of the States where they are situated ; and

(c) the details of the afforestation programme launched there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 157 fuelwood deficient districts have been identified for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantations.

(b) Statewise names of the districts are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

*List of 157 Districts Selected for Implementation of the New Centrally Sponsored Scheme Social forestry Including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.*

Name of the States UTs.	Name of districts selected
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Rangareddy 2. Guntur 3. Medak 4. Nalgonda 5. Krishna 6. Nellore 7. Prakasam 8. Nizamabad
2. Assam	1. Kamrup 2. Goalpara 3. Sibsagar 4. Cachar
3. Bihar	1. Santhal Parganas 2. Bhagalpur 3. Giridih 4. Dhanbad

- |                     |                  |                    |                     |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                     | 5. Hazaribagh    | 9. Kerala          | 1. Cannanore        |
|                     | 6. Gaya          |                    | 2. Trivandrum       |
|                     | 7. Aurangabad    |                    | 3. Kozhikode        |
|                     | 8. Nalanda       |                    | 4. Kottayam         |
|                     | 9. Monghyr       |                    |                     |
|                     | 10. Rohtas       | 10. Madhya Pradesh | 1. Rewa             |
|                     | 11. Nawadah      |                    | 2. Jabalpur         |
|                     |                  |                    | 3. Indore           |
|                     |                  |                    | 4. Bhopal           |
| 4. Gujarat          | 1. Vadodara      |                    | 5. Gwalior          |
|                     | 2. Panchmahal    |                    | 6. Jhabua           |
|                     | 3. Kutch         |                    | 7. Seony            |
|                     | 4. Surindranagar |                    | 8. Jabalpur         |
|                     | 5. Sabarkantha   |                    | 9. Bilaspur         |
|                     | 6. Jamnagar      |                    | 10. Raipur          |
|                     | 7. Bhavnagar     |                    | 11. Satna           |
|                     |                  |                    | 12. Durg            |
|                     |                  |                    | 13. Sagar           |
| 5. Haryana          | 1. Karnal        |                    | 14. Khandwa         |
|                     | 2. Mahendergarh  |                    | 15. Panna           |
|                     | 3. Gurgaon       |                    |                     |
|                     | 4. Kurukshetra   |                    |                     |
|                     | 5. Sonapat       | 11. Maharashtra    | 1. Ahmednagar       |
|                     |                  |                    | 2. Ratnagiri        |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 1. Kangra        |                    | 3. Sholapur         |
|                     | 2. Mandi         |                    | 4. Usmanabad        |
|                     | 3. Sirmur        |                    | 5. Kolhapur         |
|                     | 4. Simla         |                    | 6. Parbhani         |
|                     | 5. Hamirpur      |                    | 7. Nasik            |
|                     |                  |                    | 8. Puna             |
| 7. Jammu I& Kashmir | 1. Anantnag      |                    | 9. Thane            |
|                     | 2. Rajouri       |                    | 10. Jalgaon         |
|                     | 3. Kargil        |                    |                     |
|                     | 4. Kathua        |                    |                     |
|                     |                  | 12. Manipur        | 1. Manipur Central  |
|                     |                  |                    | 2. Manipur North    |
| 8. Karnataka        | 1. Bangalore     |                    |                     |
|                     | 2. Gulbarga      | 13. Meghalaya      | 1. West Khasi Hills |
|                     | 3. Kolar         |                    | 2. West Garo Hills  |
|                     | 4. Bellary       |                    |                     |
|                     | 5. Mandya        |                    |                     |
|                     | 6. Dharwad       | 14. Nagaland       | 1. Kohima           |
|                     | 7. Mysore        |                    | 2. Phek             |
|                     | 8. Chickmaglur   |                    | 3. Tuensang         |

15. Orissa	1. Balasore 2. Cuttack 3. Bolangir 4. Puri 5. Ganjam		9. Garhwal 10. Mirzapur 11. Meerut 12. Allahabad 13. Deoria 14. Gorakhpur 15. Jaunpur 16. Azamgarh 17. Moradabad 18. Agra 19. Aligarh
16. Punjab	1. Amritsar 2. Patiala 3. Ferozpur 4. Gurdaspur 5. Faridkot		
17. Rajasthan	1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Bharatpur 4. Alwar 5. Bhilwara 6. Ajmer 7. Banswara 8. Jhunjhunu 9. Kota 10. Swaimadhapur	22. West Bengal	1. Burdwan 2. Midnapur 3. Bankura 4. 24-Parganas 5. Birbhum 6. Nadia
			----- 143 -----
		Union Territories	
18. Sikkim	1. East Gangtok 2. South Gangtok	1. Arunachal Pradesh	1. West Kameng 2. Lower Subansiri 3. Dibang Valley 4. Tirap 5. Lohit 6. East Kameng 7. Upper Subansiri 8. East Siang 9. West Siang
19. Tamil Nadu	1. Madurai 2. Trichirapalli 3. Chengalpattu 4. Dharmapuri 5. North Arcot 6. South Arcot		
20. Tripura	1. West District 2. North District	2. Delhi	1. Delhi
		3. Mizoram	1. Aizawal 2. Lungloi 3. Chintuipui
21. Uttar Pradesh	1. Hamirpur 2. Jalaun 3. Pilibhit 4. Kheri 5. Jhansi 6. Lalitpur 7. Tehri 8. Almora	4. Goa, Daman & Diu	1. Goa
			----- 14 -----
		TOTAL :	157 Districts.

### Production of Onions

7091. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State producing Onions in the country:

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of onions in the country and abroad ; and

(c) steps taken to increase the production of onion in the country to the internal and external demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The major Onion producing States in the country are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar. The other onion growing States are Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for boosting the production of Onion. However, the State Governments are taking suitable measures to augment the production of Onion.

### Import of Edible Oil

7092. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

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

(a) the details of the quantity of Palm oil (edible) imported during the last three years with the name of the country from which imported, year-wise ; and

(b) at what rate the same was imported under each transaction and rate at which

it was sold out to mills, fair price shops and public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEBVI RAO) :

(a) Financial year	Quantity of palm oil imported (in lakh MT)
1980-81	3.46
1981-82	3.73
1982-83	5.16

All the shipments have been from Malaysia.

(b) The rates at which the imports were made varied from contract to contract and from oil to oil. The average purchase price was :

(Rs. per MT)

1980-81	4,696
1981-82	4,861
1982-83	4,257

The issue prices of palm oil are as under :

To State Governments for Public Distribution System

Rs. 8,500 per tonne in tins

Rs. 7,000 per tonne in bulk

To Vanaspati industry :

Rs. 8,500 per tonne for normal release upto 60% of the requirement of the industry and Rs. 12,000 per tonne for released over and above 60% of the requirement of the industry.

To Ganesh Flour Mills for sale in small packs Rs. 7,000 per tonne in bulk.

The Central Government does not issue the oils to the fair price shops and the public direct. It is left to the State Governments to issue to the consumers through Fair Price Shops. Thus the retail end price of edible oils varies from State to State depending upon the cost of transportation, local taxes, sales tax, labour cost etc.

#### Failure to Achieve Irrigation Targets

7093. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for failure to achieve the targets of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) whether it is a fact that this plan had 65 big irrigation projects which were being carried over from the previous years to be completed during this plan :

(c) if so, how many of these have been completed during this plan; and

(d) if all 65 projects have not been completed so far, the reasons therefor and when the same are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The shortfalls in achievement of target are mainly due to overall financial constraints and cost escalation.

(b) The Sixth-Plan document mentioned that 65 major on-going projects taken up before 1.4.76 are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

(c) Out of these 65 projects, 4 projects have been completed so far 13 more are likely to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan.

(d) The reasons for non-completion for all the 65 projects are the same as indicated in reply to part (a). Efforts will be made to complete as many of these projects as possible during the Seventh plan.

अनधिकृत हटमेंट्स को नियमित किया जाना:

7094. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण और गैर-कानूनी हटमेंट्स को किन परिस्थितियों और आधारों पर नियमित किया गया था और उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों और आयकर देने वालों में से कितने लोग इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अनधिकृत निर्माणों को इस प्रकार नियमित किए जाने के समाज विरोधी तत्वों और कानून को अपने हाथ में लेने वालों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है ;

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) अवैधानिक हटमेंटों (झुग्गी-झोपड़ी) को स्थल पर नियमित नहीं किया गया है। झुग्गी, झोपड़ी निवासियों को झुग्गी, झोपड़ी उन्मूलन योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास सुविधायें दी जाती हैं।

(2) तथापि, इन कालोनियों में बने मकानों के गिराने तथा लोगों की कठिनाई को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था इसमें क्रमशः 30.6.77, 16.2.77 तक उनमें बनाई गई रिहायशी तथा वाणिज्यिक संरचनायें शामिल हैं। इन आदेशों के अनुसरण में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 529 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया

जिनमें से अधिकतर गत 4 वर्षों के दौरान की गई। अनधिकृत कालोनियों में नियमित की गई संरचनाओं की वास्तविक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है। तथापि, जून, 1982 में यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि नियमित की गई या नियमित किए जाने के लिए विचाराधीन अनधिकृत कालोनियों में लगभग 2 लाख एकड़ थे।

3. अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के अलावा भवन उप नियमों, वृहत योजना विनियमन के अनुरूप कतिपय अनधिकृत निर्माणों तथा स्वीकृत के बाहर तथा अनुमेय सीमाओं के भीतर किए गए उलंघनों का समाध्य शुल्क के भुगतान पर नियमित किया जाता है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने गत 4 वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 3524 मामलों में इस प्रकार के अनधिकृत निर्माणों को नियमित किया है।

(ख) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों के सम्बन्ध में स्कूल ऑफ प्लानिंग तथा आरकी-टक्चर द्वारा 1978 में किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार इन कालोनियों के निवासियों का आर्थिक स्तर अनुमानतः निम्न प्रकार था :

पारिवारिक आय प्रतिमाह 350 रुपए तक.....13 प्रतिशत

पारिवारिक आय 350 रुपए से ऊपर तथा.....65 प्रतिशत  
600 रुपए प्रतिमाह तक

पारिवारिक आय 600 रुपए से अधिक तथा.....18 प्रतिशत

1500 रुपए प्रतिमाह तक

पारिवारिक आय प्रति माह 1500 रुपए से.....4 प्रतिशत अधिक

तथापि, क्योंकि विभिन्न आय वर्गों में आने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस-

लिए यह पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि उनमें से कितने आयकर देने वाले हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के अनुसार अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करते समय यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि सरकार किसी व्यक्ति या निकाय द्वारा किसी नई अनधिकृत संरचना के बनाने की गतिविधि या कार्यवाही का समर्थन नहीं करेगी चाहे वह विद्यमान कालोनियों या दिल्ली की नगरीयकरण सीमाओं के भीतर या बाहर किन्हीं भी अन्य क्षेत्रों में हो। दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अतिक्रमण तथा अनधिकृत निर्माण से निपटने के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिनियमों को संशोधित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है इस प्रयोजन के लिए लोक सभा में आवश्यक विधेयक (दो इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा तथा दो गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा) पेश किए गए हैं।

#### Regularisation of Casual Labourers

7095. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Casual labourers in his Ministry are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days :

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

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

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

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



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Casual labourers working in the Ministry are considered for regularisation in Group 'D' posts after they have completed at least 240 days during each of 2 years of service and are eligible in respect of age limit and educational qualification. They should have also been engaged through employment exchange.

(c) 11 (Eleven)

(d) 4 casual labourers working in the Ministry have completed 2 years service in January, 1984. They have not been made regular so far because according to the roster for regular appointments the first 5 vacancies are reserved 2 for Scheduled Tribes and 3 for Ex-servicemen. As no candidate of these categories is available among the casual labourers eligible for regularisation, action is being taken to fill up the reserved vacancies through employment exchange. The case of eligible casual labourers for regularisation will be considered after the reserved vacancies are filled up.

(e) No time-bound programme for regularisation of such casual workers has been drawn up because such regularisation will depend *Inter alia* on their eligibility for appointment to respective posts as well as the availability of suitable vacancies.

#### Office in Rented Building in Delhi

7096. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry|Subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi;

(b) name of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building up to 29 February, 1984.

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, what are the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on the exchequer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is furnished in the enclosed statement :

(d) and (e) Government is keen to shift all Govt. offices from rented accommodation to Govt. buildings. However, on account of the acute shortage of office accommodation in the General pool in Delhi/New Delhi, it has not been possible to provide alternative accommodation.

#### Statement

Name of Office	Particulars of the rented buildings	Date of hiring	Monthly rent of the building	Total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each buildings upto 29.2.84.
(1) Pay and Accounts Office, M/o Works and Housing	Flat No. 1001 — Ansal Bhavan	16.8.76	Rs. 2292.25	Rs. 2,07,448.63
	Flat No. 1103 — -do-	-do-	Rs. 2763.95	Rs. 2,50,137.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Flat No. 1104 — Ansal Bhavan	16,8,76		Rs. 2763.95	Rs. 2,50,137.48
		Flat No. 1105 — -do-	-do-		Rs. 2432.70	Rs. 2,20,159.35
		Flat No. 1108 — -do-	-do-		Rs. 2173.00	Rs. 1,06,656.50
		Flat No. 1109 — -do-	-do-		Rs. 2763.95	Rs. 2,50,137.48
		Flat No. 1110 — -do-	-do-		Rs. 2763.95	Rs. 2,50,137.48
		Flat No. 1111 — -do-	-do-		Rs. 2173.00	Rs. 1,96,656.50
		-----		-----		-----
		Total 8 Flats			Rs. 20,126.75	Rs. 18,21,470.80
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(2) Town and Country Planning Organisation.	Andhra Vanitha Mandli Building; Deen Dayal Upadhya Marg, New Delhi.	16,8,72			Rs. 3662.00	Rs. 5,07,246.05
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### Reasons for Floods

7097. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for the occurrence of floods almost every year in the country;

(b) whether greater emphasis has been laid in the Sixth Five year plan to provide reasonable protection against inundation of the protectable areas in the country;

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(d) the details of the major flood control schemes implemented during the Sixth an period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The main reason for occurrence of the floods in the

country is its climatological conditions. About 90 per cent of the total average annual flows are carried by various rivers during the four months of monsoon season. Even the flows during the monsoon season are not uniformly distributed but occur in concentrated spells of high discharge due to intense and sporadic rainfall in various catchments.

(b) and (c) The outlay for the flood control sector during the Sixth Plan is substantially increased and kept at Rs. 1045 crores against the expenditure of Rs. 976 crores incurred during all the earlier Plans put together.

Out of protectable area of about 32 million hectare assessed by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, reasonable protection to an area of about 12.4 million ha. upto March 1983 has been provided.

(d) List of major flood control schemes costing more than Rs. 2 crores under execution or programmed for implementation during Sixth Plan as indicated by various State Government is enclosed.

## Statement

*List of major flood control schemes costing more than Rs. 2 crores under execution or programmed for implementation during Sixth Plan as given by the various State Governments.*

## ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Krishna-Godavari drainage scheme

## BIHAR

2. Bagmati Flood Control Scheme.
3. Mahananda Flood Control Scheme.
4. Buxar-Koilwar embankment Scheme.
5. Sone embankment (Mansagar to Koilwar).
6. Kamla-Balan embankment extension from Darjia to Phulia.
7. Piprasi-Pipraghat embankment.
8. Bhutahi-Balan left embankment.
9. Nayagaon-Dumria Buzurg embankment.
10. Chapra-Sonepur embankment.
11. Hajipur-Bajidpur embankment.
12. Badlaghat-Nagarpara embankment.
13. Narainpur-Kursela embankment.
14. Jaunia Kursella embankment.
15. Bhutahi Balan embankment.
16. Punpun right embankment.
17. Mokameh Tal drainage scheme (Ph. II road dowel)
18. Nansi-Monghyrghat protection works.
19. Khutaha protection works
20. Narainpur protection works.
21. Anti-erosion works in Kosi embankment.
22. Darbhanga protection works.
23. Patna Flood protection works.
24. Anti-erosion works in Mahananda embankment.
25. Dumri Chapra embankment.
26. Strengthening of Kamla Balan embankment.

27. Chandil Dam in Subarnarekha project providing flood benefits to Orissa and West Bengal.

## GUJARAT

28. Tapi Flood control embankment.

## HARYANA

29. Ujjina diversion drain.
30. Masani Barrage on Sabibi Nadi.
31. Storages in depression on Bhindawas, Ottu and Kotla lakes.

## JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

32. Improvement to outfall channel.
33. Improvements to river Jhelum through Srinagar City (Padshahibagh to Chattabal).
34. Improvement to river Jhelum from Chattabal to Panyari.
35. Improvement of flood spill channel.
36. Improvements to river Jhelum from Khanabal to Padshahi Bagh. (Scheme not accepted by C.W.C.)

## ORISSA

37. Bengali Dam project (Flood-component).

## RAJASTHAN

38. Ghaggar Flood works.
39. Bharatpur Flood Works.
40. Ajmer Flood protection works.
41. Luni Drainage Scheme.

## UTTAR PRADESH

42. Baria Sansar Tola Bund.
43. Construction of bund U/s of Hardinaga Bridge on river Gomti.
44. Construction of Nos. spurs Amwakhas Bund.
45. Ballia Mahmoodabad bund.
46. Protection of railway embankment in Deoria.
47. Strengthening of Ghbitauni bund and Birbhar Spur.
48. Flood protection of Noida area.

49. Remodelling of Halwana drain.
50. Protection of Jaunpur town from floods of river Gomti.
51. Flood protection work at Allahabad.

#### WEST BENGAL

52. Mahananda Embankment scheme.
53. Kunur river embankment scheme.
54. Kandi area integrated flood control cum drainage scheme (Phase I).
55. Improvement of lower Damodar area (Stages I, II, and III).
56. Dubda Basin drainage scheme.
57. East Mograghat Basin drainage scheme.
58. Ghatal Master Plan.
59. Urgent development works in Sunderbans.
60. Improvement, extension, resectioning of Taccavi embankment.
61. Anti sea erosion on work along the coastal reaches of Midnapur.
62. West Mograghat Basin drainage scheme.
63. Kendua Basin drainage scheme (Phase I & II).
64. Resectioning of river Kallaghae.
65. Anti-erosion works on left bank of Ganga in U/S of Farakka Barrage 48 km.
66. Tamluk Master Plan.
67. Khari River drainage scheme.
68. Construction of boulder spurs at left bank of river Ganga U/S of Farakka Barrage.
69. Protection of Sagar island.
70. protection of sea face of Mohsini land.
71. Bandar Kandar drainage scheme.

#### DELHI

72. Scheme for increasing the capacity of Najafgarh drain from Dhansa to Bharatnagar.
73. Remodelling and lining of the Najafgarh drain from Bharatnagar to Outfall.
74. Shahdara drainage scheme.
75. Supplementary drain.

#### Promotion of Tissue Culture

7098. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) the various steps taken by Government for promotion of tissue culture during the first four years of the Sixth Plan;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for promotion of tissue culture in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Tissue culture has been identified as one of the major priority areas of thrust under the long-term plan on bio-technology research finalized by the National Biotechnology Board set up by the Government of India in 1982. Such tissue culture work is being carried out in various Institutes of the ICAR, Agricultural Universities other general universities, National Chemical Laboratory, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, etc. The work in all these Institutes has been considerably strengthened during the current Plan. A list of projects exclusively on tissue culture being funded as ad-hoc schemes by the ICAR and by the Department of Science and Technology during the Sixth Plan and being implemented in different institutions is attached.

A National Seminar on Tissue Culture was organised by the ICAR in March 1983 to assess the entire work being done in the country, the major gaps in the technology and the recommendations for future programme. This was followed by the Ninth conference organized by the Plant Tissue Culture Association of India in February 1984 to supplement further the exercise done in the above Seminar.

Based on the long-term plan on biotechnology research, the work on tissue culture will be further expanded to cover different crop species and also to use it as a tool for development of vaccine for human and

animal use. Collaboration in tissue culture has been included as a part of the Indo-US Senior Scientific Panel Programme covering collaboration between the two countries in various fields of science and technology. The collaborative programmes will be implemented in selected ICAR and CSIR Institutes and a few universities.

Follow-up action on the major recommendations of the Seminar held in March 1983 has been initiated to organize the entire work on tissue culture in the ICAR's system on a national basis and to propose a definite plan for investment and support in selected ICAR's Institutes and Agricultural Universities during the Seventh Plan with each given a definite mandate and crops/commodities to work on.

#### Statement

#### *List of Ad hoc Research Schemes Financed by ICAR & DST on Tissue Culture during the Sixth Plan*

##### A. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) :

1. Medicinal Plants tissue culture as a source of insecticidal, anti-microbial, anti cancerous substances (3 years).
2. Vegetative propagation of cocount palm through tissue culture techniques. (5 years).
3. Standardization of vegetative propagation techniques in peacannut (3 years).
4. Clonal propagation of coconut through tissue culture (3 years).
5. Rapid Vegetative multiplication of female date-palm through tissue culture (3 years).
6. Rapid culture, mutational and hybridization studies in *Arachis hypogaea* L. (3 years).
7. Utilisation of Tissue Culture and anther culture technique in Rice breeding (3 years).
8. Clonal multiplication of papaya through tissue culture (3 years).

9. Scheme for tissue culture storage of sugarcane germplasm (3 years).
10. Improvement of Angiospermous Forest Trees through Tissue culture (5 years).

##### B. Department of Science & Technology (DST) :

1. Regulation of Proliferation of Normal and Neoplastic cells in Culture (5 years).
2. Application of Plant Tissue culture methods for improvement of economically important plants with special reference to the molecular aspects of differentiation (3 years).
3. Induction and application of haploids for basic and applied systems (3 years).
4. Studies on Bamboos : Propagation by Tissue Culture and Physiology of flowering.
5. Preliminary proposal for training programme in Plant Tissue and Cell Culture methods and application.

\* Figures in parenthesis indicate the duration of the project/scheme.

#### Procurement of Rice

7099. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the procurement of rice in 1983-84 financial year; and

(b) the achievement made in the procurement of rice in the above financial year so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No target has been fixed for procurement of rice in 1983-84 Kharif Season.

(b) A statement showing State-wise procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) during 1983-84 marketing season, is attached.

## Statement

State-wise procurement of Rice (including paddy in terms of rice) during 1983-84 marketing season.

Position as on 5.4.1984

( '000 tonnes )

State/Union Territory	Quantity procured
Andhra Pradesh	1017
Assam	8
Bihar	30
Gujarat	3
Haryana	637
Jammu & Kashmir	43
Karnataka	72
Kerala	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	289
Maharashtra	Neg.
Orissa	87
Punjab	3229
Rajasthan	40
Tamil Nadu	517
Uttar Pradesh	741
West Bengal	68
Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.
Chandigarh	6
Pondicherry	Neg.
Total	6787

Neg : Below 500 tonnes.

## Centrally sponsored schemes for Development of Crops in Keonjhar District, Orissa

7100. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the various crops grown in Keonjhar district, Orissa;

(b) the Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in Keonjhar district for the development of these crops; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some of the important crops grown in Keonjhar district of Orissa are :-

Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Small Millets, Arhar, Mung, Groundnut, Mustard, Other oilseeds, Jute and Mesta, Sugarcane, Vegetables and Tobacco.

(b) and (c) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation in Keonjhar district and detail thereof are :-

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of assistance	Government of India share	Physical coverage
1	2	3	4

## 1. Development of Pulses

(a) Demonstration	Rs. 375/- per ha.	50%	22 each of half acre.
(b) Plant Protection Chemicals	50% of the cost	25%	170 ha.
(c) Ground Operational charges	Rs. 15/- per ha.	100%	525 ha.



1	2	3	4
<b>2. Extension of oilseeds to irrigated areas.</b>			
(a) Demonstration	Rs. 200/- per ha.	50%	30 each of one ha.
(b) Seed Minikit		50%	180
<b>3. Intensive Jute Development.</b>			
(a) Demonstration	Rs. 300 to Rs. 325/- per ha.	50%	5
(b) Individual retting tanks	Rs. 1000/- per tank	50%	5
<b>4. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers :-</b>			
(a) Minikits distribution (Nos.)			
(i) Pulses	100%	50%	4287
(ii) Oilseeds	100%	50%	586

**Afforestation and Social Forestry Programmes under the New 20-point programme**

7101. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether afforestation and social forestry programmes have been implemented in different States and Union Territories under the new 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the achievement made in implementing the above programme in different States; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. Afforestation, Social and Farm Forestry programmes are being implemented in all the States/Union Territories under New 20 Point Programme.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*Targets/Achievements under afforestation, Social and Farm Forestry under New 20 Point Programme—1983-84*

Sl. No.	States Union Territories	Afforestation Social Forestry		Farm Forestry			
		Total No. of seedlings to be raised (No. in lakhs)	Plantation to be raised (in ha.)	No of Seedlings to be supplied to public (in lakhs)			
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,620	1576.71	32,000	30,619	740	900.53
2.	Assam	320	349.00	5,500	5,200	50	54.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	1,075	1069.58	20,000	22,238	250	291.35
4.	Gujarat	2,680	2883.97	27,500	27,851	1850	1954.00
5.	Haryana	1,000	906.17	18,000	18,000	600	524.38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	460	506.54	10,800	11,084	120	68.22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	220	108.86	4,800	2,112	50	54.29
8.	Karnataka	2,250	1950.00	20,000	20,000	1200	1000.00
9.	Kerala	550	649.97	2,500	4,258	450	524.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,895	2718.00	48,000	57,600	1240	980.00
11.	Maharashtra	1,400	1959.00	30,000+	48,838	180	961.75
				5,000*			
12.	Manipur	78	86.42	800	1,040	10	10.50
13.	Meghalaya	85	63.11	1,800	1,960	5	6.31
14.	Nagaland	100	91.80	3,600	4,236	15	88.05
15.	Orissa	1,000	1068.51	21,000+	22,514	95	109.17
				5,000*			
16.	Punjab	800	600.01	15,950	13,549	550	450.31
17.	Rajasthan	460	580.70	15,000+	15,200	260	282.90
				2,000*			
18.	Sikkim	70	68.00	2,000	250	5	5.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,000	1075.11	37,000	28,135	260	375.90
20.	Tripura	140	149.00	2,800	2,800	5	7.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,950	3400.00	45,000	45,000	1614.50	2400.00
22.	West Bengal	750	734.00	18,000	18,000	440	424.00
<i>Union Territories</i>							
23.	A & N Islands	87	84.38	50	107	0.50	0.37
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	130	53.87	1,500	1,772	5	3.87
25.	Chandigarh	5	4.50	—	200	—	2.00
26.	D & N Haveli	20	27.00	—	481	—	7.32
27.	Delhi	20	28.38	200	150	—	1.65
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	25	23.85	200	461	—	9.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Mizoram	300	300.00	4,000	4,000	5	5.00
30.	Pondicherry	10	2.57	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	0.43	—	—	—	—
Total :		22,500	23119.54	4,00,000	4,07,655	10,000	11,452.20
			102.7%		101.9%		114.5%

\*Aerial Seedlings

T—Target

A—Achievement

#### Amount of Credit Distributed by Land Development Banks in Orissa

7102. SHRI CHINTAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the banks which provide credits to the farmers exclusively for the development of their lands ;

(b) the amount of credit distributed by these land development banks in Orissa during the last three years ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Orissa State Cooperative Land Development Bank with 43 Primary Land Development Banks affiliated to it is the only Bank in the State which provides credit exclusively for term investment which inter-alia includes credit for land development purposes. During the Cooperative years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, the Bank had disbursed a total credit of Rs. 9.80 crores, Rs. 9.60 crores and Rs. 9.08 crores respectively.

#### Select List of Section Officers in the Ministry of Works and Housing

7103. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of select list section officers in his Ministry ;

(b) the number of those who have been nominated for posting in other Ministries during the last three years ;

(c) whether they have been allowed to report for duty in those Ministries ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) 128.

(b) During 1981	11 officers
During 1982	Nil
During 1983	3 officers
	14 officers

(c) Out of 14, 11 officers had been allowed to report for duty in other Ministries.

(d) The reasons why officers could not be relieved are as under—

(1) The nomination of two officers was cancelled as they declined regular promotion on the basis of the Select List of 1979 (issued in 1981).

- (2) One Officer was retained in the Ministry as he was to retire in less than five months.

### जिला पाली, राजस्थान में स्वीमिंग पूल

7104. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'पाली जिला क्लब' जिला पाली राजस्थान में 8 लाख रुपए की लागत से एक स्वीमिंग पूल बनायेगी ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए सरकार से कितनी धनराशि की सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) सहायता कब मांगी गई थी और क्या सरकार का विचार खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने और वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ?

खेल विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री अशोक महलोत) : (क) से (ग) राज्य खेल परिषदों के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार से, वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, 12,00,000/—रुपए की एक अनुमानित लागत पर 'पाली जिला क्लब' द्वारा पाली में, संयुक्त स्टेडियमों के निर्माण के लिए, एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। इस परियोजना में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, एक तरणताल का निर्माण भी शामिल है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, सैद्धांतिक रूप से, 3,00,000/-का एक अनुदान मंजूर किया है। राज्य सरकार को इस प्रायोजन हेतु, 1,50,000/- का एक प्रारम्भिक अनुदान पहले ही मुक्त किया जा चुका है।

### Hoarding and Export Essential Commodities

7105. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have studied that the hoarding and export of the essential commodities affects the price rise of the essential commodities in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA, AZAD) : (a) and (b) The export of essential commodities is regulated taking into consideration the requirements of the domestic market. The export of commodities which have inadequate surpluses is generally not permitted. The availability of essential commodities is being monitored by the Central and State Governments with a view, among other things, to curbing the activities of hoarders, black-marketeers and other antisocial elements under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

### Blue Revolution Through Composite Fish Culture

7106. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether composite fish culture can bring a blue revolution in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) how many hectares of ponds and tanks have been utilised for fish culture ;

(d) the present production of fish per hectare ;

(e) the new methods Government propose to increase the yield ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Composite Fish Culture in ponds and tanks can increase the productivity of fish manifolds.

(b) Some of the important steps taken are :

- (i) Training of Fish farmers on scientific composite fish Culture technology by providing them stipend.
- (ii) Arranging subsidy for reclamation of ponds and tanks and the inputs for the first year.
- (iii) Arranging finance to the fish farmers.
- (iv) Arranging long term lease of tanks and ponds to trained fish farmers.
- (v) Arranging distribution of quality fish seed to farmers.
- (vi) Distribution of Induced Breeding minikits to fish farmers for undertaking fish breeding by the farmers themselves after being adequately trained.
- (vii) Setting up of fish seed hatcheries under Centrally Sponsored programmes in all the major States to produce about 700 million fish seed for catering to the additional need of fish farmers in the rural areas.
- (viii) Conducting seminars, symposia, workshop to discuss policies and problems of culture fishery sector.
- (ix) Imparting training to extension workers for upgrading their knowledge on latest technology.

(c) About 1.5 lakh ha. of ponds and tanks.

(d) According to a study by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in

1981-82, average production of fish is 681 kgs. per ha. from ponds per annum. However the average rates of production in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are 1,366, 1,579, 1,008, 1,028 and 1,340 kgs. per ha. per annum respectively during 1981-82.

(e) and (f) The guidelines have been issued to State Govts. on :

- (i) Judicious stocking of ponds and tanks on scientific basis with selected fish species in appropriate ratio and size ;
- (ii) timely application of manure, fertilizer and feed ;
- (iii) Control and monitoring of water quality and disease for ensuring higher yields.

#### Per Capita Ceiling Cost for Improvement in Slum Areas

7107. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that per capita cost prescribed for environmental improvement in slum areas is too low looking to the fact that the cost of labour and construction materials has considerably risen since 1978 ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to revise the ceiling cost further effective from December, 1983 ; and

(c) whether Gujarat State Government have made any proposal in this behalf and if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In view of the difficulty expressed by various State Governments, the Planning Commission has agreed to enhance the per capita rate from Rs.150/- to Rs. 250/-w.e.f. 1st April, 1984.

(c) The Government of Gujarat suggested that the revision of the date should be effected from December, 1983. However, since the date of giving effect to this decision i.e. 1.4.1984 had been fixed after considering all aspects of the issue in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, Government of Gujarat were informed that it was not possible under the circumstances to change the date. They were also informed that Government of India has no objection if the additional per capita cost over and above Rs.150/- is met by the State Government or the local bodies concerned from their own resources for the scheme undertaken before the said date.

#### Officers on Deputation in DDA

7108. SHRI KAMALA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scales and the latest position of Class I and II posts in DDA against which the persons are working on deputation for more than three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per the normal procedure the terms of deputation should not exceed more than three years;

(c) the reasons why the persons who have completed more than three years on

deputation are being granted further extension on the pretext of public interest; and

(d) action proposed to be taken to repatriate all those officers who have completed more than three years on deputation/ad-hoc basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) The normal period of deputation is three years which can be extended for another one year with the approval of the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry.

(c) The DDA have reported that the officers are kept on deputation beyond three years in order to take advantage of the experience gained by them as the Authority is short of experienced officers.

(d) As stated by DDA, the officers who are taken on deputation are generally repatriated after four years of deputation. However, no deputation allowance is paid beyond the period of four years.

#### Statement

*Statement showing Officers who are on Deputation to DDA for more than Three Years*

S. No.	Category of Posts	Scale of Post	No. of Officers who have completed 3 years of deputation with DDA	Remarks
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#### *Class I (Group 'A')*

1.	Superintending Engineer (Civil)	1500-2000/-	3	
2.	Superintending Engineer (Elect.)	1500-2000/-	1	
3.	Director	1500-1800/-	3	



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Secretary to L-G./Chairman, DDA	1500-1800/-	1	Case of
5.	Secretary	1500-1800/-	1	absorption
6.	Associate Planner (Ex-Cadre)	1100-1600/-	1	is under
7.	Executive Engineer (Civil)	1100-1600/-	8	considera-
8.	Executive Engineer (Elect.)	1100-1600/-	1	tion.
9.	Deputy Director	1100-1600/-	2	
10.	Joint Director (Slum)	1100-1600/-	1	
<i>Class II (Group 'B')</i>				
1.	Assistant Engineer (Civil)	650-1200/-	32	Case of
2.	Law Officer (Admn.)	775-1200/-	1	permanent
3.	Accounts Officer	840-1200/-	1	absorption
4.	Accountants	550-900/-	20	under con- sideration.

#### Promotional Avenues for Draftsman

7109. SHRI KAMALA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Draftsman Gr. I, II, III sanctioned, filled and vacant in DDA as on 29 February, 1984 and their pay scales;

(b) whether promotional avenues of Draftsman Gr. II working in Engineering wing have been blocked whereas their counterparts working in Planning wing have been given sufficient promotions and are getting better facilities;

(c) whether the seniority list of the above two categories are separate and the recruitment rules are also framed separately;

(d) whether any representation has come to the notice of Government from the Drawing staff of Engineering wing regarding revision of pay scales and for further avenues of promotions; and

(e) if so, the reasons of different policy in the matter of promoting Draftsman Gr. II and the action taken by Government to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The DDA have informed that the promotional avenues of Draftsmen Gr. II in Engineering Wing are not blocked, though its pace is somewhat slow as compared to their counter-parts in Planning Wing.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, the DDA have received some representations.

(e) The recruitment Rules for the posts of Draftsman in the Engineering Wing of DDA are different from the recruitment Rules for the posts of Draftsman in their Planning Wing.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Category	Sanctioned post	Filled post	Vacant post	Pay scale
1.	Draftsman Gr. I (Civil)	44	17	27	Rs. 550-20-650-25-750/-
2.	Draftsman Gr. II (Civil)	148	94	54	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700/-
3.	Draftsman Gr. III (Civil)	75	52	23	Rs. 300-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560/-

**National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board**

7110. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board consisting of Ministers and Government Officials has been set up and given the name of a Co-operative Board; and

(b) the particulars of 38 members of the Board together with the names of places to which the names of places to which they belong, the place-wise number of publicmen and farmers etc., as also the particulars of the members of the Managing Committee and the main purpose of setting up this Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has been constituted under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

(b) The total strength of the Board is 36. A statement giving the details of the composition of the Board is at statement-I. Another statement indicating the composition of the Managing Committee as provided for under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983 is at Statement-II.

The main purpose of the Board is to provided for integrated development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry.

## Statement I

*Composition of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983*

Category	Sl. No.	Member	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1.	Minister (Agriculture)	Chairman ex-officio
I. Officials			
(a) Representatives of the Central Government :	2.	Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation)	Vice-Chairman ex-officio

1	2	3	4
	3.	Agriculture Commissioner	Member ex-officio
	4.	Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Member ex-officio p
	5.	Adviser (Agriculture) Planning Commission	Member
	6.	Member (Central Excise), Central Board of Excise & Customs, Ministry of Finance.	Member
	7.	Joint Secretary, incharge of Export Promotion, Agriculture Division, Ministry of Commerce	Member
	8.	Joint Secretary, incharge of Vegetable Oils, Department of Civil Supplies	Member
	9.	Executive Director	Member ex-officio
	10.	Financial Adviser, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	Member ex-officio
(b) Representatives of the State Governments :	11.	Agriculture Production Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	Member
	12.	Additional Chief Secretary, Agriculture and Forests Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar	Member
	13.	Director of Agriculture, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh	Member
	14.	Agriculture Production Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	Member
	15.	The Chief Oilseeds Development Officer, Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Pune	Member
	16.	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Government of Karnataka, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.	Member
	17.	Commissioner, Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar	Member

1	2	3	4
	18.	Director of Agriculture, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh	Member
	19.	Secretary, Agriculture Production, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Member
	20.	Director of Oilseeds, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras	Member
	21.	Secretary, Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	Member
(c) Representatives of Autonomous Organisations connected with Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Industries :	22.	Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi	Member
	23.	Managing Director National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi	Member
	24.	Chairman, National Dairy Development Board, Anand	Member
	25.	Managing Director, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, New Delhi	Member
	26.	Managing Director, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, Bombay	Member
<b>II. Non-Officials</b>			
(a) Member of Parliament :	27.()	Two members of Lok Sabha	() Three members are to be elected by the () respective Houses.
	28.()		
	29.	One member of Rajya Sabha	
(b) Representatives of Oilseeds Growers :	30.	Shri Sahdev Singh Malik, Agricultural Farm, Khanpur Kolhian, Tehsil Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, Haryana	Member
	31.	Shri Kailash Yadav, Janpet, Ettah, Uttar Pradesh	Member
	32.	Shri R. Mahananda, Secretary, Nagarjuna Sagar Right Canals Ryots Association, DARSİ, Prakasam Distt., Andhra Pradesh	Member

1	2	3	4
(c) Representatives of exporters of oilseeds, vegetable oils or other products derived from oilseeds :	33.	Chairman, Soyabean Processors' Association of India, 7-A, Stinagar Annexe, Indore-452001.	Member
(d) Representatives of the Vegetable oils industry :	34.	President, Oil Technologists' Association of India, H. B. Technological Institute, Kanpur-208002.	Member
(e) Other interests :	35. () 36. ()	Other interests	Members Nomination under this category i.e. "other interests" are to be made later on the basis of requirements of the Board.

### Statement-II

*Composition of the Managing Committee as provided for under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.*

The Managing Committee consists of 10 members, Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation), who is Vice-Chairman of the Board, is its Chairman. The Agriculture Commissioner and Financial Adviser, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Executive Director, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board are included in the Managing Committee. Besides, 5 other members are to be nominated, one each from the categories mentioned below :-

- (i) One representative out of the three Central Ministries/Departments represented on the Board i.e. Finance (Revenue), Commerce and Civil Supplies.

- (ii) One representative out of 11 States represented on the Board.
- (iii) One representative of the autonomous national level developmental organisations represented on the Board i.e. the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, the National Co-operative Development Corporation, the National Dairy Development Board, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
- (iv) One of the three representatives of oilseeds growers on the Board.
- (v) One representative out of the other non-officials on the Board i.e. representatives of 'exporters of oilseeds, vegetable oils or other products derived from oilseeds', 'vegetable oils industry' and 'other interests'.

### Import of Dairy Equipments

7111. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had imported some dairy equipments to be used at the time of floods but these have not so far been utilised and are lying idle ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for utilisation of these equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No dairy equipment was imported at the time of floods. However, the Indian Dairy Corporation imported certain dairy equipment under Operation Flood Programme. Most of this equipment has been allotted to various dairies/federations in kind. However, a Portion of this equipment is yet to be allotted. The Indian Dairy Corporation monitors utilisation of such equipment to Projects which are under implementation depending upon various stages of erection/commissioning.

### Allotment of Flats to Weaker Sections under New Pattern scheme (HUDCO)

7112. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are allotting flats to economically weaker sections under 20-Point Programme and whether registration for these flats was done on payment of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500.

(b) whether self Financing Scheme is being given priority in the allotment of flats and five registrations have been made under this scheme :

(c) the number of persons registered for LIG and Janta category under the new pattern scheme (HUDCO) and number of the persons allotted houses under this scheme and by what time flats will be allotted to remaining persons :

(d) the number of flats which are ready, their price declared earlier and the price fixed now therefor; and

(e) whether the roofs of these houses are leaking and houses have kucha flooring?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA introduced the New Pattern Scheme (HUDCO) in 1979 substantially for Economically Weaker Sections with the registration fee of Rs. 200/250 and Rs. 1200/1500 for Janta and L.I.G. categories.

(b) No.

(c) The total number of persons registered for and allotted LIG and Janta category houses under the New Pattern Scheme is as follows :

Category	No. of registered	No. allotted houses
LIG	67502	8369
JANTA	55780	10617

It is expected that flats will be allotted to the remaining registrants in the next 4-5 years subject to the availability of building material and other resources.

(d) Price of flats is worked out when the units get completed. Only an idea of the estimated cost was given when the Scheme was announced. This was as follows :—

Category	Plinth area in Sq. Mtr.	Estimated cost
LIG	About 38	Rs. 18,000/-
JANTA	Upto 24	Rs. 8,000/-

In respect of flats completed so far, the costs work out as under :-



Category	Plinth area in sq. mtr.	Disposal cost
LIG	38.97 to 48.38	Rs. 32,000/- to Rs. 53,500/-
JANTA	16.608 to 36.10	Rs. 10,700 to Rs. 33,000/.

The higher cost is mostly due to increase in the cost of the building material and wages in the market. Building techniques and the costing formula are constantly reviewed with a view to economise on the costs.

5178 houses of LIG and 11158 JANTA category (HUDCO Pattern) have been completed upto 1982-83 and 7708 houses of LIG and 8060 houses of Janta category are in progress during 1983-84.

(e) No. Minor complaints of seepages leakages, if any, have been|are being attended to quickly.

#### ICAR Institutes Budget Plan

7113. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several ICAR Research Institutes had budget plan sanctioned for 1983-84 exceeding rupees one crore but, actual expenditure upto January 1984 had been only half of that or less though salary and allowances for plan project staff are not payable during 1983-84 leaving large sums utilizable in remaining two months only :

(b) if so, institute-wise particulars of amounts sanctioned and correspondingly utilised upto 31 January, 1984, February 1984 and upto 28 March, 1984 giving reasons for shortfalls, institute-wise and how sanctioned programmes were operated but funds remained unutilized ;

(c) how Government monitor functioning of ICAR institutes and efficient fund utilization to ensure plan programme achie-

vements so that agricultural production has no set back ; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high power committee to probe into the entire affairs ; if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There are 9 Institutes whose Plan budget sanctioned for 1983-84 exceeded Rupees One Crore. A statement indicating the amounts sanctioned Institute-wise in the B.E. 1983-84, and R.E. 1983-84 and the expenditure incurred upto January, 1984 and in February, 1984 during 1983-84 in respect of these Institutes is attached. The expenditure figures are provisional and are subject to audit. The expenditure figures are compiled on a monthly basis on receipt of monthly accounts from the various Institutes of the Council. It is, therefore, too early to furnish expenditure figures upto 28th March, 1984.

In this connection it may be stated that during the course of the year, the expenditure is sometimes not proportionate at some of the Institutes in view of the fact that either the estimates for the construction of buildings for which provision has been made in the budget have not been received or the equipment for which orders were placed have not come. Such eventualities are taken care of at the various reviews conducted at the Headquarters of the ICAR and the savings of one Institute are made available to other ... Institutes depending upon their actual requirements. It may also be mentioned in this connection that while expenditure on recurring items like establishment expenses and contingencies would be proportionate, expenditure on capital items like buildings and equipment will not be proportionate throughout the year.

The actual requirements of the Institutes are revised at the R.E. Stage in consultation with the Directors of the Research Institutes, and the progress of expenditure with reference to the position in the R.E. is monitored every month by the ICAR Headquarters. In case savings are still noticed in any Institute

during review, the same are diverted to other Institutes depending on their actual requirements. The DG, ICAR is competent to reappropriate funds from one Institute to the other according to need, provided the overall sanctioned budget estimates are not exceeded.

(c) The Budget Estimates are sanctioned every year in respect of the Institutes, after the grants-in-aid to the ICAR are voted by Parliament, on the basis of the Plan allocation approved by Finance in respect of each Institute during the Plan period.

The progress of expenditure against such provision is monitored in the ICAR periodically. The Governing Body in which a representative of the Finance Ministry (at the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary in the Department of Expenditure) acts as Finance Member also reviews the expenditure in the middle of the year while recommending the revised Budget Estimates.

(d) In view of the foregoing, there is no necessity to constitute a high power Committee for ICAR.

### Statement

#### *ICAR Institute whose Plan Budget for 1983-84 Exceeded Rupees one Crore*

*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of the Institute	Budget Estimates 1983-84	Revised Estimates 1983-84	Expenditure upto January, 1984	Expenditure during February, 1984
1.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	310.00	312.00	127.30	3.26
2.	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.	100.00	99.18	32.77	8.57
3.	Indian Institute of Horticultural, Research, Bangalore.	115.00	113.20	80.00	17.32
4.	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.	105.00	56.50	25.16	6.44
5.	National Academy for Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad.	105.00	91.40	25.98	1.45
6.	Research Complex for North Eastern Hill Region, Shillong.	180.00	229.06	118.00	58.17
7.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.	220.00	206.30	52.28	7.21*
8.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	106.00	87.40	42.32	3.98
9.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.	150.00	166.08	83.29	10.66

**DDA's New Scheme for Construction of Commercial Flats Under S.F.S.**

7114. DR. VASANT KUMER PANDIT:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has introduced a new scheme for construction of commercial flats under S.F.S. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the rates per sq. ft. announced by DDA under the said scheme in different areas of Delhi ;

(d) whether the rates announced by the DDA are higher than those of the private builders in some of those areas ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto and measures proposed to stop profittering by the DDA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

**PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes.**

(b) The DDA has introduced this scheme to provide commercial flats to individuals, firms Govt. undertakings & Departments etc. in the commercial buildings to be constructed by the DDA in its commercial centres at Nehru Place, Bhikaiji Cama Place, Janakpuri and Laxmi Nagar District Centres through financial participation of intending purchasers.

(c) Rates have been indicated in the attached statement.

(d) According to the DDA, the rates of floor space have been fixed taking into account market price of land, cost of construction, overhands like departmental charges, administrative charges and 10% mark up on the cost of construction. The details of rates, if any, fixed by private builders in these localities are not available.

(e) DDA has reported that prices are fixed by them as per the general principles laid by the Government for providing commercial areas.

**Statement**

*Details of Price*

Nehru Place Distt. Centre		Bhikaiji Cama Place Distt. Centre		Janakpuri Distt. Centre		Laxminagar District Centre	
Floor	Price per sq. ft.	Floor	Price per sq. ft.	Floor	Price per sq. ft.	Floor	Price per sq. ft.
1.	890/-	1.	————	1.	550/-	1.	750/-
2.	870/-	2.	————	2.	545/-	2.	745/-
3.	850/-	3.	850/-	3.	540/-	3.	740/-
4.	845/-	4.	845/-	4.	535/-	4.	735/-
5.	840/-	5.	840/-	5.	530/-	5.	730/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	835/-	6.	835/-			6.	725/-
7.	830/-	7.	830/-				
8.	825/-	8.	825/-				
9.	820/-	9.	820/-				
10.	815/-	10.	815/-				
11.	815/-	11.	815/-				
12.	815/-						
13.	815/-						
14.	815/-						
15.	815/-						

*Note :* In addition to above, covered Balcony is to be charged at full rate and uncovered Balcony would be charged at half rate of the floor area rate.

#### ICAR Cattle Project in Maharashtra

7115. SHRI B.D.SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 394 and 395 on 27 February, 1984 regarding ICAR Cattle Project in Maharashtra and state :

(a) whether DDG (AS) did not ascertain measures for satisfactory implementation of technical programme in February, 1984 ;

(b) the reasons as to why from 1979-80 to 1982-83 milk production declined by one fourth while number of crossbred cows simultaneously decreased by one sixth upto 1982-83 despite total number of crossbred females increased upto 1982-83 but suddenly fell on 31 December, 1983 ;

(c) whether no female of FG (1) 2 & JFG (1) 3 was surviving on 31 December, 1983 while in 1982-83 these existed and how many BFG (I) 3 and FJG(I) 3 existed on 31 December, 1983 with reasons for not reporting on 27 February, 1984 ; and

(d) the reasons why in 1981-82 ICAR fund released was Rs. 12.5 lakhs more and thereafter much higher than in 1980-81 and receipts declining each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Cattle Breeding Project at ICAR Headquarters is monitored by the Assistant Director General (Animal Production & Breeding). However, as and when other Senior Officers visit the Agriculture Universities they also utilise the time available to discuss about the functioning of the project located at the Agricultural Universities with the concerned authorities. The DDG (AS) had visited the university in February 1984 in connection with the workshops on the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Sheep & Goat and had a discussion with the Vice Chancellor and the concerned Scientists, and to the extent certain points came up or were brought to his notice regarding functioning of the project, the authorities were accordingly advised.

(b) The main reason for decline in milk production at the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri unit of All India

Coordinated Research Project on (Cattle) was due to the differential composition of the herd in relation to the genetic groups over the years. There was a decrease in the number of  $\frac{1}{2}$  bred females as their performance has been studied and  $\frac{3}{4}$  bred females have been created out of them. The former were decidedly superior in milk production than the latter. The decline in the number of crossbred females was due to the culling of older and surplus females as per the technical programme.

(c) The females in the genetic groups FG(12) and JFG (13) were pooled while reporting on 27th February, 1984 and their corresponding number on 31.12.1983 was 7 and 2. The females in BFG (13) and FJG (13) genetic groups were 1 and 2 respectively on 31.12.1983.

(d) More funds were released by ICAR during the year 1981-82 as compared to the year 1980-81 owing to the fact that more expenditure on purchase of dry fodder was incurred. This was caused due to the fact that there was acute shortage of fodder on account of serious drought conditions prevailing in the area. The decline in milk production as explained under (b) resulted in a decline in the receipts.

#### Import of Insecticide Laden Wheat from Australia

7116. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the imported Australian wheat is unfit for consumption as mentioned in India Today dated 31 March, 1984 :

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether Government had earlier stated that this imported wheat is fit for human consumption ; and

(d) if so, reasons for not having utilised this stock so far ?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A total quantity of 7.61 lakh tonnes of wheat valued at Rs. 144.67 crores, contracted for import from Australia in 1981-82, was received during 1981-82 and 1982-83. This wheat was treated with Fenitrothion, an insecticide which is used in many countries as grain protectant. The insecticide residue, though within the international limits prescribed by FAO/WHO, is higher than permissible under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules in our country. This insecticide, however, wears off in storage during passage of time and no extra effort/cost is required for lowering the residue limits. The wheat purchased was meant for buffer stock, where even for normal storage, use of protectant is necessary. The stocks where the residue has now come down to within permissible limits are being utilised.

#### Achievements under Command Area Development Programme

7117. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements under different items of command area development during the last five years in various States ;

(b) the names of the States where the work is being executed by the Agriculture Department and the Irrigation Department separately ; and

(c) the ratio of work (year-wise) executed by the Agriculture Department and the Irrigation Department since the beginning of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The achievements under field channels, land levelling and warabandi during the last five years for various States is given in statement I, II & III.

(b) and (c) The responsibility for execution of the different items of Command Area Development activities is with the CAD Authorities in all the States except in Tamil Nadu where work is executed by the Agriculture Engineering Department and Assam where the work is executed by the Irrigation Department. CAD Authorities are multi disciplinary in nature and, execute the work either through their own staff or through the field units of

Departments like Agriculture or Irrigation or through State Land Development Corporations. The staff of the CAD Authorities is drawn from various Departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, Cooperation, etc. Since a multi-disciplinary approach is followed, it is not possible to give the ratio of work yearwise executed by the officers of the Agriculture Department and the Irrigation Department.

### Statement-I

#### Statewise & Yearwise Achievement under construction of Field Channels

(thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (likely)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.48	77.43	87.00	92.42	101.00
2.	Assam	0.49	Nil	1.20	0.82	3.15
3.	Bihar	50.38	126.54	163.44	209.00	250.00
4.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Gujarat	14.16	10.14	7.72	9.29	61.40
6.	Haryana	0.02	1.28	3.00	2.90	7.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.80	2.35	1.61	0.81	4.00
8.	Karnataka	4.80	23.62	10.37	35.13	55.15
9.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	0.20	0.08	0.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40.23	9.97	44.66	72.01	100.00
11.	Maharashtra	124.98	17.70	17.31	41.48	40.00
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.00
13.	Orissa	3.60	6.90	19.02	27.80	54.00
14.	Rajasthan	23.48	23.20	70.80	42.20	109.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	24.64	4.18	7.35	18.23	40.80
16.	Uttar Pradesh	318.68	352.22	544.13	592.19	570.00
17.	West Bengal	0.87	0.27	0.83	7.62	20.00
Total		664.61	655.80	978.64	1151.98	1417.80



## Statement-II

## Statewise and Yearwise Achievement under Land Levelling

(thousand Hectares)

S. No.	State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (likely)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.27	21.88	27.23	34.27	25.00
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.50
4.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Gujarat	6.42	6.16	4.75	5.57	9.57
6.	Haryana	1.80	2.30	3.08	3.00	3.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.07	1.80	2.08	2.35	2.00
8.	Karnataka	9.49	13.94	3.69	11.03	14.30
9.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.80	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.65	4.65	23.49	14.19	8.00
11.	Maharashtra	95.91	28.19	6.72	3.77	30.00
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	0.64	0.72	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Rajasthan	7.79	9.99	12.65	11.00	6.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.08	0.40	0.57	0.44	Nil
17.	West Bengal	Nil	0.08	0.10	0.30	Nil
Total		150.19	90.18	84.41	86.77	98.37

## Statement-III

## Statewise and Yearwise Achievement under warabandi

Sl. No.	State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (likely)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	43.81	64.24	116.54	200.00
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	0.40	1.60	4.40
3.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	32.93	55.00
4.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Gujarat	Nil	6.28	12.14	55.22	56.60
6.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.00	4.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	24.88	2.00
8.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.73	12.00
9.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.08	5.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	4.52	5.27	20.00
11.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	2.37	60.00	80.00
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	7.94	Nil	5.00
14.	Rajasthan	Nil	2.00	13.07	40.00	75.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	8.00	48.94	101.50	108.00
17.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.00
Total		Nil	60.09	153.62	448.75	258.70

## Funds Released for AICRP at Hissar

7118. SHRI B.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 3681 on 19 March, 1984 regarding funds released for AICRP at Hissar and state :

(a) whether despite receipts accrued in ICAR cattle project at Hissar being less

then Rs. 11 lakhs upto 1979-80 the fund ICAR released annually was less than Rs. 5.5 lakhs (except in 1971-72 at start) but ICAR releases from 1980-81 have been as high as Rs. 16.6 lakhs in 1980-81 though neither milk production increased nor receipts accrued enhanced commensurately ;

(b) if so, how Government justify placing continuously more than double

funds with Hissar unit annually without productivity enhancements ; and

(c) how despite such performance, Review team in 1980 and workshop in 1983 pronounced it satisfactory and what accountability fixation measures Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been an increase in releases from 1980-81 onwards which includes some nonrecurring components for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment etc., Specially from 1982-83 onwards, after the 6th Plan proposals of the project were approved. There has also been an increase in milk production and in income. The sale price of milk was not, however, increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of fee, fodder and other inputs and staff salaries, because of which the increase in income was not as high as the increase in expenditure.

(c) Since there has been an increase in milk production, (although in subsequent years halfbreds have been gradually reduced in number and 3/4 breds added and the performance of the latter is relatively poorer than that of the half-breds), the Review Committee and the Workshop held at Hissar considered all the aspects of performance and rated the overall performance of the unit to be satisfactory. As such, there is no question of taking any action to fix responsibility.

#### Residual D.D.T. and Pesticides Monitored in milk Supplied by Dairies

7119. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that residual D.D.T. and other pesticides are being monitored in milk supplied by the dairies;

(b) if so, the level of D.D.T. and pesticides found in milk supplied by the

dairies in various regions of the country ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the quantum of residual insecticides in milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The residual level of D.D.T. and other pesticides in milk are being monitored by the Food and Health Authorities of the States/ Union Territories under the provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and Rules, 1955.

(b) Analysis of samples collected from Northern, Western and Eastern regions indicate that liquid milk and milk products (Curd & Ghee) contain D.D.T. and BHC at levels higher than those permitted by the World Health Organisation.

(c) The matter has already been referred to the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal for carrying out research and suggesting remedial measures for reducing the residual effect of the pesticides D.D.T. in milk/milk products to the permissible limits, as prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

#### Provision of Drinking Water Facility in Orissa

7120. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of the villages in Orissa which have been provided drinking water facility upto now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing water supply in villages are formulated, implemented and monitored by the states themselves under the Minimum Needs Programme in the state sector. The Centre, however, supplements the resources of the States by

providing grant-in-aid under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme for covering villages, identified as problem villages according to the criteria prescribed by the Ministry of Works and Housing, with at least one source of safe drinking water. Out of 23,616 problem villages in Orissa identified as on 1.4.80, 13,283 villages were provided water supply facilities till 31st December, 1983.

#### Construction of Roads and Drains in Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur

7121. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders were invited for the construction of roads and drains by DDA for trans-yamuna colony of Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur ;

(b) whether the contractors have left the work unfinished and collected most of the payments but the roads are yet to be metalled and the drains are to be lined with bricks ;

(c) action taken against the contractors for not metalling the roads ; and

(d) by what time the work of metalling the roads is likely to be completed ?

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

(a) to (d) Tenders were invited by the DDA for construction of roads and drains for trans-Yamuna area of Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur. The contractors have left the work unfinished. The payment has been made to them for the work actually executed. The remaining items of work like premixing of metalled surface and construction of S.W. drains could not be taken up for want of payment of development charges by the residents of the locality and, therefore, no action need be taken against the contractors. The remaining items of

works will be carried out after the development charges as required by the DDA are deposited by the residents.

#### Promotion of Honey Industry

7122. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which are producing honey;

(b) the details of the total quantity produced during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the promotion of honey industry in the country?

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

#### Requirement of Teesta Water for Fulfilment of Target

7123. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 percent of water of the Teesta is necessary for the fulfilment of the target envisaged at the time of drawing up the Teesta barrage project with subsequent addendum, if any, and

(b) if so, whether the ad-hoc arrangement with Bangladesh in regard to appointment of water will not affect the scheduled achievement in irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The river Tista originates in India and flows into Bangladesh. The Indian Tista Barrage Project can beneficially utilise more or less the entire flows of Tista river during the dry season, but Bangladesh has also prepared a

project for irrigation of her lands. The dry season flows of the river Tista are insufficient to meet the requirement of both the countries. In view of this the matter regarding the sharing of the Tista flows has been under discussion between India and Bangladesh.

At the 25th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission it was recognised that the sharing of the Tista waters will need to be based on intensive scientific studies. This was agreed to be commenced forthwith and completed before 1985 end. Pending completion of scientific studies, it was also agreed in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness that an ad-hoc sharing of the Tista flows during the dry season, valid till 1985 end, will be done with 36% for Bangladesh, 39% for India and remaining 25% unallocated. The ad-hocly allocated and unallocated shares are all liable to reallocation after the scientific studies are over.

The ad-hoc sharing arrangements valid till 1985 end will in no manner come in the way of execution and development of irrigation of the Tista Barrage Project, work on which is progressing.

#### Corruption in F. C. I.

7124. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether there has been corruption on mass scale in Food Corporation of India;

(b) the total amount of subsidy on account of foodgrains paid to FCI from 1980-81 to 1983-84, year-wise;

(c) whether any money has since been returned by FCI to Government: and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPP-

LIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a)  
No, Sir.

(b) The amount of subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India on account of handling of foodgrains on Central account has been as follows :

year	Amount/Rs. Crores
1980-81	650
1981-82	700
1982-83	710
1983-84	835

(c) and (d) The final payment of Subsidy is made to the corporation based on the audited accounts and hence the question of refund does not arise.

#### Time-Bound Programme for land use Survey

7125. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the National Land Board has recommended the inclusion of a time-bound programme for land use survey in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Board has emphasised the need for immediate action to complete soil survey through national agencies;

(c) if so, the other recommendations made by the National Land Board;

(d) how many of them have been accepted; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement them?

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

(b) The National Land Board has emphasised the need for immediate action to complete quick soil survey through the national agencies as well as soil survey organisations in the States.

(c) In addition to the recommendations of the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission endorsed by the National Land Board, the other recommendations of the National Land Board are as follows :-

1. Suitable schemes drawn up by the States/Union Territories will be incorporated in the Seventh Plan for having the services of experts in the State Land Use Boards and financial provision be made in the State Plans.

2. States/Union Territories will ensure by all possible means that as far as possible, good agricultural lands are not utilised for non-agricultural Purposes.

3. States/Union Territories will formulate suitable schemes for reclamation of land undergoing degradation due to one factor or the other and submit to Planning Commission for inclusion in the Seventh Plan so that adequate financial provisions are made.

(d) and (e) The recommendations of National Land Board have been forwarded to the States and Union Territories for appropriate action.

आई० आर० डी० मैन्युअल के अन्तर्गत झाबुआ जिले में ऋणों की मंजूरी

7126. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या आई० आर० डी० मैन्युअल के अनुसार जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी, झाबुआ के माध्यम से निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों के निर्दिष्ट संख्या में ऋण के मामले तैयार किये गये थे

तथा उन्हें वित्तीय संस्थाओं को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978 से अब तक क्षेत्र-वार तथा वर्ष-वार ऐसे मामलों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मद-वार उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का आई० आर० डी० मैन्युअल के अनुसार कार्य न करने वाले दोषी व्यक्तियों, संस्थाओं अथवा एजेंसी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (च) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को अक्टूबर 1980 से पूरे देश में लागू किया गया था। जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी झाबुआ जिले में 1981 में स्थापित की गई थी। मामलों की संख्या तथा दी गई सहायता संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई है। खण्ड-वार सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती है। यद्यपि कार्यक्रम के जटिल स्वरूप तथा इसमें शामिल दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों को देखते हुए कार्यक्रम में कुछ कमी आई है फिर भी, समग्र निष्पादन को राज्य सरकार द्वारा संतोषजनक समझा गया है।

विवरण

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत झाबुआ जिले में सहायित लाभभोगियों



की संख्या तथा सहकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा वितरित ऋण के बारे में सूचना ।

वर्ष	सहाय्यत लाभभोगियों की संख्या (मामलों की संख्या)	वितरित ऋण (लाख रुपये में)
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1981-82	5511	231.33
1982-83	5653	239.39
1983-84	1683	82.03

(सितम्बर,

1983 तक)

#### Allocation of funds under IRDP During Seventh plan Period

7127. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make significant changes in the criteria for allocating funds under the IRDP in the 7th Plan period ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether any weightage to the extent of poverty in the tribal areas as well as the population factor before financing the State-wise allocations shall be given ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A working group has been constituted to make recommendations on centrally sponsored rural development programmes including Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Seventh Plan. This working group is considering all aspects of IRDP in the Seventh Plan including criteria for allocating funds.

(b) to (d) The report of the working group and its recommendations are yet to be finalised.

#### Multipurpose Hydel Project Along Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh

7128. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious multipurpose hydel project along Dihang, a tributary of the Brahmaputra in Arunachal Pradesh has been drawn up by the Brahmaputra Board which holds out giving a new face to the entire North Eastern region ;

(b) whether this project has been submitted to the Planning Commission and is awaiting clearance from Government and Planning Commission for inclusion in the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the project and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Brahmaputra Board has identified Dehang and Subansiri projects as important components of the Master Plan for water resources development of Brahmaputra Basin with installed capacity of about 25000 MW of hydro-power and moderating flood peaks in the Brahmaputra Valley.

The project reports submitted by the Board would require detailed scrutiny by the concerned agencies before the Government could consider taking a view in the matter.

#### Hydel Projects Proposed by Brahmaputra Board

7129. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board has proposed three Hydel Projects in the Brahmaputra basin ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Brahmaputra Board has identified Dehang and Subansiri dam projects as important components of the Master Plan for water resources development of the Brahmaputra Basin. Tipaimukh project on river Bank is another project which is being separately investigated by Central Water Commission for the North-Eastern Council.

The two projects identified by the Brahmaputra Board are proposed to have installed capacity of about 25000 MW and would moderate flood peaks in the Brahmaputra Valley. The Tipaimukh project would moderate the floods in the Barak Valley of Assam besides having installed capacity of 1500 MW.

The reports of the project identified by the Brahmaputra Board would require detailed scrutiny by the concerned agencies before the Central Government could consider taking a view in the matter. The Project on river Barak is under scrutiny with the specialised Directorates of CWC and Central Electricity Authority. Thereafter the same would be submitted to the North-Eastern Council.

12.00 hrs,

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I have given a notice.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Sir, about the Nagaland question you had said that the breach of privilege motion is pending with you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to send you the reply, but then I have to receive some information.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : रिप्लाई भेजने से नहीं होगा, आप हमें सुनिये इस मामले में।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : ब्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज तो पहले होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बताऊंगा देख कर।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice on the threat to the life of important leaders of the country by the Akali extremists.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. I have got the information.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, you have also been threatened. The threat was held out to the Speaker also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The Prime Minister's gunman has been held in his own house. What is this Government that is governing ?

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : प्रधान मन्त्री निवास में ये घुस भी गये थे।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There should be a statement from the Home Minister because it is a very serious thing.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन ली आपकी बात।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सरकार नाम की कोई चीज इस मुल्क में नहीं रह गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider the proposal.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड के मामले में आपका सचिवालय पोस्ट-आफिस का काम न करे। उनसे जो जवाब आया है, वह हमको भेज दे और हमारी चिट्ठी उनको भेज दे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : निर्णय आपको करना है कि तार रोका गया है या नहीं। अगर तार रोका गया है तो यह विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर रोका गया है तो हम उसको उसी ढंग से सोचेंगे, जो आपने बताया है ।

व्यवधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। आपका नोटिस आया है, मैंने इसी हिसाब से कहा कि मुझे कल इत्तिला चाहिए। उन्होंने मुझे जो बताया है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहूँ, सारी इन्फार्मेशन आपको दूँगा। उन्होंने कुछ डिटेल्स मांगी है—कहाँ से आया, कैसे आया। अगर जो आपने कहा है, ठीक होगा तो मैं फौरन बात करके मामला आपके सामने रखूँगा ।

व्यवधान

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : 'प्वाइन्ट सिम्पल है' कोहिमा से तार चला.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया, अगर किसी ने गुनाह किया है तो देखकर जो कानूनी कार्यवाही होंगी, उसके खिलाफ करेंगे ।

Even hurry takes time.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हमको आप कब बुलायेंगे और क्या करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे इन्फार्मेशन ले ली है, मैं कर दूँगा, उसके बाद सारा काम ठीक हो जाएगा ।

व्यवधान

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : एक ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज और भी आ गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 115 में दे दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मुद्दा सिम्पल है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये । शोर करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैंने फैंक्ट्स के लिये फौरन कार्यवाही कर दी है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि आप इसे 115 में ले लें ।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT  
(Ahmedabad) : Yesterday in T.V. in Hindi  
and English version there was a discrepancy  
about the taking over of the Hindustan  
Samachar Agency..... (Interruptions)

In Hindi version it was stated... ..  
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता करवा रहा हूँ ।  
देख लेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into the  
matter.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । अगर  
इस सदन में कोई माननीय सदस्य किसी भी  
मंत्री के खिलाफ खुले रूप से भ्रष्टाचार का  
आरोप लगाये, तो आप उसके बारे में क्या  
करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए सेन्चुर मोशन  
होता है ।

We have discussed it.

(व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको अलाऊ नहीं  
किया है ।

Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)\*\*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :  
(Gorakhpur) : On 6th April, the Minister  
said that the embargo has not been  
lifted. (Interruptions)

I have got a copy of the Government  
order. Interruptions There is a case of corrup-  
tion. There is bungling.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर दीजिये । मैं  
देखूँगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह उलटी-सीधी  
बातें करने से आपको क्या मिलता है ?

(व्यवधान)

You do not have the courtesy to say  
something nice Sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not shout.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not shout. That  
is what I have told you. Do not shout.

मैंने कहा है कि मैं इसका पता करवा रहा  
हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता करवा रहा हूँ ।  
अगर कोई मामला होगा, तो वह सामने आ  
जाएगा ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Hero  
is an order with me. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have to decide.  
I am looking into it. I am collecting the  
facts and then I shall come to you.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : कल नवभारत टाइम्स में आया है कि फाइव-स्टार होटलों में गोमांस सर्व हो रहा है। यह भावनाओं का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं हो सकता। आपको नोटिस देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed Mr. Yadav.

श्री सुमाष यादव (खासगोन) : मैंने अन्डर रूल 222 एक प्रिविलेज मोशन मूव किया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा।  
I will look into it. I will get the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken note of it. I have already referred, for your information. With facts, I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी नोटिस को पूरी इन्फोर्मेशन लेने के लिए भेज दिया है और जैसे ही जानकारी आ जाएगी, मैं ऐक्शन लूंगा।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, the so-called Kashmir Liberation front based in Sri Nagar has written a very serious threatening letter to kill our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे भौंकते रहने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। आप बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir, have given a notice that the conditions in the Northern States, especially Rajasthan are serious. I have given a notice. Due to cold wave last month, the crops in the Northern States, especially Rajasthan have been damaged completely. I have asked for a discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बारी-बारी से करवा रहा हूँ। आज आलू का आ रहा है। टुबैको का भी आप दे दीजिये।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Sir, Doordarshan...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of discussion about news. I cannot discuss news here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not like that.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मैंने एक दूसरा प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है..... व्यवधान.....

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and of the Department of supply for 1984-85.*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce for 1984-85.

Placed in Library See No. LT—8110|84.

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Supply for 1984-85.

Placed in Library, See No. LT—8111|84.

*Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning for—1984-85.*

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1984-85.

Placed in Library. See No. LT—8112|84.

*Annual Report etc. of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi for 1982-83*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

Placed in Library, See No. LT—8113|84.

*Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1984-85.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1984-85. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-8114|84).

*National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Rules, 1984 ; Notification under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 ; Annual Report etc. of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum for 1979-80 ; the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for 1982-83, the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi for 1982-83 etc. etc.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I bag to lay on the table :

(1) A copy of the National Oilseeds and vegetable Oils Development Board Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1984, under section 20 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8115/84).

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 82 (E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1984 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilisers to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period 1st October, 1983 to 31st March, 1984, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. (Placed in Library See No. LT—8116/84).



(Shri Yogendra Makwana)

- (3) 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 Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—8117/84).
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—8118/84)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8119/84).
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8120/84)
- 7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8121/84).
- (8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.
- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Development

Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

- (10) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in lying the papers mentioned at (8) to (10) above. (Placed in Library; See No. LT-8122|84).
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8123|84)
- (13) A copy of the Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the period from 1st April, 1982 to 31st May, 1983.
- (14) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the period from 1st

April, 1982 to 31st May, 1983. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8124|84).

12.13 hrs.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, it is a question of a minute. The Home Minister is here. It is a very serious matter. I would request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement regarding this threatening letter. Sir two things have come. They are educating the minds of the Members of...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow allegations like this. One has to go through the procedure.

Notice has to be given, according to the rules. Rule 353 is here under which allegations are put in the House.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, two issues are important. One is that a threat has come from Jammu and Kashmir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए, मैं करवा दूंगा। मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, मैं उनके पास भेज दूंगा। फिर अगर वह डिस्कशन करवाना चाहेंगे तो करवा दूंगा।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have given, Sir. It is a very important issue. You can direct the Home Minister to make a statement by the afternoon.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप अपनी सीट पर तो चलिए। ऐसे बीच में मत खड़े होइए। Have some manners, not like this.

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन रेल मन्त्री के खिलाफ दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिए मैं पता करवा देता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं, राही जी ? आप समझदार आदमी हैं ।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं बिल्कुल शान्ति से बैठा हुआ था लेकिन जब आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं तब मजबूरी हो जाती है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत ऊंचा बोलते हैं । आपसे ज्यादा ऊंचा कोई नहीं बोलता है । मैं सारे नम्बर, दस में दस आपको देता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI A. R. MALLU (Nagarkurnool) : Sir, it is a matter of Prime Minister's life and security... (Interruptions) The Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister is there; he is listening to you. You give something in writing.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have already given you in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such incident as reported in *Jansata* has taken place nor was any red alarm sounded as a result of which the alleged traffic jam for half-on-hour occurred. It is also incorrect that B. S. F. or D. A. P. commandos came there in trucks with in minutes.

As regards the statement that A. S. I. Duli Chand had a map regarding security

arrangements, this is also incorrect. A. S. I. Duli Chand was posted in the security unit of the Delhi Police and was doing non-operational Job. He was staying in Vinod Nagar in the Jurisdiction of Police Station Kalyanpuri-East District. On the night of 2/3 April, 1984, while the incident is reported of 27th March, 1984, some burglars entered his house on which he got up and tried to catch them. He sustained injuries in this scuffle and fell unconsciously. His son who was sleeping in the nearby room woke up on hearing the cries and came to his rescue. He took him to the Hospital where Shri Duli Chand was declared dead. Therefore, this has no connection with it. I would request the Press through you, Sir, that such news should not be given without confirming it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Who murdered Shri Duli Chand ? Shri Duli Chand's murder is mysterious. The Home Minister Should come out with all the facts.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, the various organisations in the country are coming out with threats to the lives of different persons. It has created a general atmosphere of insecurity in the country . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it so many times.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : There are threats being given to the lives of various persons. How can we live in this abnormal atmosphere in the country? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a due process of law. That is not be decided here.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : किसने मारा, कब मारा, केस की पोजीशन क्या है— यह कुछ भी नहीं बताया गया है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर कोई थाना नहीं है ।

यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Every action has its reaction. Every case has to be filed, it has to be investigated. That is what the Home Minister is doing.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : यह प्रधान मन्त्री की सुरक्षा का सवाल है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एलिगेशन वाली बात कर रहे हैं तो ठीक से करिये।

No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature to be made without an intimation to the Speaker. You must read Rule 352 and Rule 353.

(Interruptions)

You must read Rules 352 and 353.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : किस पर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो राकेश जी बता रहे थे।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, are you back on the Privilege Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not. I am on alleging certain things in the House.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : यह आप अपने दफ्तर में बता दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : For your information I may tell you that this is the procedure if any allegation is to be made against anybody.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : प्रिविलेज मोशन में जो बात कही गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : That was something else. He was alleging something else.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : एक सवाल का जवाब.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, सवाल अलहदा है, एलेज कर रहे थे आन दि फ्लोर आफ दि हाउस।

That is why I am saying this. If you want to allege, you have to go according to rules.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : ठीक है, वह लिखकर दे दंगे। तकलीफ नहीं है। लेकिन प्वाइण्ट दूसरा है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the information and then talk to you. I have already sent that for checking. I have already taken that precaution.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : उससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : The process has to be gone through. I cannot circumvent the process.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, एक बार मैंने यहां पर मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ चार्ज लगाया था। स्पीकर, सरदार हुकमसिंह ने उसी समय जांच करवाई। उसी वक्त तीन दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर फैसला हुआ था।

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done like this. There is a process for everything.

12.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

*Eighty-fifth and Eighty-Sixth Reports*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Sir, I beg to present the following



(Shri Madhusudan Vairale)

Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :-

- (i) Eighty-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty seventh Report of the Committee on Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
- (ii) Eighty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Mazagon Dock Limited Shipbuilding.

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

*Reported glut of potatoes in the country resulting in sharp fall in their prices causing sufferings to farmers.*

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर ज्ञास्त्री (सैदपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निम्नलिखित अखिलभारतीय लोकमहत्त्व के प्रश्न की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए निवेदन करता हूँ कि व अपना वक्तव्य दें :

“देश में आलू की कथित अत्यधिक पैदावार, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके मूल्यों में बहुत गिरावट आई है, जिससे किसानों को हानि उठानी पड़ रही है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir the production of Potatoes in the country has increased considerably in the last few years. It was about 83 lakh tons in 1979-80 and has gone upto 101 lakh tons in 1982-83. Uttar Pradesh is leading in production of potatoes followed by West Bengal and Bihar. These three States account for more than three-fourths of the country's production of potatoes. According

to the estimates of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, production in the year 1983-84 is likely to be more than 50 lakh tons against last year's production of around 45 lakh tons.

2. Price of potato was remunerative throughout the country till the middle of March, 1984. It still remains so in most parts of the country. However, reports indicate sudden slump in prices in some parts of Uttar Pradesh in the last week of March, 1984 due to heavy arrivals in the market.

3. The Government took precautionary steps in time. A Close watch was kept on the price situation. NAFED and U. P. Cooperative Marketing Federation were asked to keep in readiness to take prompt action to stabilise the price as and when necessary. A minimum support price of Rs. 50 per quintal for fair average quality potato has been agreed upon. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways for the allotment of wagons. It has been reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh that the railway authorities made sufficient number of wagons available for quick movement of potatoes to consuming areas. The Reserve Bank of India was requested to make adequate credit available to the State Government and purchasing agencies for the price support operations.

4. As soon as the Government received the report of sudden decline in prices, NAFED was requested to enter the market. Officers of NAFED have already visited the area and they have been directed to make purchases in Uttar Pradesh at a support price of Rs. 50 per quintal. NAFED will keep close liaison with the State agencies to organise the support operations. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also directed there Cooperative Marketing Federation to start purchases at the minimum support prices.

5. Situation is under close watch. A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture which is in constant touch with the State Governments. Let me assure the House that the Government will take all necessary steps to protect the interests of potato growers by ensuring reasonable prices of potato to them.

श्री राजनाथ गोतकर शस्त्री : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय कृषि राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया है, उस वक्तव्य को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी सरकार पूरे तरीके से किसानों की सुरक्षा करने में, उन की उपज के मूल्य निर्धारण में और उनके सामने जो अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं उन कठिनाइयों से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने में सक्षम है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह केवल वक्तव्य मात्र है। यों तो सभी फसलों के लिए, लेकिन यहां विशेष रूप से आलू का जिक्र हो रहा है, इसलिए आलू के किसानों की रक्षा करने के मामले में सरकार पूरी तरह से असफल रही है। पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, आदि देश के 10-12 ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जहाँ आलू की खेती बहुत अच्छी होती है और पिछले दशक से हमारे देश में आलू की खेती उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। आज से दस साल पहले हमारे यहां आलू 70 लाख मीट्रिक टन पैदा होता था, लेकिन इस वर्ष आलू का उत्पादन करीब 110 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ है।

12.27 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*).

पूरे देश का 50 प्रतिशत आलू उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आलू की फसल और इसके उत्पादन में लगे किसानों का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारी सरकार ठीक ढंग से या जिस मात्रा में चाहिए उस मात्रा में उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे पा रही है। वैसे हर प्रमुख फसल जैसे कपास, गेहूँ, गन्ना, धान आदि का पिछला 10-20 वर्षों का इतिहास देखें तो कोई न कोई कठिनाई, कोई न कोई समस्या, इन फसलों के उत्पादन में होती रही हैं। पिछले दशक में आलू की फसल पर चार बार संकट आया

और इस सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा में भी अनेक बार चर्चायें हुई हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई ठोस नतीजा नहीं निकला। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो देश के आलू उत्पादन की 50 प्रतिशत पैदावार होती है उस पैदावार का 20 से 25 प्रतिशत केवल फर्हखाबाद में होता है। 1981 में भी आलू के उत्पादन पर इसी तरह का संकट आया था। जिस पर यहां चर्चा हुई थी। मुझे मालूम नहीं माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ थे या नहीं थे, लेकिन भारत सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों ने उस समय कहा था कि उन्नत किस्म के बीज देने की जरूरत है, खाद देने की जरूरत है, आलू के लागत खर्च को कम करने की दृष्टि से वैज्ञानिकों को तत्पनीति रिसर्च करने के लिए कहा गया था, व्यापारियों के लिए रेल-वैगनज उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही गई थी, शीतगृहों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया था, नेफेड तथा अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा ज्यादा तेजी से आलू खरीदने की बात कही गई थी, जिसका जिक्र आज भी इस वक्तव्य में किया गया है। आलू की वाइ प्राइवेट्स की इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन अफसोस यह है—कही तो बहुत सी बातें थीं, लेकिन उनके बावजूद हुआ कुछ भी नहीं। हमारे देश में इस वर्ष खास तौर से आलू के मूल्य में भारी गिरावट आई है। किसान आज बहुत परेशान हैं। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से आज यह बात कहूंगा—आलू के सम्बन्ध में आज जो इतनी बड़ी कठिनाई आई है—इसका एकमात्र उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर है।

सरकार हमेशा इसके प्रति लापरवाह रही है। बाजार मूल्य, लागत मूल्य और उपभोक्ता मूल्य, ये तीन मूल्य होते हैं। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत विद्वान हैं और अर्थशास्त्र के बारे में उनको काफी ज्ञान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई संकोच की



(श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री)

बात नहीं है। मैं स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बाजार मूल्य, लागत मूल्य, और उपभोक्ता मूल्य इन तीनों मूल्यों में बाजार में आलू के मामले में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन हमारा है, जिसके द्वारा मूल्य आप निर्धारित कराते हैं। इसकी जो मूल्य निर्धारण की प्रणाली है, वह अत्यन्त दूषित है। कीमतें निश्चित करते हुए चाहे वह आलू हो, चाहे कपास हो और चाहे गेहूँ हो, कुछ खास बातों की जरूरत पड़ती है लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन उन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देता है। समय, थ्रम, मशीन, मैटीरियल, सूद की दर, लागत मूल्य, बाजार मूल्य, इन सब चीजों का सामंजस्य होना चाहिए लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन कभी भी इन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देता है और अपने ढंग से पालिसी बना कर मूल्यों को निर्धारित करता है। हमें खेद है कि इसी तरह से गेहूँ का मूल्य निर्धारित हुआ है और कपास का मूल्य निर्धारित हुआ। आज मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि हमने नेफेड को कहा है कि वह 50 रु. क्वींटल के हिसाब से आलू खरीदे लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आज तक आलू का मूल्य सही ढंग से निर्धारित नहीं हुआ है। एक बार पहले भी 1981 में आपने नेफेड को आलू खरीदने के लिए कहा है और राजकीय सहकारी समितियों को भी आलू खरीदने के लिए आपने आदेश दिया था और यह कहा था कि 300 क्वींटल प्रतिदिन वे आलू खरीदें लेकिन तीन महीनों में दोनों संस्थाओं ने मिलकर केवल 1 हजार टन आलू खरीदा। आपने आदेश दिया है कि 50 रु. प्रति क्वींटल आलू खरीदा जाए लेकिन आलू 35 रुपये से 50 रु. प्रति क्वींटल के हिसाब से खरीदा जा रहा है। जब सरकार का आदेश 50 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल आलू खरीदने का है तो नेफेड क्यों 35 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल खरीदता है, क्यों वह 40

रुपये प्रति क्वींटल खरीदता है और क्यों वह 45 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल खरीदता है। यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस कालिग एटेंशन के द्वारा हम मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहेंगे कि कब तक इस मुल्क का किसान अपनी चीजों को इस अनिश्चितता के वातावरण में ला कर निकालता रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सन्दर्भ में आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

मैं आपके सामने एक सवाल रखना चाहता हूँ। आलू का मूल्य जून 1983 में कर्नाटक में 300 रुपये क्वींटल था और आलू का मूल्य उसी महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश में 170 रुपये क्वींटल था और वेस्ट बंगाल में 180 रुपये क्वींटल था, महाराष्ट्र में 280 रुपये क्वींटल था और नवम्बर 1983 में महाराष्ट्र में आलू का मूल्य 300 रुपये क्वींटल था, पंजाब में 200 रुपये क्वींटल था, बिहार में 180 रुपये क्वींटल था और पश्चिमी बंगाल में 280 रुपये क्वींटल था। ये दोनों भाव हमने पढ़े हैं और इन दोनों भावों को यदि देखा जाए, तो एक ही महीने में यदि महाराष्ट्र में आलू 280 रुपये क्वींटल है, तो पश्चिम बंगाल में 160 रुपये क्वींटल है। इतना फर्क होता है कर्नाटक के भाव में और उत्तर प्रदेश के भाव में और यह फर्क 125 रुपये से 150 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल होता है। आप कहते हैं कि हम यातायात की सुविधायें देते हैं। आपने अपने बयान में कहा है कि हमने रेल मंत्रालय से बात की है और वेगनों की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई और दूसरी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई। मैं मान लेता हूँ कि आपने सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई। फिर भी यू० पी० और कर्नाटक के भावों में एक क्वींटल के अन्दर 120 रुपये से 180 रुपये का अन्तर है। इतना ज्यादा अन्तर होने की तुलना क्या है। मंत्री जी मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब दें कि आलू के मूल्य में एक

प्रान्त और दूसरे प्रान्त में 10-20 रुपए के अन्तर की बात तो समझ में आत है लेकिन यह जो 100, 125 रुपए का अन्तर है, यह क्यों है और इसको दूर करने का प्रयास क्या मंत्री जी करेंगे। आपने इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए क्या कभी सोचा है। इन दो, तीन और चार वर्षों में आपने इस बारे में क्या किया है, इस को बताने की कृपा मंत्री जी करें। आलू की फसल इस साल बहुत अच्छी हुई है और अर्थशास्त्र का यह नियम है कि जब डिमांड बढ़ती है और सप्लाई कम होती है, तो दाम बढ़ते हैं और जब सप्लाई बढ़ती है और डिमांड कम होती है, तो मूल्य घटते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय हर साल उपज का मूल्यांकन करता है। आप हमेशा हाउस में हमको बताते हैं कि इस साल फसल अच्छी हुई है। इस साल इतने क्वींटल आलू होगा, इतने क्विंटल गेहूँ होगा। आपके अनुमान भी बहुत सही निकलते हैं। 1981 में घोषणा की गई थी कि 90 लाख टन आलू पैदा होगा और 96 लाख टन पैदावार हुई। इसी प्रकार 1982 में घोषणा की गई कि 100 लाख टन पैदावार होंगे और 105 लाख टन पैदावार हुई। इस तरह से आप का अनुमान करीब-करीब सही निकलता है। इतना अच्छा आपका संत्र है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार को मालूम हो जाता है कि इतना आलू होगा तो आपको यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि देश में डिमांड क्या है। किस तरह से डिमांड और सप्लाई में समानता पैदा कीजिए, यह भी आपको सोचना चाहिए। जिस साल आप घोषणा करते हैं कि आलू की फसल बहुत अच्छी होगी उसी साल किसान को रो-रो कर अपना आलू बेचना होता है। अभी मैं पढ़ रहा था कि 18 हजार मीट्रिक टन आलू बंगाल में सड़ गया, उसको फेंक दिया गया। इस तरह से आप देखिए कि यह कितनी

गम्भीर समस्या है इसके लिए मैं आप पर आरोप लगा रहा हूँ कि आप किसानों की बुरी दशा के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आपको डिमांड मालूम है, सप्लाई मालूम है, उसका रेट मालूम है, आपके पास सब संस्थायें हैं, फिर भी आलू की यह स्थिति है। इसके लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है। अगर मेरा आरोप गलत है तो फिर यह स्थिति क्यों आई जबकि सरकार ने आलू की पैदावार का अनुमान लगाया हुआ था। इसके बाद फिर डिमांड और सप्लाई में संतुलन बनाने के लिए आपने कार्यवाही की।

इस सन्दर्भ में एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने राज्यसभा में जानकारी दी है कि हमारे यहां दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले ज्यादा और अच्छा आलू पैदा होता है और स्वादिष्ट होता है। लेकिन इसकी खपत अन्य देशों के मुकाबले कम है। जर्मनी में एक आदमी 174 किलो ग्राम आलू खाता है, बेल्जियम में 146, डेनमार्क में 132 अमरीका में 84 और भारत में एक आदमी 10 किलोग्राम आलू खाता है। जर्मनी, बेल्जियम, डेनमार्क, अमरीका हमारे यहां की तुलना में कम आलू की पैदावार करते हैं, विदेशों से मंगते हैं। बेल्जियम से 4 गुना ज्यादा और जर्मनी से 6 गुना ज्यादा उत्पादन हम करते हैं लेकिन खपत हमारे यहां कम है। इस खपत को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। पिछले 30 वर्षों में हमारे यहां आलू के उत्पादन में बहुत तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन इसकी खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आप अब इसके संबंध में क्या करने जा रहे हैं। एक बार इसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई थी। उसमें बताया गया था कि जर्मनी में शराब, बीयर और दूसरी बहुत सी चीजें बनाई जाती हैं। हमारे यहां भी इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा, यह कहा गया था। केन्द्र सरकार का तो मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन उत्तर

(श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री)

प्रदेश सरकार का एक स्टेटमेंट मेरे पास है। उसमें कहा गया था कि हम इस किस्म की चीजें बनायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन पर विचार कर रही है? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार आलू की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देगी कि इस प्रकार की चीजों को फैक्टरियाँ बनायें, या केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको कुछ अंशदान देगी। लागत मूल्य बाजार मूल्य और उत्पादन मूल्य में सामंजस्य नहीं है। आज दिल्ली में आलू का थोक मूल्य 60 पैसे और 65 पैसे किलो का है जबकि नार्थ एवेन्यू में दो रुपए किलो के हिसाब से बिक रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want Government to do in this regard Please come to the point. That is very important.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वाराणसी में थोक मूल्य का कल का रेट 70 पैसे था जबकि फुटकर मूल्य डेढ़ रुपए किलो का था। 65 पैसे और दो रुपए में कितना अन्तर है, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। किसान को 65 पैसे मिलते हैं और व्यापारी को दो रुपए मिलते हैं। इसलिये, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बीच के अन्तर को हटाने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? गेहूँ और गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण आप कर लेते हैं लेकिन आलू का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में क्या कठिनाई है? मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि इस राष्ट्रीय फसल को अगर बचाना है तो आपको कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का भाव निश्चित कर देना चाहिए। इस कार्लिंग अटेंशन के तत्काल बाद अपने मंत्रालय से राय लेकर आप यह घोषणा करें कि आलू का सौ रुपए क्विंटल का भाव निर्धारित कर रहे हैं और नेफेड तथा दूसरी

संस्थाओं को भी आलू खरीदने के लिए कह दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been stated in the statement Officers of NAFED have already visited the area and they have been directed to make purchases in Uttar Pradesh at a support price of Rs. 50 per quintal.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : पचास रुपए क्विंटल से तो किसान को लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिलता है।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : 150 रुपये के रेट के हिसाब से देना चाहिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सारे देश का किसान आपको दुहाई देगा, अगर यह रेट कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you say, support price is less.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : That should be more ; I want Rs. 100 per quintal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please note that. You can put questions like these. Basing on the statement if you put your question that would be better. You are not satisfied with Rs. 50. You want it to be Rs. 100.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : I want Rs. 100 per quintal.

आलू की फसल को सुनियोजित ढंग से चलाना है तो हमें इसके निर्यात वाले पहलू पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। भारतीय आलू की मांग विदेशों में बहुत ज्यादा है। आपने राज्य-मभा में कहा था कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्किट में

यहां के आलू की मांग अधिक है तथा वह मंहगा पड़ता है। यह भी कहा था कि नेशनल पोटाटो रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट अच्छे किस्म का आलू पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। सरकार द्वारा सुव्यवस्थित रूप से ध्यान न देने के कारण निर्यात में काफी परेशानी हो गई है। इस मामले में आप बहुत उदासीन हैं। शिमला के नेशनल पोटेटो रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट के डायरेक्टर थे उन्होंने कहा था निर्यात की स्थिति को देखते हुए जो हमारे मुल्क में है, विदेशों की आप शिकायत है कि भारत का आलू विदेशों में नियमित रूप से आवश्यक मात्रा में निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में चाहते हुए भी इन देशों को दूसरे देशों से आलू 4,5 गुने दाम देकर मंगाना पड़ता है। नेशनल पोटेटो रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट के डायरेक्टर श्री वी. पी. नगाइच ने अपने एक इन्टरव्यू में कहा था कि हमारे यहाँ पोटेटो सम्बन्धी ऐसी कोई सुव्यवस्थित संस्था नहीं है जो इस दिशा में सुचारू रूप से 30 साल के आंकड़ों को देखते हुए कार्य कर सके। अगर सुचारू रूप से भारत का आलू विदेशों में भेजा जाय तो इसको 'सी' प्रायोरिटी मिलेगी और हमारा पोटेटो क्राप एरिया तिगुना लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह रिपोर्ट सही है? यदि हाँ, तो आप भारत से विदेशों को आलू निर्यात करने के बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं?

आलू का कोल्ड स्टोरेज से काफी सम्बन्ध है, आलू हमेशा वहीं रखा जाता है। लेकिन कोल्ड स्टोरेज की स्थिति इस समय बहुत ही पुी है जिसको मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूँ। जिस समय आलू का भाव ऊँचा होगा उस समय कोल्ड स्टोरेज में आलू रखने की दर नीची होगी, और जब आलू का रेट नीचा होगा तो

कोल्ड स्टोरेज की दर ऊँची हो जाएगी। कोल्ड स्टोरेज के मालिक किसानों के साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं रखते हैं। जब आलू का भाव ऊँचा होगा तो अपने पैसे से खरीदवा कर अपने यहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखवा लेंगे। बिजली वालों से भी उनकी बातचीत हो जाती है। लेकिन जब आलू की पैदावार ज्यादा होगी तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के समय कहा जाता है कि जगह नहीं है।

एक बार आपके आलू वैज्ञानिक ने घोषणा की थी कि हम 5,000 रुपए का एक छोटा सा यंत्र देंगे जो किसानों के घर पर पहुंच जाएगा जिससे चिप सुखाने में, पापड़ सुखाने में, उनको सहायता मिलेगी। इससे किसानों का हौसला ऊँचा हुआ था। लेकिन यह योजना ऐसे ही रह गई। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि आप कोल्ड स्टोरेज की स्थिति पर जरूर नियंत्रण करें। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिए एक फौरमूला तैयार किया था, मूल्य निश्चित किया था, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि वह फौरमूला केवल कागज पर ही रह गया। कोल्ड स्टोरेज के मालिक आलू के ऊपर अपना सारा कारोबार निश्चित करके किसानों को बुरी तरह से शोषण करते हैं और किसान अपनी व्यथा नहीं कह सकता। मैं चाहूंगा आलू के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रियों को बुला कर के एक गोष्ठी करे आप उनको अंशदान दें, आधा - आधा बेसिस पर, या जैसे आप उचित समझें, और हर जिले में बहुत बड़े कोल्ड स्टोरेज की स्थापना करवायें जिससे किसान अपना आलू वहां रख सके।

हमने पढ़ा था कि वर्ल्ड बैंक 36 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपए कोल्ड स्टोरेज के निर्माण के लिए दे रहा था। और इसकी बड़ी चर्चा भी थी, हम



(श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री)

लोग भी खुश थे कि इस काम के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक सहायता दे रहा है जिससे इस केश क्रीप को लाभ होगा। लेकिन वह मामला भी अधर में पड़ा रह गया।

आपने कहा है कि रेल मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करते हैं वगैरों के लिए। इस ओर आपने ध्यान दिया है, बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन यह केवल कागज पर ही है। इस बारे में मैं आपको मिशाल देता हूँ। फर्रुखाबाद में 1982 में ज्यादा आलू पैदा हुआ था, लेकिन उस साल 1981 की बनिस्बत कम रेल वगैरों वहाँ पहुँचे। उस समय केवल 1900 वगैरों पहुँचे थे। और जब आलू की फसल कम हुई थी उस वक्त 2,400 वगैरों पहुँचे थे। यह क्या तमाशा है? आप रेल वगैरों के बारे में रेल मंत्री से बात कर लें। अगर यह आप ठीक कर लेते हैं, समय से पहुँचा देते हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा प्रदान कर देते हैं तो हर प्रान्त के आलू के भाव में सामंजस्य रहेगा और आलू एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जा सकेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri you have done very good homework for a discussion under rule 193—not for Calling Attention. I have allowed you 25 minutes.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय, मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें और साथ ही इस दिशा में जरूर सचेत रहें कि आलू की पैदावार की रक्षा ठीक ढंग से की जाये। आलू ही नहीं, इसमें तमाम सब्जियाँ ली जायें। आज देश में सब्जी की हालत बहुत खराब है। बाजार में टमाटर और मटर 8 रुपए किलो विक रहे हैं जबकि किसान को 2 रुपए किलो मिलते हैं। हर अवस्था में किसान सफर कर रहा है।

सब्जियों के मामले में आप कितने जागरूक हैं, बीज देते हैं, नियन्त्रण करते हैं, रिसर्च

करवा रहे हैं, लेकिन आपको मूल्य मामले में भी नियन्त्रण करना चाहिए। आलू के मूल्य 100 रुपए क्विंटल निर्धारित करके आलू के किसान की आप रक्षा करें।

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य ने खुद माना है कि आलू की पैदावार काफी बढ़ी है। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री का जिम्मा तो पैदावार बढ़ाने का है। देश में आलू की पैदावार बढ़ी है, इससे सावित होता है कि बहुत सी सुविधायें सरकार की तरफ से आलू उपजाने के लिए किसानों को दी जाती हैं। बीज अच्छा पैदा किया गया है, जिसमें बीमारियाँ कम रहें। जिस तरह से आलू की पैदावार बढ़ी है, इससे जाहिर होता है कि किसान के लिए आलू लाभदायक है। उसको अच्छी कीमतें मिलती रही हैं। अगर किसान को कीमत अच्छी नहीं मिलती तो उसकी पैदावार घटती।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : किसान तो मजबूर है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मजबूरी की बात नहीं है। आपने खुद कहा कि पिछले सालों में 110 और 120 रुपये तक आलू की कीमतें मिलीं, बंगाल यू० पी० और बिहार में।

पिछले साल भी एक बार कठिनाई आई थी, आलू की कीमतें गिरने लगी थीं। यू० पी० सरकार से बात कर के हमने जो उपाय किये, उनसे कीमतें फिर बढ़नी शुरू हो गईं और सरकार को खरीदना नहीं पड़ा। यू० पी० में चीफ मिनिस्टर उस वक्त श्री वी० पी० सिंह थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि जो उपाय ज्यादा वगैरों मुहैया करने के लिए किए जा रहे हैं, हम आलू दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेजने की बात कर रहे हैं, उससे

जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी कि सरकार की एजेंसियां आलू खरीदें।

उससे पहले भी एक बार कीमतें गिरी थीं जिसका आपने जिक्र किया। तब पंजाब, बिहार, यू० पी० में रोजाना आलू खरीदने के लिए नाफेड को, सरकारी एजेन्सी को कहा था और उससे भी कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं। किसान को नुकसान नहीं होने दिया गया। आलू के लिए ही नहीं, दूसरी चीजों के लिए भी, अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो किसान को नुकसान से बचाने के लिए सरकार कदम उठाती है। जैसे प्याज के लिए पहले किया था और अब प्याज के लिये महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में कर रहे हैं।

यह सही है कि आलू की कीमतें इस तरीके से मुकर्रर करके खरीद की गारन्टी नहीं की जाती, जैसे कि अनाज की की जाती है। एग््री-कल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन भी कीमतें मुकर्रर करने के लिये कोई सिफारिस नहीं करती। आलू और दूसरी सब्जियाँ खरीद कर उन्हें रखने और इस्तेमाल का बन्दोबस्त सरकार नहीं कर पाती, इसलिए यह जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार नहीं ले सकती।

एक तरफ आपने कहा कि आलू की खपत हिन्दुस्तान में साल भर में फी आदमी 10 किलोग्राम है जबकि दूसरे मुल्कों में एक-एक आदमी 200 किलोग्राम खा जाता है। यह गरीबों के लिए सस्ता भीजन है। हिन्दुस्तान में आलू की खपत इतनी कम है, हालांकि यहां पर गरीब आदमियों को पूरे कार्बो-हाइड्रेट और प्रोटीन नहीं मिल पाते हैं। इसकी कीमत कहां तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है? माननीय सदस्य कनज्यूमर की तरफ भी देखें। यह सस्ती सब्जी है। गरीब आदमी भी इससे रोटी खा सकता

है। अगर इसकी कीमत मुनासिब रहे, तो आम उपभोक्ताओं को फायदा होता है। दोनों तरफ निगाह रख कर चलना पड़ेगा।

किसान को आलू की कीमत ऐसी मिलनी चाहिये कि उसे उत्पादन में नुकसान न हो। सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखती रही है और अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाती रही है। जैसा कि मेरे साथी, श्री मकवाना, ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है, ज्यों ही हमें यह खबर मिली, हमने नाफेड और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को खरीद शुरू करने के लिए कहा। मैंने पहले बताया है कि भारत सरकार यह जिम्मेदारी मुकम्मल तौर पर अपने सिर पर नहीं ले सकती कि अगर सब्जी या फल की कीमतें गिरें, तो वह खरीदें और यह नुकसान पूरा करे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभानी पड़ेगी। हमें उम्मीद है कि हमने जो उपाय किए हैं, उनसे आलू की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी।

यू० पी० में 27 मार्च तक तो कीमतें ठीक मिल रही थीं और किसानों को कोई परेशानी नहीं थी। लेकिन उसके बाद अचानक कीमतें गिरनी शुरू हो गयी। उसकी कई वजहें हो सकती हैं, जिनमें से एक यह है कि किसान समझ रहे थे कि पिछले साल की तरह कीमतें ज्यादा मिलेंगी और इसलिए जहां तक उनसे हो सका, उन्होंने मण्डी में आलू कम भेजा, उसको रोका। व्यापारियों ने भी शायद खरीद कम की, ताकि जब किसान तंग आ कर मंडी में आलू लायेंगे, तो हमको कम कीमत पर मिल जाएगा अचानक गर्मी का मौसम शुरू हो गया। जब किसानों ने आलू बेचने की कोशिश की तो व्यापारियों ने उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाया। ऐसे मौके पर कोल्ड स्टोर वाले भी नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जब इस तरह भगदड़



(राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

मचती है, तो हर एक आलू के लिए कोल्ड स्टोर लेने की कोशिश करता है। अगर किसान आलू न बेचे, तो वह उसके घर में बर्बाद हो जाता है। व्यापारी समझता है कि अगर कीमत और कम हो जाए, तो मैं खरीदूँ। कोल्ड स्टोर वाले ज्यादा चार्ज करना शुरू कर देते हैं। यू० पी० में कोल्ड स्टोर वालों ने 19 रुपए पर क्विंटल से अधिक लेने शुरू कर दिया। इस बारे में यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ कदम उठाए और कोल्ड स्टोर वालों को कहा कि वे मुनासिब कीमत चार्ज करें और व्यापारियों की निस्वत किसानों को प्रोफरेंस दें।

कोल्ड स्टोरों का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन राज्य सरकारों के नीचे है, भारत सरकार इसका बन्दोबस्त नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में सचेत है। हम यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को जितनी सहायता दे सकते थे, वह हमने दी है और मंडियों में आलू की खरीद शुरू हो गई है नेफेड और यू० पी० सरकार की तरफ से। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आलू की कीमत ठीक हो जाएगी।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि कोल्ड स्टोर ज्यादा होने चाहिए। आलू जैसे चीजें और वगैर कोल्ड स्टोर के नहीं रखी जा सकतीं। कोआपरेटिवज के कोल्ड स्टोर मेरी मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है और रूरल एरियाज के बाकी कोल्ड स्टोर रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है। यू० पी० में कोआपरेटिवज के कोल्ड स्टोर काफी हैं। वहां पर कोल्ड स्टोर की कैपेसिटी 1.16 लाख टन है। इस बारे में सारी बातों को यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट देख रही है।

श्री राजराथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आलू का उत्पादन कितना है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि इस साल की फसल यू० पी० में 52 लाख टन की है। यू० पी० में करीब 50 प्रतिशत आलू का उत्पादन होता है। देश का 30 फीसदी के करीब आलू यू० पी०, बिहार और बंगाल में पैदा होता है और 20 फसदी बाकी हि दुस्तान में पैदा होता है। लेकिन यह कठिनाई यू० पी० में आम नहीं है। कीमतें ज्यादा गिरी हैं इन चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में : फर्रुखा बाद मैनपुरी, एटा और इटावा।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : बदायूं में भी घटी है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बदायूं में भी घटी होगी। लेकिन मैं जनरल बात कर रहा हूँ। जयपाल सिंह कश्यप जी को भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : राव साहब, बिहार में भी वही हालत है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी हां, बिहार के अन्दर भी हो सकता है। लेकिन अभी हमारे पास कोई खबर नहीं है।

यू० पी० में भी अभी जिन दिनों में कुछ जिलों में कीमतें 40 से नीचे तक चली गई वहां पर नजदीक के जिलों में कीमत 70-80 तक थी, जैसे कानपुर में। तो जिले जिले में यू० पी० में फर्क है।

आप कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में और कर्नाटक में आलू की कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा होती है तो क्यों नहीं ऐसा बन्दोबस्त हो सकता कि आलू यहां से लेकर वहां पहुंचा दिया जाए ? वह तो

आप दूसरे प्रान्त और रीजन की बात कर रहे हैं जहां प्राइसे डिफरेंशियल इतना ज्यादा है, आप दिल्ली की बात कीजिए। यहाँ सब्जी मंडी के अन्दर आठ आने किलो एक किसान सब्जी बेच जाता है और आप अपने एम. पीज. के रेजीडेंस के नजदीक या खान मार्केट में कहीं चले जाइये तो वहां पांच गुना या छः गुना ज्यादा कीमत मिलेगी उसी आठ आने किलो वाली सब्जी की। तो इसके लिए सरकार कन्ज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स खोलने के लिए मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप बना लीजिए अपनी कोआपरेटिव, सब्जी मंडी से ला कर सस्ती मुहैया करिए सारे एम. पीज. को, आपको इतनी ज्यादा कीमत नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन सरकार इस एक पेरिशेवल चीज के लिए कितनी दूकानें खुलवा सकती है, क्या-क्या कर सकती है? उसके लिए सिविल सप्लाइज मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जितना हो सकता है वह कर रहे हैं। हम कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव स्टोर खोलने के लिए मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

आपने एक बात की, बिल्कुल सही बात है कि निर्यात अगर ज्यादा हो तो इससे कीमत किसान को अच्छी मिलेगी या देश के अन्दर खपत बढ़े। देश के अन्दर खपत बढ़ेगी तब, जब लोगों का शौक बढ़े और लोगों के पास पैसे हों, शक्ति हो आलू ज्यादा खाने की, तब खपत बढ़ेगी। निर्यात के ऊपर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। ओपेन जनरल लाइसेंस है, आप चाहे जितना आलू चाहे जिस मुल्क को भेज सकते हैं। कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से इजाजत है पूरे तरीके से। क्यों नहीं एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा हो पा रहा है? वह इसलिए कि इंटरनेशनल प्राइजेज आलू की इतनी कम है कि यहां से भेजने वाले को उसमें फायदा नहीं है। दूसरे मुल्क यहां का आलू खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि आलू की पैदावार और मुल्कों के

अंदर हिंदुस्तान की निस्वत फी यूनिट ज्यादा है और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी कम है। मॅकेनाइज्ड कल्टीवेशन है। यहां छोटे-छोटे किसान पैदा करते हैं। तो यहां की कास्ट ज्यादा है और इंटरनेशनल प्राइजेज कम है। वहां की कास्ट कम है। इस लिए निर्यात ज्यादा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके लिए कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री काफी कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : एक स्टेट-मेंट दिया है आपके डायरेक्टर ने...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब मैं आ रहा हूं सारी बातों के ऊपर।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि बाहर ज्यादा कीमत...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You cannot ask for an opinion from me. Sir, he cannot force me to give an opinion ; nor can he discuss the opinion of somebody else in the House. He has asked for some information and I am giving him.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप मिस-लीड कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी नहीं।...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो हम आपसे पूछ रहे हैं... (व्यवधान).....

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं वही बता रहा हूं। आप ओपिनियन क्या है उसके लिए फोर्स नहीं कर सकते। कायदे की बात बता रहा हूं। जो आप इन्फोर्मेशन चाहते हैं वह सुनिए। बाकी बातों में पड़ कर क्या करियेगा?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप इतने तैश में क्यों आ रहे हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इसलिए कि आप तैश दिला रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप इतने तैश में क्यों हैं ? मैंने तो यह ध्यान दिलाया कि आपके डायरेक्टर ने यह कहा है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has expressed his own opinion. Shastriji, You must wait till he completes his reply. Then You can ask for any clarification; not in the middle.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The hon. Member does not seem to be interested in getting the information. Therefore, I have to stop it and sit down. I was trying to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made all your points for 25 minutes, Shastriji.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Do not try to interrupt like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shastriji, I think you have not taken potatoes this morning. Do not interrupt the reply, because the cogency will go.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपका मैं आदर करता हूँ, मैंने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब दीजिए ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं सारी चीजें आराम से समझाना चाह रहा था । लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य समझना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं बिलकुल मजबूर नहीं करना चाहता । मैं तो बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ । इनको यह हक नहीं है कि बीच में उठ कर टोकें तो अपनी गलती को नहीं महसूस कर रहे हैं । किस लिए बार-बार उठते हैं ? मैंने उन को कभी नहीं टोका, जब वह बोल रहे थे ।...

...(व्यवधान)...बीच में जिस तरह से टोकने की कोशिश की वह बिलकुल गलत किया ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आपकी एक इंफोर्मेशन और गलत है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से जो हमारा कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगाने का प्रोजेक्ट है वह नहीं चल रहा है । आपकी यह इत्तला गलत है । हम कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगा रहे हैं यू. पी. में, बिहार में बहुत से कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगा रहे हैं । वह स्कीम चल रही है और उससे कोआपरेटिव कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कॅपेसिटी बढ़ेगी ।

आपने प्रोसेसिंग की बात कही है । आलू की ज्यादा प्रोसेसिंग हानी चाहिए — इसमें कोई शक नहीं है क्योंकि तभी किसान को ज्यादा कीमत मिलेगी । इसके लिए हमारी पालिसी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वेजेटेबल और फ्रूट्स की प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स लगाई जायें । कोआपरेटिव की तहत लगे और प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज भी लगायें । हम उनको पूरी-पूरी सहायता देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं । इसके लिए कर्जा भी मिलता है । कोआपरेटिव को एन. सी. डी. सी. से हेल्प देने के लिए तैयार हैं । प्रोजेक्ट तैयार कराने में भी सहायता करने को तैयार हैं । अभी हमने नेशनल हार्टिकल्चर बोर्ड बनाने का भी फैसला किया है । पिछले दिनों उसका ऐक्ट पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया था । नेशनल हार्टिकल्चर बोर्ड बनाने का मकसद भी यही है कि प्रोसेसिंग के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता मिले ताकि इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ें, पैदावार भी बढ़े और रिसर्च भी हो । स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस या कोई दूसरी एजेन्सीज इसको करना चाहें तो उनको भारत सरकार की तरफ से पूरी सहायता मिलेगी, बोर्ड की तरफ से सहायता मिलेगी । यह सारा काम इसीलिए किया गया है कि जो तकलीफें आप बता रहे हैं किसानों की, उनको दूर कराया जा सके ।

इस बात को हम मानते हैं सब्जियों और फलों का जो उत्पादन देश में होता है उनसे भी किसान कमाता है और यह भी जरूरी है उनको इसकी मुनासिब कीमतें मिलें। सरकार इस पालिसी को मानती है। जैसाकि आपने सुझाव दिया है कि किसान को पैदावार में नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए, उसी के मुताबिक, जैसा मैंने कहा, वक्तप-फवक्तन जब भी जरूरत पड़ती है, हम मुनासिब उपाय करते हैं। अभी जब मालूम हुआ कि आलू की कीमतें गिर रही हैं तो उनको सम्हालने के लिए हम मदद कर रहे हैं और आगे भी जैसी जरूरत होगी सरकार कदम उठाने के लिए बिलकुल तैयार हैं। जहां तक रेलवे वंगन्स की बात है, रेलवे वंगन्स की कमी इस वक्त नहीं है। इसलिए आपकी यह इत्तला भी गलत है। यू. पी. सरकार ने खुद लिखा और माना है कि रेलवे वंगन्स काफी मिल रहे हैं रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आगे कीमतें आलू की बढ़ सकेंगी। नाफेड और स्टेट एजेंसीज को हमने इस बात की इजाजत दी है कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिलकर 11 रुपये क्वींटल तक का घाटा खुद आधा आधा बर्दाश्त करके 20 हजार टन आलू फौरन खरीद लें और उसके बाद आगे के लिए निगाह रहे, अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो और भी खरीद लेंगे। लेकिन इस वक्त की आलू की खरीद से मैं समझता हूं गरीब किसानों को फायदा नहीं पहुंच सकेगा, खास तौर से उन गरीब किसानों को जोकि अपना आलू खोदकर पहले ही बेच चुके हैं क्योंकि वे दो-तीन महीने तक आलू को अपने पास नहीं रख सकते हैं। अब बड़े किसानों के पास आलू रह गया होगा या जो व्यापारी है, जिन्होंने छोटे किसानों से सस्ते में आलू खरीद लिया था, वही लोग सरकारी एजेंसीज को आलू बेचकर प्राफिट कमा सकते हैं। फिर भी हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि अगर

किन्हीं छोटे किसानों के पास आलू रह गया हो तो उनको नुकसान हो और इसी लिए सरकार मुनासिब कीमत कायम करने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आगरा से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचार 'अमर उजाला' की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। जिसमें लिखा है—आलू इस वर्ष खेतों में सड़ेगा : किसानों की बर्बादी के लक्षण। इसी प्रकार 4 अप्रैल को लिखा था—“अब आलू उल्टा किसान को खा रहा है।” बरेली से प्रकाशित समाचार अमर उजाला में लिखा था—“ये सरकारी शीतगृह आलू सड़ा रहे हैं।” माननीय सदस्य सोनकर जी ने सभी बातें उठा दी हैं, मैं बहुत ही थोड़े शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने आलू के बारे में कुछ गलत नजरिए से देखा है और आपकी पकड़ भी उस पर स्पष्ट नहीं है। क्योंकि अभी तक आलू खेतों में पड़ा हुआ है, उठा नहीं पा रहे हैं, बल्कि स्वोत भी नहीं गया है। किसान को उसका मूल्य इतना नहीं मिल पा रहा है कि उसके ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा, लेबर का खर्चा भी बर्दाश्त कर सके। बदायूं और बरेली जिले के देहात की स्थिति की यह है कि आलू 30 रु० क्विंटल से भी कम 15-20 रुपए क्विंटल तक बिका है। जिसकी वजह से उसको लेबर, खुदाई, कोल्ड स्टोरेज तक ले जाना और बाजार तक ले जाना भी मंहगा पड़ रहा है। इस समय इन्सान के खाने के लिए जितनी चीजें हैं, रोटी के साथ-साथ खाने की, चाहे दालें हों या सब्जी, इतना मूल्य बढ़ गया है कि आलू ही गरीब का भोजन रह गया है। आलू सस्ता बिके, हमेशा एक ही मूल्य पर मिलता रहे तो भी कोई बात नहीं है। जहां दो, तीन महीने गुजरते हैं आलू के मूल्य



(श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप)

आसमान की तरफ बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। अभी भी नार्थ एवेन्यू में आलू दो-ढाई रु० किलो बिक रहा है। वहीं देहातों में 15-20 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है। आज भी इतना अन्तर है। किसानों के पास से आलू चला गया, लेकिन कुछ समय बाद तीन-साढ़े तीन रुपए किलो हो जाएगा। यह बीच में जो फर्क होता है, इससे तो उपभोक्ता का भी शोषण होता है। व्यापारी का मुनाफा बढ़े, लेकिन इससे उपभोक्ता का भी शोषण बढ़ जाता है। आपको इस ढंग से भी सोचना है कि आलू का मूल्य इसलिए घटा रहे हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ गया है, तो वास्तव में बढ़े हुए उत्पादन का आलू तो अभी तक निकाला भी नहीं गया है, वह तो अभी भी खेतों में सड़ रहा है। जितना उसका उपयोग बढ़ता जाएगा, उतना ही आलू का मूल्य कम से कम संतुलित होना चाहिए था, लेकिन आलू बाजार में आने से पहले भाव बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। सरकार गलत नजरिए से सोच रही है कि आलू की पैदावार है, इसलिए आलू का मूल्य घट रहा है, जबकि यह वास्तविकता नहीं है। सरकार को इस पर बड़ी ही गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। आपने पहले कहा कि नाफेड 50 रुपए क्विंटल आलू खरीदे, ऐसी हिदायत दी गयी है। पहले वायदा किया गया था कि 55 रुपए क्विंटल खरीदेगा। वही तीन साल पहले का भाव दिया जा रहा है, जब कि खाद मूल्य, सिंचाई और बिजली का मूल्य, बीज और मजदूरी के दाम कितने बढ़ गए हैं। लेकिन इसमें अभी तक कोई बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की गयी है। किसानों को उसका लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

जहाँ तक फैक्ट्रियों का सवाल है, इसके लिये आपको विशेष ध्यान देकर तादाद को बढ़ाना चाहिए। जैसी कि जानकारी मिली है

सरकार ने वदायूं में अनुमति दी है, आलू की चीपस और दूसरी चीजें बनाने के लिए कारखाने का लाइसेंस दिया है। इसमें जल्दी होनी चाहिए, उसके निर्माण में जल्दी होनी चाहिए। वदायूं, बरेली, उन्नाव, मैनपुरी, फर्रुखाबाद जहां आलू की पैदावार बहुत अधिक होती है वहां इस प्रकार की फैक्ट्रियां कायम की जानी चाहिए ताकि आलू के चिप्स, आलू का पाउडर तथा दूसरी चीजें बनायी जा सकें। इस तरह से किसानों को अपने आलू को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में कम से कम समय के लिए रखना पड़ेगा।

कोल्ड स्टोरेज की समस्या भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है—उनका उद्देश्य केवल मुनाफा कमाना है। बाजार में आलू की फसल आने के पहले ही कोल्ड स्टोरेज के मालिक व्यापारियों के साथ एग्रीमेंट कर लेते हैं कि हम इतने हजार क्विंटल आलू तुम्हारे लिए खरीदेंगे, जिस के लिए इतनी जगह रिजर्व कर रहे हैं। किसान जब आलू लेकर आता है तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज वालों से उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है और अगर किसी को जगह मिल भी गयी तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज वाले उससे कई गुना ज्यादा किराया वसूल करते हैं। कहीं कहीं तो बाध्य होकर किसान को 25 से 30 रुपए क्विंटल किराया चोरी से उन को देना पड़ता है। फर्रुखाबाद और कई अन्य जगहों पर ऐसा हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज के भाड़े के लिए जो निर्देश या नियन्त्रण सरकार ने किया है, उससे अधिक किराया किसान से न लिया जाय, ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

अब जहाँ तक कोल्ड स्टोरेज की क्षमता का प्रश्न है—वह जरूरत के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाय और इस समय जो आलू

मण्डियों में आ रहा है इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाय कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज अपने क्षमता का 15 से 20 परसेन्ट तक अधिक माल अपने स्टोरेज में खपायें जिससे किसानों को लाभ हो। एक निवेदन यह है कि कुछ कोल्ड स्टोरेज ऐसे हैं जो इन्टरनेशनल बैंकों और राज्य सरकार की सहायता से बन रहे हैं। चन्दौसी और मेरे क्षेत्र आंवला में भी ऐसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज बने हैं और उन को 1984 में चालू हो जाना चाहिए था। उनकी बिल्डिंग बन गयी है, लेकिन पता नहीं वे अभी तक क्यों चालू नहीं हुए हैं। यदि वे चालू हो जाते तो उस क्षेत्र का आलू उनमें आसानी से खप सकता था और उससे किसानों को अच्छा मूल्य पाने का विश्वास हो सकता था। यदि सम्भव हो तो उनको चालू कराने का प्रयास करें ताकि आंवला और चंदौसी क्षेत्र के किसान उनसे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

एक जरूरी बात यह है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज किसानों का आलू पहले लिया जाय, व्यापारियों का बाद में भरा जाय। भंडारण में वरीयता किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है। सरकार को इस तरह का प्रयास करना चाहिए जिससे कोल्ड स्टोरेज किसानों के आलू को वरीयता दे। मंत्री जी इस बात पर भी ध्यान दें कि आलू एक ऐसी उपज है जिस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके भंडारण और मार्केटिंग में बहुत अन्तर है, क्योंकि इह को ज्यादा समय तक रोका नहीं जा सकता है, जिस के कारण इस के मूल्य में फ्लक्चुएशन होता रहता है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एक अलग से विभाग बनायें जो तत्परता से आलू के काम को देखे, उसके मार्केटिंग, उस की खरीद और भंडारण को देखे। आप ने नाफेड द्वारा खरीद के लिए 55 रुपए का ऐलान किया था, पिछले तीन सालों में उत्पादन लागत बढ़ी है, इस लिए आलू के

मूल्य को थोड़ा और बढ़ा कर खरीदने की सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को राहत मिल सके। आलू से सम्बन्धित अन्य धन्धे लगाए जायें तथा कोल्ड स्टोरेज की क्षमता बढ़ाने तथा कुछ अधिक मात्रा में रखने की व्यवस्था की जाय यदि सरकार ऐसा प्रयास करे, तब किसानों की कुछ सेवा हो सकेगी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें कही हैं मैं उन का जिक्र पहले भी कर चुका हूँ। इस तरह की हिदायात जारी हो चुकी हैं और यू० पी० सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान दे रही है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज में आलू रखने में किसानों को प्राथमिकता मिले। लेकिन इस बात को कहाँ तक लागू किया जा सकता है—यह कहना जरा मुश्किल है, क्योंकि व्यापारियों द्वारा किसान के नाम से कोल्ड स्टोरेज में आलू लाया जाय तो कौन उस की जाँच करेगा कि यह व्यापारी का आलू है या किसान का आलू है। बहरहाल कोशिश यही हो रही है जैसा आनरेबिल मेम्बर चाहते हैं। आलू की समस्या असल में दूर तब होगी, जब देश के अन्दर कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कैपेसिटी काफी बन जाएगी। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में जितने भी कोल्ड स्टोरेज किसान लगाने चाहें या दूसरे लोग लगाना चाहें, उस के लिए हम पूरी, पूरी सहायता देंगे। आप कोशिश कीजिए कि जिन जिलों में आलू ज्यादा पैदा होता है, वहाँ लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर अपने कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनायें।

इसके अलावा दूसरी स्कीम भी हैं। रूरल मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से रूरल गोडाउन्स की भी स्कीम है। उसके अन्दर 50 फीसदी तक सब्सीडी भी मिलती है। 50 फीसदी लोगों को अपने पास से लगाना होता है और 50 फीसदी सब्सीडी



(राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है, जिस में से आधा भारत सरकार देती है और आधा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मिलता है। उस स्कीम का पूरा फायदा किसान उठाये, इस के लिए आप लोग कोशिश कीजिए। हम तो बराबर लोगों को बताते रहते हैं कि ऐसी स्कीमें हैं और इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी कुछ सजग रहना चाहिए।

आलू की कीमत की बात आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कही। हमारे अन्दाजे के मुताबिक, जो मिनिस्ट्री ने अन्दाजा लगाया है, मैं वहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, हो सकता है कि आप इस बात से सहमत न हों, 41 रुपए क्विंटल आलू की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है यू० पी० के इन इलाकों के अन्दर और 50 रुपए इसलिए तय किया गया है कि किसान को नुकसान न होने पाए। मैं यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता कि यह रेम्यूनेरेटिव प्राइस है और मैं यह भी नहीं मान रहा हूँ कि हम आलू की सपोर्ट प्राइस दे रहे हैं या किसानों को पूरा मुनाफा देने की बात है। यह तो जो कीमत गिरी है, तो सरकार ने अपनी पालिसी के मुताबिक कि किसान को नुकसान न होने पास पैदावार के अन्दर, हम ने मार्केट के अन्दर इन्टरवेन्शन का यह तरीका निकाला है और इसमें हम कोई गारन्टी नहीं कर रहे हैं और ऐसी पालिसी हम अपनाते में, लागू करने में असमर्थ हैं कि जो भी सब्जी पैदा हो या फल पैदा हो, उसको अनाज की तरह भारत सरकार एक मुकर्रर कीमत पर खरीदना शुरू कर दे और उस का इस्तेमाल और उस का निर्यात शुरू कर दे। ऐसा करना नामुमकिन नजर आता है। यह जो सपोर्ट प्राइस 50 रुपये की है, इस के ऊपर अगर रेट रखा जाता है, तो वह इस बात पर निर्भर है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट भी इस

बात के लिए तैयार हो कि जितना नुकसान किसान को हो, उसका आधा नुकसान वह बर्दाश्त करेगी और करने के योग्य है भी, और भारत सरकार और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट दोनों उस नुकसान को उठाने के लिए तैयार हों और दोनों की सलाह से कीमत मुकर्रर हो। यह एक तरीका होता है और उस तरीके को हम ने अपनाया है। मैं आप से इस मामले में सहमत हूँ कि किसान को हो सके, तो इससे भी ज्यादा कीमत मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन यह कठिनाई है, जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि अपनी मर्जी होते हुए भी किसान को ज्यादा कीमत दिला सके क्योंकि इससे एक प्रीसीडेंट भी कायम हो जाएगा। आलू ही खाली चीज नहीं है बल्कि और दूसरी चीजें हैं, दूसरी सब्जियां हैं, फल भी हैं और प्याज का भी मौसम अभी चल रहा है और उन के लिए कितना कुछ हम दे सकते हैं सारे भारत-वर्ष के लिये सेन्ट्रल लेवल पर कीमत मुकर्रर करना मुश्किल है और ऐसा बन्दोबस्त हम नहीं कर सकते। जहाँ कहीं भी तकलीफ होती है, वहाँ हम सहायता कर रहे हैं। यह बात स्पष्ट है और इसमें हम कुछ छिपाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

फिर आपने उसी बात को दोहराया है, जो कि श्री सोनकर शास्त्री जी ने कही थी कि आलू की जो इतनी पैदावार हुई है, उस का इस्तेमाल देश के अन्दर हो। ऐसे कारखाने लगे, ऐसा हम भी चाहते हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट भी चाहता है, फूड डिपार्टमेंट भी चाहता है और इसके लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आलू की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ रही है और अगर इसका निर्यात नहीं हो सकता तो इसका इस्तेमाल इसी मुल्क में हो और इससे ऐसी चीजें बनाई जाएं जो दूसरे मुल्कों में आसानी से भेजी जा सकें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : समय की विडम्बना है कि लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष किसान उपाध्यक्ष किसान, और कृषि मंत्री किसान। किसान जो पैदावार बढ़ाए, उसके लिए उसको ईनाम न दे कर उसकी सजा दी जाए। मालिक ईनाम देना भी चाहे तब भा मजबूर है, ईनाम के बजाए सजा मिल रही है।

राव साहब को मैं थोड़ी सी लगती हुई बात, खटकती हुई बात कहता हूँ। राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह उम्र में कुछ बड़े हो गए और शेर कुछ दब गया। गरीब के लिए जो काम करेगा उसको उसकी कीमत भुगतनी होगी। दुनियाँ के जितने बड़े-बड़े आदमी हुए हैं उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए काम किया है और उस वक्त की ताकत ने और समाज ने उनको सजा दी है। राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जब हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री थे तो इन्होंने एक छोटा सा काम किया था। किसानों को जौ का भाव, चने का भाव दिया था। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में तहलका मच गया था। शोषण करने वाले लोगों ने कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी थी तकलीफ देने में लेकिन उस वक्त एक हिम्मत थी। राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह शायद अब उस ताकत वाले नहीं रहे।\*\*

इजाजत के बिना आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। अब वे खतरा मोल लेने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। आप इसको कान में लगा लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard. I can easily follow your Hindi. I am following.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्याय महोदय, मेरा बुनियादी सवाल है। इस आलू के लिए तकलीफ आपको भी होती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bagri Sahib, don't you want me to learn Hindi from your Speech ? I can follow you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You can follow everybody.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : तकलीफ इनको भी होती है, लेकिन ये बेजुबान हैं, बोल नहीं सकते। बाजरे की सपोर्ट प्राइस है, सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकरर कर दी थी लेकिन आपके हुकम के बावजूद भी क्या बाजरा खरीदा गया ? जवाब मिलेगा नहीं। आप \*\* कर कुछ नहीं सकते। अगर आप कोई बात नहीं बोलना चाहते तो मत बोलिए लेकिन गन्त मत बोलिए। आलू को सिर्फ सब्जी मत कहिए। खुराक कहने की हिम्मत नहीं है तो इसको सिर्फ सब्जी मत कहिए। आलू भारत के अन्दर नहीं बल्कि दुनियाँ में, न सब्जी है न खुराक है। जरूरत पड़े तो सब्जी भी है और जरूरत पड़े तो खुराक भी है।

गरीब के लिए तो आलू खुराक और सब्जी दोनों ही हैं। भारत की प्रधान मन्त्री कहती हैं कि गेहूँ, चावल न मिले तो केले खाओ। यह शायद अमीरों की बात है।.....

(व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : प्रधान मन्त्री ने कभी नहीं कहा। आप, शायद फ्रांस की किसी मलिका की बात कर रहे हैं। यह आपके दिमाग की उपज है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अगर नहीं कहा तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। आलू दुनिया के सभ्य और मालदार मुल्कों की खुराक और सब्जी भी है। यह गरीब लोगों की हर सब्जी का एक अंग है। यहां पर दस किलो की बात की जाती है, लेकिन गरीब को तो उसके दर्शन ही नहीं होते। उसको तो हफ्ते में पेट भर कर रोटी भी नहीं मिलती, आलू की बात तो उसमें है ही नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि आलू कितना पैदा होता है, कितना होना चाहिए और कितना सरकार बढ़ाना चाहती है? प्रान्तों और गांवों का एक संपर्क होता है। इसलिए प्रान्तों के माध्यम से आलू की पैदावार बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्र की है। आलू की पैदावार राष्ट्र नहीं बढ़ा सकता जब तक उसे पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त न हो। आप तो सिर्फ एक माध्यम हैं। अभी तक भारत सरकार निश्चित नीति और निशाने पर नहीं पहुंच सकी है कि भारत को कितना आलू पैदा करना चाहिए? सरकार को इतना अनुमान नहीं है कि कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना होना चाहिए? यह सरकार निकम्मी और पाजी है। अगर सरकार के पास आंकड़े हैं तो यह बताया जाए कि कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतनी पैदावार होनी चाहिए। यदि इतने से कम या ज्यादा हुआ तो उससे नुकसान होगा। दोनों तरफ से राष्ट्र को नुकसान होगा। पहली बात यह है कि क्या सरकार ने कम से कम या ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी पैदावार होनी चाहिए, इसका लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। यह गांधी का देश है, इसको यूरोप या अमेरिका नहीं बना सकते। दूसरी बात कोल्ड स्टोरेज के बारे में है। क्या सरकार सिर्फ बड़े कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाकर आलू की हिफाजत करना चाहती है? क्या कोई छोटे कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने का भी विचार है जिससे आलू खराब न हो? कोल्ड स्टोरेज में

कितने आलू रखने की कैपेसिटी है? और कितना आपका वातावरण का लक्ष्य है? यह तो बड़े में रही। और छोटे घन्धे जो हैं, जो गांधी जी का आदर्श था गांव के स्तर पर कुटीर उद्योग की तरह है, दिल्ली, कानपुर में न बना कर के, रेवाड़ी, रामपुर में या जहां नसीबपुर का मैदान था, ऐसी छोटी जगह में जहां आलू उत्पन्न होता हो, वहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज या ऐसे घर जिनके अन्दर किसान लोग अपना आलू रख सकें, बनाने का इरादा है? अगर है तो बड़े कोल्ड स्टोरेजों में कितना लोग रख सकते हैं, क्या उनकी कैपेसिटी है और नए कोल्ड स्टोर बनाने का इरादा क्या है? और दूसरे जो छोटे डंग के कोल्ड स्टोर हैं, जैसी कि गांधी जी की कल्पना थी, जिसमें 1,2,3 मन आलू किसान साल भर रख सकता है, ऐसे स्टोर बनाने की भी आपकी कोई नीति है? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है, यह मंत्री जी बतायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान का नुकसान एक चीज है, उससे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन राष्ट्र को जो नुकसान होता है उससे बहुत तकलीफ होती है; सस्ता आलू बिकता है तो किसान तबाह होता है, लेकिन आलू का सड़ जाना, फसल का बिगड़ जाना यह देश की सम्पत्ति की बर्बादी है। किसान का तबाह होना बुरी बात है, लेकिन पैदा की हुई सम्पत्ति चाहे वह गेहूं हो या आलू, सड़ जाय तो उससे राष्ट्र को नुकसान होता है। सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश नहीं, सारे भारत-वर्ष में लाखों मन आलू सड़ गया और सड़ रहा है। आप कहें तो मैं अखबार की कटिंग्स दिखा सकता हूं, लेकिन उसमें समथ लगेगा। मैं सिर्फ यही कहूंगा क्या सरकार ने यह आंकड़े देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों से इकट्ठे करा के माँगे हैं कि कहां-कहाँ आलू सड़ गया, कितना सड़ गया और कितना सड़ने जा रहा है? और जो सड़ रहे हैं उनको कैसे रोका जाय?

आखिरी बात सविबल की है। आप सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं दे रहे हैं यह कह कर कि यह फल है। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। आप जानते हैं आलू फल नहीं है। और सब्जी होती है वह जिसके बगैर आदमी रोटी न खा सके। यह तो एक ऐसी चीज है जो बाबा जी के बाबा जी, और तरकारी की तरकारी जिसका नाम आलू है। आलू की सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं कर सकेंगे, कोई कानूनी कठिनाई हो सकती है, मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि आप जो चाहें कर सकें क्योंकि इस पर तो कैबिनेट का डिस्-जन होता है। और फिर यह तो ऐसा है कि एक आदमी किसान का फायदा चाहता है, तो दूसरा नुकसान चाहता है। तो यह तो गणेश जी की बारात है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

तो सपोर्ट प्राइस न सही, लेकिन कम से कम 50 रुपए क्विंटल भी कोई कीमत है? और अगर 8 आना किलो ही मुकर्रर करते हैं तो क्या यह गारन्टी कृषि मंत्री देने के लिए तैयार होंगे कि साल भर तक फिर उसकी कीमत 8, 10 आने किलो से ज्यादा नहीं होगी? यह छोटी-छोटी बात है, बेचारी मालन रेड्डी पर बेचती है या दोनी बेचती है, उसको छोड़िए, वह 4, 5 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं कमाती है।

यह थोक की बात है, लूट और शोषण की बात है। बुनियादी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान की दाम नीति को समझने के लिए कि फसल खेत से निकल कर बल-कारखाने या उद्योग में जाने तक जो बीच में गैप है, उसको कभी लम्बा नहीं बनने दिया जाएगा, क्या इसके लिए आप कोई आश्वासन दे सकते हैं? जैसे फसल के मौके पर क्या दाम है, उससे सवाया दाम से ज्यादा दूसरी फसल आने तक कीमतें न बढ़ सकें, क्या इतनी गारन्टी देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं?

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को किसान होते हुए भी सेठ कहना चाहूंगा। एक सेठ विडला है और दूसरे सेठ राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह। लेकिन राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह सेठ नहीं, वह तो सिविल सप्लाय वाला सेठ है। खरीदने वाला आपका नाफेड है और विडला साहब से भी ज्यादा डाका मारते हैं, उसका ज्यादा सम्बन्ध भागवत झा आजाद के महकमे से है। क्या इन चोरों को पकड़ने का कोई रास्ता है या ये बेकाबू हो चुके हैं? ये मण्डी वालों से मिलकर ज्यादा मुनाफा लेकर ऊपर से नीचे तक जो काम चला रहे हैं, क्या इसे रोकने का कोई इलाज है? जितना उचित समझे माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे सकते हैं लेकिन क्या ऐसा नहीं कि एक दो मिनट के लिए राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जो कि लोगों के जाँ के वास्ते खुद गर्दन कटवाना चाहते थे, अब कड़े नजरिये को थोड़ा ढीला करें और शेर की तरह बात करें?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय बागड़ी जी ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, उनका अहसास सरकार को है, मैं भी उनको महसूस करता हूँ, लेकिन बागड़ी जी आजादी से कह सकते हैं और जो काम वह कहें, वह करना उनके जिम्मे नहीं है। सरकार को कुछ कहते पक्कत सोचना पड़ता है कि हम यह कर भी पायेंगे?

किसी चीज को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिये हमारी बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। सोचना पड़ता है कि किस हद तक यह पासिवल है कि कोई पालिसी बना लें और वह पूरी तरह लागू कर पायेंगे। एक बात कह दें, वादा कर लें, एश्योरेंस दे दें और वह बात पूरी न हो पाये तब क्या हो?

सब्जी, फल, खुराक का बड़ा मसला है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि



(राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

आलू को हम खुराक नहीं मानते। आलू बड़ी जरूरी खुराक है। यह गरीब आदमी के लिये आम चीज है और सब्जीखोर लोगों के लिए अच्छी तरकारी है, सब्जी है जिससे आदमी पेट भरकर थोड़े पैसों में रोटी खा सकता है। इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कि आलू की पैदावार जितनी बढ़ रही है, उसको गिरने न दिया जाए, लेकिन मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रखा है कि आलू जैसी चीज की हम कहां तक पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

मार्केट-फोसेज कितना किसान को लाभ देती है, क्या चीज बोककर किसान ज्यादा कमा सकता है, अगर उसको फायदा न हो आलू बोने में तो और बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनकी पैदावार किसान उसी खेत में कर सकता है और बदले में दूसरी फसलें ले सकता है, यह चीज किसान पर ही छोड़नी पड़ती है।

हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा देश नहीं है जिसमें फील्ड लेवल तक की हम प्लानिंग कर सकें। खेत के लेवल पर प्लानिंग न सरकार करना चाहती है और न हम किसान को इस बात के लिये मजबूर करना चाहते हैं कि यह चीज तुम्हें पैदा करनी होगी। न यह चीज हम अनाज के लिये करते हैं और न दूसरी चीजों के लिये। हम किसान को मजबूर नहीं करना चाहते।

किसान आजाद है, वह जिससे ज्यादा फायदा उठाये, उसे पैदा करे, लेकिन जो पालिसी सरकार की है, उनमें हम जरूर यह कोशिश करते हैं कि ऐसी बात न होने दें कि किसी एक चीज की कमी हो जाए देश के अन्दर जैसे अनाज की और किसान ज्यादा कौश-क्राफ पैदा करना शुरू कर दे।

मार्केट में कुछ वैलेंस रहे, इसके लिए सरकार जो कुछ कर सकती है, वह हम करने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन हम किसानों पर कोई बात लादना नहीं चाहते। श्री बागड़ी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि किसान को किसी बात के लिए मजबूर नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उससे उसका दिल टूट जाएगा।

आलू के लिए चार-पांच साल से 7 लाख एकड़ से 8 लाख एकड़ का रकवा रहा है। उसमें कोई खास बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है, हालांकि आलू की पैदावार बढ़ी है। यह पैदावार अच्छे बीज की वजह से यील्ड पर-यूनिट में इजाफा होने से बढ़ी है। अगर किसी साल वारिश ज्यादा होती और मौसम अच्छा होता है, तो किसान ज्यादा आलू बो देते हैं और साल में दो तीन फसलें हो जाती हैं। लेकिन आलू के रकवे में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

किसान अपने घर में दो तीन मन आलू रख सके, यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। लेकिन उससे समस्या हल नहीं होती। आलू उत्पादन करने वालों को सहायता तो तब मिलेगी, जब बड़ी-बड़ी कंपैसिटी वाले कोल्ड स्टोर हों, जिनमें किसान अपना आलू रख सकें और व्यापारी भी आलू खरीद कर उसमें रख सकें। अगर हम व्यापारियों पर ज्यादा पाबन्दी लगाएंगे, तो मार्केटिंग की जिम्मेदारी कौन सम्भालेगा? हम चाहते हैं कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटियाँ यह काम करें। इस लिये यहाँ पर कानून पास कर के नेशनल हार्टिकलचर बोर्ड बनाया गया है और उसका काम शुरू होने वाला है। हम चाहते हैं कि हम किसानों, कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों, प्राईवेट इन्डस्ट्रीज और पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दें, ताकि उत्पादन करने वालों को चीजों की मुनासिब कीमत मिले।



सब्जियों और फलों के सड़ने से कितना नुकसान होता है, इसका स्टेटवाइज अन्दाजा मेरे पास नहीं है और न ही यह लगाया गया है। अन्दाजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब्जियों और फलों की कुल पैदावार 50 मिलियन टन है, और जहाँ तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, उसमें से 14 परसेन्ट के करीब गल-सड़ कर खराब हो जाते हैं। यह 14 परसेन्ट नुकसान हमारे लिये बहुत ज्यादा है। इसका नुकसान उत्पादक को होता है, न यह उपभोक्ता के पास पहुंचता है और न एक्सपोर्ट हो पाता है। हम इसको रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

आम किसान के लिये इन चीजों को ठीक हालत में रखने के कई तरीके हैं। इण्डियन एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट ने पूसा इन्स्टीट्यूट में एक नुमाइश की थी। अगर श्री बागड़ी ने उसे देखा होता, तो अच्छा होता। उसमें देशी किस्म का किसान का अपना रेफ्रिजरेटर था, जो दो तीन सौ रुपए में बनाया जा सकता है। दो ईंट की पतली तह लगा कर उस में जमुना की सैंड भरी हुई थी। चार छः इंच जगह छोड़ दी गई थी, वैक्यूम हो गया और ऊपर खस की टूटी लगा दी गयी, जिस पर दिन में एक दो बार छिड़काव किया जाता था। उस में दो तीन मन सब्जी रखी जा सकती है। मैंने खुद देखा है कि तीन महीने पहले के संतरे, मौसमी और गाजर बिल्कुल ताजा नजर आते हैं। अगर किसान ऐसे तरीकों को अपनाए, तो बहुत थोड़ा पैसा खर्च करके वह दो तीन मन आलू अपने पास रख सकता है। ये चीजें बतायी जाती हैं। लेकिन जैसे मैंने कहा ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कॅपेसिटी बढ़े। उस के लिये कुछ कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट की स्कीमें हैं, कुछ रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से स्कीमें हैं। सरकार तो बढ़ावा देना चाहती है।

कुछ लोगों का इनीशिएटिव भी इस में चाहिए। इस में इन्डस्ट्री भी आगे आ रही है। इन्डस्ट्रिअलिस्ट्स लगा रहे हैं, कोआपरेटिव्स भी बना रहे हैं। जैसे मैंने आप लोगों से दरखास्त की, अपने-अपने इलाकों में जहाँ आलू ज्यादा पैदा होता है वहाँ आप ज्यादा कोआपरेटिव लगवाइए प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट्स और लगवाइए। अगर आपको कोई दिक्कत होती है सरकार के किसी लेवल पर तो आप मुझे बताइए, मैं पूरी सहायता करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जिन कमजोर किसानों का आलू सड़ गया और जिन को नुकसान हुआ है उन को क्या सरकार सव्विसडी देने के लिए तैयार है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : पहली बात तो यही मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि कमजोर किसान का आलू सड़ गया। कमजोर किसान का मतलब छोटा किसान जिस में यह शक्ति या क्षमता नहीं है कि वह ज्यादा कीमत के इन्तजार में अपनी फसल को रोके दो महीने तक और बेचे न। आलू तो एक ऐसी फसल है, कौश क्राप कहलाती है, खोदते ही छोटा किसान और गरीब आदमी तो फौरन ही मंडी में फेंकता है चाहे उस को आठ आने किलो ही कीमत क्यों न मिले और दूसरे चाहे उस को जितनी ऊंची कीमत पर क्यों न बेचे ? जितनी इन चीजों की अर्ली बेराइटी होती है, आम फसल के वक्त से पहले जो तैयार हो जाएगी उस की कीमत ज्यादा मिलती है।..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं भी किसान हूँ और छोटा ही हूँ और इसलिए छोटे किसान की भी बात और बड़े किसान की भी बात मुझे मालूम है। किसान के मामले में मेरा यह कहना है, आप शायद ऐग्री करेंगे या हो सकता है कि आप को एतराज हो, मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत गलत

(राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

धारणा देश के अन्दर चल रही है जिस में किसान का हित नहीं है जो यह छोटे और बड़े किसान की बात की जाती है। सीलिंग लगने के बाद, कानून बनने के बाद, यह दूसरी बात है कि कहीं कानून पर अमल न हुआ हो और उस के अन्दर कहीं रुकावट हो लेकिन अगर ये लैंड लाज पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट हों तो कोई बड़ा और छोटा किसान हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। एक दो जनरेशन के बाद हर एक किसान एक-एक दो-दो एकड़ का मालिक हो जाएगा जिस तरह से बच्चों के बीच में जमीन की तकसीम होती है और कोई बड़ा किसान भी अगर आज के दिन है तो वह खेती की पैदावार के ऊपर कोई पूँजीपति नहीं बन सकता, यह मेरा पक्का विश्वास है। जो लोग इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं वह किसान के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते, उन को खेती के बारे में कुछ नहीं पता कि किस तरह से खेती होती है और किसान को क्या दिक्कतें होती हैं। इस में यह बहुत छोटा किसान, बीच का किसान और बड़ा किसान, इस में अलग-अलग सविसडीज में भी फर्क है और-और चीजों में भी है इसलिए कि छोटे का मतलब हो जाता है कि सब से पूअरेस्ट जिस को कि अटेंशन सबसे पहले दी जाती है। छोटे की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान ज्यादा जाता है, स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर की तरफ, वैसे खेती में कठिनाई सब की बराबर है, दिक्कतें सबकी बराबर हैं और कोई आदमी किसान हो, खाली खेती पर गुजारा करता हो जैसे मेरा गुजारा है, खेती के अलावा मेरी कोई और पैसे की आमदनी नहीं है। पैसे का कुछ सूद आ जाय वह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन न दूकान है, न तिजारत है न किराया है मकान का न कुछ और है। तो मैं जानता हूँ कि जाती तौर पर कि कितनी भी खेती आदमी करे वह उसके अन्दर

पैसा इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकता, उस के द्वारा वह पूँजीपति नहीं बन सकता। जो किसान भी हैं और व्यापार भी करते हैं वह बड़े किसान अगर आप की नजर में हों और पूँजीपति हों तो वह पूँजीपति खेती की आमदनी से नहीं, बल्कि अपनी दूसरी आमदनी की वजह से हैं जो उन्होंने जगह-जगह से पैदा की हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागरी : सविसडी का नहीं बताया।

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने काफी विस्तार से जवाब दिया होगा। मैं तो देर से आया हूँ। फ्लाइट जो साढ़े ग्यारह बजे आती है वह अभी अभी पहुंची है। आपकी बड़ी कृपा है कि आप ने मुझे एलाऊ कर दिया।

मैं दो तीन बातें सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह कि अभी राव साहब कह रहे थे आप लोग इस बात पर प्रोत्साहन लोगों को दीजिए कि अधिक से अधिक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी किसान बनावें और उसमें जो दिक्कत हो कोल्ड स्टोरेज को बनाने में उस दिक्कत को सरकार दूर करेगी। कोल्ड स्टोरेज में भी कम धांधली नहीं होती है। कोई गरीब आदमी उसके मालिक नहीं हैं। कोल्ड स्टोरेज वालों की मनोवृत्ति मुनाफा कमाने की ही रहती है। आपने बिहार में आलू की सपोर्ट प्राइस 50 रु० रखी है लेकिन हजारी बाग में आलू चार आने किलो बिक रहा है। दो साल पहले आलू की कीमत इसके मुकाबले आठ गुने थी जबकि दो साल पहले किसान की खुरपी, औजार और दूसरी चीजों की जो कीमतें थीं उसके मुकाबले

आज डढ़े गुनी हो गई है। चूँकि किसान के पास जवान नहीं है इसीलिए उसका शोषण हो रहा है।

कोल्ड स्टोरेज के जो मालिक हैं, वे मनमाने रेट फिक्स कर देते हैं। सारे देश में कोल्ड स्टोरेज का एक जैसा रेट नहीं है। यह बात भी सही है कि बिजली की आपूर्ति ठीक प्रकार से न होने के कारण कोल्ड स्टोरेज की हालत भी खराब रहती है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अपने स्तर पर सरकार द्वारा कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने का विचार है या नहीं? यदि है तो कितने और इस समय सरकार द्वारा कुल कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज चलाये जा रहे हैं। जो प्राइवेट कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं उनको क्या सरकार अपने अधीन करने की बात सोच रही है या नहीं।

आलू की खेती पंजाब में भी होती है और इस समय पंजाब की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहाँ पर किसानों के पास आलू होगा लेकिन व्यापारी वहाँ पर जाना नहीं चाहेंगे तो पंजाब के किसानों के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे?

यहाँ पर नाफेड की चर्चा आई होगी और शायद आपने बताया होगा कि नाफेड के कितना आलू पचेंज करने में सक्षम रहा है। यदि नहीं बतलाया है कि कृपा करके आप बतलाइयेगा कि नाफेड के द्वारा कितने आलू की पचेंज की गई है? साथ ही यह भी बताइयेगा कि सरकारी स्तर पर आप कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं या नहीं? इसके अलावा सरकार किसानों से आलू की खरीद नाफेड के द्वारा करती है। यू. पी. की एक और संस्था है जिसके द्वारा किसानों का आलू खरीदा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इन दो संस्थाओं के अलावा भी क्या और भी कोई संस्था है जिसके द्वारा

सरकार आलू किसानों से खरीदने और उनका घाटा पूरा करने का काम करती है?

जैसाकि आप जानते हैं आलू की फसल बड़ी नाजुक होती है। अगर पाला पड़ जाये या ओला पड़ जाए तो आलू की फसल समाप्त हो जाती है। इसी तरह से कोल्ड स्टोरेज में चाहे साल भर बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक रहे लेकिन अगर पांच दिन के लिए ही बिजली की सप्लाई बंद हो जाए तो वहाँ पर सारा आलू सड़ जायेगा। जब कभी खाद्यान्न की कमी हो जाती है तो सरकार आलू खाने की सलाह देने लगती है और कहती है कि आलू बड़ा पुष्टिकारक होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आलू की फसल के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई कम्पेन्सेशन देने की भी योजना है या नहीं। साथ ही आलू को एक्सपोर्ट करने की क्या व्यवस्था है, यह भी मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा। अगर जरूरत से ज्यादा आलू की पैदावार हो जाये तो उसकी आप एक्सपोर्ट करने की अनुमति देते हैं या नहीं और इसके लिए क्या कोई नियम हैं, यह भी बताने की कृपा करें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने उठाई हैं, उन सब का जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ। पासवान जी ने करीब-करीब वही बातें कहीं हैं। पासवान जी ने कोल्ड स्टोरेज के बारे में कहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी तक सरकार द्वारा कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज कायम हुए हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम चाहते हैं कि ये बढ़ें। सरकार अपने कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगाए, यह मुमकिन नजर नहीं आता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्यों?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वेयर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन की तरफ से बन रहे हैं। जो सरकार की एजेंसी है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कम हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कम हैं, बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। कोआपरेटिव्स के जरिए से हम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनवायें। मैं यही बात कर रहा था आपके आने से पहले। कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने के लिए हम पूरी सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं। एन. सी. डी. सी. से कम सूद पर पैसा मिल सकता है। रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के रूरल वेयर हाउसिंग की स्कीम अलग है उसके अधीन कोल्ड स्टोरेज और भी लगा सकते हैं। प्राइवेट इन्डस्ट्री भी लगा रही हैं। लेकिन सरकार डायरेक्टली कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए और चलाए यह मुमकिन नजर नहीं आता है। सरकार की एजेंसीज हैं, जो बना रही है। स्टेट वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन भी हैं। सैन्ट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन भी है।

14.01 hrs.

(SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair)

दूसरी बात आपने एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कही है, जिसके बारे में मैं विस्तार से बता चुका हूँ। ओ. जी. एल. के थ्रू एक्सपोर्ट की खुली छूट है। इसके लिए किसी को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े। लेकिन मैं कठिनाइयाँ पहले ही बता चुका हूँ। इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस कम होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में एक्सपोर्ट करने से व्यापारियों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन दाम न बढ़ने दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ, कंज्यूमर का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। खुराक की दृष्टि से भी इतना बढ़ने पाए। दूसरी बात बिहार में भाव कम होने की बताई गई और कुछ पंजाब का भी जिक्र किया गया। हमारे पास अभी तक कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। बिहार की मंडियों में 50 रु० विवटल से कम भाव हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हजारी बाग में चार आने है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : न पंजाब की मंडियों से और न कहीं से अभी तक इत्तला मिली है कि इतने भाव गिर गए हैं, जितना कि आप बता रहे हैं। यदि है, तो उसको चँक कर लिया जाएगा। राज्यों की तरफ से हमारे पास कोई इत्तला नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ पर कभी भाव 50 रु० से नीचे गिरेगा, वही पालिसी अपनाई जाएगी। यू. पी. के मामले में नाफेड और यू.पी. सरकार की एजेंसियाँ खरीदना शुरू कर देंगी और 50 रु० से भाव नीचे गिरने नहीं देंगी। पंजाब से कोई इत्तला नहीं आई है, इसका मतलब यह है कि वहाँ भाव अच्छे चल रहे हैं। नेशनल कन्ज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव फंडरेशन सिविल सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन काम करती है। उसका भी यही काम है कि किसान की जो पैदावार हो, उसको खरीदे और जहाँ कहीं भाव अच्छे हो, दूसरी मंडियों में, वहाँ भेजे। हमारे पास दो एजेंसियाँ हैं, जिनके जरिए भारत सरकार काम कर रही है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, the Minister has not



replied to one point. It is about the percentage of people having sugar—this applies to most of the ruling party members—it is because they are consuming less potatoes and this is also one of the reasons for the potatoes prices having come down.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जिसकी सेहत जितनी इजाजत दे ज्यादा से ज्यादा उतना लेना चाहिए। डायट का बैलेंस तो रखना ही पड़ता है। चावल भी ज्यादा नहीं खा सकते हैं, वह भी आलू की तरह से खराब करता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप लोग कम खाते हैं, हम लोग ज्यादा खाते हैं।

14.04 hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

*National oilseeds and Vegetable oils Development Board*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move the following :—

“That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such

manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

*The motion was adopted.*

14.06 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *Need to give clearance to Mahanadi Chitrotpala irrigation project*

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Extension of irrigation potential of Mahanadi Chitrotpala island, Orissa has been planned to be taken up in two phases. The project report for the first phase to provide irrigation to Mahanadi Chitrotpala island has been prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission in December, 1982 for technical scrutiny and approval of Planning Commission. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 19.46 crores. It is regrettable that the planning Commission has not yet given clearance for the execution of this irrigation project.

The completion of this irrigation project will create irrigation potential of 15342 hectares of Kharif crops and 11507 hectares of Rabi crops in Mahanadi - Chitrotpala island in Orissa. The farmers of the State of Orissa have been facing great difficulties in the absence of irrigation facilities. Therefore it is necessary to execute the above irrigation project during the current plan period.

I request the concerned Minister to lay greater emphasis on this project and direct the Central Water Commission to clear this project at an early date. The second phase should also be cleared by Central Water Commission along with the first phase proposal of the Mahanadi - Chitrotpala irrigation project.



(ii) *Need to take steps to avoid retrenchment of mine workers in Orissa*

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** (Jagatsinghpur) : Iron Ore mining is a traditional economic activity in the State of Orissa. A large number of poor adivasi workers earn their livelihood by working in these mines. But it is a matter of great concern that due to the sharp decline in the export of iron ore from Orissa many iron ore mines are on the verge of closure. This will lead to large scale retrenchment of poor workers. Thousands of them belonging to SC and ST will be thrown out of employment.

I, therefore, request the Government to take the following immediate measures :—

1. Increase procurement from the non-captive mines to 1880-81 level, i.e., 1.72 lakh tonnes per month.

2. Indicate the procurement programme to each individual mineowner so that they are able to plan their production programme in advance.

3. Considering the overall requirement of the steel plants over a period of time and taking into account the fluctuation in demand and supply, a reasonable procurement quantity should be decided.

4. Investment for development of new iron ore mines should not be taken up in view of the capacities already available in the existing mines.

(iii) *Need to curb the illegal sale of intoxicants in hilly areas of U.P.*

**श्री हीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) :** सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सन 1977 से सुरा, लिक्विड, वायोटोनिक्स, नकली पदार्थ व कई अन्य प्रकार के मादक पदार्थ अवैध रूप से समाज में बिक रहे हैं। आई० आर० डी० पी० के तहत प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता

का दुरुपयोग लोग इन मादक पदार्थों को खरीदने में कर रहे हैं। प्रदेश व केन्द्र की सरकार वस्तु-स्थिति को समझते हुए भी कोई ठोस एवं व्यावहारिक हल इस समस्या का नहीं निकाल पा रही है। स्थानीय प्रशासन विभिन्न अधिनियमों के तहत प्राप्त अधिकारों का उपयोग इन पदार्थों के विक्रय को रोकने के लिए नहीं कर पा रहा है। समस्त पर्वतीय अंचल में इस स्थिति के विरुद्ध व्यापक असंतोष है। स्त्री-पुरुष-नौजवान सब इस स्थिति से छुटकारा पाने के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। यदि शासन द्वारा इस समस्या के निराकरण के लिए प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाए गए तो सीमान्त क्षेत्रों का यह आन्दोलन गलत स्वरूप ग्रहण कर पृथक्तावादी क्षेत्रीय संकीर्ण मनोवृत्ति वाली ताकतों के हाथ में जा सकता है।

अतः मेरा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से दिवेदन है—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण मध्य निषेध लागू किया जाय।
2. नेपाल सीमा से तस्करी से आने वाले मादक द्रव्यों की रोकथाम हेतु व्यापक प्रबन्ध किये जायें।
3. मादक आसवों एवं मृत संजीवनी सुरा एवं अहिफेन्सवा उत्पादक संस्थानों पर प्रभावी उत्पादन नियन्त्रण लागू किया जाय।
4. 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक मादकता वाले पदार्थों को ड्रग्स कंट्रोल एक्ट के बजाय एक्साइज एक्ट के कार्यक्षेत्र में लाया जाय।

(iv) *Need to improve the lot of workers engaged in carpet weaving in Bhadoi Mirzapur.*

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा संसदीय क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर भदोही उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रमुख कालीन उत्पादक क्षेत्र है। कई करोड़ रुपयों का कालीन प्रति वर्ष निर्यात किया जाता है। निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जाती है जिस से निर्यातकर्त्ताओं को पर्याप्त लाभ होता है और वे अल्प समय में ही करोड़पति हो जाते हैं और सारी उत्तम भौतिक सुविधाओं का उपभोग करते हैं किन्तु कालीन को बनाने वाले बुनकर कालीन की सफाई, कढ़ाई रंगाई आदि करने वाले मजदूर गरीब के गरीब रह जाते हैं। सभी बुनकरों और कालीन मजदूरों का घोर शोषण होता है। उन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकतायें भी नहीं पूरी हो पातीं। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध है कि भदोही मिर्जापुर के कालीन बुनकरों तथा कालीन मजदूरों की मजदूरी की दरों में वृद्धि की जावे तथा इन की वस्तियों में पेयजल, बिजली, सड़क, चिकित्सा आदि की भी सुविधा प्रदान की जावे।

(V) *Need to provide facilities in railway colony at New Katni Junction on Central Railway.*

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य रेलवे पर नई कटनी जंक्शन के विस्तार का प्रारम्भ 1957 में हुआ। 1962 में डीजल शैड का निर्माण प्रारम्भ हुआ। वर्तमान में 5000 कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। इन में से 1355 अर्थात् 27 प्रतिशत के पास विभागीय क्वार्टर हैं।

रेलवे विद्यालय में कक्षा पहली से ग्यारहवीं तक छात्रों की संख्या 1200 है। विषयानुसार शिक्षकों का, लैक्चरर्स का, प्रिन्सीपल का अभाव है। सैक्शन अधिक और कमरे कम हैं। प्रयोगशाला नाममात्र है।

रेलवे अस्पताल में सर्जन हैं परन्तु आपरेशन जबलपुर में होते हैं। रक्तचाप, हृदयरोग, स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ, दन्त चिकित्सक नहीं हैं। श्रमिकों के लिए दवा का अभाव है।

आवासों में विद्युत व्यवस्था नहीं है। वायरिंग पुरातन है। 233 क्वार्टरों में पंखे नहीं हैं। मार्गों पर अन्धकार के कारण चोरियां अधिक होती हैं। पेय जल अपर्याप्त है क्योंकि रेलवे के पास स्वयं की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये पुलिस व्यवस्था का अभाव है। रेलवे कालोनी में सड़कों की दुरावस्था है।

अतः मन्त्री जी से अनुगोध है कि—

1. रेलवे विद्यालय में विषयानुसार आवश्यक शिक्षक, कमरों तथा प्रयोगशाला का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।
2. रेलवे चिकित्सालय में विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति, आपरेशनों का प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त मात्रा में दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।
3. विद्युत व्यवस्था में सुधार तथा पंखे लगाना।
4. स्वतंत्र पेयजल की व्यवस्था।
5. पुलिस चौकी का निर्माण।

(श्री बाबू रान परांजपे)

6. सड़कों में आवश्यक सुधार तथा निर्माण ।
7. रेलवे कालोनी में सीढ़ीदार पुल के स्थान पर ढलवां पुल का निर्माण ।
8. एक पुल स्टीम शेड से, यार्ड से होते हुए डीजल रोड न्यू लाइन के ऊपर से निर्माण कराया जाय, तथा दूसरा पुल न्यू यार्ड से कैरेज एण्ड वेंगन पुराना सिंक लाइन तक बनाया जाए ।

अतः रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि यह कार्य अचलम्ब सम्पन्न करावें । इससे वहां के लोगों को सुविधा होगी ।

(vi) *Need to extend the measures taken by Port Commissioners for Western side to check erosion and to save villagers of Kakdwip on Eastern side of the river Muriganga*

**SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, near the Bay of Bengal the river Hoogly is bifurcated into two streams, the eastern one is called the Muriganga river flowing along side Kakdwip, Sagar and Namkhana Police Stations in 24 Parganas of West Bengal and falls in the Bay. This river is very broad, deep and bears under current. Now the mouzas Sibkalinagar, Lokshampur, Madhusudanpur Uttar Chandrapur and Kalinagar of Kakdwip P.S. Choramara island of Sagar P.S. and the Western part of Mausuni island being by the side of this river are prone to severe erosion due to its powerful current. The Lonachara island of Sagar P.S. has been so badly eroded by the tremendous current of down Hoogly river that all the inhabitants had to be shifted elsewhere for safety. Gobardhanpur, Sitarampur, Buraburirtat etc. of Patharpritima P.S. are the victims of the furies of several other rivers of Sunderban. All the semouzas of Sunderban Region are densely populated and their fertile lands produce various types

of crops. The mouzas of Kakdwip P.S. are just opposite the Haldia port. Though the port Commissioners are trying to reverberate the erosive functions of the current near Haldia by adopting Porcupine Process, yet their activities are confined to the western side of the river only, the eastern side mouzas of Subderban region are in great peril.

Under these aircumstances, I urge upon the Government of India to save the mouzas of Kakdwip P.S. on eastern bank of the river by extending the activities of Port commissioners and also save the areas mentioned above by adopting immediately necessary measures to check erosion and reverberate the erosive effects of the current of the rivers concerned.

(vii) *Need to solve the problem of acute water scarcity in Danapur Cantt. and some areas of Patna.*

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** गर्मी का मौसम शुरू होते ही दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड एव पटना नगर के दर्जनों मोहल्लों में पेयजल का अकाल पैदा हो गया है। नहाने धोने की बात तो दूर रही लोगों को पेय जल भी नहीं मिल रहा है। सर्वत्र लोगों में हाहाकार है।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड का प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार के अधीन है। फिर भी वहां के निवासियों को पिछले कई वर्षों से समय - समय पर और खास कर गर्मी के दिनों में पानी की कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है। विभिन्न तरीकों से मैंने दानापुर में पेयजल की कमी का सवाल उठाया है। सरकार ने कुछ माह पूर्व पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए छावनी बोर्ड को पौने तीन लाख रुपए की सहायता भी भेजी। परन्तु दुःख है कि पेयजल की व्यवस्था अब तक नहीं की जा सकी है।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत एक बड़ी टंकी एक लम्बे अर्से से बन कर तैयार है। परन्तु

अभी तक बार - बार के आश्वासन के बावजूद उक्त टंकी को चालू नहीं किया गया है। अगर नई टंकी को चालू कर दिया जाता तो आज वहाँ के निवासियों को पानी के अकाल का समाना नहीं करना पड़ता।

अतः रक्षा मन्त्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे फौरन कारगर कदम उठावें ताकि पेय जल की कमी का अन्त किया जा सके और लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिलने लगे।

(viii) *Need to constitute a high level committee to look into complaints and grievances of telephone subscribers of Kanpur*

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कानपुर निवासी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के लम्बे समय से चली आ रही कठिनाइयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। टेलीफोन का अक्सर खराब रहना तो पूरे देश में ही स्वाभाविक समस्या है किन्तु इस शहर में नियमित रूप से एक माह में दस दिन कम से कम टेलीफोन खराब रहते ही हैं, किन्तु टेलीफोन के बिल पूरी उदारता के साथ बनाए जाते हैं। जब उपभोक्ता इन बिलों के सम्बन्ध में टेलीफोन खराब होने के सम्बन्ध में उच्च अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करना चाहते हैं तो लंबे - लंबे समय से उनका सम्पर्क ही इन व्यस्त अधिकारियों से नहीं हो पाता। 30 लाख की लागत से एक नए एक्सचेंज का निर्माण 80 में इस शहर में प्रारम्भ किया गया और वह निर्माण 82 में अधूरा ही छोड़ दिया गया। नयागंज कानपुर में एक नया एक्सचेंज बनाने का प्रस्ताव था किन्तु वह भी लागू नहीं किया गया। रेल लाइन के समीप होने का बहाना बनाकर प्रस्ताव को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया है, कानपुर में टेलीफोन की आय

1980-81 एवं 81-82 वर्ष की अपेक्षा 1982-83 एवं 83-84 में लगभग आधी रह गई है। उल्लेखनीय है कि गत फरवरी में जब संचार मन्त्री कानपुर पधारे थे तब इन टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं ने अपनी शिकायतें एवं आरोप उन के समक्ष रखे थे। किन्तु अभी तक उनकी शिकायतों को दूर नहीं किया गया है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कानपुर निवासी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों एवं आरोपों, जिन्हें वे सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर चुके हैं, के लिए एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति गठन की जाए और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को तत्काल चुस्त एवं क्रियाशील बनाया जाए ताकि इस नगर के निवासियों को राहत मिल सके।

14.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1984-85—Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy. Now Shri C.D. Patel.

SHRI C.D. PATEL (Surat) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Energy. So far as this Ministry's performance is concerned, in respect of crude oil, very deserving compliments have been paid by many of the hon. Members. These compliments are well-deserved.

So far as the production aspect is concerned, it is likely to be 26 million metric tonnes during next year. So, we feel that we are on our way to self-sufficiency, and we are awaiting the time when there will not be any import of this particular products because



(Shri C. D. Patel)

this is the product wherein we have been stranded because of the balance of payments position in our foreign trade. So, we are waiting very eagerly for the day when we reach self-sufficiency in this product.

Last Sunday only, there was an article regarding the mixing of alcohol in the petroleum. So far as that aspect is concerned, that is a very interesting article. In Brazil, experiments have been conducted and they are very successful; they are using alcohol, mixing of alcohol in the petroleum product for the gasoline. So, that aspect is also required to be seen by this Ministry; and if something is required to be done in this respect also, it may kindly be looked into.

So far as coal side is concerned, the production which remained static for about 100m. metric tonnes for a number of years, now there is a good increase, so far as production of coal is concerned. This year, the target is likely to be achieved. But the claim which is made by this particular department regarding the supply of coal, according to the requirement, according to the demand in the country, the picture which is sought to be shown, is very illusory. So far as production is concerned, production may be, according to the target, but so far as the distribution system is concerned, it has miserably failed. So far as supply of the coal according to the requirement is concerned, we have not been able to achieve the desired effect or the desired result. About 50 per cent of the coal requirement of the industry is not being met, whatever may be the figures, according to the statistical data, that is being supplied by the government. But in actual practice, if we look into it, we will find that in most of the industries, they say that the supply of coal is to the tune of 50 per cent only and much of the difficulty has arisen because of the distribution system.

As regards non-conventional energy sources, my respectful submission is this. Many experiments have been conducted. Now, we have been able to reach to a point wherein we will have to put a stop somewhere. For example, as far as bio-gas item is concerned, we have made a good headway and in that

respect much is required to be done. For example, much research is also required to be conducted. For example, the production of the bio-gas is to be increased; not only that, but the production of bio-gas at the lower temperature, in that respect, a major experiment is required to be conducted to achieve this result. So, bio-gas is the main ingredient which we are as a listing.

As regards power shortage, during the intervention also, the hon. Minister, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, has given certain figures. Now, the figures are coming from 1947 and are compared with the figures of 1984, so far as 1947 is concerned, the production was 4.1 billion units; now in 1984, it is 154 billion units. But the question arises for our consideration is that at any point of time are we going to reach a stage wherein we will be producing or we would be generating the power according to our requirement even by the end of 6th Plan, 7th Plan. My apprehensions are that we are not going to reach a stage in the future wherein we are likely to be generating power according to our requirement. That is the stumbling block.

So far as the thermal energy is concerned, we have miserably failed, so far as our target figures are concerned. In this respect, the shortfall is 6.4. So far as the production aspect is concerned, there is a considerable loss in production. Then the transmission loss is also very great; and so far as this particular department is concerned, in the field of the management of the spares, much can be done. So far as the State grids are concerned, the management of spares is being made without proper method and without giving a proper thought to it. Many a time it is found that in a particular division two particular items are short; the same items may be surplus somewhere. So, there is no management of the spares; and because of this mismanagement of the spares lot of difficulties have arisen; and these difficulties are required to be met by proper arrangement by the respective department.

Now, I would like to touch the problem of royalty. Somehow or the other our hon. Minister is—I would not say adamant—not



accepting the demand. But this problem is persistently pursued and he will feel that he is pestered by this problem. Both the States of Assam and Gujarat have been demanding the royalty, and it is felt that injustice is being caused to our States. For example when the rate of payment of crude oil royalty was raised from 41 to 62 in the year 1981, then the price of the oil was raised from Rs. 305 to Rs. 1182 in the same year in July 1981. Then both the States had asked for increase in the royalty, but they were told that it would not be increased because the stipulated period for increase of royalty was four years. Now the time has come because the stipulated period for re-fixing the royalty, namely three years, is over. In my last speech also I had taken up this matter and my humble request to the Central Government is that the property rates are vested in the States and this has to be kept in mind.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR):** Though I would not like to raise the technical point legally it is not so. You should know to whom the sub-soil rights belong.

**SHRI C.D. PATEL:** The extraction rights are with the Centre, though the same authority is vested with the sub-soil rights. The same authority is vested with both the rights. As both the rights rest with one authority that authority is expected to act judiciously. When they raise the oil price, they should raise the royalty rate also. At least when the three-year period is over in July 1984 the hon. Minister may kindly revise the royalty rate, and also give it some retrospective effect so that the rest of the period of three years may be covered, from 1981-82 onwards. I would urge upon the hon. Minister—I do not want to say adamant—why can we not fix up the price as the international price instead of the well-head price? We have been asking for the international price. As soon as there is any fluctuation in the price the royalty also should be increased. For instance, in the last one year, two years or three years the international price has been revised, but not the royalty. This may be looked into.

Then the second point is also very important. I would like to urge about the gasbased thermal power station at Kawas. This thermal power station has become very important. The Gujarat State Electricity Board has submitted a proposal to the central authorities for installation of  $3 \times 130$  MWs each of gasbased combined cycle power station at Kawas near Surat. I think the Satish Chandra Committee has recommended that gas is required for the manufacture of fertilizer, only, but this particular guideline has been given a go-by and in Maharashtra such a case has come and if you look at the figures, it will be found that in fact with 12 to 13 million cubic metres of gas can be produced and the requirement of other plants is three million cubic metres of gas, and for Thal Fertilizer plant it is 4.5 million cubic metres, from the Tatas plant, and the other plants of the State Electricity Board. Still, there would be 4.5 millions of cubic metres which would be required to be supplied for these plants. So these are the important projects.

Gujarat State is facing an acute shortage of energy and if this projects is ready, I think, much can be done regarding the overall development of industry as well as agriculture.

Regarding pricing of RFO supply to Dhuvran power station in Gujarat, the Dhuvran power station Stage I comprising four sets of 63 MW each, was initially designed to use coal, but subsequently modified to use RFO and coal at the instance of ONGC. A working group to work out the coal equivalent price has been set up. It may kindly be expedited to take up that matter and the final decision may be taken fixing up the price of RFO equivalent to the coal price.

Regarding setting up a joint thermal power station at Bandhav, in order to meet the power demand during the end of the Sixth Plan and the beginning of the Seventh Plan Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have mooted a joint proposal for setting up power stations at Bandhav and Mand in Madhya Pradesh. Much work has been done.

(Shri C. D. Patel)

I think, the only difficulty that is being posed is about the allotment of coal. This may kindly be looked into and necessary arrangements may kindly be made so that both these projects can be taken up as early as possible.

Regarding grant of mining lease for coal in Gujarat State to GIDC, the proposal is pending with the Ministry. This may please be taken up and a final decision may kindly be taken as early as possible.

Another project which is at the Central stage is the Gujarat Petro-chemical complex. The pipeline is being laid now. Other arrangements have almost been finalised. The Gujarat Government has submitted a proposal to the Central Government for setting up a petro-chemical complex near Kawas in Surat District. The Hazira Fertiliser Plant is being commissioned very shortly and the petro-chemical complex is to be installed in the surrounding vicinity. The only request to the hon. Minister is that since this project is very important for the development of Gujarat it may be taken up at the earliest. There was a proposal from the state Government that the state Government is ready to have a joint venture with the centre. If that is required to be done, it may kindly be done as early possible.

About the allocation of power from Waidhan and Punch power stations, this matter is pending with the Ministry. The allocation may also be done in such a way that justice is caused to the Gujarat State.

Before concluding, I once again say that I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry and its certain achievements which are required to be complimented.

Lastly, I thank you very much for giving me the time to speak.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं एक औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। लोक सभा की 4 अप्रैल की कार्य-सूची में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर

चर्चा क्रमांकित थी। 5 अप्रैल को चर्चा हुई भी और... (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात को सुनें। वह बीच में क्यों इन्टरप्ट करते हैं? 5 अप्रैल को जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें माननीय श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां ने भी भाग लिया। 6 अप्रैल के पिनाशल एक्सप्रेस में एन टी पी सी के चैयरमैन की प्रैस कांफ्रेंस का समाचार प्रथम पृष्ठ पर मुख्य समाचार के रूप में दिया गया, किन्तु लोक सभा में जो चर्चा हुई, उसे प्रमुखता से नहीं दिया गया। इकानॉमिक टाइम्स में माननीय श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां के चर्चा में भाग लेने को कोई महत्ता नहीं दी गई, कहीं चर्चा भी नहीं थी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय और सार्वजनिक उपक्रम के दिल्ली के आफिस के बीच में कोआर्डिनेशन ठीक नहीं है, जिसके कारण इस तरह की बात हुई। मेरे विचार से जब लोकसभा में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही हो, तो उस समय एन टी पी सी के चैयरमैन का पत्रकार सम्मेलन बुला कर कोई बात करना केवल यह दर्शाता है कि वह संसद में चल रही चर्चा को प्रभावित करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए यह उचित नहीं है और यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertganj) : Sir, you are aware that NTPC is an autonomous body and they have their own business. So, I think the Chairman of NTPC has every right to convene the Press Conference and issue the statement. I think there is no contradiction whatsoever.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : That is not above the parliament.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Not above the Parliament but they have their own business. We cannot change their business.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं समझता था कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, ऊर्जा मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब देने के लिए पूर्णतया सक्षम हैं और उनको ऐसे माननीय सदस्य से सहायता लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जिनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the hon. Minister has taken a note of it and will say about this in his reply.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का न मैं विरोध करूंगा और न उनके पक्ष में कुछ कहूंगा - इसलिए कि मेरे विरोध करने का कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं है। सत्तारूढ़ दल की मैजोरिटी इतनी है कि मेरे विरोध करने के बावजूद वह इनको पास करा लेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने आपको मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा रखे गए बजट की केवल समालोचना तक सीमित रखूंगा।

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि इस साल यह मंत्रालय सदन में चर्चा के लिए आया है। संसद में ऐसी परम्परा बन गई है कि गृह, विदेश, वित्त और कृषि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालयों पर तो चर्चा होती है, लेकिन ऊर्जा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय पर काफी देर तक चर्चा नहीं हो पाती है, जिसमें हर साल हजारों करोड़ों रुपए खर्च होते हैं। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय का धन्यवाद करूंगा कि.....

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : गत वर्ष भी इस पर चर्चा हुई थी।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मेरा ख्याल है कि 1981 के बाद इस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। मैं अपनी भूल मान लेता हूँ। लेकिन इस पर चर्चा अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैंने सिर्फ याद दिलाया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him thank the Speaker, he should not withdraw it.

उन्होंने इस साल भी इस चर्चा को रखा है, उसके लिए उनके प्रति धन्यवाद तो कायम रहना चाहिए।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : यह ठीक है कि 1947 की तुलना में हमारी स्थापित क्षमता आज 1982-83 में बहुत बढ़ गई है, वह 35,363 मेगावाट हो गई है। उस समय यह नगण्य थी, अब वह बढ़ गई है।

बिजली का उत्पादन भी 131.66 बिलियन यूनिट हो गया 82-83 में और 83-84 में लिखा है 144.325 बिलियन यूनिट। लेकिन जो उत्पादन हुआ है कुल मिला करके अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक की फिगर आपने दी है, वह है 102.26 बिलियन यूनिट। अगर उसी अनुपात में इस को पूरे साल का बना लें तो 136.324 बिलियन यूनिट से अधिक नहीं होता है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैं आपको स्पष्ट आंकड़े दे दूँ। 139.2 बिलियन यूनिट...

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : लेकिन आपने जिस प्रोपोजन में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक उत्पादित किया है उसके अनुसार इतना ही आता है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैं मार्च के एन्ड तक का आप को बता रहा हूँ।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : धन्यवाद। मगर आपने इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का लक्ष्य रखा था बढ़ोत्तरी का सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 19666 मेगावाट जिसके अन्दर संशोधन करके बनाया 14 हजार से लेकर 14500 मेगावाट।

(प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता)

उसमें भी अभी तक स्थापित हुआ है 10 हजार 216 मेगावाट।

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : गलत बता रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : गलत क्यों ?

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : 14 हजार मेगावाट तो अभी हो गया है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यह इस साल के अन्त तक जोड़कर 14300 मेगावाट हो रहा है।

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : आप जोड़िये न।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं कह रहा, अपने परफोरमेन्स बजट को देखिये, आप ने यह उम्मीद की है कि 84-85 में 2100 मेगावाट और स्थापित कर लेंगे। हम पूरे को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि आपने 19600 मेगावाट में करीब 10 हजार मेगावाट स्थापित करने में ही सफलता पाई है और यह केवल उस के आधे के लगभग होता है और आप कोई कठिनाई नहीं आई तो इस रेट से 84-85 का एक साल बचा है उसमें इसे कैसे पूरा करेंगे ? चार साल में तो इतनी क्षमता प्राप्त कर सके तो एक साल में पूरे का पूरा कैसे कर लेंगे। मुझे इसमें सन्देह है।

फिर जबकि निजी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापित क्षमता और उत्पादन के बीच का अनुपात 97 प्रतिशत होता है, सरकारी उपक्रमों में 42 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 47 प्रतिशत हुआ है। इसीलिए ऊर्जा के पूरे लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में और देश को विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ाने में आप कितने सफल होंगे इसमें मुझे सन्देह है। इसीलिए जितने लोगों ने सरकार को शाबाशी दी

है, पीठ ठोंकी है उसमें मैं अपने को शामिल नहीं कर रहा हूँ इस उपलब्धि के लिए क्योंकि मुझे यह कोई अधिक उपलब्धि नहीं मालूम पड़ती।

मैं समझता हूँ कुछ लोगों की नीयत ठीक नहीं रहती है और वे उचित कल्पना से काम नहीं करते हैं कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में आप देखें। तत्कालीन मुख्य अभियंता ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा था कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के साथ पन-बिजली की योजना को लागू करने से कोसी योजना में इतनी अधिक बिजली पैदा होगी कि उसकी खपत करना मुश्किल होगा इसलिए परियोजना के इस भाग को स्थगित कर दिया जाए। इस तरह से वह योजना स्थगित कर दी गई लेकिन आज बिहार में बिजली की यह हालत है कि शहरों में भले ही बिजली मिलती रहे लेकिन देहातों में 2-2, 3-3 दिन तक बिजली नहीं मिलती है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो महीनों तक नहीं मिल पाती है। दो-तीन दिन के बाद जब बिजली आती भी है तो एक-दो घण्टे तक और उसमें व्यवधान आते रहते हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कृषकों तथा उद्योग-धन्धों को कितनी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती होगी। उद्योग-धन्धे चलाने वाले अपने मजदूरों को इस आशा में बिठाए रखते हैं कि बिजली आये तो काम चालू हो। बिजली आने पर वे अपने संयंत्र चालू करते हैं तो कई घण्टों तक बिजली की आपूर्ति में इन्टरप्शंस आते रहते हैं। इसी प्रकार से बिजली आने पर जब कृषक अपने पम्प ड्रिगेशन के लिए चालू करता है तो इन्टरप्शंस की वजह से उसके पम्प बन्द हो जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वह अपने खेत में किस प्रकार पानी दे सकेगा ? इसी बात से मजबूर होकर किसान को डीजल पम्प लगाना पड़ता है जिससे उसका खर्च बढ़ता है और उसका लाभ घट जाता है। यही स्थिति उद्योग-धन्धों में भी रहती है। वहाँ इस आशा में मजदूरों को बिठाए रखते हैं कि बिजली आए तो काम शुरू हो। इस प्रकार



से समय ज्यादा लगता है, लागत भी अधिक लगती है जिससे उत्पादन व्यय बढ़ जाता है तथा निश्चित रूप से उसका असर मूल्यों पर पड़ता है। इस तरह से यह दुष्चक्र चलता रहता है। इसकी ओर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विजली के सम्बन्ध में बिहार की, विशेष रूप से उत्तर बिहार की अवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसका अन्दाजा आप इसी बात से लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत 14 किलोवाट है। यदि आप वरीनी कांप्लेक्स को उसमें से निकाल दें तो प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत केवल 6 किलोवाट ही रह जायेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में आप वहां पर विकास की क्या कल्पना कर सकते हैं? आप सोच सकते हैं कि वह कितना पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका होगा। फरक्का और कहलगाँव की कल्पना एक साथ की गई थी लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों फरक्का में तो सब कुछ हो गया परन्तु कहलगाँव अधर में है। इसी तरह से कांटी थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट बजाए सन् 1982 के शायद 84 में उत्पादन शुरू करेगा।... (व्यवधान) कोयलकारो हाइडन प्रोजेक्ट अधर में लटका है उसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात पर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

वह यह है कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशन पास-पास बन गए हैं। शक्तिनगर के बारे में मैं कोई बात कहता हूँ तो पनिकाजी उसका विरोध करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शक्तिनगर के आसपास सभी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की आप गणना कीजिए। आप हिसाब लगायें तो करीब-करीब 3.5 लाख टन कोयला प्रतिदिन जलेगा, तो उससे उस इलाके की आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं प्रदूषण की। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन इन जगहों पर आपने नजदीक नजदीक लगा दिए हैं, लेकिन कुछ

स्थानों पर जहाँ उसकी जरूरत थी जैसे दक्षिण बिहार में, ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उत्तरी कर्ण पुरा कोयला क्षेत्र है, जहाँ कोयला भी उपलब्ध है, पानी उतना उपलब्ध नहीं है वह भी उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है कोयला कारों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र से, लेकिन वहाँ की सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की परियोजना अभी तक अधर में झूल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें।

बिजली के अभाव का कारण मेरी समझ में यह है कि तापीय बिजली घरों का कोयला खदानों से न जुड़ा होना। उसका कारण यह है कि एडहोक बेसिस पर कोयला आवंटित किया जाता है। कभी इस खदान से तो कभी उस खदान से। यह सभी जानते हैं कि सभी खदानों के कोयले की गुणवत्ता एक जैसी नहीं होती है। किसी में राख की मात्रा अधिक होती है और किसी में कम होती है। तापीय बिजली घरों की जो क्षमता होती है, वह किसी एक खास एश-कान्टैन्ट के लिए होती है। इसमें इस प्रकार से कभी ज्यादा और कभी कम एश-कान्टैन्ट होने से ज्यादा खर्चा आता है। दूसरी बात जो कोयला एडहोक बेसिस पर आवंटित होता है, तो कभी कोयले की कमी की वजह से बिजली के उत्पादन में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है। मेरे विचार से आपको कोयला खदानों को तापीय बिजली घरों से जोड़ देना चाहिए।

पन-बिजली में ठीक है कि शुरू-शुरू में अधिक पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन एक ओर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया, वह यह है कि छोटे-छोटे पैमाने पर भी पन बिजली घर बनाए जा सकते हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर भी पन-बिजली पैदा करने के लिए बहुत बड़े पूंजीनिवेश की जरूरत है। उसके लिए बहुत बड़े डैम बनाने के लिए जरूरत है, लेकिन अगर छोटे-छोटे पैमाने



(प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता)

पर आप बनायें, पहाड़ी इलाकों में, तो उस पर्व-तीय इलाके की भी तरक्की होगी और उतनी पूंजी की भी जरूरत नहीं होगी। कहने का मतलब यह है कि उतनी पूंजी की एक साथ जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि सब मिलाकर पूंजी-निवेश बड़े पैमाने पर पन-बिजली के उत्पादन के करीब ही बैठेगा, लेकिन एक साथ पूंजी की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इसलिए इस ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि नेपाल के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता हो, जिसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था के बारे में बातचीत की जाए। यदि ऐसा किया जाएगा तो बहुत ही अच्छा काम हो जाएगा। जैसे किसी नदी के उद्गम स्थान पर छोटे-छोटे बाँध बना दें या कोसी-ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के उद्गम पर बना दें, तो उससे सिल्ट की मात्रा भी कम हो जाएगी और इन नदियों की विकरालता कम हो जाएगी तथा भूक्षरण सीमित होगा। मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप द्विपक्षीय समझौते में सफल हो जाते हैं तो ब्रह्मपुत्र, कोसी और बागमती जैसी नदियों से नेपाल बार्डर के फुटहिल्स में, बड़े डैम बनाकर पन-बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। जिससे भारत और नेपाल दोनों को लाभ होगा।

अणु बिजली के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। जब से हमने इस की ओर ध्यान दिया है—यह हमारे लिए एक सिरदर्द बना हुआ है। चाहे तारापुर हो या कल्पाकम हो या कोटा का कारखाना हो, कभी आपके सामने ईंधन की समस्या रहती है, कभी हैवी-वाटर की समस्या रहती है, कभी मिकैनीकल फेल्योर के कारण ये कारखाने बन्द रहते हैं। जैसे कल्पकन का कारखाना पिछले सप्ताह बन्द हुआ, पिछले महीने भी बन्द हुआ था। तारापुर के एक-एक के बारे में तो

यह सुझाव है कि लाभप्रद न होने के कारण इस को बन्द कर दिया जाय।

एक दो राज्यों में बिजली बोर्डों को छोड़ कर करीब-करीब हर राज्य में बिजली बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मैं बिहार के बारे में विशेष रूप से जानता हूँ—वहाँ एक तिहाई के लगभग कर्मचारी आवश्यकता से अधिक हैं। जितना उत्पादन होता है उस के लिये जितने कर्मचारी होने चाहिये, उन से अधिक कर्मचारी हैं। आप दूसरे राज्यों के बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की संख्या की इन से तुलना कर लीजिये.....

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : हम उन को निकालेंगे तो आप स्ट्राइक शुरू कर देंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : हम उन को निकालने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं। आप वहाँ पर काम का विस्तार कीजिये जिस में उन को बहाल किया जा सकता है। बिहार में बिजली की बहुत कमी है, दो दिन के बाद केवल दो घण्टे के लिये बिजली मिलती है, यदि सरकार इस काम का विस्तार करेगी तो इस में उन लोगों को खपाया जा सकेगा और साथ ही राज्य का विकास हो सकेगा। उनकी बहाली तो आपने की है, आप ने क्यों इतने अधिक कर्मचारी बहाल कर लिये? यह आप के प्रबन्धन की कमी है, मैनेजमेंट की कमी है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप उनकी छटनी कर दीजिये, काम का विस्तार कर के उन को उस काम में लगा दीजिये।

आप ने बिजली विधेयक में जो संशोधन किया है, उनके अनुसार बिजली बोर्डों की बिजली की दरें तय करने का अधिकार दिया गया है जिस से वे कुछ लाभ जमा कर सकें। लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? बिजली बोर्ड

मनमाने ढंग से बिजली की दरें तय करेंगे—इस तरह से आपने उन की अकुशलता को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। ये बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं, बिजली दर बढ़ा कर अब ये बोर्ड अपने घाटे को पूरा कर रहे हैं। जो घाटा हो रहा है वह मॅनेजमेंट की कमजोरी और आप की अक्षमता के कारण है, कीमत बढ़ाने से घाटा तो कम होगा, लेकिन मॅनेजमेंट की कमजोरी और आप की अक्षमता दूर नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर फिर से गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

सारे देश में जो रेलवे लाइनें हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ आप उन सब का विद्युतिकरण करें—इस से आप को भारी लाभ हो सकता है। मैं यह बात इस लिए कहता हूँ कि स्टीम एन्जिन से जो हाउलेज होता है उस में 1000 टन किलोमीटर पर खर्च आता है 12 रुपया, यदि उसको डीजल से खींचा जाय तो खर्च आता है 6 रुपया, लेकिन विद्युतिकरण कर दिया जाय तो उस की लागत 3 रुपये आती है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे—यदि आप सब का विद्युतिकरण कर दें तो हमारा लाभ बड़ जाएगा, क्योंकि बेमतलब का खर्च घट जाएगा।

एक चीज की तरफ और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बिजली के इन्टरप्शन से बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। कोयले की खानों में जब पाली चल रही होती हैं और बिजली का इन्टरप्शन हो जाता है, तो इस से खतरे की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कोयले की खानों में इस तरह का इन्टरप्शन नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा हमें लगता है कि बिजली घरों में और ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों की व्यवस्था में कोई सेफ्टी का प्रावधान ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि एक ऐसा कांप्रहेंसिब बिल लाया जाए, जिस में बिजली घरों में और ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों और हंस्टालेशन में तथा उन को चालू रखने में, सेफ्टी का प्रावधान हो जिस से कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा हो।

इस के अलावा एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में जो कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है उस के कारण आप हिसाब लगा कर देखें, तो पाएंगे कि जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं और जो कोयले पर आधारित हैं, वहां पर पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की खपत कम नहीं हुई बल्कि वह बढ़ी है। इसका मतलब क्या है। कोयले पर आधारित थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों पर पेट्रोलियम की खपत कम होनी चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह है कि कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है।

परम्परागत स्रोतों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह ठीक है कि गोबर गैस के कारण देहातों में लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठा है और इसके साथ ही साथ बेमतलब की पेड़ों की कटाई भी कम हुई है क्योंकि वे उन को ईन्धन के लिये चाहिये थे लेकिन इसमें अनुसन्धान की आवश्यकता है। मेरे पूर्ववक्ता श्री पटेल ने कहा है कि कम ताप पर गैस पैदा करना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि जाड़ों के महीने में बायो-गैस प्लांट लगभग काम नहीं करते हैं। इस लिए इस बारे में अगर आप अनुसन्धान करेंगे, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस में आप सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे।

गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों के बारे में आप को यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि भौगोलिक और प्रयोजनात्मक दोनों उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर सारे देश को आपको विभाजन करना चाहिए, जिससे कि समुद्र के किनारे की वायु ऊर्जा का भी उपयोग हो सके और गर्म स्थानों पर, रेगिस्तान में जहाँ सौर ऊर्जा पर्याप्त मात्रा

(प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता)

में उपलब्ध है, उस का प्रयोग भी किया जा सके। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सौर ऊर्जा और गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों से जो ऊर्जा प्राप्त होती है, वह अपने आप में काफी नहीं है। वह तो पूरक बन सकती है। इस लिए आप को ऐसे अनुसंधान करने चाहिए जिससे वह पूरक बने।

अन्त में मैं एक प्रश्न और उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह कोआर्डिनेशन के बारे में है। दो उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले अभियन्ताओं के काम में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है और दो विभागों में काम करने वाले अभियन्ताओं में कोआर्डिनेशन न होने का कारण यह है कि आप के पास आल इन्डिया इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस का केन्द्र नहीं है। इस से यह नुकसान भी होता है कि कहीं कहीं पर लोगों में रीजनल फीलिंग हो जाती है और कहीं-कहीं पर पेट्रोकिमिकल फीलिंग हो जाती है। इस लिये इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस दिशा में आप सोचें और एक आल इन्डिया इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस स्थापित की जाए, जिससे आप सभी क्षेत्रों में कारगर सिद्ध हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAJK  
(Cuttack) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. The Energy Ministry has a vital role to play in the nation's development. It is evident that the economic progress is crucially dependent on, and intimately related to a reliable and steady supply of power. The energy scene in India has its own significance. As the hon. Minister has said the other day, the energy generation capacity has been increased upto 39, 450 Megawatts. Likewise, coal production also has increased. Our achievement in the field

of petroleum has also been spectacular; we are proceeding towards greater self-reliance by raising our production to 21 million tonnes. In fact, a substantial portion of the credit given to the budget proposals for 1984-85, which gave a large number of tax concessions, can be ascribed to the revenue surpluses generated in the oil sector. I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the efforts undertaken for expanding oil exploration activities. I would like to emphasize the urgency of expediting the oil exploration work in the eastern sector which, to all indications, holds a large reserve of natural gas and perhaps oil also. Here I would also emphasize the urgent necessity for putting up an oil terminal at Paradeep for strategic considerations. There is no oil terminal between Visakhapatnam and Haldia in the long stretch of the eastern coast. Earlier this proposal was turned down on the consideration that the local requirement of oil was not sufficient to support this project. But strategic considerations would require the project to be put up quickly in the national interest. I am grateful to the hon. Minister because he has already initiated action in this regard through the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. I welcome the decision to set up a new organization for processing, marketing and distribution of natural gas which is coming to play more and more important role in our economic activities.

Emphasis on power development is well deserved. The demand for power, especially for industries, has far outstripped the generation in all parts of the country. Large capacities in industries remained unutilised on account of power shortage; even vital Central sector industries like steel and fertiliser are not precluded from power cut. This is a national loss and so, I suggest that a three-pronged strategy should be adopted to solve this problem. Firstly, power generation should be increased in the conventional sector such as hydel, thermal and nuclear. Talking about hydel power, I would like to mention that plenty of water, going to the sea is being wasted; the hydel power is not polluted and it is also cheaper. Therefore, hydel power should get the necessary emphasis.

Also execution of the projects is lagging behind the time schedule. Whatever be the project, whether hydel or thermal, we find that financial constraints are there. External assistance for power projects should be freely obtained. Because of world recession in the field of industry, we see that many countries are keen to supply equipment at cheaper rates. This situation should be taken advantage of. Thirdly, there should be a Power Financing Corporation so that projects which are being conceived to come up can also be helped from that Financing Corporation.

Now I come to thermal projects. The thermal sector in particular should be strengthened. When I say this, I must say that deserving projects should not be neglected. Here I must mention about the super thermal plant at Talcher. This is a project which a decade ago was identified along with other five projects and this Talcher project is situated right over the coal field and it is very near the railway station and has plenty of water and it was adjudged as a best project on techno-economic considerations. Now from the Budget documents I find that Bindhyachal, Rihand, Muradnagar and Kahalgaon projects which were nowhere in the picture at that time when Talcher thermal project was identified a decade ago, have become committed projects while Talcher along with another four projects have been listed as new projects. I do not know why this step-motherly attitude has been shown to this Talcher project because for the last 10 years it was listed as a committed project but now this has been listed as a new project. Once the Minister has said that it is coming up. But it is not included in the Sixth Plan. I want an assurance from the Minister that the Talcher super thermal project will come up and that at least the first unit will be commissioned in 1990. Let him say whether it is going to be commissioned and if it is going to be commissioned, whether orders for equipment etc will be placed now so that it can be supplied before 1990 because this project was adjudged as the best project on techno-economic considerations. I think this much assurance the Minister should give as the State is now starved of power because of the industrial

growth and industries which are now existing and industries which will come up as committed projects will require by 1990 about 1780 megawatts of power but the projects which are now existing and which are now under execution will only supply 700 megawatts by that time. So, how are we going to face this problem? That is only why one of our Members. I think it was Mr Patel said that this demand and supply for power should have a meeting point and that supply should meet the demand.

Secondly I must say that in order to solve the problem of power shortage, there may be a policy of encouraging captive power plants by all industries through adequate incentives. Large public sector undertakings must plan for complete dependence on their own captive sources whatever may be the investments required. New thermal projects by consortium of users should also be freely permitted since a power plant costs a lot of money. Unless we are liberal about power development, the chronic shortage would continue. Thirdly, a good deal of effort should be put in for saving of energy in industries. Many industries should modify their plant and equipment and new industries which are coming up should choose a technology which would require less quantum of energy. All these concepts are to be enforced by the Central Government, if necessary, by enacting a new legislation.

A Standing Committee of Experts on Energy Saving Devices should be constituted to examine each category of industries and to lay down the parameters for installing energy saving devices. My impression is that as much as 20 to 25 per cent energy consumed by our industries can be saved if this idea is seriously pursued.

I would also thank the Minister for what he has said the other day about the Plant Renovation scheme and Incentive Award Scheme. The Energy Advisory Board has rightly recommended that a sum of Rs. 300 crores should be invested in improving the efficiency of power plants run by the State Electricity Boards.



(Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik)

Coal is a very important sector. The coal production target of 142 million tonnes will not be reached. For 1984-85 the target was first set at 165 million tonnes and then it was reduced to 154 million tonnes and then to 152 million tonnes. Even this reduced target of 152 million tonnes may not be attained. It is said that the Coal India will deliberately reduce the target in order to bring down the pit head stocks. This argument may make the sense. But, the fact remains that the output will be reduced at the time when there is no glut in coal market. It is also said and argued that the production target has to be lowered because of demand recession but does not quite square with claimed increase in despatches to major industries such as power, cement, fertiliser and steel. Whatever it is, the capacity of coalmines in different parts of the country should match the output required from them to support the Thermal Power Plants railway movement and industrial needs. With the great deal of efforts we are making for new Super Thermal Plants in different parts of the country, we must plan ahead and provide sufficient funds to the coal mines for developing matching capacity. Orissa is an example. At Talcher Coal fields of Messrs Central Coal Fields Limited, the National Aluminium Company are putting up a large Captive Power Plant. A Super Thermal Plant is being put up by N.T.P.C.

So, I would request that necessary steps be taken and funding be made in order that the production is augmented to this extent.

Similarly, the State Government of Orissa are planning to put up a larger Thermal Plant in the Ib valley Coal fields under Messrs Western Coal Fields Limited. Corresponding planning on investment is also required here. In view of the large expansion of these two coal fields in Orissa, the State Government have been pressing for constitution of a new Company with headquarters in the State to comprise all the coal fields in Orissa.

I shall be grateful if the Minister agrees with this demand and takes steps immediately for its fulfilment.

I would like to mention about non-conventional energy sources. This is a new area and will grow in importance. I hope the Government will devote its attention in finding ways and means of increasing the use of renewable sources of energy in order to reduce its load on non-renewable sources. During the last two years, we have of course made some efforts and some measure of success in individual biogas programme. The area requiring emphasis is community bio-gas programme. For that, the Central Government should put up a large number of demonstration units in different States so that this programme becomes popular. Wind mills today are not very much cost-effective. Cheaper designs should be found out. Mini and micro hydel projects are more or less in experimental stage. Research and development in this field should find out cheaper designs. Here too, the Central Government should set up a number of demonstration units in tribal and hilly areas to make the scheme acceptable. We must make a beginning in developing bio-gas plants entirely based on bio-mass other than cow-dung. Bio-gas plants based on water-hyacinth should be developed so that the rural areas can be free from the menace of this weed. Large bio-gas plants based on urban refuse also need emphasis. Solar heaters and solar cookers have found acceptance among the people. This is an area where a lot of progress can be made. In USA private and public investment amounting to 500 million dollars goes to the research and development in solar system.

If we see the energy demand of the household sector, we see that 80 per cent of the energy consumption in this sector in rural areas is estimated to be from non-commercial sources primarily consisting of fire-wood, only an estimated 5 million households use kerosene for cooking. Firewood and animal vegetable waste constitute the cooking fuel of 90% of the total households in the country. I find from the budget documents that energy plantation has not been included in the programme. Considering the shortage of fuel wood and the pressure on forests, this programme should receive emphasis.

With these words I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy.



\*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy for 1984-85. At the very outset I would say that it augurs well for the industrial development of the country that all the three primary energies, oil, coal and electricity are under the control of one Ministry of Government of India. Oil and coal are under the direct responsibility of the Central Government. The electricity has to be bifurcated into two thermal and hydel energy under the control of the State Government and the atomic energy under the control of the Central Government. Since there is shortage of electricity all over the country, the Centre has to bear the responsibility for the shortfall in the generation of electricity.

It is being said that by the end of 2000, i.e. by the end of this century we will be achieving self-sufficiency in oil. Presently we are importing annually crude oil worth more than Rs. 3500 crores. Recently, huge deposits of oil have been found in Godavari Basin. I had read in the newspapers that the Government is thinking of engaging the services of foreign oil companies in the exploration of oil in the off-shore of our country. I suggest that intensive efforts should be made in the exploration of oil on the off-shore and also in Cauvery basin, Palk straits and the off-shore of Andaman and Nicobar islands. The price of oil in our country is the highest as compared to other parts of the world. We have got substantial accretion in the Oil Development Fund. This money should be utilised for extensive oil exploration.

We have increased our coal production substantially. But we do not have quality coal. Just because the ash content in our coal is 45%, we are utilising below 50% of the installed capacity in our thermal plants. When there is acute paucity of power throughout the country, we should direct our efforts to utilise fully the installed capacity.

We should also have modern and sophisticated coal washeries so that we can supply better quality coal. All the washeries in our country are having outdated and outmoded machinery. We should not worry about spending foreign exchange in importing quality coal which is necessary for our Super Thermal stations. We will be able to generate more power which in turn will enable the industries to produce more, with the consequence of expanding our export markets also.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have asked for the import of quality coal for Tuticorin Super Thermal Power station. The Centre should either directly import the coal or authorise the Government of Tamil Nadu to import quality coal from Australia for Super Thermal Power Station in Tuticorin.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have also asked for the import of gas turbines for Thermal Power Stations so that there will be continuous generation of power particularly in stations located in heavily industrialised areas. This should also be looked into by the Central Government.

Sir, I would also suggest that the Ministry should not hesitate to import plant and machinery required for thermal stations, because there is inordinate delay in the fulfilment of orders by BHEL. In 1984 the BHEL expects to have orders for Rs. 2800 crores and it would be possible for BHEL to execute orders worth only Rs. 1890 crores. Another example is that BHEL takes about 28 months to produce one turbo generator, but it can be obtained from abroad within 16 months. Whatever steps are required for utilising more than 40% of the present installed capacity should be done by the Ministry. Only higher utilisation is the remedy for reducing the power paucity. Recently I read a news item that the Government is thinking about giving licences to private sector for setting up power plants. Instead of this, the Centre should encourage the States to set up joint sector projects. The

(Shri C. Chinnaswamy)

Government of Tamil Nadu have made this suggestion to the Central Government. This should be looked into by the hon. Minister of Energy.

There was also a proposal to set up Power Finance Corporation. I would like to know the steps being taken to set up the Power Finance Corporation so that funds can be made available for power plants. Some five months back there was an International Conference on Energy Management in industry in which some useful suggestions were made. I would like to know what action the Government proposes to take on them.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the need for bestowing some attention on the generation of unconventional energy like electricity from tidal waves, which the Government of Tamil Nadu have been trying for quite some time now, solar energy and bio-gas energy. Our Chief Minister Dr. MGR has allocated funds for work on tidal wave energy. Similarly, the Agricultural University in Coimbatore has been researching on solar energy. I demand that more funds should be allocated for tidal wave energy and for solar energy. Similarly, bio gas energy should be developed all over the country. The Center should intervene and ensure that Hogenakal Hydel Project is taken up for implementation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस आशा से आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जिस उदारता से आपने अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को समय दिया है, उस उदारता को मेरे लिए भी सुरक्षित रखेंगे और मुझे भी अपने विचार प्रकट करने का पर्याप्त अवसर देंगे।

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय ने एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व का कदम उठाया है और हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति की है, हर क्षेत्र में उस के कदम आगे बढ़े हैं, और इस

लिए वह धन्यवाद का पात्र है। हर एक सदस्य ने, चाहे वह पक्ष में हो या विपक्ष में, इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा की गई प्रगति की सराहना की है।

आज के युग को ऊर्जा का युग मानना चाहिए। उसने इतिहास को बदला है—और केवल हमारे ही देश के इतिहास को नहीं—और संस्कृति में भी योगदान दिया है। इस ऊर्जा के युग में मुहावरे बदल गए हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता था 'दीपक तले अन्धेरा', मगर बिजली के युग ने दीपक तले उजाला कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : अब उसके ऊपर अन्धेरा हो गया है।

श्री केयूर भूषण : ऊर्जा एक परिवर्तन का युग लाया है। ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की जिम्मेदारी भी सब से अधिक है। ऊर्जा के युग में जब हम आगे विकास कर रहे हैं तो हम अब इस से पीछे नहीं हट सकते हैं। हर क्षेत्र का विकास हमें इन्हीं के आधार पर करना है। बिजली के बिना हमारा जीवन आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। हमें हर क्षेत्र में विकास को आगे बढ़ाना है। इसी आधार से आज की समस्याओं को हल कर सकते हैं।

उस समय भी हमने अपना जीवन बिताया था जब एक छोटे से टिमटिमाते दीप के आधार से हम गाँव की पहचान करते थे। आधी रात को एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव में जाते थे तो वहाँ भौंकने की आवाज आती थी, उस से हमें ऐसा लगता था कि हम गाँव के नजदीक पहुँच रहे हैं। लेकिन आज जमाना बदल गया है। हम जिधर जाते हैं गाँवों के अन्दर उजाला दिखाई देता है। इस आधार पर कहते हैं कि यह गाँव है, यह विकसित गाँव है, यह आगे बढ़ रहा है।

जिस गांव में हम देखते हैं कि बिजली है, पानी की व्यवस्था है, उस गांव का जीवन बदल गया है। जिस गांव में हम नहीं पहुंचा पाये हैं पानी, जिस गांव में नहीं पहुंचा पाए हैं बिजली, जिस गांव में ऊर्जा का उपयोग नहीं कर पाए हैं वह गांव आज भी अन्धेरे में है। उस अन्धेरे को भी हमें दूर करना है। वह सुदूर जंगलों में है, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में है, गांवों के उन क्षेत्रों में है जहां हरिजन और आदिवासी अपना जीवन बिता रहे हैं। वह उन गांवों में उन घरों में रह रहे हैं जहां आज भी अन्धेरा है। केवल हम अगर बिजली महलों में या बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में देखते हैं या वहां पर इस का विकास होता है तो हम यह नहीं कह पाएंगे कि हम ने उस अन्धियारे तक बिजली पहुंचा दी है।

लक्ष्य आप का बहुत ऊंचा है और उस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने की मंजिल जो है, अब मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि दूर है। आप के प्रयत्नों से मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूं कि वह मंजिल भी बहुत नजदीक है जब हर अन्धियारे में, हर झोपड़े में आप बिजली पहुंचाएंगे, ऊर्जा पहुंचाएंगे, उसे रौनक देंगे और उसे विकास का मौका देंगे।

यह सब कहते हुए भी मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आपने उद्योगों को ऊर्जा पहुंचाने का एक लक्ष्य बनाया उसी अनुपात में किसानों के पास भी बिजली पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य बनाइये। मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि किसान उद्योगपति से बहुत कमजोर है। उसे आप जिस कीमत में ऊर्जा पहुंचाएंगे, बिजली पहुंचाएंगे उस में आप को उसी आधार को लेना पड़ेगा कि आप सुविधा देने के लिए यह कर रहे हैं, उस से लाभ लेने के लिए नहीं। वह लाभ दूसरे

रूप में आप को दे रहा है। जो उत्पादन बढ़ा कर वह देशको देता है वह सब से ज्यादा लाभकारी है। आप उस अनाजको बढ़ाने के लिए, उस बगीचे को, उस फुलवारी को बढ़ाने के लिए जो बिजली दे रहे हैं वह कन्सेशन के रेट पर दीजिए ताकि उस को भी लाभ हो सके।

अभी जैसे पूर्व चर्चा के दौरान मंत्री महोदय ने महसूस किया कि किसान किसी तरीके से भी आगे बढ़ नहीं पा रहा है। जितना भी उस का उत्पादन है वह लागत खर्च में ही समाहित हो जाता है और गरीबी का जीवन ही उसे जीना पड़ता है। किसान राष्ट्र के लिए उत्पादन कर रहा है। इस लिए उस के उत्पादन खर्च में कमी लाने के लिए उसे इतनी सुविधा दीजिए ताकि वह समझ सके कि मैं देश के लिए भी पैदा कर रहा हूं और अपने पेट के लिये भी पैदा कर रहा हूं। इस प्रकार की समझ जब उस को आयेगी, पेट और देश जब जुड़ेगा तो देश निश्चित तौर पर आगे बढ़ेगा। किसान देश के लिये सोचता है। साथ-साथ पेट के लिए भी सोचता है। पेट के लिये उस को रोना पड़ता है। पेट और देश इन दोनों को आप जोड़ सकते हैं उस के लागत खर्च को कम कर के। किसान को उचित मूल्य लागत खर्च को कम होने से ही मिलेगा, मूल्य बढ़ाने से नहीं होगा। मैं यह बिलकुल नहीं चाहता कि अनाज की कीमत कम करने वाला बढ़ाने वालों में से अलग हो। लागत आधार से उस को अनाज की कीमत मिले। मगर किस सीमा तक बढ़ेगा? उस की भी सीमा होगी। अगर लागत के खर्च को बढ़ाते गये, उर्वरक की कीमत को बढ़ाते गये तो जरूर उस का दाम बढ़ेगा। लेकिन दाम बढ़ने से क्या उस नष्ट किसान को, उस कमजोर किसान को कुछ लाभ होगा? अगर अधिक दाम बढ़ गये हैं और कीमत की अगर सीमा न रही, तो सारा

## (श्री केयूर भूषण)

कमजोर वर्ग भुखमरी की हालत में आएगा हालांकि उत्पादन आप का बढ़ सकता है। तो किसान के लिये लाभदायी है कि आप उस की लागत को कम करें, खर्च को कम करें और उसे कंसेशन दें। साथ ही रियायत के साथ ऊंचे दाम पर आप उस के अनाज को खरीदें। आप जो उन्हें बिजली दे रहे हैं वह कन्सेशन रेट पर दें। गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाने पर भी आप कन्सेशन दीजिये यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है। जिस प्रकार आप उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिये हर प्रकार की सुविधायें देते हैं—उद्योगपतियों को आप कम कीमत पर भूमि देते हैं तथा इसी प्रकार की अनेक सुविधायें देते हैं—उसी प्रकार से किसानों को भी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। आज आप बांध बनाने के लिए, थर्मल प्लांट लगाने के लिए किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण करते हैं, वहाँ से बेदखल होने के बाद इस बात की आवश्यकता होती है कि उनको वैसे ही जमीन मिले और उनके बच्चों को प्लांट में सेवा करने का अवसर मिले। तभी वह किसान समझेंगे कि देश के लिए उन्होंने कुछ कुर्बानी की है। सौर ऊर्जा की ओर भी सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार जैसा मैंने बताया गोबर गैस प्लांट जो भी किसान लगाना चाहें उन को पूरी सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। इस के साथ-साथ देश में जितनी अधिक गोवंश की बढ़ोत्तरी होगी उतना ही अधिक देश का हित हो सकेगा। गोवंश का ऊर्जा से कितना सम्बन्ध लगता है उस का विश्लेषण कर के मैं इस सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता। आप प्रत्येक गांव में ट्रैक्टर के साधन मोहैया नहीं कर पाते, ट्रक्स मोहैया नहीं कर पाते, ऐसी दशा में गाँवों से लेकर शहरों तक बेलभाड़ी की आवश्यकता बनी रहेगी। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं बैलों का वंश हरियाणा में नष्ट हो रहा है और पंजाब में नष्ट

हो रहा है। सूर्य, वायु और जल को जो देवता के रूप में हमारे देश में स्वीकार किया गया उस के पीछे कोई अन्ध विश्वास नहीं, उस के पीछे जो उपयोगिता छिपी है उस को देखना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में गोदहाट परियोजना है, वह एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। यह योजना 1960 से प्रारम्भ हुई थी। उस की गति में तेजी आनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से कोरवा आदि जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व की परियोजनायें हैं उन की ओर भी समुचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ हरिजन आदिवासी इलाका है। उस इलाके के विकास के लिए पूर्ण सहयोग दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो किसान आपकी योजनाओं के लिए अपनी भूमि दे देता है उसके पुनस्तथान के लिए आप विशेष प्रयास करेंगे। इसी आशा के साथ मैं मन्त्री जी को और उन के विभाग को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

15.38 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*)

श्री अब्दुल रहीम काबुली (श्री नगर) : मोहतरमा चयरमैन, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस एवान के सामने बिजली के महकमें तवानाई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अब्बल्वात यह है कि तवानाई का यह महकमा बहुत ही महान है, इसके बगैर कोई मुल्क खुशहाली के बारे में सोच नहीं सकता है। ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस रेलवेज और चाहे इण्डस्ट्री हो, चाहे खेत खलिहान हो, जहाँ पर हमारा किसान मेहनत करके उत्पादन बढ़ा रहा है, ये सारी की सारी चीजें बिजली के



बगैर नामुमकिन हैं। इस लिए यह विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इसकी बड़ी जरूरत भी है और इसकी तरक्की करने के लिए हमें ज्यादा हिम्मत करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं एक तरफ से ये सारी बातें सोचता हूँ, तो दूसरी तरफ से देख रहा हूँ हमने पेट्रो-लियम के सैक्टर में तरक्की की है, एटामिक इनर्जी को पैदा करने में हम आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस के लिए मैं आप को बधाई दूँगा, लेकिन हम इतने ज्यादा नहीं आगे बढ़ पाए हैं, जिस से हम देश की जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकें। मुझे कदशा इस बात का है कि शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान की जो अपनी समस्यायें हैं, यदि हमने उन को हल नहीं किया तो बहुत नुकसान होगा। आप पूछेंगे कि कैसे ? मैं आप को अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम, ये सारा का सारा शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा है, जहाँ पर कि जंगलात काटे जा रहे हैं। साधनों की कमी की वजह से हम अपने जंगलात को जला रहे हैं, सड़ा रहे हैं और इन को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। इन जंगलात की तबाही के नतीजे में न सिर्फ जम्मू-काश्मीर का काफी नुकसान हुआ है, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम और मेघालय को भी नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्रकार हम हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत कीमती पूँजी अपने हाथ से खो रहे हैं। इतना ही होता तो हम बस कर लेते, लेकिन मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा कि जंगलात के काटने से शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के इलाकों में सौयल-इरोजन (Soil erosion) हो रहा है। जंगलात के बराबर काटने से जमीन का कटाव बढ़ रहा है। दूसरे यह कि हम रसिन हासिल करना चाहते हैं। जो बाद में कई किस्म के पेंट और दवायें बनाने के काम में आता है। जब हम इसको निकालते हैं तो दरख्त सड़ जाते हैं। इन को दूर करने के लिए हमारे

पास और कोई इलाज नहीं है कि हम बिजली पैदा करें। बदकिस्मती से जिन इलाकों में जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं, उन्हीं इलाकों में कुदरत की मेहरबानी से बहुत ज्यादा बसायल है। पानी के बहते हुए दरिया हैं। जो इन पहाड़ों को काट कर मैदानी इलाकों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इनको कन्ट्रोल किया जा सकता है। इन दरियाओं से बिजली हासिल की जा सकती है। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ ब्रह्मपुत्र, गंगा, सिन्ध, जेहलम और रावी—ये कुछ नदियाँ हैं जो बहुत ऊँचे पहाड़ों से हो कर गुजरती हैं। इन में से तीन-चार नदियाँ जम्मू कश्मीर से हो कर गुजरती हैं। इस सारे पानी की शक्ति बर्बाद हो रही है। इस मामले में जम्मू काश्मीर की रियासत भी सैल्फ सफिशियेंट नहीं हो पाई है कि वह पूर्ण रूप से बिजली का उत्पादन कर सके। इस लिये मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार चाहे तो जम्मू और काश्मीर बहुत बिजली पैदा कर सकता है। न सिर्फ हम जंगल को काटने से बचा सकते हैं, बल्कि सस्ती बिजली दे सकते हैं। जिस से जंगलात को बचाया जा सकता है; नए नए कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं, जरायत के सैक्टर में बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हो सकती है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा—सलाल हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट जो इस समय बन रहा है—345 मैगावाट का है। दल-हस्ती प्रोजेक्ट 390 मैगावाट का है और उड़ी 480 मैगावाट का बन रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ सेंटर स्टेट के बीच में कुछ व्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं जो इन कामों में बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करते हैं जो इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के जल्द से जल्द बनने में रुकावट बन रहे हैं। जिन की वजह से पैसा वक्त पर नहीं मिल रहा है और जब प्रोजेक्ट को वक्त पर पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो काम लम्बा हो जाएगा,



(श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली)

ज्यादा देर में पूरा होगा और उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो प्रोजेक्ट 100 करोड़ रुपए में बन सकता था, दो साल बाद 200 करोड़ रुपये में बनेगा, इस तरह से वहां पर नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—जम्मू-काश्मीर रियासत जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स को बना रही है—वे हैं—अपर-सिंध (स्टेज दूसरा), सेवा हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट, करनाग माइक्रो हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट परनाई हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट—यह 30 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बन रहा है, बिछलारी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट—यह 25 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बन रहा है, निछामा थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट—यह 32 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बन रहा है। ये काम हम अपने तौर पर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार को चाहिए कि जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट इस सैक्टर में होगा—उस का फायदा सारे मुल्क को होगा। हम ने इस को एनालाइज किया है और जो डेटा हम ने कलेक्ट किया है, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ हम 10 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पूरे देश को दे सकते हैं, अगर उस एनर्जी को पूरी तरह से एक्सप्लॉएट किया जाय।

हमारे यहां जम्मू-काश्मीर में एक दरिया चिनाब बहता है जो जम्मू से हो कर पाकिस्तान चला जाता है। उसमें इतना पोटेंशियल है कि 25 हजार मेगावाट बिजली उस से पैदा हो सकती है। उस का पानी पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है, हमारे मुल्क की तरक्की में उस का कोई हाथ नहीं है। यह दुधारी—चीज है, एक तरफ जंगलात बचेंगे, जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, यू० पी० की तरक्की होगी और दूसरी तरफ मुल्क की तरक्की होगी, मुल्क की दौलत में इजाफा होगा, एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर, इन्डस्ट्रियल

सैक्टर और दूसरे तमाम सैक्टरों में खुशहाली पैदा होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारी स्टेट में इन कामों को हाथ में लेने में दिलचस्पी लें और जितनी जल्दी और जितना ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट इस सिलसिले में हो, वह उतना ही कम होगा।

पेट्रोलियम के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से हमारे यहां पानी का फायदा उठाया जा सकता है उसी तरह से पेट्रोलियम और दूसरे मिनरल्स का फायदा उठाया जा सकता है। पिछले दिनों जम्मू के सुरिसर इलाके में इस के एक्सपर्ट्स की मदद से आपने खुदाई की थी, वहां पर गैस काफी मिकदार में बरामद हुई लेकिन कुछ टैकनालाजिकल मुश्किलात की वजह से उस कुएँ को बन्द करना पड़ा। मैं यद्द गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा—हमारे जम्मू के सुरिसर इलाके में गैस का काफी बड़ा जखीरा है—उस को एक्सप्लॉएट करने के लिए आपने क्या किया, यह आप इस ऐवान को बतलायें। टैकनालाजिकल मुश्किलात को कैसे हल कर रहे हैं और आगे किस तरह से उस को एक्सप्लॉएट करने का प्रोग्राम है।

एक बात मैं बहुत साफगोई से कहना चाहूंगा—बम्बई हाई में इतनी मेहनत और इतनी मुश्किलात को दूर करने के बाद पेट्रोलियम का जो जखीरा मुल्क को दिया है—उस के लिए मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस इनर्जी के बौहरान में, जो सारे आलम पर छा रहा है, जहां पर बड़े बड़े पहलवान, बड़े मुल्क पिछड़ रहे हैं, वहां हिन्दुस्तान आगे जा रहा है। इस के लिए मैं उन सारे टेक्नीशियन्स को, उन सारे साइंटिस्टों को और उस सारे अमले को, जो इस काम में लगा

हुआ है, मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं आरिफ मुहम्मद खां साहब को बतला दूँ कि यह सियासत का मंदान नहीं है और बे इस के बारे में चाहे जो कुछ भी कहें लेकिन जहाँ पर हम देखेंगे कि आप कुछ कर रहे हैं, आपने कुछ फायदा दिया है और आप की मिनिस्ट्री के अच्छे नतायज सामने आए हैं, वहाँ मैं दिल की गहराई से आप को मुबारकबाद दूँगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि बम्बई हाई में आप के करनामे बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं। हमें एक घबड़ाहट हो रही थी कि न मालूम आगे आने वाले वक्त में क्या होगा क्योंकि आए दिन पेट्रोलियम की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही थीं और उधर ईराक और ईरान की लड़ाई की वजह से हम पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा था और हम सोच रहे थे कि कौन सी राह से और कौन से रास्ते से हमें पेट्रोलियम मिलेगा लेकिन आप लोगों की मेहनत से, आप के इन्जीनियर्स और वर्कर्स और दूसरे इस काम में लगे लोगों की मेहनत से हम इस काम में सक्षम हो रहे हैं और हम सैल्फ सफीसिबेन्सी की तरफ जा रहे हैं यह एक बहुत बड़े कारनामे की बात है।

एक बात मैं एटामिक पावर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कलपाक्कम का प्लांट आप ने लगा दिया। उस में कुछ मुश्किलता है और तमिल नाडू में आप ने इस को लगाया है। यह आप ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस से ज्यादा कामयाबी और क्या हो सकती है कि यह वहाँ पर लग गया और अब तमिल नाडू वाले कहते हैं कि इस का सारा फायदा हम को मिले और कर्नाटक वाले कहते हैं कि इस का फायदा हम को मिले। मैं तो उस दिन की इंतजार में हूँ जबकि हर स्टेट में एक कलपाक्कम का प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाए, यह मेरी स्वाहिशा है, यह मेरी तमन्ना है।

इसी तरीके से मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और हमारे वतन में सब कुछ है और किसी चीज की कमी इस देश में नहीं है। हमारा जो एस्ट्रोनेट आसमान पर चढ़ा, तो वहाँ पर भी उस को कहना पड़ा जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस मुल्क के बारे में पूछा कि तुम को यह कंसा दिखाई पड़ता है। तो उस ने कहा, 'सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा।' हमारा मुल्क खूबसूरत ही नहीं है बल्कि इस में कुदरत ने बहुत सी नियामतें दी हैं और यहाँ इन नियामतों का बहुत बड़ा जखीरा है और इसलिए इस का फायदा हमें उठाना चाहिये।

आखीर में एक बात मैं वर्कर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से लोग मजदूरी का काम कर रहे हैं और बहुत से वर्कर्स कोयलों की खानों में काम कर रहे हैं, जिन के बारे में बड़ी बड़ी चर्चाएँ इस ऐवान में और इस के बाहर भी हुई हैं। हमारे जो कोल माइनर्स हैं, उन की बड़ी मुसीबत है, उन की बड़ी परेशानी है और वे अपनी जान पर खेल कर कोयला खानों से निकालते हैं और उन की हिफाजत की कमी होने के कारण उन के सामने बहुत सी मुश्किलता आती हैं और उन की हिफाजत करना और उन की मुश्किलता को हल करना और उनके मोराल को उठाना और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें उन को देना, यह हमारा फर्ज है। जिस तरह से एक सिपाही लड़ता है, उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि एक कोल माइनर जमीन की गहराइयों में मीलों नीचे जा कर कोयला निकालता है और अपनी जिदगी के साथ खेलता है। इस लिए सरकार का यह फर्ज बनता है कि वह उस की

(श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली)

मदद करे। हमने यह भी सुना है कि उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। इनके बीच में बॉडेड लेबर का मामला भी चल रहा है और उन की खरीद-फरोस्त होती है और सब से ज्यादा बिहार में यह हो रहा है। मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि उन की मुश्किलात को हल किया जाए और उन की जान की हिफाजत की जाए और उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें दी जायें।

इसी तरीके से ट्रांसमीशन लाइनों में और बिजली के महकमे में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, हर साल सैकड़ों की मौत हो जाती है और कोई साल, कोई महीना ऐसा नहीं गुजरता जबकि हम यह नहीं सुनते कि ट्रांसमीशन लाइन में जो काम करते हैं या जो लाइनमैन खम्भों पर चढ़ कर काम करते हैं या जो मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, जान से नहीं गए हैं। सैकड़ों लोग हर साल इस तरह से मारे जाते हैं और वे जो खम भरा काम करते हैं और इस सेक्टर में मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए अपना खून तक दे रहे हैं, इस तरक्की को अपने खून से सींच रहे हैं, तो सरकार का यह फर्ज बनता है कि सब से अवलियत, सब से ज्यादा अहमियत इन मजदूरों को, मुलाजिमों को और इंजीनियरों को दी जाए, जो कि लाखों की तादाद में ऐसी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन की जितनी भी मुश्किलात हैं, उन को दूर किया जाये और उन के मसायल का हल निकाला जाये। उन के लिए संक्यूरिटी और इन्शोरेन्स का इन्तजाम हो और उन को और दूसरे मराआत दिये जायें।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं जम्मू व काश्मीर की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर पानी का इतना बड़ा जखीरा है और इतने वहाँ पर दरिया हैं, जो अनएक्सप्लायटेड हैं, उन पर आप बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए और खास तौर पर हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स बनायें। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री عبد الرشید کا بلخی

سری نگر

مترجم حیرتین

میں آپ کے مادہ عظیم سے اس الزان کے سامنے بجلی کے ٹھکے تو انائی کے بارے میں کچھ کہتا چاہوں گا۔ ادل بات یہ ہے کہ تو انائی کا یہ ٹھکے بہت ہی شان ہے اس کے بغیر کوئی ملک خوشحالی کے بارے میں سوچ نہیں سکتا ہے۔ ٹرانسپورٹ سروس ویڈیو اور چاہت انڈسٹری بہت چاہت کر دیت کہ لیہاں ہو۔ جہاں پہ ہزار کسان منت کر کے اتپا دن بٹھا رہا ہے۔ یہ ساوی کی ساری چیزیں بجلی کے بغیر ناممکن ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ دیکھا کہ بہت ہی ہستو پورن ہے۔ اور اس کی بڑی ضرورت بھی ہے اور اس کی ترقی کرنے کے لئے ہمیں زیادہ ہمت کرنی چاہیے۔

جب میں ایک طرف سے یہ ساری باتیں سوچتا ہوں جو دوسری طرف دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ ہم نے پیٹرولیم کے سیکٹر میں ترقی کی ہے ایسا ملک ازجین کو پیدا کرنے میں ہم آگے بڑھے جا رہے ہیں اس کے لئے میں آپ کو بدھائی دوں گا۔ لیکن ہم اتنے زیادہ آگے نہیں بڑھ پائے ہیں۔ جس سے ہم دیش کی ضرورت کو پورا کر سکیں۔ مجھے خدشہ اس بات کا ہے کہ شمالی ہندوستان کی جو اپنی سمسٹیا میں پیدی ہم نے ان کو حل نہیں کیا تو بہت نقصان ہوگا آپ پوچھیں گے کہ کیسے میں آپ کو عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ جموں کشمیر، ہماچل پر دیش اتر پر دیش اسم بہ سارا کا سارا شمالی ہندوستان

اور راون - یہ کھنڈیاں ہیں جو بہت اونچی  
 پہاڑوں سے ہو کر گذرتی ہیں۔ ان میں سے  
 تین چار ندیاں جموں کشمیر سے ہو کر گذرتی ہیں  
 اس سارے پانی کی قوتی برباد ہو رہی ہے  
 اس معاملے میں جموں کشمیر کی ریاست بھی  
 سیلف سفیشینٹ نہیں ہو پائی ہے کہ وہ  
 پورن روپ سے بجلی کا اتپاد کر سکے۔  
 اس لئے میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
 کہ بیدی سرکار چاہے تو جموں اور کشمیر بہت  
 بجلی پیدا کر سکتا ہے۔ وہ ہر قسم جنگل کو  
 کاٹنے سے بچا سکتے ہیں بلکہ سستی بجلی دے  
 سکتے ہیں۔ جس سے جنگلات کو بچایا جا  
 سکتا ہے۔ نئے نئے کارخانے لگائے  
 جا سکتے ہیں۔ زراعت کے سیکٹر میں  
 بہت زیادہ ترقی ہو سکتی ہے۔

جموں کشمیر کے بارے میں یہ عرض کروں  
 گا۔ سلال ہائیڈل پروجیکٹ جو  
 اس سے بن رہا ہے۔ ۳۴۵ میگا واٹ  
 کا ہے۔ دل ہستی پروجیکٹ ۳۹۰  
 میگا واٹ کا ہے اور اڑی ۸۰ میگا واٹ  
 کا بن رہا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں میں یہ  
 عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے یہاں  
 سینٹراسٹیٹ کے بیچ میں کچھ میورورکٹس  
 ہیں جو ان کاموں میں بہت سی نقصانیاں  
 پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ وہاں پروجیکٹس کو  
 جلد سے جلد بننے میں رکاوٹ بن رہے  
 ہیں۔ جن کی وجہ سے پیسہ وقت پر  
 نہیں مل رہا ہے اور جب پروجیکٹ  
 کو وقت پر پیسہ نہیں ملے گا تو کام لمبا  
 ہو جائے گا۔ زیادہ دیر میں پورا  
 ہو گا اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہو گا کہ

ایسا ہے کہ جہاں پر جنگلات کاٹے جا رہے  
 ہیں سادھنوں کی کمی کی وجہ سے ہم اپنے  
 جنگلات کو جلا رہے ہیں۔ سڑا رہے ہیں  
 اور ان کو برباد کر رہے ہیں۔ ان جنگلات  
 کی تباہی کے نتیجے میں نہ صرف جموں کشمیر کا  
 نقصان ہوا ہے ہر اچل پردیش اتر پردیش  
 بہار اسم اور میگھالے کو بھی نقصان  
 ہوا ہے۔ اس پر کار ہم ہندوستان کی  
 بہت قیمتی پونجی اپنے ہاتھ سے کھو رہے ہیں  
 اتنا ہی ہوتا تو ہم بس کر لیتے لیکن میں آپ  
 سے عرض کروں گا کہ جنگلات کو کاٹنے سے  
 شمالی ہندوستان کے علاقوں میں سول  
 اروزن (Soil erosion)  
 ہو رہا ہے۔ جنگلات کے برابر کاٹنے سے  
 زمین کا کٹاؤ بڑھ رہا ہے۔ دوسرے یہ کہ

ہم رسن حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ جو بعد میں  
 کئی قسم کے پینٹ اور دوائیں بنانے کے  
 کام میں آتا ہے جب ہم اسی کو نکالتے  
 ہیں تو درخت سڑ جاتے ہیں ان کو دور  
 کرنے کے لئے ہمارے پاس اور کوئی  
 علاج نہیں ہے کہ ہم بجلی پیدا کریں۔  
 بد قسمتی سے جن علاقوں میں جنگلات کاٹے  
 جا رہے ہیں انہیں علاقوں میں قدرت  
 کی مہربانی سے بہت زیادہ وسائل  
 ہیں پانی کے بہتے ہوئے دریا میں جو ان  
 پہاڑوں کو کاٹ کر میدانی علاقوں کی  
 طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ ان کو کنٹرول کیا  
 جا سکتا ہے۔ ان دریاؤں سے بجلی  
 حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے۔ میں عرض کروں  
 گا کہ ہمارے یہاں ریسمپٹر گنگا سندھ چلم

جو پراجیکٹ ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپے میں بن سکتا  
 تھا دو سال بعد ۲۰۰ کروڑ روپے میں  
 بنے گا اس طرح سے وہاں پتھڑیاں پوریاں ہیں۔  
 میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں  
 کشمیر ریاست جن پر وجیکٹ کو بنا رہی ہے  
 - وہ ہیں - اپر سندھ (اسٹیج دو سر) (اسٹیج دو سر)  
 سیوا ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ کو تاگھ ماگرو  
 ہائیڈل - پرنائی ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ - یہ  
 ۳۰ کروڑ روپے کی لاگت سے بن رہا ہے  
 بھلاری ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ - یہ ۳۵ کروڑ  
 روپے کی لاگت سے بن رہا ہے۔

نچلے علاقوں پر وجیکٹ یہ ۳۲ کروڑ روپے  
 کی لاگت سے بن رہا ہے۔ یہ کام ہم اپنے  
 طور پر کر رہے ہیں لیکن سرکار کو چاہیے۔  
 کہ جتنا انویسٹمنٹ اس سیکٹر میں ہوگا۔  
 اس کا فائدہ سارے ملک کو ہوگا ہم نے  
 اس کو اینڈز کیا ہے اور جو ڈیپٹا ہم نے  
 کلیکٹ کیا ہے میں دعوے کے ساتھ  
 کہہ سکتا ہوں ۱۰ ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی  
 پورے دیش کو دے سکتے ہیں۔ اگر  
 اس انرجی کو پوری طرح سے ایکسپلائٹ  
 کیا جائے۔

ہمارے یہاں جموں کشمیر میں ایک  
 دریا چناب بہتا ہے جو جموں سے ہو کر  
 پاکستان چلا جاتا ہے۔ اس میں اتنا  
 پوٹینٹیل ہے کہ ۲۵ ہزار میگا واٹ  
 بجلی اس سے پیدا ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس کا  
 پانی پاکستان کو چارہا ہے۔ ہمارے ملک  
 کی ترقی میں اس کا کوئی ہاتھ نہیں ہے  
 یہ دور ہماری چیز ہے۔ ایک طرف جنگلات  
 بچانے جموں کشمیر ہمارے پورے دیش یو۔ پی کی

ترقی ہوگی اور دوسری طرف ملک کی  
 ترقی ہوگی۔ ملک کی دولت میں اضافہ  
 ہوگا ایگریکلچرل سیکٹر انڈسٹریل سیکٹر اور  
 دوسرے تمام سیکٹروں میں خوشحالی پیدا  
 ہوگی۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ہماری اسٹیٹ  
 میں ان کاموں کو ہاتھ میں لینے میں دلچسپی  
 لیں اور جتنی جلدی اور جتنا زیادہ  
 انویسٹمنٹ اس سلسلے میں ہو وہ اتنا  
 ہی کم ہے۔

پیٹرولیم کے بارے میں اتنا ہی کہنا  
 چاہوں گا کہ جس طرح سے ہمارے  
 یہاں پانی کا فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے  
 اس طرح سے پیٹرولیم اور دوسرے مٹیریلز  
 کا فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں  
 جموں کے سروس علاقے میں روس کے  
 ایکسپوس کی مدد سے آپ نے کھدائی کی  
 نہیں دی ہے، پھر جس کافی مقدار میں برآمد  
 ہوئی لیکن کچھ ٹیکنالوجیکل مشکلات کی وجہ  
 سے اس کو مین کو بند کرنا پڑا۔ میں یہ  
 گزارش کرنا چاہوں گا ہمارے جموں  
 کے سروس علاقے میں گھیر کا کافی بڑا ذخیرہ  
 ہے۔ اس کو ایکسپلائٹ کرنے کے لئے  
 آپ نے کیا کیا۔ یہ آپ اس ایوان کو  
 بتلائیں۔ ٹیکنالوجیکل مشکلات کو کیسے  
 حل کر رہے ہیں اور اگر کس طرح سے  
 اس کو ایکسپلائٹ کرنے کا پروگرام  
 ہے۔

ایک بات میں بہت صاف گوئی  
 سے کہنا چاہوں گا۔ بمبئی ہائی میلتنی  
 محنت اور اتنی مشکلات کو دور کرنے



کے بعد پٹرولیم کا جو ذخیرہ ملک کو دیا ہے اس کے لئے میں سرکار کو مبارکیا دے پیش کرتا ہوں۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس اہلی کے بحران میں جو سارے عالم چھپا رہا ہے جہاں پر بڑے بڑے پہلوان بڑے ملک بچھڑ رہے ہیں وہاں ہندوستان آگے جا رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے میں ان سارے سائنسٹوں کو ان سارے سائنسٹوں کو اور اس سارے علمے کو جو اس کام میں لگا ہوا ہے مبارکیا دیتا ہوں۔

میں عارف محمد تھان صاحب کو بتلا دوں کہ یہ سیاست کا میدان نہیں ہے اور وہ اس کے بارے میں چاہے جو کچھ بھی کہیں لیکن جہاں پر ہم دھنگے کو آپ کچھ کر رہے ہیں آپ نے کچھ فائدہ دیا ہے اور آپ کی فٹری کے نتائج سامنے آئے ہیں وہاں میں دل کی گہرائی سے آپ کو مبارکیا دوں گا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بمبئی ہائی میں آپ کے کارنامے بہت اچھے رہے ہیں۔ ہمیں ایک گھبراہٹ ہو رہی تھی کہ نہ معلوم آگے آنے والے وقت میں کیا ہوگا کیوں کہ آئے دن پٹرولیم کی قیمتیں بڑھتی جا رہی تھیں اور ادھر عراق اور ایران کی لڑائی کی وجہ سے ہم پر بڑا اثر پڑ رہا تھا اور ہم سوچ رہے تھے کہ کون سی راہ سے

ادراکوں سے راستے سے ہمیں پٹرولیم ملے گا لیکن آپ لوگوں کی محنت سے آپ کے انجنیئرس اور ورکرز اور دوسرے ان کام میں لگے لوگوں کی محنت سے ہم

اس کام میں شکست ہو رہے ہیں اور ہم سیلف سنبھالی کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ یہ ایک بہت بڑے کارنامے کی بات ہے۔ ایک بات میں ایسا ملک پاور کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کلیپکم کا پلانٹ آپ نے لگا دیا۔ اس میں کچھ مشکلات ہیں اور تھل ناڈو میں آپ نے اس کو لگایا ہے۔ یہ آپ نے ایک بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے میں کہنے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ اس سے زیادہ کامیابی اور کیا ہو سکتی ہے کہ وہ وہاں پر لگا گیا اور اب تھل ناڈو والے کہتے ہیں کہ اس کا سارا فائدہ ہم کو ملے اور کرناٹک والے کہتے ہیں کہ اس کا فائدہ ہم کو ملے میں تو اس دن کے انتظار میں ہوں جب کہ ہراسٹیٹ میں ایک کلیپکم لگا پر وجیکٹ لگایا جائے یہ میری خواہش ہے یہ میری تمنا ہے۔

اس طریقے سے میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا دیش ایک بہت بڑا دیش ہے اور ہمارے وطن میں سب کچھ ہے اور کسی چیز کی کمی اس دیش میں نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا جبرالسٹرونٹ آسمان پر چڑھا تو وہاں پر بھی اس کو کہنا پڑا جب پرائم منسٹر نے اس ملک کے بارے میں پوچھا کہ تم کو یہ کیسا دکھائی پڑتا ہے تو اس نے کہا "و سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا" ملک خوبصورت ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ اس میں قدرت نے بہت سی نعمتیں دی ہیں اور یہاں پر ان نعمتوں کا بہت بڑا ذخیرہ ہے اور اس

لئے اس کا فائدہ ہمیں اٹھانا چاہیے۔  
 آخر میں ایک بات میں درکرس  
 کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا۔ ہمارے  
 یہاں بہت سے لوگ مزدوری کا کام  
 کر رہے ہیں اور بہت سے درکرس  
 کوٹلوں کی کانوں میں کام کر رہے ہیں  
 جن کے بارے میں بڑی بڑی چرچائیں  
 اس ایوان میں اور اس کے باہر بھی ہوئی  
 ہیں ہمارے جو کولی مائنرس ہیں ان کی  
 بڑی مصیبت ہے ان کی بڑی پریشانی  
 ہے اور وہ اپنی جان پر کھیل کر کوئلہ  
 کھانوں میں نکالنے ہیں اور ان کی حفاظت  
 کو نا اور ان کی مشکلات کو حل کرنا۔  
 اور ان کے موڈ کو اٹھانا اور زیادہ  
 سے زیادہ سوویدھا میں ان کو دنیا  
 یہ ہمارا فرض ہے۔ جس طرح سے  
 ایک سپاہی لڑتا ہے اس طرح سے میں  
 سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک کول مائنر میں کی  
 گہرائیوں میں میلوں نیچے جا کر کوئلہ نکالتا  
 ہے اور اپنی زندگی کے ساتھ کھیلتا ہے  
 اس لئے سرکار کا یہ فرض بنتا ہے وہ اس  
 کی مدد کرے۔ ہم نے یہ بھی سنا ہے  
 کہ ان کا ایک پلائین ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے  
 بیچ میں یا ٹیڈی لیر کا معاملہ بھی چل رہا  
 ہے اور ان کی خرید و فروخت ہوتی ہے  
 اور سب سے زیادہ بہار میں یہ ہوتا  
 ہے۔ میں کہے بغیر نہیں رہوں گا کہ سرکار  
 کا یہ فرض ہے کہ ان کی مشکلات کو حل  
 کیا جائے اور ان کی جان کی حفاظت  
 کی جائے اور ان کو زیادہ سے  
 زیادہ سوویدھا میں دی جائیں۔

اس طریقے سے ٹرانسیشن لائنوں  
 میں اور بجلی کے ٹھکے میں جو مزدور کام  
 کرتے ہیں ہر سال سینکڑوں کی موت  
 ہو جاتی ہے اور کوئی سال کوئی مہینہ  
 ایسا نہیں گذرتا جب کہ ہم یہ نہیں سنتے  
 کہ ٹرانسیشن لائن میں جو کام کرتے ہیں  
 یا جولاٹین کھمبوں پر چڑھ کر کام کرتے  
 ہیں یا جو مشینوں پر کام کرتے ہیں۔  
 جان سے نہیں گئے ہیں۔ سینکڑوں  
 لوگ ہر سال اس طرح سے مارے جاتے  
 ہیں اور وہ جو کھم بھرا کام کرتے ہیں  
 اور اس سیکٹر میں ملک کی ترقی کے لئے  
 اپنا خون تک دے رہے ہیں اس ترقی  
 کو اپنے خون سے پیچ رہے ہیں تو سرکار  
 کا یہ فرض بنتا ہے کہ سب سے اولیت  
 سب سے زیادہ اہمیت ان مزدوروں  
 کو ملازموں کو اور انجنیئروں کو دیا جائے  
 جو کہ لاکھوں کی تعداد میں ایسی جگہوں  
 پر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کی جتنی بھی  
 مشکلات ہیں ان کو دور کیا جائے اور  
 اور ان کے مسائل کا حل نکالا جائے۔  
 ان کے لئے سیکیورٹی اور انشورنس  
 کا انتظام ہو اور ان کو اور دوسرے  
 مراعات دیئے جائیں۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں جموں کشمیر کی  
 طرف آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں  
 کہ وہاں پر پانی کا اتنا بڑا ذخیرہ ہے اور  
 اتنے وہاں پر دریا ہیں جو ان۔ ایک پلائین  
 ہیں ان پر آپ بڑے بڑے پراجیکٹس  
 بنائیں اور خاص طور پر حائڈرو پراجیکٹس  
 بنائیں۔ اتنا کہہ کر میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا  
 ہوں اور آپ کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں کہ  
 آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदया, ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उन का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से हमारा देश दिन प्रति दिन विकास की ओर बढ़ रहा है, प्रगति कर रहा है। विद्युत की दृष्टि से भी हमारा देश लगातार आगे बढ़ रहा है। आजादी से लेकर अब तक 30 गुनी प्रगति हो चुकी है और वह प्रगति प्रशंसनीय है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी लक्ष्य 19666 मेगावाट रखा गया था परन्तु बाद में वह 14000 मेगावाट रह गया है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह 14000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य पूरा होगा। मुझे खुशी के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विद्युत की दृष्टि से राजस्थान भी कुछ प्रगति कर रहा है। 1982-83 में जो प्रोजेक्शन था, उस में 24.5 परसेंट की प्रगति की है। इस ओर हमने बार-बार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और इसका प्रभाव भी पड़ा। सतपुड़ा से जो बिजली हम को मिलनी चाहिए थी, उस में प्रगति हुई है। जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च में जिस प्रकार से बिजली मिली है, वह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। इसी प्रकार हमें डर था कि हमारे यहाँ बिजली के स्रोत कम हैं और हमें दूसरे प्रांतों से बिजली लेनी होती है। वह बिजली कम मिलती थी। हमने बार बार कहा और मंत्री महोदय ने भी हमारी मदद की। इस से हमें अधिक बिजली प्राप्त हुई। हमें सिंगरौली से भी बिजली प्राप्त हो रही है। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि हमारी एनर्जी एटामिक प्लांट पर निर्भर है। यह प्रधान मंत्री का विषय है, परन्तु ऊर्जा से इस का संबंध है। 4 मार्च 1982 से लेकर अभी तक अटामिक प्लांट कोटा, नंबर 1 बंद होने से 220 मेगावाट की कंपैसिटी का कोई यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस के बदले में हमें सिंगरौली प्लांट के रिजर्व से मदद मिले। ताकि

हम इस संकट का मुकाबला कर सकें। अगर यह मदद कर दी जाए तो हमारा प्रदेश कृषि क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ सकता है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी कटौती समाप्त की जा सकती है। इस लिए हमारा निवेदन है कि जब तक हमारा अटामिक प्लांट नंबर एक ठीक नहीं होता, तब तक हमको विशेष मदद दी जाए। यह प्लांट कब तक ठीक हो जाएगा, इस की भी जानकारी हमको दी जाए। इस वक्त यह किस स्थिति में है। हमारा अटामिक प्लांट नम्बर दो ठीक ढंग से चल रहा है। कभी कभी बंद हो जाता है परन्तु उस की प्रगति अच्छी है। उस के परिणाम अच्छे हैं।

इसी प्रकार भाखड़ा से जो बिजली मिली है वह 1982 के मुकाबले 1 हजार 60 लाख यूनिट कम मिली है। केंद्र से 3,193.63 लाख यूनिट से कम सहायता प्राप्त हुई है। इसी प्रकार चम्बल से भी कम बिजली प्राप्त हुई। सिंगरौली में समय से पहले आपने प्लांट स्थापित कर दिया, यह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन, पाँच में से तीन प्लांट ही काम कर रहे हैं जबकि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि कम से कम चार प्लांट काम कर सकें। सुपर थर्मल प्लांट में फारेन मशीनरी है इसलिए 60 परसेंट की बजाय 70 से 80 परसेंट तक प्लांट लोड फैक्टर करना चाहिए। कोटा थर्मल प्लांट में 77.4 परसेंट की प्रोग्रेस हुई है। अब मैं पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। गोटारू और सादेवाला में एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग का काम शुरू किया गया है। यह जानकारी दी जाये कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार की गैस निकली है? मैं, स्वयं मौके पर देखने गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक की अपेक्षा तीन या चार ड्रिलिंग मशीनें युद्ध स्तर पर काम करनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की तरफ जो माही का एरिया है, वहाँ पर गैस और पेट्रोल निकल रहा है। पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जाकर आप को एक्सप्लोरेशन का

(श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन)

कार्य क्रमना चाहिए। बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर एवं गंगा नगर जिलों में आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड को 28 हजार किलोमीटर का सोसमीक सर्वे का काम सौंपा गया है। उस के सर्वेक्षण की गति बहुत कम है। मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा कि फ्रैंच कम्पनी से जो कांट्रैक्ट हुआ है, वह कब शुरू होगा और उस की क्या प्रगति होगी? कोयले के बारे में आप के विभाग ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैंने खुद मौके पर जाकर देखा है कि मिनरल्स एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन ड्रिलिंग का काम कर रही है। जियोलाजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया ने भी इस प्रकार का एक्सप्लोरेशन किया है। यह सूचना भी हमें मिली है कि लिग्नाइट का भंडार मिला है। मैं समझता हूं कि पांच सौ मेगवाट का पावर हाऊस स्थापित किया जा सकता है। यह जानकारी भी दी जाए कि कुल कितना भंडार मिला है, उस के हिसाब से पावर हाऊस बनाया जा सकता है। अगर यह स्थापित हो जाए तो इस से हमारे रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में प्रगति काफी बढ़ जाएगी। पलाना लिग्नाइट प्लांट दस वर्षों से स्थापित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। 178 करोड़ रुपए से वह बनेगा। क्लीयरेंस के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास अप्रोच की गई थी। मुझे यह जवाब मिला है कि इकानामिक बायाविलिटी की द्वारा जांच करायी जाएगी। पिछले दस सालों से यह मामला पेडिंग है। राजस्थान की इतनी कंपैसिटी नहीं है कि वह इस प्लान्ट को अपने साधनों से स्थापित कर सके। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? वे खुद अपने साधनों से स्थापित कर सकें। तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या मदद करना चाहते हैं? ऐटमिक प्लांट जो आप स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं उस बारे में आपका विभाग ऐटमिक इनर्जी विभाग को कहे कि यह

प्लांट कोटा में ही स्थापित हो। क्योंकि नम्बर (1) प्लांट जो दो साल से बन्द है उस का स्क्रेप घोषित कर के नया प्लांट बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि हम प्रगति कर सकें।

आर० ई० सी० स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत 58 परसेंट गांव देश के अन्दर कवर हो गये हैं। परन्तु जैसलमेर में 3 परसेंट गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और बाड़मेर जिले में 7 परसेंट गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है। अब स्थिति यह है कि जैसलमेर जिले की एक भी आर० ई० सी० स्कीम मंजूर नहीं हुई है, और बाड़मेर एवं शिव पंचायत समितियों की आर० ई० सी० स्कीम की मंजूरी नहीं हुई है। आप बतायें कि हम कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हमारा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है और आप को सोचना चाहिए, राजस्थान सरकार पर दबाव डालने की आवश्यकता है, वहां के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर दबाव डाला जाय जिस से ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की दृष्टि से हम आगे बढ़ें। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी और प्रगति और विकास हो और सातवीं योजना में विश्वास करते हैं कि जितने भी गांव हैं सब का विद्युतीकरण हो जाएगा और किसान जितनी बिजली चाहते हैं खेती बारी के लिए उतनी बिजली उन की आवश्यकतानुसार मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के मंत्रालय की मांगों का तहैदिल से समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): After nationalisation of coal mines, the price of coal has been increased many times and it has now reached beyond the purchasing power of the common people. Because of the increase in price of coal, the cost of industrial production has also gone up, which has direct repercussion over the economy of our country.



Even after the nationalisation of coal mines, slaughter mining is going on, in violation of the Mines Safety Act, with the result that the accidents in coal mines are on the increase. The lands in the Asansol-Raniganj Jharia coal mine area are subsiding. I am describing the horrible condition of the Asansol-Raniganj area and how it affects the lives of the people and their Property. The mines in the Raniganj coal fields area extend over 1,550 sq. km, inhabited by 15 lakh people in 13 urban and 369 rural areas. The whole of the coal mining area is more or less exposed to post-mining hazards like subterranean fire, surface subsidence, shrinkage of agricultural land, change in underground earth strata associated with fracture cracks, causing passage of surface water from ponds and wells to underground, lowering water level, affecting surface vegetation, increasing surface temperature, damage to building, hearths and homes. This is the dangerous situation in the coalmine sub-division of Asansol and Jharia. So, I would request the hon. Energy Minister to take steps to save the life and property of the coalmine area from this dangerous situation. Previously the Energy Ministry has set up a Team of Polish experts. These experts have made some recommendations to the Government. I would like to know how far you have implemented those recommendations. I would also like to know what are those recommendations and when are you going to implement all those recommendations.

The hon. Minister, Mr. Shiv Shankar, in the course of conversation with me said that Raniganj town, and in and around Raniganj area, the whole of the population must have to be shifted to the other side of the Damodar river in the District of Bankura. So, for the rehabilitation of these people, a railway line is necessary from Raniganj via Mejia to Bankura, and also a rail-cum-road bridge over the river Damodar. I would request the Energy Minister to take up the matter with the Railway Ministry jointly to construct this railway line and the rail-cum-road bridge for the rehabilitation of the people in the coalmine area.

Madam Chairman, to stop the illegal coalmining, the Ministry should set up its

Intelligence Wing with the help of CISF, and with the cooperation of the State Government this should be stopped. You know how the mafia gangs are operating in Dhanbad. It has repercussion in Asansol and Raniganj area and also on the law and order problem both in Bihar and West Bengal. Both the Central Government and the State Governments are losing crores of rupees every year because of this illegal mining. So, proper steps should be taken in this regard.

I thank the hon. Minister for reopening of Kalidaspur colliery in the District of Bankura, and Kakarthala colliery in the District of Birbhum. You have said that you have given an order ...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have given the information that we are likely to take it up.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : With much of fun-fare the Kakarthala colliery was opened by two Central Ministers during the last Assembly elections. But in reply to a question they said that the scheme was abandoned and nothing is happening in respect of this scheme.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I have been given to understand that the Minister gave an order for reopening of these two collieries. You should see that those two collieries function properly. Madam, the Central trade unions have decided to observe two days' colliery strike on 4th and 5th June to place the legitimate demands. I would request you to intervene and settle the matter as early as possible.

About the Farakka Super Thermal Power station. I want to know whether it would be commissioned in time, whether the time schedule will be observed. I want to know when it will be completed.

I would request the hon. Minister to give all assistance to the West Bengal Government



(Shri Krishna Chandra Halder)

for Kolaghat thermal power station to tide over the power problems, though the State Government have been able to improve the power position considerably.

Madam Chairman, the then Minister of State for Energy, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh—now he is the Chief Minister of Bihar while piloting a Bill in the Lok Sabha in reply to my speech, said that a thermal power station at Lotabani, the pithead of Kalidaspur colliery, will be set up. I would like to know when the construction work is this lotabani thermal power station will be taken up and when the work will begin.

Many Members have mentioned that the ash content in coal has risen very much. I am from Durgapur. I know that because of the ash content, the machinery of the Durgapur Steel plant is damaged. Not only that, in thermal Power station also the coal washeries cannot reduce the desired percentage of ash content. So, this is causing damage to the thermal Power station, and the steel plants and naturally the production is decreasing. This should be looked into.

I suggested that mini hydel power stations should be set up in DVC Canal Area because in lock-gate the water is falling between 30' to 35' downwards. I understand that DVC has some plan to construct mini hydel power station so that the nearby rural villages can be electrified. Will it be advisable? How have you worked out mini hydel power stations in DVC area?

We in Lok Sabha have congratulated our cosmonaut Shri Rakesh Sharma. While he was flying over India he has taken many Photographs and from the preliminary report it has been found that large deposits of natural gas and oil is in and around Andaman and Nicobar Islands. What steps are you taking to explore the gas and oil in and around A & N Islands?

Russian experts have said that Calcutta, Sundarban and parts of West Bengal are

floating on oil. Protocol has been signed with the Soviet Russia to explore oil in West Bengal and large deposits of gas in Tripura. What steps have been taken in this regard?

Previously in 'Galsi', in the District of Burdwan, drilling work was done in a half hearted manner. Experts have said that drilling should be done beyond 5500 to 6000 metres and oil will be available. I request the hon. Minister to give instructions accordingly to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and your Ministry.

Public Distribution System in West Bengal & Kerala is the best in the country. Kerosene is in short supply in West Bengal, Kerala and other parts of the country and the poor people are suffering. I would request you to allocate sufficient quantity of kerosene to West Bengal and Kerala to tide over the difficulty of the poor people in the whole of our country.

The Department of Petrol in the Ministry of Energy has stated and we are happy that they have increased production of crude oil and other things. I would request that the price of kerosene should be reduced and supply of diesel should be made to the peasants in rural areas at a subsidised rate so that they can use that and their pumps can be operated and production of Paddy and other crops can be increased.

In the Ministry of Energy, it is necessary to co-ordinate the work in the Department of Coal Energy and Department of Petroleum so that energy can be given properly to the whole of our nation. In that case, we can play our role in the international arena very well.

Sir, you know that many of the Members have suggested that we should do more research work. It is not only research but this atomic energy power station should also be set up in different parts of the country and hydel power stations and bio-gas plants should be increased. Research for the energy should also be given proper

importance. Madam, as you know, the reserves of coal and crude oil will not long last and they will be exhausted in future. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give proper instructions and to take proper steps for alternative sources of energy so that when coal and crude oil are exhausted, our country will not suffer for power and energy.

I hope the hon. Minister will do the needful in the matter. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

**श्री रामाश्रितार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सभापति महोदय, ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की वजट मांगों पर बहस के दौरान ऊर्जा राज्य मन्त्री ने हस्तक्षेप करते हुए अपने भाषण में बतलाया था कि अन्य कई राज्यों की तरह बिहार में किसानों को कम से कम आठ घण्टे तक सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है। उस दिन भी मैंने टाकते हुए उन के इस कथन का विरोध किया था।

मैं आज ही अपने पटना निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कुछ देहाती एवं शहरी इलाकों का दौरा कर वापस आ रहा हूँ। किसानों ने बतलाया कि उन्हें मुश्किल से तीन-चार घण्टे तक ही बिजली मिल पाती है। वह भी एक बार में नहीं। आधे घण्टे तक बिजली मिली, फिर बन्द कर दी गई। इसी प्रकार समय तोड़-तोड़ कर बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है, जिस का ज्यादा लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिल पाता। अगर चार घण्टे तक लगातार बिजली दी जाए तो खेत के अधिक रकवे की सिंचाई हो सकती है परन्तु ऐसा नहीं होने पर किसानों की कम जमीन का पटवन होता है। इस प्रकार बिजली ठीक से और समय पर नहीं मिल पाने के कारण किसानों को इस वर्ष पटवन में भारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना

पड़ा है, जिस का असर गेहूँ तथा दूसरी फसलों के उत्पादन पर बहुत बुरा पड़ा है।

किसानों की मांग है कि उन्हें कम से कम आठ घण्टे तक बिजली की सप्लाई की जाए और जो भी बिजली दी जाए लगातार दी जाए। आधे आध घण्टे के अन्तर से बिजली की सप्लाई से किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार सचमुच में कृषि उत्पादन में आशातीत सफलता हासिल करना चाहती है तो उसे बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई करने की गारन्टी करनी होगी।

पटना नगर के कुछ इलाकों में भी कल मुझे घूमने का मौका मिला है। पटना नगर बिहार की राजधानी है। पूरी राज्य सरकार का मुख्यालय वहीं है, फिर भी पटना नगर में आठ लाख नागरिकों को आज की भीषण गर्मी के दिनों में भयंकर बिजली संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। दर्जनों मौहल्लों में अन्धेरा घुप छाया रहता है जिस में समाज-विरोधी तत्व लूटपाट मचाते रहते तथा जघन्य हत्यायें भी करते हैं। बिजली की कमी से दर्जनों मौहल्लों में पेयजल का भीषण संकट व्याप्त है। लोग प्यास के मारे बिलबिला रहे हैं।

बिजली के मामले में बिहार की स्थिति सब से खराब है। करीब 300 मेगवाट बिजली भी नहीं मिल पाती। फलस्वरूप उद्योग-धन्धे संकट में हैं। नए उद्योगों के विकास की बात तो दूर रही, बिजली के अभाव में अब तक बिहार के 4,000 लघु उद्योग बन्द हो चुके हैं जिस के कारण लाखों व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। इस पर भी तुरन्त यह कि बिहार बिजली बोर्ड ने बिजली के रेट को कई गुना बढ़ा दिया है जिस के फल-

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्री)

स्वरूप बड़ी संख्या में आटा चक्कियां बंद हो चुकी हैं। दूसरे लघु उद्योगों पर भी इसका असर पड़ा है। बिहार बिजली बोर्ड तो भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार का अड्डा है। इस के अध्यक्ष इतने घमंडी है कि वह संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का जबाब देना भी अपनी शान के विरुद्ध समझते हैं। इस के अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से करोड़ों रुपए की चोरी प्रत्येक वर्ष बिहार में हो रही है।

अन्त में ऊर्जा मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे इन बातों को गंभीरता के साथ हृदयगम कर ऐसी कार्यवाही करें कि बिहार जैसे सबसे गरीब और पिछड़े हुए राज्य में बिजली की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि हो सके तथा किसानों, उद्योग-पतियों एवं लघु उद्यमियों को बिजली के अभाव में आर्थिक क्षति न उठानी पड़े। और जीवन के लिए सब से उपयोगी पीने के पानी की कमी न महसूस होने पाए। मेरा यह भी निवेदन होगा कि बिजली के लिए मिनिमम गारन्टी प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam):** Madam Chairman, this is the final year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Plan document has pronounced in Chapter XV some basic philosophy and policy as far as energy subject is concerned. In that Chapter, it is stated that the Government has devised five strategies to tap, enlarge, produce and transmit the required energy. It is mentioned that 13.3 per cent is the target for 1980-85.

Referring to the Economic Survey of this year, I find there is going to be only 6.6 per cent growth rate. This is a revealing figure on which the House has to ponder. If we visualise to have a proper effective, pragmatic economic growth, we have to see how far we are able to produce the required planned energy, what are the causes for the shortfall,

where is the shortfall, how to get over the difficulties and all that.

I know, it is a capital intensive subject. Nevertheless, the capital-output ratio is 20:1. This again reflects on the managerial as well as capital investment and the net result of production from the investment made. These are certain things which I thought, on this occasion, should be brought before the notice of the House.

This subject, of course, requires a serious consideration in the light of facts and figures, the data available to us. I am confining myself to one aspect of this vast subject or important subject, namely, the hydel projection areas. If you recall, in 1976, the Central Electricity Authority had made a survey of the potentiality and the production of hydel electricity. This is a document in which they have stated tentatively that 25 KWX electricity can be produced by using mini and micro hydel projects in our country. Therefore, my first submission is as to what the Government have done in order to produce 25 KWX electricity by using mini and micro hydel projects in different areas of the country. It is surprising to know in this document that at present we are using barely 10 per cent of the hydel potentiality of this vast country.

I have a suggestion to make on this matter. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will agree with me or not. Maybe, it is a starting point which I have been thinking over for quite a long time. Why can't we allow the private sector in certain areas...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** We are against that.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** I know, you will say that. Why can't we allow the private sector in certain areas if they are willing to come forward, especially in the utilisation of mini and micro hydel power of this country. At present, I know, this subject is under item 38 of the Concurrent List. Many State Governments are incurring a huge loss in this capital-intensive sector. Even today's paper has written an editorial on the



subject. The State Electricity Boards have incurred a loss of Rs. 728 crores this year alone. If you take the total loss in the field of energy, it may be an astronomical figure if I may say with a little exaggeration. The loss was to the extent of Rs. 1,311 crores last year. How long can this country go on with this sort of investment? Will our resources allow this? That is why I referred to the Sixth Five-Year Plan document. I wish I could quote from that document. There is no time; therefore, I am not referring to it. I know, the hon. Minister has categorically stated a long time back that private sector will not be allowed to venture in this area. I may be wrong; I wish I were wrong. Government has allowed in various fields, in various sectors, many private agencies to come in-in small, mini, and medium sectors. My submission, as perhaps the last speaker, I suppose, in this, debate, is to reconsider the stand taken by the Government in the matter of excluding private sector in this area.

I have two other points which I would like to highlight. One is about the Atomic Power Selection Committee which has visited the Southern States in order to find out a site for a new Atomic Power Station there. Last year we had the drought situation in the south, and the production went down to nearly fifty per cent.

16.33 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : *in the Chair*)

Therefore, my first submission on this aspect is this. Has the Government received the report of this selection Committee regarding establishment of an Atomic Power Station in the South?

You may recall, last month, there was a big fire in the Cochin Refinery, exactly a month back. I visited the Cochin Refinery on that day and also on the following day. Unfortunately I did not have the opportunity to speak on this subject when a Call Attention was moved in this House. I take this opportunity to pay

my humble tributes and congratulations to the Fire Brigade, the safety staff, and above all the Navy, who were able to put down that fire. While participating in that Calling-Attention, the hon. Minister said that a Committee had gone to look into it and that a report would be called for and placed before this hon. House. I hope that report has come before the Government. If that is so, we would like to know the contents of that report because many refineries have had devastating fire accidents. We hope and pray that they do not occur again. But we have to take the precautions. What measures are Government contemplating to take in this regard? I am happy that the hon. Minister is very keen on this subject.

I was there on that day as also on the following day. The fire-my God-cannot be described in words but the manner in which the fire brigade people as also the workers were fighting the fire was superb. Again I visited the Cochin Refinery on 29th of last month. The refinery is amazingly and practically rebuilt. The credit goes to the management and staff of that establishment. Therefore, my submission on this occasion is that the hon. Minister must reveal if he has received the report and if so, what are the findings, what are the causes of that accident what is the total loss and what suggestions the committee has recommended as a precautionary measure in the matter.

My last request to the hon. Minister is that there are certain projects pending before the Government for final clearance from various States. Kerala Government has also submitted various projects. When is the Government going to take a decision on this? Time is not going to wait for anybody. The time lost is a precious time. As I said, capital is scarce and time does not wait for anybody and the needs are so great whereas the supplies are very short. Considering these matters, may I ask the hon. Ministers to state what is the position of the projects submitted by the Kerala Government and which are pending before the Government for a decision?

One more thing. Many State Governments are incurring great losses in giving

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public utility services. Now, a question arises as to how much the Central Government can extend assistance in this matter, because the financial burden of respective State Governments is very heavy. They are incurring this loss. For example, in electrification of various villages many State Governments have spent huge amounts.

The hon Minister said that the Tamil Nadu Government has done an excellent job as also the Kerala Government in the matter of electrification of villages. Therefore, it is natural for us to ask what sort of assistance is given by the Central Government in order to help or rather enable the States' efforts in various fields like electrification of villages, irrigation projects and other things. I would like to know about it. These are certain suggestions of mine. I would like to emphasize once again that the Government should consider that the private sector also should be encouraged to come into the field of energy and boost the production of this vital need.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We had Kanyakumari ; now we will have Kashmir. Mr. Namgyal. He will be the last speaker.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I do not want to take much time of the House. Straightaway I will come to the problem which my constituency is facing. You know my constituency is one of the costliest, barren and dry area. Because of this there is the problem of firewood. We have to take everything from the plains-right from coal and even fire-wood from the Kashmir valley.

So, my request to the hon. Energy Minister is that he would kindly put up a bottling plant for the liquid petroleum gas cylinders in my district. Of course, the initial expenditure may be more. But, I want the Department of Energy to do that as it might be expensive for a private company to invest so much on this since the per month

requirement in the region of Ladakh would be more or less equal to a day's requirement of the Delhi City. I think that Delhi is consuming gas between 6,000 to 7,000 cylinders a day and we may be hardly needing that much number of cylinders just for a month. So, this is not a big thing for you put up the bottling plant through the Ministry of Energy or Indian Oil Corporation as this will be a great service to the people of my region. You must also know that we don't have forest and a quintal of hardcoke costs something like Rs. 200, that is, Rs. 2 a kilo. Similarly, a quintal of firewood costs about Rs. 100 a quintal. Because of this it is very difficult not only for the people of that region but also for the people coming from outside in Government service or business or what ever it may be to meet the cost of fire wood. This is my request to the hon. Minister. I hope that he will consider my request. My second point is in regard to setting up of a hydel project in the region of Ladakh in the central sector. You know that the State of Jammu and Kashmir has already sponsored a number of hydel projects. These are some hydel projects like Dool Hasti, Salal and Uri projects. My request will be this. Kindly have one project in Leh or in Kargil or wherever it is feasible. My proposition is that it can be done in the Kargil sector because we have a lot of potential for hydel power generation there. So, if you can set up a big project in, Kargil that may be helpful to the Kashmir Valley also because the consumption per day in my area won't be that much and we can take a portion of power to Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir State. These are the two suggestions of mine and I hope the hon. Minister for Energy will consider the suggestions of mine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is your first speech without any interruption.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli also supports your demand. Now the hon. Minister for Energy.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker,



Sir, I must thank the hon. Members for the active participation in the Demands for Grants of my Ministry.

In fact, as many as 24 members have participated in the debate and, I do not think that that number exists to hear me at least.

During the debate quite a large number of issues have been discussed and quite a few speakers have adverted my attention to the various issues that are confronting either their State or their constituency. Some of them have also made very good observations. Sir, it would be very difficult for me to meet all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members in such a short time. Various Members who have been pleased to make the observations regarding their constituencies, it shall not be possible to advert in regard thereto. Like wise perhaps where the hon. Members have also specifically raised the problems about their own State unless they have a wider implication it is not possible for me to meet all those points. But the general points that have been raised I shall certainly meet.

As I said with such a large number of the Members having participated in the debate by and large even from the opposition I found that they had a good word to the various departments under Energy. Sir the credit goes to the lowest of the lowly in the department and it is those who are working for the betterment of the nation in all these three department deserve the congratulations.

It is in this spirit that I would first like to place certain facts and then go to the general points that have been raised by the hon. Members. Considering the energy resources that this country has the broad energy strategy being followed by the government envisages accelerated exploitation of indigenous energy resources; management of demand and substitution of oil by electricity and coal; energy conservation and exploitation of renewable sources of energy. Along with that the Government is trying to pursue intensively the research and development of nuclear energy technology. These are the broad para-

eters which have become the guidelines for the purpose of the government to pursue the energy policy. Concerted efforts are being made to accelerate the exploitation of domestic energy sources, namely oil, coal, hydro, and nuclear power.

Sir, the target of crude production during the Sixth plan had been quite ambitious but fortunately we have been able to achieve so far the targets. In the last year of 1984-85 we are expecting to achieve a target of 29.5 million tonnes which would certainly increase the self-sufficiency and we would be at a level of 70% of self-sufficiency in the production of crude oil. The power programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan as the hon. Members have adverted to was pegged at 19,666 MW.

In the mid term appraisal of the plan when various aspects were gone into, the resources were taken into consideration and the various constraints were taken into consideration and it was found that will be able to achieve at least 14,500 MW. I am confident that we shall be able to achieve this target of 14,500 MW and I shall explain shortly when dealing with the power Department as to the manner in which we are expecting to achieve it.

Besides, works in progress on projects involving an aggregate capacity of approximately 23,000 MW from which benefits are likely accrue during the Seventh Plan Period, are under way. I am sure that this would sufficiently strengthen the plans for our progress in the coming years.

Electricity Generation would increase from about 111 billion units in 1980-81 to about 154 billion units in 1984-85. Many an hon Member have already referred about the coal production. In fact by end of last decade we were struggling at the production level of 100 million tonnes. We had increased the production and today we have attained a target of near about 140 million tonnes. I am sure by the end of the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan we will be able to achieve a target of 152 million tonnes.

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It would not be out of place and I would prefer to put the record straight to say that towards the end of the last decade the production of crude struggled near about 10 million tonnes and this year we have achieved a target of 26 million tonnes. That is a phenomenal increase in terms of percentage. It would be more than 150 per cent increase.

Likewise, power generation stood around 28,000 MW at the end of the last decade. With the addition of 14,500 MW which will be achieved—already we have achieved more than 11,000 MW and I am sure we will be able to achieve this 14,500 MW it would not be more than 50% of what existed in the country in respect of generating capacity at the end of the last decade.

I have already submitted that even with reference to Coal which was struggling at the production level of 100 million tonnes we have reached now 140 million tonnes and we will be able to reach 152 million by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This would be an increase of around 52 per cent.

I am just giving these figures not to say that we have been able to satisfy the demands of the people at large. But the submission that I am trying to make to the House is that the performance has not been bad. It had been creditable. No doubt certain areas have been left grey. There are certain infirmities about which various hon Members have been pleased to allude and we have been trying to struggle hard to get over those infirmities and plug the loop holes and to get over the various constraints that were confronted by the Department.

Apart from these three sectors exploitation of renewable sources of energy is being actively encouraged through the propagation of biogas plants, solar devices etc. I will give certain details shortly. Studies are also being carried out in new energy technologies like tidal power, geo-thermal energy, wind energy etc. Various measures have been taken for management of oil demands which include acceleration of railway electrification programme, emphasis on long-distance transport

being carried out by railway rather than by road transport not using oil and gas as primary fuel in new utility power stations to the extent possible, production of more efficient kerosene stove, rational pricing policy for petroleum products, etc. Energy conservation is also being promoted through various measures which include encouragement for combined cycle generation of electricity by utilising process heat optimally improving the efficiency of pump-sets used for irrigation, marketing of improved design of domestic wood burning stock, etc. I have broadly given this picture in order to make out a point as to what exact policy the Government is seeking to pursue and what exactly they have been able to achieve. I have also brought to the notice of the House that generally we have not come up to the expectations of the nation's demand. But nonetheless the fact remains that the achievements had been creditable.

We have considered the proposal for a price preference policy for indigenous supplies to oil sector. I thought that I should make the position clear today that the ONGC and the Oil India Limited operations offer vast opportunities for indigenous manufacturers of oil field equipment. It has been the Government's policy to encourage efficient indigenisation of oil field equipment and its services.

Sir, the House is aware that quite a huge equipment is purchased from time to time by the ONGC and the Oil India Limited in order to accelerate the production of crude and our mind had been engaging the attention for some time that we should encourage the indigenous manufacturers in order to achieve the objective. The Government has already announced the policy of giving deemed exports benefits to domestic suppliers supplying goods and services to the ONGC and the Oil India Limited under international competitive conditions. In addition, Government has decided to give price preference to the domestic suppliers and its main features are that the price preference will be related to the domestic value added, higher preference will be given to items where domestic value added is more domestic value

added of an Indian bid would be equal to c. i. f. value of the lowest acceptable tender minus direct import requirement of raw materials, components and consumables of the Indian bid under consideration. This domestic value added criterion has been established in order to qualify an indigenous supplier for price preference. The price preference formula- I might explain-is that no price preference to indigenous suppliers will be given if the domestic value added is less than 20%. The price preference upto 5% of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where domestic value added is between 20% and 30%.

Price preference upto 10 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the value added is above 30 per cent, but below 50 per cent. Price preference upto 15 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the domestic value added is 50 per cent or above.

With regard to services, a price preference upto 15 per cent will be given to indigenous parties. Care will however have to be taken that in each case it is a genuine Indian party which has developed capabilities for providing these services and it is not a foreign party with an Indian front. In deciding this, factors such as employment of expatriate personnel and ownership of equipment necessary for providing the services in question will be taken into consideration. We are resorting to this policy for the simple reason, as I said, that quite a large amount of equipment every year has to be purchased from the foreign countries and for, quite some time we had been trying to encourage the Indian parties and I am sure that we will be able to achieve to a very great extent the indigenization of the equipment. As on date, I find that around 30 per cent of the equipment has been of the Indian make. It was practically nil at the end of the last decade and I am sure, we will be able to achieve good results by this price preference formula.

My colleague has already spoken of the proposal by the Power Department to centrally fund renovation and moderanisation

scheme costing Rs. 500 crores which will give benefit equivalent to installation of 1400 MW of new generating capacity. The House is aware, for quite some time back, I had brought to the notice of the hon-Members that for generating on MW of thermal power, around Rs. one crore investment has got to be effected. With an investment of five hundred crores of rupees, we will be able to achieve an additional capacity of 1400 MW in the process of renovation and moderanisation, and since the results are going to be good, we thought that this much of expenditure was necessary.

Having submitted generally. I would now like to submit the broad outlines of the performance and achievements of the Department. I would like to be as brief as possible so that I could devote my time to some other questions that have been raised by the hon. Members.

As regards power, hon. Members are aware that the target that was fixed was to achieve generation of 144.3 billion units. We have been able to achieve 139.8 billion units. I am giving the figures of 1983-84, viz. the target that was to be achieved, and which could be divided under different heads. 91.8 billion units were to be achieved through thermal generation ; 3.5 billion by nuclear generation and 49 billion units through hydro. Hydro-generation has exceeded the target, and it is at 48.9 billion units. So far as nuclear generation is concerned, it has achieved its target. We have been able to achieve 3.5 billion units through nuclear generation, but the shortfall has been in thermal generation, where we have been able to achieve 86.5 billion units instead of 91.8 billion units. The causes are not far to seek. But I will mention the major causes which resulted in the shortfall in thermal generation. Hon. Members are aware that there was a catastrophe in the Obra unit in U.P., a very big unit which was very badly affected, and it was there partly because of the development of hydrogen leakage in some of the generators due to certain design problems.

The other minor causes I would not like to go into, but perhaps if these causes were



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not to develop, we would have certainly over-shot the target. I am only explaining these causes so that the hon. Members may kindly appreciate that there were certain reasons, viz. the accident ; and in the design we had certain problems in the generator, because of which this shortfall had taken place. We are trying to get over these infirmities in the coming days. Nonetheless, the position as it stands, is that as compared to 1982-83, there had been an increase of 7.6% in generation capacity.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad) : The total generation is about 20%, if we keep the requirements in mind.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR** : The requirement part is different. As I said at the very outset, we have not been able to achieve very much, to say that we are satisfied. This part of it I have already explained, but I said that we had done better. I did not like to claim all the credit. The fact remains that we are suffering, because of the shortfall, in all these sectors put when it comes to the question of evaluating the performance, you would appreciate that the barometer would be, how we are going ahead.

Our resource constraints are there, which make us not to take a very fast leap. In fact, in the mid-term appraisal, the target had to be reduced, for the simple reason that the resources of ours were limited. In fact, if you kindly look up the budget for the department of Power this year, it appears it will be very difficult for use to take up any new venture at all. The amount will be sufficient only to meet the expenditure for the on-going projects. Therefore, when one works within the limited resources, one faces quite a lot of problems. That is why I explained the position at the very outset itself that while I will still say that we are far away from the level of the satisfaction, we have undoubtedly done better. That is all what I claim.

Some hon. members were critical about the achievements of the generating capacity and were doubtful that we shall not be able

to achieve this 14, 500 MW capacity. I must submit that does not appear to be correct. As on today, that is by the end of 31st March, 1984, we have been able to achieve within 4 years the generating capacity of 11,146 MW ; and keeping the target of 14, 500 MW, it falls short by 3, 354 and the target that has been fixed for 1984-85 is 3, 400 MW ; and I am sure that this target we shall be able to achieve. In fact, in the year 1983-84, we have achieved the generating capacity of 4088 MW including of course the thermal power that was commissioned by the National Thermal Power Corporation, that is at Singhrauli Unit 5, Corba Unit No. 3 both of 210 MW capacity.

I will make my submission slightly later about plant load factor. In fact, it is in my view very unsatisfactory. Last year, the plant load factor remained at 49.8 per cent ; and when I said last year, it is 1982-83 ; and in 1983-84, it remained at 47.9 per cent. But when it comes to the question of the super thermal power plant, they have been doing exceedingly well. In fact, I shortly referred about the super thermal power stations which have been taken up by the Centre. Now in Singhrauli Units 1 to 4, we have a plant load factor at 5.41 per cent, Corba Units 1 to 4 at 61.6 per cent ; and by and large there had been better performance in regard to the commissioning units much ahead of the schedule and keeping up the plant load factor at a higher level. In fact, NTPC has made a profit of Rs. 4.57 crores ; and this morning's newspapers the hon. members might have read ; the NTPC has made a profit of around Rs. 25 crores this year ; it is a provisional calculation.

Hon. members are aware that we had last year introduced an incentive scheme in regard to the state Electricity Boards as also the thermal power stations. I would not like to go into it, but, then I am sure, this incentive scheme would undoubtedly be taken advantage of by the various State Electricity Boards to improve their performance, though, of course, I am contemplating to change this scheme so that it becomes more pragmatic and it subserves the cause that has been conceived by the government.

Sir, I would not like to go into the further details about the performance of this department, except that I shall answer the several questions which were raised about the plant load factor. I shall refer to this part slightly later. The performance of this department I would commend to the hon. Members, to be considered to be not bad in fact it was encouraging.

Sir, hon. Members are aware that the Petroleum Department had been doing exceedingly well. From 1980-81 when we had spent a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 5, 258 crores to import the crude and petroleum products, it has been brought down in 1983-84 to Rs. 3, 613 crores, and along with that the production has maintained its optimum point. In fact, as I submitted, struggling at 10 million tonnes towards the end of the decade, it has come to a production level of around 26 million tonnes this year and we hope to increase this in the coming year.

Refinery production has also increased over the time. In 1980-81 the refineries were producing petroleum products to the tune of 24.12 million tonnes, and in 1983-84 it has reached 32.10 million tonnes. In 1984-85 it will increase to 34.16 million tonnes.

Hon. Members are aware that the public sector undertakings under the Petroleum Department had been doing exceedingly well and I need not give the details because often I had been giving out the details to the House whenever an occasion has arisen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have already said that the coal production has increased over the years. In fact, the despatches have also increased considerably. The figures that I have would show that in February 1984 coal loading by C.I.L. reached an all time record of 10, 737 wagons per day as a result of improved production and the despatches show that the demand of the consuming sectors is being substantially met. Pit head stocks which were sometime back coming down, increased. As on 1.12.1983 there were at the figure of 14.84 million

tonnes, they have increased over the time and as on 1.3.1984 they stood at 20 million tonnes and at the end of 31.3.1984 we have 22.94 million tonnes. Hon. Members are aware that I have been giving this information from time to time and that we have been developing and increasing the coal handling plants. Today 47 per cent of coal production is handled by the coal handling plants. I would not like to go into that. But we hope that by the end of 1986-87 we will be able to achieve 88 per cent of coal production being handled by the coal handling plants.

Hon Members are also aware that we have been opening stockyards at different places. Today the position is : existing number is 62 and national stockyards 21, making a total of 83. In fact, at many places the coal movement by road has been totally stopped. Of course, many hon. Members have been complaining to me that this has created some problems. We have been trying to see that these problems were sorted out. We have to resort to this because quite a large number of infirmities were creeping into the very system itself because of the road movement. That is why, this action has to be taken. But it could be the endeavour of my Department to see that wherever needed, we open more coal stockyards and we see that consumer grievances are alleviated.

Hon Members are aware that the Coal India Limited had also been taking quite a lot of interest in the welfare of the workers. In fact, if needed, I will go into the details of that. But suffice it to submit that in the year 1983-84 we had reserved an amount of Rs. 80.84 crores for the welfare measures. Actually on 31st December, 1984 the total number of houses available to the workers has been more than 2,2 lakhs. I am not going into the details because that may take more time.

I have been speaking in the House from time to time that in order to improve the quality of coal various measures have been taken. In fact, I need not again narrate these details because in answer to various



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questions in this House I have been trying to bring to the notice of the hon. Members the exact position. When I go into the details I shall explain the price increases because quite a large number of hon. Members had referred to this aspect.

In the sector of non-conventional sources considerable expansion has taken place in the scale and range of research, demonstration and extension activities. The bio-gas programme was stepped up substantially and its performance has been judged as very good even by the planning Commission. The target of 75000 family type bio-gas plants is expected to be achieved. Of course, it fell short by a very small margin by the end of 31 March, 1984. A new dimension given to the programme during the year was the emphasis placed upon post-installation maintenance and care of bio-gas units and socio-economic studies of existing plants on a sample basis. The scheme for installing community institutional bio-gas plants was enlarged. 12 more were completed during the year and 127 were under installation as against 46 in the previous year i.e. 1982-83. SC & ST corporations and bodies are involved in the programme for the first time.

The National Project on the Demonstration of Improved Chulha was launched quite late in the year but has taken off successfully. 55 villages were made smokeless by integrating the bio-gas programme with the chulha programme. The demonstration programme on solar thermal energy systems was enhanced many times over as compared to the previous year. As against seven systems installed in 1982-83, 14 were installed in the year under review. A total number of 311 systems were sanctioned as against 40 sanctioned in the previous two years. Two of the largest water heating systems in India were installed at Lodhi Hotel with 60,000 litres and Janpath Hotel with 40,000 litres. A new decision that the Department should provide cent per cent funding for solar thermal installations in public buildings other than residential buildings, where the beneficiaries' share was paid by the Consolidated Fund of India, has

been adopted. A 22 KW solar thermal power station and a 7.5 KW solar photo voltaic system were set up in village Salojpalli of Andhra Pradesh. In this village, a comprehensive integrated energy system is nearing completion. Three rural integrated energy systems were set up in addition to Salojpalli and many more were planned. Planning for integrated rural energy systems was taken in hand in a comprehensive way in accordance with the Prime Minister's stress on decentralised energy systems. A beginning was made with the installation of coal-mounted solar photo voltaic lighting systems in certain villages. As against only 82 solar photo voltaic systems of different types installed during the previous three years, 86 were installed in the year under review. 201 water pumping windmills were installed and more than 200 were under installation. Ten small-sized wind generators were under installation as against none in the previous year. As against 41 last year, 140 research and development projects were supported during the year under review. Some of the projects relate to advanced research in solar photo voltaic systems, solar thermal power system, bio-gas conversion technology and research on different kinds of feed materials for bio-gas plants. As a result of the efforts made by the Department, a large number of States created nodal agencies to deal with renewable energy programmes. Voluntary agencies and women's organisations are being involved in the improved *chulha* programme in a big way and in other programmes of the Department as well. At the instance of the Department, the UGC panel on Home Science agreed to include course material on new and renewable resources of energy in courses leading to B Sc. and M. Sc. degrees in Home Science. Course material was provided by the Department itself. Publicity and awareness promotion efforts were spread all over the country and received very good response. On the bio-gas and general review, quite a lot of publicity was made apart from on the other renewable resources of energy systems. They were inserted in regional language newspapers all over the country and evoked wide interest. A Working Group has been appointed by the planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, to draft the

Seventh plan Document of non-conventional energy sources programme. The Group and its various sub-groups have met a number of times and the work is in progress. I gave a little detail about the performance of the non-conventional sources of energy, because this is one Source which is inexhaustible and perhaps we could make a better effort in this direction.

After having said this, I shall have to broadly meet the various points that have been raised by the hon. Members. As I submitted it would be difficult for me to meet each and every point that has been raised by the hon. Members. But I shall try to broadly explain certain of the general points that were raised by the members.

Hon. Members have raised the issue of flaring of gas. Quite a large number of hon. Members, particularly coming from the Gujarat and Assam areas have raised this issue. I thought I should put across the view of the Department. After going through the entire material, I must submit that around 40.4 per cent of the gas that is produced has been flared up in 1983-84. I would not like to go into the details of production. The reasons for flaring are lack of compression facilities off-shore, which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the flaring which is occurring. These facilities are likely to be completed by December 1985 and with the commissioning of the Thal vasisht fertilizer plant, the flaring of off-shore gas will be reduced to a very large extent.

Regarding flaring elsewhere, i.e. in the eastern region, the main reason is the inability of the consumers to lift the total quantity of gas earmarked for them, as well as the time taken in commissioning of certain projects, such as the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Namrup Phase III fertilizer plant etc. as well as production of very low pressure associated gas, which cannot be economically compressed and pumped to consumers at a distance.

In fact, in the eastern sector, ONGC and Oil India Limited are examining the

techno-economic feasibility of re-injecting the excess associated gas on a long term-basis into suitable gas caps for pressure maintenance and conservation of energy. A Group has also been set up to examine the availability and possible use of gas in the North-east, comprising the representatives of the Department of Petroleum, Planning Commission, Central Electricity Authority, Advisory Board on Energy, ONGC, OIL, North East Council with the Convener of the Gas Task Force as Member-Secretary. The Group has already held a meeting and the next meeting is in the second week of June. ONGC and OIL will also take steps to promote use of gas for other users in the north-eastern region, as well as establishment of a mini-gas grid to take care of the fluctuations in demand for gas by consumers so that gas can be diverted to other users and need not be flared unnecessarily.

This is undoubtedly a burning problem that is faced by the Department, and hon. Members are aware that on quite a large number of occasions this issue was raised. We have been trying to ask the question in different ways, but the fact remains that even in the western sector some of the gas flared in the process of crude production itself and quite a huge quantity of gas has already been committed to various consumers. In fact I am aware that when some of the hon. Members from Gujarat had been approaching me so that the gas could be made available to other industries also we were confronted with a problem that the gas that is produced is already committed and because of the non-lifting by these Consumers we had the difficulty and therefore it had to be necessarily flared up, and I am sure that with the six fertiliser plants coming up and with the efforts that the Government is making we shall be able to see that this is reduced to the minimum possible.

Hon. Members have generally raised the question of—

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : गैस कनेक्शन और ज्यादा दीजिये । हमारे पास बहुत लोग आते हैं ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : इसके भी मैं फिगरस दे सकता हूँ ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy comes from Andhra. You can settle it with him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am not that narrow-minded Mr. Halder. You must give me that credit.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I know, you are not narrow minded.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am submitting that the hon. Members are aware that in 1983-84, in fact in few days back on this issue I had answered, and I had said that we might fall short of the target that we had fixed, viz, 16 lakhs. But I am glad to bring to the notice of the House that the target has been overshoot and it stands by the end of 31st March 1984 at 16.2 lakhs. I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means by gas connections. I do not want to advert to.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Every time so many people request us for gas connections.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sure the hon. Member would not like me to discuss this issue here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am referring to it only in a very lighter vein.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not fair for me. If I start revealing everything, the people out side would lose respect for us. I am sorry. Kindly don't press this issue.

Some of the hon. Members have raised, and perhaps very rightly so.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am not expecting any reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Many hon. Members were exercised on the steps that we are taking about fire safety. While a general discussion on this issue was sought to be adverted to some of the hon. Members confined to what has happened in Cochin refineries. Generally speaking, quite a large number of safety measures have been taken by the refineries to check fire accidents. The refineries take all possible precautions to prevent the accidents of fire and accidents in the refineries—invisible safety aspects which are built into at the time of design or refinery lay out and unit spacing, provision of adequate utilities and services, the design of fire protection systems are all taken care of at the time of design, which are provided for. The operational aspects like house keeping operational conditions of fire protection and safety conditions, training of refinery and fire fighting staff, first aid and medical care are maintained in good conditions through periodical checks. In addition, employees recruited for operation and maintenance are given intensive training in the detailed aspects of the jobs plans training devoted solely to safety and fire protection.

Refineries have well documented operating instructions including start up shut down emergency and standing instructions.

Refineries have a sound programme for inspection and preventive maintenance of equipment.

Refineries have programme for creating safety awareness through safety promotional activities like safety Committees, House Keeping Inspection, Safety Performance recognition and awards.

However, the hon. Members are aware that sometimes very small fire accidents take place but they are part of hazard and they are properly taken care of.

The hon. Members had asked the question of the details about the fire in the

Cochin Refinery. I said, some time back that a Committee has been set up to go into the details of the accident under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary in my Department. In fact time given was three months. That has not expired. Authorities are here. They have sensed the urgency which has been adverted to by the hon. Members. I am sure that they will take all steps to see that the report is submitted at a very early date.

One of the hon. Member had suggested that the compensation should be paid for the private property that has been damaged. That is being looked into. Already 144 cases have been identified and compensation has been paid in the case of 53 persons. For the rest, action will be taken for expeditious payment before the monsoon commences. This, of course, I can give assurance to the hon. Members.

**SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :** There is a serious complaint that the assessment has been made by the Revenue Department. The assessment should have been made by the Engineering Department, technical people. This is what they have demanded.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Mr. Lawrence, the manner of assessment might differ. But I assure the House that those who have been effected, they would be properly taken care of. It is possible that one Department might fix at a very low rate another Department might fix at a very high rate. You should not go by technicalities in these matters. I shall give necessary instructions to the concerned authority to see that fair compensation is paid.

Some of the other aspects that have been raised regarding the Petroleum Ministry included the problem of royalty that was generally raised by the Members coming from Assam and Gujarat both. Hon. Members are aware that provisions of the Oil Fields Regulation and Development Act 1948 had placed certain constraints and restrictions. In fact a couple of days back I had come to the House for the purpose of the

amendment of one of the provisions which envisaged the revision by the Government only after four years. I came so that having regard to the consistent demand that was made by Assam and Gujarat and also Tripura. We felt that we should reduce this period. It is because there are cognate provisions in the other Act, i. e. the Mining Act, and so on and so forth where they are trying to bring it down from 4 years to three years. I thought it fit that we should also bring it down to three years for the purpose of effecting a revision. Various suggestions have been made by the hon. Members as to how the royalty should be fixed. In matters of this nature, one cannot go into too much of technicalities. In fact, as the hon. Members perhaps noticed when one of the Members was trying to speak on this issue, I had to interrupt and say "Let him please not go in to technicalities". Perhaps, the Central Government would have a very good case if it is a question of technicality itself. We never wanted to stand on the technicality and we brought it down to three years and really the practice that has been prevalent has been that the State Governments concerned are always consulted before the revision had been taking place. This had been going on from 1962. And we have written to the State Government of Gujarat, Assam Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh to send us their detailed views on royalty. Their replies are awaited. In fact, when I brought the amendment, I expected that we would take advantage of that amendment and we would bring some amicable settlement in revision of royalty in this year itself. so, once we receive the reply, then perhaps, we shall be able to do something in the matter. It is because, throughout it has been so happening that after their views were passed on the Prime Minister had been going through the views of the concerned parties and taking into consideration the different circumstance, the royalty had been fixed. But in this context, I would not like to hide my unhappiness because of the action of certain state Governments which imposed the cess even without consulting the Centre. What happens is this. When a cess of this nature is imposed even without a prior discussion then of course, it has different dimensions. After all nobody says that the State should not progress. In fact, as the Prime Minister



(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

has often said, the States should progress so that the Centre may become strong. This had been the policy that we had been pursuing. But then, there is an element of grace involved in any action. I found that some of the State Governments resorting to this type of action does create problems and I am taking the House into confidence when I am expressing my unhappiness on this type of matter.

Not only that the State Governments have pressed this issue but I am aware that quite a large number of hon. Members had also been saying, "Look, there should be some revision". Certainly when the hon. Members representing different States make out the case, then surely the Central Government is bound to consider that aspect of it and we were going to consider it. But particularly when the Amendment Bill was introduced taking such action creates a little complication. I thought that I should share my views with the hon. Members on this issue.

I do not think that regarding the Petroleum Department the hon. Member have made any other general remarks or general observations which call for a reply at my end. As I said, I would not like to reply to the matters pertaining to the constituencies which quite a large number of the hon. Members have raised, either dealership to be opened in their constituencies, here or there, or something like that. We have taken note of all these observations that have been made by the hon. members and we shall see what best could be done in the matter.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Those who did not get a chance to speak can also write to you.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** The hon. Member, Shri K. C. Halder, said about the photographs that were taken by our cosmonaut, Shri Rakesh Sharma, and his observations. Of course, I have not come across observations which has made. But certainly we will go into and see whether there are such large reserves. In fact, the seismic sur-

veys were continuing in the areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Hon. Members from West Bengal are also aware that the activity of drilling in West Bengal has been increased considerably in recent times. Based on the reports we had we had to increase our activity in that area and also in other areas. That is because of the anxiety which the hon. Members have been expressing from time to time that we should become self-sufficient as early as possible within the constraint of resources. We have been trying to do our best in this field notwithstanding as I gave the figure to the hon. Members, that Rs. 3600 crores worth of foreign exchange had to be spent in 1983-84 for the crude oil and petroleum products. It could not be helped. It is a race between the demand and the production. Once these two equate which I am expecting by the end of the decade might happen, then perhaps we will avoid the expenditure of foreign exchange in this sector.

Hon. Members have made very forceful arguments regarding the power development to be uniform in different areas and also in different sectors, namely, hydel, thermal and so on. There can be no two opinions that different parts of the country should properly develop and a coordingly efforts have to be made. In fact, I have got the details but I may not have the time since I have taken quite a lot of time by now itself. But we have been trying to take a lot of steps to strengthen the working of the State Electricity Boards. I am also aware of a very sewere criticism that the hon. Membres have made about the working of the State Electricity Boards. Quite large number of hon. Members have said about it. In fact, at the administrative level, the central Electricity Authority have been trying to give all technical help that it could possibly be done. The task forces are set up. The personnel are also drafted from here so that they can go and give the suggestions. Various steps are being taken by the Central Government in order to see that the working improves.....

**AN. HON. MEMBER :** What about funds?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I would not like to go into that.



Then, somebody will say that I am raising the hornet's nest about Centre-State relations. I am also aware that quite a large number of States have been diverting their funds and have not been concentrating on the projects that have been sanctioned by the Central Electricity Authority.

I am not going into their constraints, but I would also not like to make a very sweeping statement...

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** At least in the case of Kerala, it is not so, I think.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Hon. Members are aware that quite a large number of projects that had been sanctioned have either not been taken up or the funds have not been properly provided as a result of which the pace of growth had not been that fast. In fact, it is a blessing in disguise that the Central Government has taken up the super thermal power stations. But I have certain problems which I am confronting. I refer to this since an issue has been raised regarding the National Power Grid and also implementation of the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee about this. In fact, sometimes these difficulties are coming. Hon. Members are aware that the Centre has evolved a formula on the distribution of the power generated by the super thermal power stations to the various States in the region where the super thermal power stations are located: ten per cent of the generation is to be provided to the State where the plant itself is located, then 75 per cent of the generation is to be distributed to the States in the region; and 15 per cent is to be kept with the Central Government to assist the State which is in trouble. There I am finding some difficulty. Of course, I would not like to go into details at this stage. But we had been finding some difficulties in implementing the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. I am sure that, given the goodwill from the States, I shall be able to see through these difficulties. I would not like to make further observations in this respect.

Some of the hon. Members have certainly made the observation that hydro power

has not been given that primacy which it should have been given. I would like to assure the hon. Members that it is not like that. Various schemes are under way. In fact, the hon. Member from Kashmir is aware that in his State two-three projects are under way and one is at a very advanced stage itself. So, we have been trying to take up hydro generation. Hon. Members are aware that the capacity in the country exists at 75,000 Megawatts, out of which we have not been able to tap much because the generating capacity is around 10,000 Megawatts. This source has got to be developed. If we are in a position to get over the resource constraint, I am sure that we will be able to work much faster all these projects to see that hydro generation takes a strong base.

I have referred about plant load factor some time back. The marginal decline in the plant load factor in 1983-84 has been due to a number of major units having forced outages over a long period due to basic equipment problems the chief among which as I submitted, was hydrogen leakage. Various steps are being taken by the Department of Coal as also Power to see that the quality of coal improves. It is not possible for me to go into the details at this stage.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :** Will you do something about Barauni Thermal power station where the load factor is sometimes 10% ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It is not merely because of the quality of coal. It has various problems. I would not like to go into each and every thermal plant.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) :** He Says the less it is discussed the better.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** You have not said anything about the Farakka super thermal power station.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** You will be happy to know - I am not going to say each and everything but I must submit that

(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

the super thermal power stations are going on according to their schedule. In fact, in some cases.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Including Farakka ?

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Kahalgaon ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sure you will not tell me that because your colleague from West Bengal is not in the Ministry, therefore, it has been slowed down. You will not say that. . . .

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am not so narrow-minded.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But we have been stepping up even in Farakka and I am sure, given the goodwill we shall be able to set up the generation plant at the schedule time.

The performance of the super thermal power stations has been satisfactory. In fact, as I have said, some of the units have come up much in advance. So, by and large, we take the review by the task force.

As I said, the NTPC has been doing an excellent job. There has been very good co-operation from our workers also for the purpose of executing various plants. I would not like to go into details. I must submit that every endeavour is being made to improve the plant-load factor. In fact I have already referred to the renovation and modernisation schemes. That might also improve the situation.

Quite a large number of speakers have also made references about the transmission losses. Various steps have been suggested by the Centre. There is also the implementation by the State Electricity Boards. Part of the losses is due to the fact that our power distribution in many areas is over long distance and over LT lines for agriculture. With a view to reducing the losses, certain steps

such as the installation of shunt capacitors, use of special types of transformers, etc. have been taken. In addition, pilferage has to be reduced and for this a number of technical and administrative measures have been suggested to the Boards. These include setting up of Vigilance squads and technical improvements to make meters tamper-proof. Various steps are being taken.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : In some of the factories it has been detected that there was a large amount of pilferage, but afterwards it has been written off. What about that ? I can cite one case the Rameswar Jute Mills, Samastipur.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : If you kindly bring to my notice, I will certainly ask the State Governments to investigate into that. I am not putting a premium over the misdeeds of any electricity board. This is unfortunate, but it is happening in quite a large number of cases. I am not denying. That is why I said that in order to prevent the pilferage various actions are being taken and various suggestions are being made. To strengthen vigilance staff, suggestions have also been made to the State Electricity Boards. I would not like to apportion the entire responsibility to the State Electricity Boards. On our part, under the Electricity Act, whatever could be done we are trying to tell them. But I would rather request the hon. Members coming from different States to also impress upon the State Governments so that they could improve the performance of the State Electricity Boards themselves.

The hon. Member keep quite when certain Chairmen are appointed and the manner in which they are working is very well known to the hon Members. While the Central Government on its own will certainly take it up but, you, being the public representatives, will have a greater say. This is my submission. You may kindly consider it for a while.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : The Chairman does not reply. What to do ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not think that helps us if the Chairman of the State Electricity Board does not reply to you.

I know you have the knack of getting the reply also. Kindly use that knack.

The discussion has been so widewanging that even on the general points I am not able to complete. The hon. Members have raised certain issues regarding the coal stocks. One of them was pleased to suggest that to the tune of 8 million tonnes the stock was written off. In fact, the hon. Members are aware that I had brought to the notice of the House sometime back that we had started taking an intensive verification of the stocks and, after these verifications which were commenced from April 1983, approximately 3.2 million tonnes of coal stocks had to be written off or adjusted because that did not exist. I have said this in this House and we are taking such action that is necessary in respect of those who have either put wrong records or the informatives had unnecessarily existed.

The hon. Members also referred to the huge amount that was spent on the equipment. In fact, they put the figure to Rs. 2,000 crores. And, when I went into the details from 1981-82 till December, 1983, the Coal India Limited had placed an order to the tune of Rs. 491 crores out of which about Rs. 419 crores had been utilised for the purchase of open cast machinery and approximately Rs. 72 crores for the underground mining machinery.

More than one hon. Member had referred to this and they were saying that Rs. 2,000 crores worth of machinery is lying uselessly. Therefore, I thought that I should place the records straight that the figure is unduly exaggerated and that the correct figure has been furnished by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is correct to the extent of 25% ! (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : In fact, I gave the figure for a particular period and I quite concede. But, what was sought to be made out by a responsible hon. Member was that the equipment worth Rs. 2,000 crores is lying idly. This is not correct. I would rather put across the picture in a proper perspective. (Interruptions) If you ask me right from the day of nationalisation down upto this date, I will give you the figure. But, the main point is this. I am not sure as to how much worth of equipment has been purchased- it may be worth Rs. 2,000 crores or maybe, it is more than Rs. 2,000 crores. I shall give you the figure. I do not mind placing it on the table of the House. But, to say that the equipment worth Rs. 2,000 crores is not being used is not correct. This is exactly what I am trying to say. My stress is on a slightly different shade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; It was said that they were lying idle.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That was the point which they were trying to make out.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The equipment worth Rs. 1,500 crores approximately is lying idle.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Though I do not have the exact figure, yet, on the basis of the discussions that I have had, I presume that it is in a very very negligible from because it is being used from time to time, and, one can say that it is practically negligible.

But, in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, certainly, I will place it on the table of the House. There is no hiding. At least, I believe that we must be open to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; The Public Accounts Committee Chairman can ask for the figures.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I am sure he is more aware than me. Sir, the hon. Members had raised an issue about the revision in the coal prices. Certain factors which are relevant have got to be considered in the case of revision of coal prices particularly the National coal wage Agreement III has resulted in the increase of the wage packet to the tune of Rs. 200 crores a year and the cost of inputs has also increased. In fact, with the recent increase of the coal prices what the department would be able to achieve in 1984-85 would be only Rs. 463 crores while because of these factors the expenditure that will have to be incurred by the department would be Rs. 628 crores. It still leaves a gap of about Rs. 150 crores and it is expected that this gap would be met through increased productivity, improvement in efficiency and economy in various items of expenditure.

Some of the hon. Members have also referred to the accounts that were maintained by the BCCL which they termed to be defective and said that the auditors had made those observations. The points that were raised by the audit on the accounts of BCCL were reviewed at the highest level and it has been decided that a cell in the headquarters of CIL would be created which would take follow-up action on all the points raised by the audit and issue appropriate directions to ensure coordinated action. The CMD of BCCL has been advised that all the points raised by the audit should be settled within three months and remedial action taken wherever necessary. Therefore, I am not trying to cover up what has happened in the BCCL. In fact, I was myself upset about it and that is why I had to direct a high level committee should go into the whole thing and certain instructions have been made. I am sure if we ultimately find somebody in the wrong certainly necessary action will be taken against such persons.

Sir, I wanted to generally say to the hon. Members that various steps have been taken to reduce the accidents in the coal mines and I have been from time to time bringing to the notice of the House as to what steps have been taken. It is not

possible for me to go into the details thereof at this time but some of the hon. Members had also made the observation that the National Coal Wage Agreement III has not been properly implemented. I am sorry to say that all steps have been taken to see that the Wage Agreement is properly implemented. In fact, the hon. Members are also aware that five committees are functioning purpose of going into the various problems that have still to be sorted out.

Sir, I would not like to go into those things but because a charge was made it is not being implemented I thought I should bring it to the notice of the hon. Members. Some of the hon. Members had also said about the Industrial Tribunal Awards not being implemented. In fact, I find from the details that have been furnished to me that in 76 per cent of the cases the Awards have been implemented. In some cases I find that appeals have been preferred and awards pending implementation only stand at one.

Sir, I think, I should now wind up this debate because I seem to have taken quite a good time; and I am sorry if I have not been able to answer all the points.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** I suggested one Intelligence Wing of the Coal Department to stop illegal mining and regarding subsidence in Asansol Raniganj coalmining area and rehabilitation and the recommendation of the polish experts.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** The suggestion which you have made will be considered. It may be difficult for me to react immediately; but they have been taken note of and we will go into them.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The suggestion given by Mr. Arakal may be looked into.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** I am sure you will go through it personally and you will

not leave it to your Department to go through it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am extremely grateful you for the confidence that have reposed in me and I shall try my best to see that I personally go into it. Once again I thank the hon Members who have very usefully participated in the Debate of my ministry. They have made valuable suggestions; those suggestions would certainly be reckoned with. As I submitted individual problems have been taken note of and they would be looked into by the Department. In fact my officers also have been taking notes.

So, with these words, I am sure the House would sanction the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions

may be put separately. At this late hour nobody would demand that.

*The cut motions were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote.

The question is :

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy.''

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amonut of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>					
28.	Department of Petroleum	43,97,000	63,71,53,000	2,19,82,000	318,57,67,000
29.	Department of Power	34,59,90,000	215,18,04,000	157,03,50,000	1075,90,22,000
30.	Department of Coal	24,05,26,000	200,92,36,000	120,26,31,000	1004,61,79,000
31.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	13,97,18,000	1,000	23,91,94,000	2,000



18.17 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*Sixtieth Report*

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

Sir, I beg to present the Sixtieth Report  
of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
eleven of the clock on Wednesday, April 11,  
1984|Chaitra 22, 1906 (Sakh).*