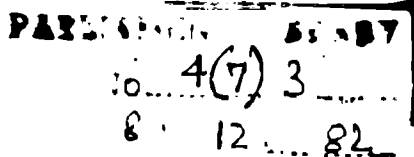


Seventh Series, Vol. XXX No. 16

Monday, August 2, 1982  
Shravana 11, 1904 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



*(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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(Seventh Session, Volume XXX, Ninth Session, 1982/1904 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

STATEMENT

Monday, August 2, 1982/Sravana 11,  
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### EFFECT OF DROUGHT AND FLOODS ON FOOD SITUATION

\*326. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the floods and drought in many parts of the country will aggravate already persisting shortage of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, whether Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has been asked to help India in meeting the food situation; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) It is not correct to state that there is already a persisting shortage of foodgrains in the country. However, this year the behaviour of the monsoon has been erratic and there have been dry spells. Moderate to heavy rainfall in many parts of the country during the last few days will have beneficial effect on kharif crops. It is, however, too early to make an assessment of kharif production prospects at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The Department of Agriculture started since early May, a contingency plan on drought. The State Governments and the various Departments of Government of India were given detailed guidelines and requested to take appropriate steps to keep the situation continuously under watch and to see that timely action is taken for helping the farmers in combating any situation of adverse weather conditions. Specific action points in agriculture programme were identified and communicated for being taken care of at the State, District and Block levels. The Prime Minister's Twelve Point Programme for drought management which was the basis of combating the drought of 1979, has also been brought to the notice of the State Governments for meeting the drought situation this year. The Banking Sector has also been requested to assist the farmers in the drought affected areas. Similarly, Ministry of Irrigation also issued instructions to the State Governments in the North Western region, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh requesting them to make the most optimum use of the available irrigation water in the reservoirs for crop production purposes.

2. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Disaster Management in the Ministry of Agriculture reviewed on the 9th June 1982 the monsoon situation and the contingency plans for the kharif season. Area officers have been designated to visit the States and review Contingency Plans for drought management. Weekly meetings are being taken by the Cabinet Secretary to assess the developing situation and take timely action. A number of issues concerning various Ministries relating to provision of seeds of short duration varieties, provision of loans, fertilisers, optimum use of water in the irrigation systems, priority for supplying power and diesel for agricultural operations, provision of drinking water etc. are constantly under review.

3. The Government of India have released short-term loan of Rs. 113.50 crores to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers.

4. The Ministry has sent joint teams of officers drawn from Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and Energy (Rural Electrification Corporation) to visit the States where rainfall has been deficient to make an assessment of the situation and to impress on the State Governments to ensure supply of electricity, diesel and other agricultural inputs so that production does not suffer.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I have read the reply of the hon. Minister to my question. On 20th July, 1982, the hon. Minister for Agriculture made a statement on drought conditions and the steps the Government of India were going to take or about to take. In that statement he has mentioned about nine States, 243 district; out of 243 districts, 187 districts are affected by drought conditions, that is, deficit or scanty rainfall. Even today in the *Economic Times* there is a coverage on this where it is said that more than three-fourths of the country has received deficit rainfall and, State-wise, there is a review. In his statement he has mentioned some of the steps which are being taken, the Contingency Plans for drought management, the Prime Minister's 12-point Programme for drought management, Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee on Disaster Management, and so on and so forth. Finally he has ended up with release of loan of about Rs. 113 crores to States, and all that. All these steps are of a transient nature or temporary nature. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the permanent remedial measures which he is thinking of taking to alleviate flood and drought conditions in this country.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The only permanent solution for drought is extension of irrigation facilities, and that is being speeded up. My colleague, the Minister for Irrigation, would be able to give detailed information on this whenever notice is given to

him. As it is, we have been trying to provide relief to the drought-affected areas from time to time and it is known to hon. Members that the resistance and resilience of Indian agriculture during the past few years has increased. Now the damage due to drought is not so much as it used to be earlier, and this is on account of various factors like better technology, drought-resistance-seeds being developed and farmers being helped with larger amounts of loan and subsidy for development of their lands. with regard to soil conservation, etc.

The situation of rainfall, since I last made a statement before the House, has considerably improve. The hon. Members themselves are aware that, during the last few days, it has been raining even in areas where there was deficiency of rainfall. For instance, the present situation in Rajasthan also is much better than what it was on 20th July. On 14th July, 24 districts had been affected by deficiency of rainfall and on 28th July, the number came down to 13. In Punjab, all over, there has been normal rainfall. In Haryana, the rainfall which was reported deficient earlier is, in fact, slightly above normal. Similarly in areas of West Bengal also it has been raining since yesterday and more rainfall is expected during the next three to four days. In Orissa as well as in Bihar we are expecting rainfall during the next few days according to the meteorologists.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चिंता मत करो, बारिश होने वाली है।

SHRI B. V. DESAI: My question was the effect of drought and floods. It is not only drought and my pointed reference to Rao Sahib ...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Rao Sahib?

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Yes, hon. Speaker called him Rao Sahib. So, Sir, my pointed reference was about a permanent remedy. ...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Rao Sahib means Agriculture Minister.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : These are all the remedies of course, but we are seeing floods and drought are our every-year features. There are certain Plans and if our Agriculture Minister would care to take them out and see that they are implemented it will be very helpful, that is, the flood control measures inter-related to drought-prone areas, to see if the excess water of the flood-affected areas could be diverted to drought-prone areas so that both the situations can be brought under control. And in that direction, there are many plans and will the hon. Minister assure us that he will take up at least a portion of it or a start will be made in this regard ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Rajasthan Canal.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Ganga-Kaveri link.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is all an inter-related one.

I made a mention in my statement about instructions being issued through Irrigation Ministry in this regard. Meetings are held from time to time with the State Governments concerned for taking up extension of irrigation projects and for early implementation. The Rajasthan Canal also only a few days back was discussed by the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Rajasthan with the Finance Minister in my presence and we are trying to help Rajasthan to find more funds for early completion of the Rajasthan Canal. That is all I can say.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about Narmada project ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : We have a discussion later on.

Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU  
Question No. 327.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
Rao Sahib.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह . आज मेरे क्वेश्चन वाले मारे मोजूद हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो यही चाहते थे ।  
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज शाम को  
..... है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चार बजे जो अलग से डिस्कशन हुआ रहा है, आप तो कह रहे थे कि वह पोस्टपोन हो रहा है ।

#### PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT

\*327. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wheat procurement has been very tardy and the procurement of adequate quantity is not likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the details regarding the reasons therefor and the names of the States where procurement of wheat has not been satisfactory; and

(c) the anticipated shortfall in the procurement and its likely impact on the buffer stock and the public distribution system vis-a-vis its prices ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. During the current marketing season, as reported upto 28th July, 1982, a quantity of 7.64 million tonnes of wheat has been procured as against 6.45 million tonnes in the corresponding period of the last season. However, in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh the wheat procurement is lower than the last year.

(c) The higher level of wheat procurement has resulted in the replenishment of stocks. This will help in maintaining the public distribution system, which has a sobering effect on prices.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for short procurement in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Is it because of shortfall in production or because of the laziness in the procurement agencies ? Or has it something to do with the unremunerative prices given to the farmers ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Prices given to the farmers are the same all over the country and there has been the second best procurement of wheat this year.

We have already procured 7.6 million tonnes of wheat as against the previous highest procurement achieved of 8 million tonnes in 1978-79. But, the total procurement of foodgrains this year both rice and wheat put together has exceeded even the previous highest figure of 1978-79. Wheat and rice put together so far procured during this year is 14.8 million tonnes as against 14.3 million tonnes in the full year 1978-79.

Our achievement is a record achievement in spite of some damage to the wheat crops due to untimely rains. Punjab, Haryana and other States which have been helping us in procurement have done so well that it cannot be said that on account of unremunerative prices in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other places procurement has been less than that of last year.

I can agree that there might have been some shortfall in production on account of deficient rainfall and drought conditions in parts of these States which have not procured well. But the main reason probably is the lack of interest on the part of the State Governments in the procurement drive.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. G. Y. Krishnan.

**SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** I have my second supplementary, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is the second one? There will be a discussion today on this very subject.

**SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** My second supplementary is : is it also a fact that the farmer are getting a better price compared to the procurement price and is there also any target fixed for this year for the procurement of wheat?

If so what is the achievement?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** No targets were fixed Statewise. But, we have been trying to maximise the procurement. If the farmers get a higher price from the

agencies other than Government agencies, they are allowed to sell it to anybody they like. But it is mainly with a view to stabilise the food prices and to help the farmers to get a remunerative return for their produce that this Policy has been adopted by Government. Farmers appreciated it. That is why so much wheat has been sold to Government agencies.

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खाँ :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस 142 रुपये रखी थी, जिस की वजह से, आप बतला रहे हैं, कि रिवाइड प्रोक्वोरमेंट हुआ है। लेकिन ऐसी कौन सी वजह हुई—जब कि किमान के पास में गेहूँ होर्ड्स के पास, सरकारी एजेन्सिज या प्राइवट एजेन्सिज में पास चला गया तो उस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कास्ट गवर्नमेंट ने बढ़ा दी, जिस में कन्ज्यूमर के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा बोझ पड़ा है, क्या आप इस की वजह बतलायेंगे?

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** आज के पेपर्स में आया है कि देसी गेहूँ 280 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है।

**राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय से कहिये, वह इजाजत देंगे तो आप का जवाब भी दे दंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुनी-मुनाई बात का जिक्र नहीं किया करते हैं। आप मलिक साहब के मवाल का जवाब दीजिये।

**राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** गेहूँ की ईशू प्राइस सिर्फ इतनी बढ़ाई गई है जितनी कीमत किमान के गेहूँ की प्रोक्वोरमेंट के लिये इस माल बढ़ाई गई है 130 रु० से 142 रु०...

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** उस से ज्यादा है।

**राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** ओवरहेड चार्ज तो शुमार होते हैं। आप तो दुकानदारी की बात जानते हैं—ये चार्ज भी उस में शामिल होते हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** वह जानते हैं, लेकिन ढण्डी आप मार रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कहीं यह गुरु-मंत्र तो नहीं सिखला दिया।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** हो सकता है, सीख गये हों।

**राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** पहले जितनी सब्सिडी एक क्विंटल गेहूँ के ऊपर थी, सब्सिडी उसी के मुनाबिक अब भी करीब-करीब चल रही है।

श्री स्तीस ~~काव्या~~ : 35 करोड़ कम हो गया है ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : वह इसलिए थोड़ा कम है, क्योंकि मिल्स की कीमत ज्यादा कर दी । मिल्स की जो गैरु की कीमत थी, उससे कुछ बचत हो गई, लेकिन कन्स्यूमर्स के लिए जो कीमत बढ़ाई गई है, उसमें गवर्नमेंट की सलिसडी उतनी की उतनी अगले साल भी करीब-करीब रहेगी । यह 12 ६० कीमत बढ़ाने के बाद मंडी चार्ज और दूसरे जो खर्चे हैं, उनको मिलाकर 15 ६० करीब-करीब पड़ता है । कन्स्यूमर्स के लिए उतना ही बढ़ाया गया है, ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाया गया है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महादय, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बिहार में भी बरसात हुई है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद बिहार की फसल के बारे में मंत्री जी को ज्ञान नहीं है । यह ...

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : पिछले मवाल पर चले गए हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात ही पिछली कर रहे हैं, आप तो कल की बात कर रहे हैं ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उन्होंने यह कहा कि बिहार में बरसात हो रही है । क्या आपको पता है कि बरसात कब हुई, जबकि खरीफ के लिए बिचड़े बगैरह सब मार जा चुके हैं । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार सरकार ने अतिरिक्त आबंटन की मांग की थी, क्योंकि उनके कोटे में कटौती हुई है । प्रोक्वोरमेंट अधिक होने की वजह से आपके पास भण्डारन अधिक होगा, तो क्या आप बिहार सरकार की अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आबंटन की बात तो इस मवाल में नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जवाब में है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : चला दीजिए, चला दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, मिनिस्टर तगड़ा देखकर, आप चलाना चाहते हैं, तो चलवा दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जवाब दिला दीजिए, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : बात प्रोक्वोरमेंट की है, वे इणू पर आ गए हैं ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या आप बिहार की मांग को पूरा करेंगे ?

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : बिहार सरकार की जितनी मांग है, वह पूरी की जाएगी, इस बात का मैं आश्वासन नहीं दे सकता हूँ । क्यों कि हमारा क्वाल है कि सारी स्टेट्स बढ़ा चढ़ाकर मांग रखती हैं... (व्यवधान)... हम अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि कितना अनाज स्टेट के लिए जरूरी है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आप डिमिम कर दीजिए, क्योंकि ये गड़बड़ काम करती हैं ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : लोगों की बनाई हुई सरकार है, आपके कहने से नहीं टूट सकती है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मंत्री जी ने मान लिया है कि बिहार में कमी है और इसी कारण प्रोक्वोरमेंट कम हुआ है । कम से कम वहाँ जो कमी है, उसको तो आप पूरा कर दीजिए ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि बारिश से हालात सुधर गए हैं । जो कमल पिछली बाकी रह गई है, उसको भी इस बारिश से फायदा होता है । अभी भी जो बारिश हो रही है, हालांकि यह लेट है, लेकिन कई दफा देखा गया है कि जो लेट बारिश होती है, उससे खरीफ भी अच्छी बन जाती है ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : हमारे ताँ सारे बिचड़े मारे गए हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : न उम्मीद होने की बात नहीं है । अब भी आगे चावल की फसल लगाई जा सकती है ।

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TRACTOR OPERATED SUGAR-CANE HARVESTING MACHINE

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

(a) whether tractor operated sugarcane harvesting machine has been designed and developed by the engineers of the Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow;



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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be available in the market and how far it will go in helping the harvesting of sugar-cane ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. However, a simple tractor operated sugarcane harvester has been designed which is still under development and trial.

(b) The salient features include a horizontally rotating lobed disc which cuts the canes flush with the ridge top. Cut canes are laid down to the left of the machine which are hand picked, cleaned and detopped.

(c) It is difficult to lay down the time limit for the availability of the harvester in the market since the equipment is still in the research and development phase and the marketability would depend on the adoption of the harvester by manufacturers. The harvester would no doubt be very useful to sugarcane growers as time and labour saving device.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, you just go through the question and the answer. In answer to part (a) of the Question the Minister has said :

"No, Sir. However, a simple tractor operated sugarcane harvester has been designed which is still under development and trial."

This is a disrespect to the scientists who have invented this machine. I want to say that we must congratulate those scientists who have invented this type of machine. In this context I would like to know whether Government of India has allotted special funds for early invention of this sugarcane harvester which is under trial and whether Government has got any information that in any western countries or

agricultural based country this particular sugarcane harvester has already been invented and whether the Ministry is going to import that design para-meter so as to help our scientists to have an early development of this programme.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The hon. Member seems to have better information than myself. He has objected to what I stated on the one hand saying, Government's information is wrong. Simultaneously, he is praising the efforts of our scientists. He is most welcome. About Government's view, I have already stated that this machine is not yet fully developed. This proto-type is not yet ready to the satisfaction of the Government and it will take some time more to develop this particular machine which can be used by farmers for sugar-cane cutting.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : How much time the particular scientists would take ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The proto-type has already been made.

AN HON. MEMBER : At least one year or so.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Normally, I have not objected to your answer but your 'No, Sir' is not correct.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is in the process. You asked whether it has been developed; I said, it has not yet been developed.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : No, Sir, should have come in the end.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हार्वेस्टिंग की सुविधा के लिए क्या कोशिषा की जा रही है, क्योंकि यह लेबर इंसेंटिव वर्क है, इसको आसान बनाने के वास्ते क्या मंत्री जी जल्द से जल्द इसका इंतजाम कराएंगे । क्या सांइटिस्टों को दूसरे देशों में भेज कर वहाँ पर किस तरह से काम किया जा रहा है, इसका अवसर प्रदान करेंगे ?

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हो गया है ।

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH** : I have already said that the machine is under development. It will take some little more time for its full development. We have asked our scientists and experts to see how time can be cut short. So, further efforts will be put in. This machine which is under development will save labour cost substantially. About hundred man-days are required for cutting one hectare of sugarcane, by the use of this machine, it will reduce by 40 man-days and that will mean a substantial saving in sugar-cane cutting expenses. It will give a saving of about Rs. 200 to Rs. 280 per acre when this machine is fully developed.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : In view of the facts stated by the hon. Minister, may I know, before introducing the machine whenever it is ready, whether the hon. Minister will go into all the aspects as to what will be the effect on agricultural labourers who are already in great trouble in getting proper wages throughout the country? In view of the unemployment in agricultural labour, and the plight of sugar-cane workers, will the hon. Minister take enough caution before he introduces any such machine?

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** : The CPM Member does not know that labour is not available in the villages.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH** : There need not be any apprehension on this account because of this. It is a small machine and a cheap machine. It will be costing around Rs. 4,000 only. The farmers have to be helped to minimise their expenses on cost of production and collection expenses of sugarcane because that ultimately reflects on the price to be paid by consumers. But we have to strike a balance somewhere. This country cannot afford to go in for large machines and most sophisticated machines which can be used by many advanced countries. We are a land of small farmers; labour will always be required to work along with farmers.

REQUEST FROM WEST BENGAL TO GANGA FLOOD CONTROL BOARD FOR FUNDS TO CHECK EROSION

\*332. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government had asked the Ganga Flood Control Board for a grant of fund to check erosion in the financial year 1980-81;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the said amount has been released so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** : I don't know whether the hon. Minister is trying to take advantage of the framing of the question in saying that there has been no request for funds for the anti-erosion works in West Bengal due to construction of Farakka barrage. But I have a copy of the speech made by the State Minister in a recent meeting held on 6th of July, 1982 of the Ganga Flood Control Board. This question was raised there. I will just read one sentence, with your kind permission. It says :

"We had framed and submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 198 crores for permanent protection of the banks under erosion, in accordance with the recommendation of the aforesaid Ganga River Erosion Committee"

—which is known as Pritam Singh Committee. This statement has been reiterated by the State Government repeatedly. The importance of such anti-erosion work has been emphasised by this high-powered committee, chaired by Member, Floods, of the Central Water and Power Commission and it has been pointed out how it is impossible for the State Government to spend Rs. 198 crores out of its own resources; nowadays the cost has also increased very much. The State Government framed and submitted estimates to the Central Government who asked the Flood Control Board to participate in this. Therefore, I do not know, how the Minister can say 'No'. Is there no request for any grant? I don't know whether he is quibbling

about the language. I would like to know whether there has been any request in any form from the State Government either to the Central Government or to the Irrigation Commission to Flood Control Board or any other agency for taking steps for doing these anti-erosion works. I would like to know the Government's reaction thereto.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** If you just go through the question certainly it is a specific question and my answer is also specific. This is a question about West Bengal asking for some Central Assistance during the financial year, 1980-81 and the specific answer to this question is 'No, Sir'. But now, he has enlarged the scope of the question. I do not want to give any evasive answer to this question. The Ganga Flood Control Board meeting was held in August, 1981. The West Bengal Government raised this question and said that soil erosion works in West Bengal, because of the meandering of the Ganges, require huge amounts to be spent. They wanted to include this item in the Agenda. This was discussed in the year 1981-1982. The representative from West Bengal Government observed that the problem of erosion has become aggravated both up-stream and down-stream due to construction of Farakka Barrage. The only difference between the view of West Bengal Government and Government of India is this. They insisted that soil erosion has become aggravated because of the Farakka Barrage. Our view is that this is a thing which existed much earlier, even much before the Farakka barrage project came into existence; and this is, because, as you know, like many other alluvial rivers, the meandering problem is there. So, one committee was appointed by the West Bengal Government. Shri Pritam Singh who was Member (Floods) of the Central Water Commission was Chairman; and other persons were there to go into detail. They have suggested certain things.

As far as the Farakka barrage complex is concerned, the Farakka barrage up-stream and down-stream, and also the Jangipur barrage are parts of the Farakka project complex. Government of India is fully taking up all steps to see that nothing goes wrong with this project. And they

take care of the soil erosion which affects the Farakka barrage project. But as far as the other areas and other reaches are concerned, certainly this is the responsibility of the State Government; and because West Bengal Government has mentioned certain difficulties, the Irrigation Minister had assured that we would have a meeting of those institutions e.g. Railways and Road, as soon as the project came before them, i.e. after clearance from the Ganga Flood Control Commission. (*Interruption*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I would seek your indulgence, Sir. Because of the very great importance of the matter, let us not fight as to what is the cause of the erosion. Three years ago, the difference in land gap between Ganga and Bhagirathi was 5 Kms. Within three years, it has come down to 1½ Kms. Kindly appreciate the seriousness of the problem. 3½ Kms. of land have been eroded away within the last three years. So, let us not fight whether it is the Centre or the State; or whether it is due to the Farakka barrage—this or that. We are not on that, but on whether the country as a whole has a responsibility for saving this part of the country. The Jangipur barrage itself, which is a part of this Farakka barrage is now only 1,250 metres away from the eroding bank of Ganga. Due to active erosion of its right bank, Ganga has reached within 360 metres of the Farakka-Dhulian-Jangipur broad gauge railway line of the Eastern Railway at Sankopara, 800 metres at Durgapur and 1200 metres at Bajitpur. Jangipur barrage is in great danger; the railway lines are in great danger. The present Irrigation Minister was earlier the Railway Minister. Mr. Pritam Singh is a very experienced person. He was the chairman of this committee; it was appointed under the State Government's auspices, but the Central Government official was the Chairman. They have said that due to this barrage, this has come about. I am not interested in quarrelling as to what is the cause; but the fact is so serious, and the danger looming is so serious. It has come so near. I would appeal to the Minister they have now done away with over-drafts. We have no other resources. Our Ministers have to run here even for nominal Plan assistance. Is it possible for a State Government to take necessary

action in view of its limited resources? I would like to know whether the Central Government has any responsibility to take up the necessary works of anti-erosion. I would appeal to the hon. Minister also kindly to let us know what is the position of the State and the Centre, and to take a very sympathetic attitude in the matter.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** We are quite aware of the problem, and we have already said that we are examining the recommendations of the Pritam Singh Committee, as well as we have asked the West Bengal Government that if they put some pragmatic proposal for the consideration of assistance from other beneficiaries like Railway, road and others, the Irrigation Minister has assured the West Bengal Government to call a meeting of those institutions and help the West Bengal Government. The hon. member is mistaken that the Chairman of the Pritam Singh Committee has anywhere said that this problem of soil erosion has been aggravated because of the Farakka barrage complex.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** The hon. member has finally agreed that the question of erosion is more important than the causes why erosion takes place. I am talking of Bihar, particularly my constituency, Buxar. *(Interruptions)* It is a question of erosion. I have raised this matter under rule 377 in the House. I want some assurance from the Minister. My constituency is the worst victim of this erosion. *(Interruptions)* I want the Minister to give an assurance about this. My constituency is facing a danger.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You put another question and I will follow you. He cannot reply to this.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** You have been allowing supplementaries.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, no this is irrelevant to this question.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** How is this irrelevant? It is connected with erosion and we are facing a great danger in Bihar.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Minister, are you satisfied with the question? Are you seized of the situation? Are you willing to reply to this question?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** How can I? This is a specific question.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** You give us some assurance.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You put a question and I will admit it for you, but not like this. It is a general question.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Why don't you ask the Cabinet Minister to give us an assurance?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) :** For constructing an embankment from Bauxar to Arya a scheme is under consideration. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** I think you and the House entirely agree with the immensity of the problem. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the West Bengal Government was asked to submit a recast project for the protection of this and the West Bengal Government has already submitted a recast project for the protection of this? In view of the fact that this problem cannot be managed by the State Government within its limited resources, would the Government kindly assure the House that in terms of the recommendation of the Pritam Singh Committee the Government shall frame a project within a time-bound period.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has already replied to that question.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He says he is waiting for a pragmatic project.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** He has not followed my question. He says, "The West Bengal Government was asked to submit a pragmatic proposal." I say it has already been given to the tune of Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 crores. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The same question has been put by Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Originally the West Bengal Government asked for the total erosion work in the Ganges basin amounting to Rs. 200 crores. The Central Government asked them to recast the proposal; and now a recast proposal has been received by the Ganga Flood Control

Commission which is examining it; as soon as they examine it and send it to us, to the Central Government, we shall certainly look into it and we shall certainly take it up with the other beneficiaries.

**केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म में सुधार हेतु विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन**

332. श्री कुम्भा राज्म आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम ने सरकार को केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों के कार्य में सुधार करने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति गठित करने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या समिति से कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) से (घ) भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम ने सरकार को केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों के कार्य में सुधार लाने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति गठित करने का कभी सुझाव नहीं दिया है। तथापि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम तथा भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम के कार्यों का अध्ययन करने के लिए 20-4-1982 को एक समिति गठित की है। समिति को अभी अपनी रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करनी हैं।

श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह समिति कब बनाई गई और उसके द्वारा आज तक रिपोर्टें पेश न किए जाने का क्या कारण है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : यह तो जवाब मैं बता दिया है कि यह मेट्री इसी साल 20 अप्रैल को बनाई गई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डिले हो रही है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिले कहीं हो रही है ; अभी कमेटी अप्रैल में बनी है और इसकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो अगला सवाल यह होगा कि अगर डिले नहीं हो रही है, तो क्या नहीं हो रही है ?

श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : समिति से कितनी अर्वाधि में रिपोर्टें मांगी गयी हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : रिपोर्ट के लिए कोई बक्त मुकर्रर नहीं किया गया है लेकिन हम जल्दी रिपोर्टें चाहते हैं।

**FACILITIES PROVIDED TO CULTIVATE PULSES IN SUMMER SEASON**

\*334. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE } Will  
SHARMA }

the Minister of AGRICULTURE }  
be pleased to state :

(a) what measures Government propose to take to ensure all round facilities, such as power and water, to farmers for their summer crops specially to enhance the production of pulses so that country's demand of pulses could be fulfilled;

(b) quantity of pulses expected to be produced during the current summer season; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take so that the pulses are supplied to consumers at reasonable prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The State Governments have been advised to provide diesel, electricity and irrigation water for summer moong on a priority basis.

A special programme of Summer Moong production has been taken up in the potential summer moong growing states from 1982 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses. Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to meet the partial cost of seed and irrigation charges. For the propagation of technology on a larger scale, provision has also been made for laying out demonstrations on farmers' field and publicity. Under the Central Sector Scheme 54,600 minikits seed packets were also distributed to the farmers, free of cost.

(b) On the basis of preliminary information received from the States, the production of summer moong during summer, 1982 is expected to be about 5.70 lakh tonnes.

(c) All out efforts are being made under the New Twenty Point Programme to increase the production of pulses in the country. This will increase their availability to consumers at reasonable prices.

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सैस्वन के पार्ट (ए) के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :—

“The State Governments have been advised to provide diesel, electricity and irrigation water for summer moong on a priority basis.”

अभी पिछले हफ्ते बिजली मंत्री ने इसी सदन में जवाब दिया है कि किसानों को आठ आठ, दस दस घंटे प्रति-दिन बिजली दी जाती है, जबकि वास्तव में किसानों को हफ्ते भर में भी आठ दस घंटे बिजली नहीं मिलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल मार्च से ले कर अब तक स्टेटवाइज किस स्टेट में कितनी बिजली दी गई है, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में मार्च से अब तक किसानों को दालों की समर फसल के लिए प्रति-दिन कितनी बिजली दी गई है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री :

(राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : सवाल तो दालों के मुताबिक था, बिजली का तो कोई इल्म मुझे नहीं है।

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : आप ने जवाब में कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को यह ऐडवाइस दी गई है तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप ने जो ऐडवाइस दी है वह एग्जीक्यूट हुई है या नहीं? यदि एग्जीक्यूट हुई है तो कितनी हुई है?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सरकार ने जो हिदायतें दी हैं और जो पालिसी है उस का जिक्र मैंने कर दिया। एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हिदायतें दी हैं। बिजली का ब्यौरा रखने का सवाल तो आप एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री से पूछें। लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली दिलाने के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पानी भी दिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसी की वजह से जैसा जवाब में बताया गया रकबा भी बढ़ गया है समर दालों और समर मूंग

के नीचे और पैदावार भी बढ़ गई है। जवाब में बताया कि 3 लाख 80 हजार टन से लेकर 5 लाख 70 हजार टन इस साल पैदावार बढ़ गई है। काफी बढ़ोतरी उस में हुई है।

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : आप ने ऐडवाइज किया है डीजल और बिजली ज्यादा से ज्यादा देने के लिए, वही मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि जो आप ने हिदायत दी है वह एग्जीक्यूट हो रही है या नहीं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कौन से दिनों में?

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषकर बता दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन से महीनों की बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : मार्च 82 से अब तक का बता दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब तक का तो सवाल पैदा नहीं होता क्यों कि जून तक तो समर मूंग की फसल कट जाती है।

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : जून तक का बता दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैंने अर्ज किया कि कितने घंटे किस लाइन पर बिजली मिली, किस खेत में कितनी गिली किस खेत में कितनी नहीं मिली इस का ब्यौरा एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री से पूछ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब रहने दीजिए नहीं तो किसी ने पूछ लिया कि मूंग की फसल कब बोयी जाती है तो पोल खुल जायगी। सीधी बात कर लीजिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : ऐक्चुअली यह कहा गया है कि नौ दस घंटे रोज बिजली दी जाती है है जब कि हफ्ते में भी नौ दस घंटे नहीं दी जाती है।

श्री अर० एन० राकेश : इस सवाल के (सी) भाग के उत्तर में कहा है कि आल दि एफर्ट्स आर बीइंग मैड—चीजों की सस्ता करने के लिए और दाल की सस्ता करने के लिए आप की सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयास कर रही है। इस के बारे में मुझे कुछ पूछना नहीं है क्योंकि मेरा कहना यह है (सी) के बारे में कि 1980 के पूर्व खाना सस्ता था, खाने वालों की जिव्दगी महंगी थी, 1980 के बाद खाना

महंगा हो गया है. कमरतोड़ महंगाई हो गई है और खाने वाले इंसानों की जिन्दगी और महिलाओं की इज्जत मस्ती हा गई है। वह आपकी पकड़ के बाहर है। इसलिए मैं (सी) के बारे में नहीं बोलूंगा।

(बी) के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ आप ने कहा है कि 1982 में 5.70 लाख टन दाल पैदा करने जा रहे हैं और आप ने कहा कि यह पैदावार बढ़ भी गई है। सारे प्रदेशों में आप ने महसूस किया है कि पानी नहीं बरसा है और पानी न बरसने के कारण बिजली भी नहीं मिली जिस से काफी नुकसान हुआ है। तो ये आंकड़े तो आप ने तब दिए थे जब खेत में फसल बोयी भी नहीं गई थी। ये आंकड़े तो पहले के हैं और अब जो नुकसान हुआ है सूखे के कारण से उम के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूखे के कारण आप की इस फिगर में कितनी कमी हुई है और कितना डेमेज हुआ है दाल के उत्पादन में।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : फसल को पानी दिलाने के लिए, बिजली ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिलाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोशिश की है, आग्रह किया है बार बार राज्य सरकारों से कि फसल के पकने के लिए किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दें। हम ने यहां से भारत सरकार की टीमें भेजी हैं कि वह जा कर किसानों से पूछें, जिलों में जाय, इस तरह का सिलसिला पिछले साल से शुरू हुआ है ताकि हम यह जांच कर सकें कि स्टेट सरकारें जितना कहती हैं उस के मुताबिक किसानों को बिजली और नहर का पानी मिल रहा है या नहीं। तो कोशिश हम ने इन्हें की है। उस के मुताबिक जो हमारा अन्दाजा था कि कितनी फसल दाल की बढ़ेगी वह हम ने बतला दिया। उस में नुकसान कितना हुआ है यह ब्योरा अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं है।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : To start with, may I ask the Minister whether he has in mind to create a monitoring cell to monitor such facilities to the farmers at a regular basis because every time the assurance is given, it is not implemented? When the Government gives instructions, it should make sure that the instructions are followed and implemented by the State Governments. If this is the question that

प्रश्न से आग्रह कर दिया गया है या हिदायत कर दी गई है लेकिन

they do not discharge their responsibility. May I have an assurance that such monitoring cell shall be established in the Ministry to monitor all the facilities at a regular basis? If the instructions are not followed, the House may be informed at the same time.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have already taken action ever since this Government was formed in 1980. We have started the system for the first time in 1980 and it is continuing. The suggestions given by the hon. Member are already in our mind and we are working accordingly.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसी कि आपको जानकारी होगी, यह जो सिचाई का मामला है इसमें फ्लो इरीगेशन मस्ती होती है, उसके बाद बिजली द्वारा जो एरीगेशन होती है वह फ्लो इरीगेशन के मुकाबले कुछ मंहगी होती है और डीजल द्वारा की गई इरीगेशन उससे भी मंहगी होती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि बिजली प्रदास लगातार होती रहे, यह तो सम्भव है नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सवाल कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीजल प्रदाय करने में क्या कोई प्राथमिकता और कन्सेशन देने की बात आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में विचाराधीन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डीजल की कमी है क्या ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : डीजल मंहगा है इसलिए क्या मन्त्री जी कोई कन्सेशन देने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डीजल की तो कोई कमी नहीं है।

#### NORMS REGARDING FIXATION OF MILK PRICES

\*337. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms prescribed by Government for fixing the price of milk of Government dairies like the Mother Dairy;

(b) whether the Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board has expressed his opposition to this norm;

(c) if so, what are his suggestions, if any; and

(d) whether Government would have a second look at it so that both the consumer's and the milk suppliers' interests are maintained at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The price of milk of dairies in general is a matter to be decided by the State Governments or respective authorities like public sector corporations, cooperative federations, etc. responsible for running the dairy plants.

Generally, respective authorities take into consideration the cost of various inputs like purchase price of milk, processing, transportation and distribution cost etc. in fixing the issue price of milk. In the case of Delhi Milk Scheme the issue price of milk for consumers is fixed with the prior approval of the Government.

However, no specific norms have been prescribed by Union Government for fixing the price of milk by dairies excepting the general guideline that due care may be taken to protect the interests of both the producers and consumers.

(b) and (c) Since no specific norms have been prescribed by Union Government for fixing the price of milk, the question does not arise.

(d) Government's endeavour is always to see that the interests of milk producers and that of consumers are maintained at reasonable level.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### HOUSING SCHEME IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

\*328. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing schemes in different cities, towns and rural areas in various States and particularly in Karnataka are held up for want of Central Government's assistance; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to expedite these schemes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

##### RICE STOCK IN TRIPURA UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

\*331. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a huge quantity of rice are lying with the Food Corporation of India in Tripura which is unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, total quantity of such rice lying there;

(c) whether Government of Tripura requested Union Government to send a team of experts to examine the rice;

(d) if so, whether Government have sent the expert team; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIREN- DRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A quantity of 370 tonnes of rice out of the stocks held by the Food Corporation of India in Tripura has been found to be unfit for human consumption. The State Government had also required that a stock of 3392 tonnes of rice held by the Food Corporation of India should be re-milled and cleaned before being issued for public consumption. Food Corporation of India has agreed to allow the State Government a rebate of Rs. 12.13 per quintal towards re-milling and cleaning charges in respect of 2600 tonnes.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. A Committee of two officers of Food Corporation of India's Zonal Office, Calcutta, visited Tripura in June 1982 to verify the quality of the rice stocks. The team recommended that the balance of 792 tonnes may also be re-milled and cleaned before issue, as desired by the State Government.



**“फूड कारपोरेशन फॉसिंग ग्रेन पिलफरेज” समाचार**

\*335. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 1982 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित “फूड कारपोरेशन फॉसिंग ग्रेन पिलफरेज” (खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्न की चोरी) शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्न की चोरी हो रही है और रेल सुरक्षा बल और स्थानीय पुलिस कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि उनके क्षेत्राधिकार के संबंध में विवाद है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार पिछले वर्ष कुल कितनी हानि हुई है और क्या विवाद को सुलझा लिया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव धीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां। यह समाचार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मुल्तानपुर लोधी रेलवे स्टेशन (पंजाब) में अप्रैल, 1982 में लदान के लिए भण्डारित स्टॉक से खाद्यान्नों की चोरी से संबंधित है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मुल्तानपुर लोधी रेलवे स्टेशन पर लदान के लिए रखे गए स्टॉक से खाद्यान्नों की छुट-पुट चोरी के कुछ मामले हुए हैं। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और स्थानीय पुलिस के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के बारे में कोई विवाद पैदा नहीं हुआ था। संबंधित क्षेत्र सरकार की रेलवे पुलिस के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और इस संबंध में कोई विवाद नहीं है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस प्रकार की छोटी-मोटी चोरियों को रोकने के लिए अपने स्वयं के सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों में सुधार करने के लिए पग उठाए हैं। क्योंकि छोटी-मोटी चोरी हुई थी, इसलिए पिछले वर्ष के दौरान मुल्तानपुर लोधी स्टेशन पर इसके कारण हुई कुल हानि की राशि नगण्य थी।

सरकार और अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा आरम्भ की गई आवास परियोजनाएं

\*336. श्री विलोप सिंह बुरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि सरकार तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा आरम्भ की गई आवास परियोजनाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास की स्थिति में सुधार करने और अपना प्रभाव डालने में विफल रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आवासीय गतिविधियों में बड़ी-बड़ी खामियों की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है : और

(घ) देश में आवासीय और निर्माण परियोजनाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए कौन से प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्प नारायण सिंह) : (क) सरकार तथा अन्य अभिकरणों द्वारा आरम्भ की गई आवास परियोजनाओं ने देश में आवासीय स्थिति को सुधारने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकार ने सर्वदा ही ग्रामीण आवास जनसंख्या के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग तथा अन्य सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। छोटी पंच वर्षीय योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी शेष 64 लाख भूमिहीन परिवारों को आवास स्थल तथा 36 लाख ग्रामीण भूमिहीन परिवारों को निर्माण सहायता देने का है। इस योजना की नीति आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के आवास पर बल देना है। इस योजना में दुबका का लगभग 600 करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी निवेश का विचार है जिस का 55 प्रतिशत आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के आवास के लिए है।

REQUEST FROM RAJASTHAN FOR ANOTHER STUDY TEAM TO ASSESS DROUGHT RELIEF

\*338. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government have requested the Centre to send a second team to the State to make a realistic assessment of its financial requirements for drought relief and asked

for a special assistance of Rs. 280 crores; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to the request of the State?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan have submitted a Supplementary Memorandum seeking for additional Central assistance of Rs. 61.00 crores for Employment Generation Works which is under consideration.

OWNERSHIP RIGHTS TO THE CULTIVATING TENANTS

\*339. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States and Union Territories where ownership rights have been conferred on cultivating tenants or leasing permitted with security of tenure respectively and whether it is proposed to bring about uniformity on this issue throughout the country;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) what specific mechanism has been or is being provided to ensure correct entry of the names of tenants against the lands cultivated by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Ownership rights have been conferred on cultivating tenants in all the States except Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Leasing is fully or partially permitted in all the States except Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Saurashtra area of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Where leasing is permitted the position of tenants is generally secure except in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The State Governments have been requested to adopt suitable measures in States where the tenancy laws fall short of the accepted national policy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recording of names of tenants in the record of rights is an accepted national policy. Provision for these entries has been made through survey and settlement, annual inspection and mutation operations.

DEVELOPMENT OF SILENT VALLEY AS NATIONAL PARK

\*340. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop Silent Valley as a National Park;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has done anything in this direction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what suggestions have Government of Kerala made to the Central Government in this behalf; and

(e) the action taken by Central Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India has advised the Government of Kerala repeatedly to constitute the Silent Valley National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Financial assistance for the development of the national park so constituted is being also offered since 1980-81.

(b) and (c) On the 26th December 1980, the Government of Kerala issued a notification under section 35(1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, declaring its intention to constitute the area of the Silent Valley Reserve Forests as a National Park to be known as "Silent Valley National Park". Subsequently, on the 30th January 1981, an erratum notification was issued by the Government of Kerala to exclude the area required for the Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project. A final notification constituting the National Park has not been issued so far. The Government of India has been repeatedly requesting the State Government to withdraw the erratum notification since

it defeat the main objective of setting up the National Park and also because it violates the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(d) and (e) The Government of Kerala has not yet accepted the above mentioned suggestions of the Central Government. However, it has been stated by the State Government that it would maintain the status-quo in Silent Valley until a final decision is taken on the recommendations of the Joint Central-State Committee headed by Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Member, Planning Commission.

### बिहार में आटा मिलों का बन्द होना

\* 341. श्री मूल बन्धु डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में सभी आटा मिल मई, 1982 के प्रथम सप्ताह में बन्द पड़े रहे थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार को दी गई गेहूँ की कुल मात्रा की तुलना में इन आटा मिलों की कुल आवश्यकता कितनी थी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राज बोरेंद्र सिंह)

(क) मई, 1982 के प्रथम सप्ताह में बिहार में सभी आटा मिलों के बन्द होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जैसाकि राज्य सरकार ने बताया है, बिहार में रोलर आटा मिलों की गेहूँ की कुल आवश्यकता 33,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिमास है जिसके प्रति उन्हें इस समय 15,740 मीटरी टन का आवंटन किया जा रहा है।

अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के गांवों में सड़कों का बनाया जाना

\* 343. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के गांवों में सड़कें बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही ?

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

ग्रामीण सड़कें न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का घटक है और इस घटक के लिए परिस्यय राज्य योजनाओं में मुलभ किए जाते हैं। छठी योजना (1980-85) प्रलेख में निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार 1500 तथा उससे ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले शत प्रतिशत गांवों और 1000 से 1500 के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को 1990 तक सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ा जाना है और इस कार्यक्रम का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत मध्य 1985 तक पूरा किया जाना है। पहाड़ी तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के मामले में इस मानदण्ड में "सामूहिक गांवों" के दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने की अनुमति हेतु होल दे दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की पात्र श्रेणी में आने वाले गांवों में से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांवों का चयन किया जाए और इन गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए भौतिक लक्ष्यों को विशिष्ट रूप से स्पष्ट किया जाए और इन गांवों को सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए वित्तीय प्रावधान निर्धारित किया जाए।

### VIRAL DISEASE IN COCONUT PLANTS IN KERALA

\* 344. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that coconut plantation in Kerala is on the verge of decline owing to some viral disease;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to prevent this disease; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) About 30% of the coconut area in Kerala has been affected by root-wilt disease which causes decline in productivity.

(b) and (c) Intensive research work is being done by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to diagnose the cause of the most serious disease, i.e. Coconut Root-wilt. However, the cause has not

yet been established. A number of factors, one or more of which could be responsible for the disease have been pinpointed and further work in this direction is in progress. A strategy for arresting further spread of the Root Wilt disease has been developed and replanting programme has been formulated. Various investigations on the etiology and control of the disease are in progress. Research work is also being carried out by the Kerala Agricultural University.

भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों का आदिवासियों को बंजर और ग्राम सभा की भूमि का आवंटन

\* 345. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बड़े जमींदारों और हरिजनों/ आदिवासियों के बीच निरंतर बढ़ते हुए तनाव का एक कारण यह है कि भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को बंजर और ग्राम सभा की भूमि का आवंटन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस भूमि के आवंटन और कब्जे के प्रश्न पर ही इस वर्ष बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों और संवर्ण हिन्दुओं के बीच बहुत से गंभीर झगड़े हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन झगड़ों को रोकने और इन भूमिहीन और निर्धन लोगों को आवंटित भूमि का तत्काल कब्जा देने के लिये किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

यदि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) (क) और (ख) ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) : गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे भूमि के आवंटन तथा कब्जे सहित विभिन्न कारणों से होने वाले ऐसे विवादों के बारे में पूर्णतः अवगत रहें। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों को पहलियाती, निवारक, दण्डात्मक, पुनर्वास संबंधी तथा अन्य नीति-परक उपायों के बारे में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए गए हैं।

#### MEETING OF INDO-US AGRICULTURAL SUB-COMMISSION

\*231. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether any meeting of the Indo-US Agricultural Sub-Commission was held during the last three months; and

(b) what were the subjects considered by the above Sub-Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Sub-Commission and its followings four Working Groups met from June 3rd to June 9th at Washington :

- (i) Agricultural Research & Education.
- (ii) Inputs & Allied Technology.
- (iii) Natural Resources Management.
- (iv) Extension & Training.

The list detailing the subjects considered is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

##### I. Agricultural Research & Education :

1. Integrated Plant Nutrient Management Systems with Emphasis on Biological Nitrogen Fixation both Symbiotic and Non-Symbiotic.
2. Energy Management in Agriculture.
3. Soil and Water Management.
4. Post-Harvest Technology :
  - (a) Soyabean processing and utilization research;
  - (b) Durable agricultural commodities;
  - (c) Fruit and vegetable preservation.
5. Citrus Management.
6. Groundnut Research.
7. Agro-Forestry Silvi-Pastoral Development of Suitable Food, Fodder and Fuel Systems, etc.
8. (a) Pest Management Utilizing Insect Pheromones.
- (b) Meoldogyne Nematode Project.

9. Reproductive Physiology and Breeding of Penaeid Prawns.
10. Haematozoan Diseases of Livestock and Their Control.
11. Livestock Breed Development :
  - (a) Methodology and efficient nutrient utilisation in livestock;
  - (b) Studies on nitrogen conversion in buffaloes/cattle.
12. (a) Exploitation of Unutilised and Underutilised plants;
  - (b) Plant Hormones and other Bioregulants.

*New Areas identified as priority Areas :*

1. Integrated plant nutrient management, including biological nitrogen fixation;
2. Haemoprotozoan diseases, especially theisariasis with special reference to the development of immunoprophylaxis;
3. Embryo transplantation in livestock; and
4. Microbial degradation of lignocellulose for livestock feeding.

*II. Agricultural inputs & Allied Technology :*

1. General Agricultural Information Exchange.
2. Fertilizers :
  - (a) Efficiency of use of fertilizer;
  - (b) Movement, Handling and Storage of Fertilizers;
  - (c) Production Technology;
  - (d) Organic Fertilizer.
3. Pesticide :
  - (a) Pesticide Analysis Technology;
  - (b) Procedure for Registration of Pesticides.
4. Seed Testing Technology.

*III. Natural Resources Management*

1. Erosion Control and Monitoring of Sediment for Integrated Watershed Management.
2. Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the fields of Forest Management and Forest Research.
3. Sedimentation prediction for project Planning, Design and Operation.
4. Wildlife Management and Research.
5. Afforestation, social Forestry, Farm Forestation.
6. Wildlife Captive Breeding and zoo Management.
7. Scientific and technological change and Cooperation in the Field of Research and Training in Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation.
8. Technology on Flood Plain Zoning. Flood Plain Management, Flood Risk Mapping and Flood Insurance.
9. Crossbreeding of cattle and Improvement of Buffaloes Using Frozen Semen Techniques.
10. Creation of Disease Free Zone for Animals in South India.
11. System studies of Narmada Basin.
12. Technology on River Morphology and River Training.
13. Farming with limited Irrigation.
14. Exchange of Latest Technology in Water Resources Development.
15. Range and Pasture Management.
16. Environmental Impact Assessments of Water Resources Development project.
17. Reclamation of Forest Areas disturbed by Mining.
18. Reclamation of Ravines.
19. Utilization of Wood and Forest Residues.

20. Public Education and Interpretation in National Parks and other Protected Areas.

## V. EXTENSION AND TRAINING

### A. *Exchange visits and Training Programmes*

1. Training facilities in all the 12 areas in the field of agricultural research and education under the subjects of the Working Group of Agricultural Research and Education.

2. Training in the fields of seeds, agricultural implements and machinery, pesticides and fertilizers as recommended by the Working Group on Agricultural Inputs and Allied Technology.

### 3. Natural Resources Management :

(a) Cat-Fish Culture

(b) Sedimentation Technology especially as it applies to Erosion, Sediment Reduction and Sediment Damage both in Large, Medium and small Reservoirs.

(c) Erosion Control Technology for Integrated Watershed Developments.

(d) Agricultural Drainage Technology.

(e) Technology of Flood Plan Zoning, Flood Plan Plain Management, Flood Risk Mapping, and Flood Insurance.

(f) System studies of Narmada Basin.

(g) Technology on River Morphology and River Training.

(h) Scientific and Technological Exchange and Cooperation in the field of Research and Training in Irrigation Water Management.

(i) Crossbreeding of Cattle and Improvement of Buffaloes Using Frozen Semen Technique.

(j) Technology on Flood Forecasting, Flood Warning and Dissemination.

(k) Land Reclamation of Water logged and Salinity infested Area .

(l) Wild Life Captive Breeding.

(m) Cooperative Scientific & Technical Assistance in Forest Management.

(n) Creation of Disease Free Zone for Animals in South India.

(o) Technology on Structural Measures for Flood Control such as Reservoirs, Embankments, Drainage, Improvement Works and River Diversions.

### 4. Extension and Training :

#### *Training Programmes*

#### *Priority Areas*

(a) Seed technology, including areas of production, processing and certification.

(b) Technology of oilseeds production and processing, particularly in respect of groundnut and soyabean.

(c) Technology of production of pulses particularly in respect of peas.

#### *Other Areas*

(d) Areas of low cost farm communication techniques and agricultural journalism.

(e) Vocational training particularly non-formal farmer's training from the field extension services and from the agricultural universities.

(f) Designing of curricula for the several type of training courses.

(g) Improvement in the communication network and for supporting training programmes relevant to agricultural development and food production.

**Tentative schedule for the Seven Training Course proposed by the India legation.**

Course	Number of Trainees	Course Date
TC 110-3 Agricultural Communication and Media Strategies	18	October 18—Nov. 26, 1982.
TC 110-5 Development and Operation of Agricultural Extension Programmes		
Group 1	20	Mar. 28—May 27, 1983
Group 2	20	Sept. 12—Nov. 11, 1983
TC 110-14 Application and Diffusion of Agricultural Research Results to the Community		
•Level	25	May 16—June 24, 1983.
TC 110-15 Agricultural Trainer Development	18	Oct 10—Dec. 3, 1982.
TC 110-16 Vocational Agricultural Education Systems in Developing Countries	30	Mar. 21—Apr. 29, 1983.
TC 120-7 Soyabean Processing for Food Uses	6	May 16—July 1, 1983.

**SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER IN PATNA IN BIHAR**

3588. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Patna the capital of Bihar, drinking water facilities have not been augmented in proportion to the increase in population;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to this about eight lakhs citizens of Patna are facing acute water shortage during this summer season; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in future in order to bring these citizens out of this crises.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) According to the Government of Bihar, it is not a fact that the drinking water facilities have not been augmented in proportion to the increase in population. There were 13 deep tube wells in 1952 through which water was being applied to 2,83,000 persons. Between 1951 to 1971 the population of Patna increased to 4,75,300 and the number of deep tubewells increased to 22. The population of

Patna as per the census of 1981 is 8,11,249. The number of tube wells have now increased to 64. The total amount spent for improvement in water supply system in Patna during the last three years was Rs. 111.30 lakhs.

(b) It is not a fact that the entire population of Patna is facing drinking water difficulty. During summer there are instances of inadequate supply in some areas due to uncertain power supply and rise in seasonal demand, causing some difficulty.

(c) At present several extension schemes are being executed. As a long term measure a project report for the Patna Water Supply Scheme has been prepared.

**DEMAND OF F.C.I. EMPLOYEES**

3589. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India Employees Congress had given a notice a agitation from 26-7-1982 for redressal of their long pending demands, interim relief, removal of stagnation etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these demands were discussed with them by the management several times since April 1981

but the commitments made to them were not honoured;

(c) if so, the action now being taken to honour the commitments given to Employees Congress or otherwise the difficulties for implementing the decisions taken from time to time with Employees Congress and reasons thereof; and

(d) if so, in case of difficulty, any meeting is being arranged with the Employees Congress so as to take them into confidence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The Food Corporation of India Employees Congress had given a notice of relay fast from 26th July, 1982, in connection with their demands, which include recognition of their union, wage revision, payment of interim relief, removal of stagnation, etc. They have, however, now postponed this agitation.

(b) to (d) There is no de-jure recognised union at the All India level in the Food Corporation of India. In the absence of such a union, the Management is holding meetings with various unions periodically. The demands raised by the Union are of all India nature and meetings are already in progress with the various unions in the Corporation. The discussions have also been held with the Food Corporation of India Employees Union to which the Food Corporation of India Employees Congress is reported to be affiliated. Some of the proposals agreed to at these meetings have already been implemented; others are in different stages of implementation consideration.

#### POOR FUNCTIONING OF ICAR

3590. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news item concerning poor functioning of ICAR (Financial Express dated 10-6-82) as brought out by Chandra Shekhar Singh Committee and if so, the corrective steps proposed on various problems.

(b) whether it is a fact, that no action has been taken on the report of Sujan Singh Committee and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether most of the problems now arising are due to failure to implement the essential recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee as pointed out by the NCA report; and

(d) whether in view of the complete failure of the reorganised I.C.A.R. the Government would place the I.C.A.R. directly under the Prime Minister as in case of C.S.I.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The views expressed in the Financial Express dated 10-6-1982 on the Chandra Shekhar Singh Committee are not the views of the Committee. It is not correct that the Committee has come to the conclusion that the ICAR's working is unsatisfactory. The Committee was appointed by the Governing Body of the ICAR under the Chairmanship of Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, a Member of the Governing Body, to review and suggest improvements in the working of some of the financial and administrative matters of the Council. The Committee has submitted two interim reports. The second is under examination in the Council while the first has been accepted by the Council and brought into effect.

(b) No, Sir. The Governing Body set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sujan Singh, M.P., a Member of the Governing Body, to look into certain items relating to personnel, administrative and service matters of the employees. This sub-committee submitted its report on the various items referred to it in stages. Action has been taken on most of the recommendations and the remaining recommendations are being processed. It is, therefore, not correct to say that no action has been taken on the report of the Sujan Singh Committee.

(c) No, Sir. The main recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee set up in June, 1972 were considered by the Government and those accepted by Government have been duly implemented by the



ICAR. This information was also placed on the table of the House on 25-7-1977 in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4747.

(d) The I.C.A.R. is at present under the charge of Minister (ARD&CS) and this system is working smoothly and the Council's activities are very much in the national main stream. Apart from this, none of the previous Committees constituted to look into the question of re-organisation of ICAR felt the necessity for placing the ICAR directly under the charge of Prime Minister. There is therefore no necessity for placing the ICAR directly under the Prime Minister.

**STUDY BY NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY TO INCREASE FISH CATCH**

3591. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that National Institute of Oceanography had made studies about the stagnation and ways and means to increase the fish catch;

(b) the requirement and supply of the fish at present in the country; and

(c) the projects to be undertaken for more fish production in Sixth-Plan period.

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

(b) As per the projections made for Sixth Five Year Plan, the requirements of fish by 1985 is 3.5 million tonnes. The supply of fish at present is 2.3 million tonnes in India.

(c) Projects to be undertaken for more fish production in Sixth Plan period under Central Sector or Centrally Sponsored Schemes are :

(i) Assistance to Shipping Development Fund Committee for Trawler Development.

(ii) Programme for Fish Seed Development.

(iii) Development of aquaculture (FFDA).

(iv) Establishment of Prawn Hatcheries and Prawn Farming in the maritime States.

(v) Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank Assistance.

In addition, there are a number of Projects under State Plans for increasing fish production.

**OPENING OF MORE KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS**

3592. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to examine the possibilities of opening more Krishi Vigyan Kendras where rural women could be imparted training in agricultural and other related operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning at present and those which are likely to be opened (Statewise); and

(d) when these are likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a scheme of establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country with a view to strengthening vocational training programmes for farmers, farm women and young boys and girls.

(b) The Government of India have earmarked Rs. 9 crores under the scheme of Krishi Vigyan Kendra for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (Plan Scheme). This amount has been earmarked for 19 existing Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 7 Trainers' Training Centres to continue during the Sixth Five-Year Plan upto 1984-85 and also to establish 45 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 1 Trainers' Training Centre during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The ICAR had also established 12 Krishi Vigyan Kendras at selected locations, specially in backward districts, out of the Cess

Fund of the Council, during 1979-80. The Council has further sanctioned the establishment of 14 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras during 1982-83 out of Cess Fund. Thus, by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is expected that there will be 90 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country.

(c) The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras already functioning at present are 34. The State-wise detailed list of existing

Krishi Vigyan Kendras appears at Annexure-1. The Council plans to establish 56 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

(d) During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, new Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be established after identifying suitable sites in the States in consultation with the State Departments of Agriculture and the respective Agricultural Universities.

### STATEMENT

#### List of Krishi Vigyan Kendras at present functioning in different States

State/Union Territory	S. No.	Location of Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Hyatnagar, Hyderabad
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Basar, Distt. Siang.
Assam	3.	Na-Pam, Distt. Tejpur.
Bihar	4.	Sokhodeora, Distt. Nawada;
	5.	Monghyr, Distt. Monghyr; and
	6.	Morabadi, Distt. Ranchi.
Gujarat	7.	Deesa, Distt. Banaskantha; and
	8.	Randheja Gram, Distt. Gandhinagar.
Haryana	9.	Karnal, Distt. Karnal.
Karnataka	10.	Hanumanamatti, Distt. Dharwar.
	11.	Chethalli, Distt. North Kodagu.
Kerala	12.	Narakkal, Distt. Ernakullum.
	13.	Vellanad, Distt. Trivandrum.
Madhya Pradesh	14.	Kasturbagram, Distt. Indore.
	15.	T. T. Nagar, Distt. Bhopal.
Maharashtra	16.	Kosbad Hill, Distt. Thane.
	17.	Selsura, Distt. Wardha.
Manipur	18.	Lamhelpet, East Distt. (Ukhrune)
Meghalaya	19.	Tura, Garo Hills.
Mizoram	20.	Kolasib, Distt. Kolasib.
Nagaland	21.	Jharnapani, Distt. Kohima.
Orissa	22.	Dhauri, Distt. Puri.
	23.	Keonjhar, Distt. Keonjhar.
Pondicherry	24.	Pondicherry.
Punjab	25.	Gurdaspur (Gurdaspur)
Rajasthan	26.	Fatehpur Sekhawati, Distt. Sikar.
Sikkim	27.	Saramsa, Sikkim.
Tamil Nadu	28.	Navalur Kottapattu, Distt. Trichy;
	29.	Vivekanandapuram, Distt. Coimbatore.
Tripura	30.	Khowai, Distt. West Tripura.
Uttar Pradesh	31.	Sulianpur (Sultanpur).
West Bengal	32.	Kapgari, Distt. Midnapore;
	33.	Nimpith Ashram (Sundarbans), Distt. 24-Parganas.
	34.	Kakdweep (Sunderbans) Distt. 24-Parganas.

**INSTITUTIONS GETTING BULK OF WATER SUPPLY**

3593. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of societies/institutions getting bulk of water supply for swimming pool/domestic/commercial purpose in Karol Bagh Zone Delhi;

(b) whether any permission has been granted to such societies/institutions for bulk supplies of water and if so, the details alongwith names;

(c) whether they are allowed to sell the water on higher rates than the scheduled rate; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any check and what are the scheduled rates of water for commercial and domestic consumers in Delhi ?

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

**F.A.O.'S AID FOR PRODUCTION OF FORAGE LEGUME SEEDS**

3594. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation have proposed to aid India for the schemes for production of forage legume seeds in the Northern Hill States; and

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

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

(b) A short term project for production of forage legume seeds in upland rain-fed areas of the hill states at a total cost of US \$128,000/- has been signed between Government of India and F.A.O. The details of aid for the project duration of one year are :—

(i) Consultant's services for a period of six months.

(ii) Equipments and supplies such as specialised agricultural equipments for hilly terrain and seed cleaning and grading equipment not available in India and nucleus seeds of high yielding temperate forage legume varieties to be multiplied under this programme.

(iii) Training of three Indian nationals abroad in the field of temperate forage seed production.

**REGULARISATION OF AGRICULTURAL FOREST DEPARTMENT WORKERS**

3595. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) list of those labourers (daily wages) in Agriculture Forest Department of Delhi Administration whose cases have been scrutinised;

(b) list of those whose cases are still under scrutiny; and

(c) by what date Delhi Administration will be able to regularise services of those who have worked for more than 240 days on daily wages ?

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

**PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

3596. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly prices of essential commodities during the last three years and the percentage in their increase, as on 30 June, 1982 with their base on 30 June 1981; and

(b) the names of those commodities the prices of which had fallen during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) A statement showing the monthly wholesale prices indices of 35-

lected commodities during the last three years from July, 1979 onwards is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4387/82.]

The percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities between the terminal weeks of June, 1981 and June, 1982 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4387/82.]

(b) The wholesale price indices of jowar, bajra, ragi, gram, moong, masoor, black pepper, sugar, khandsari, gur, groundnut oil, mustard oil, handloom and powerloom cloth, soda ash and matches were lower in the terminal week of June, 1982 as compared to the terminal week of June, 1981.]

#### AMOUNT FOR IRRIGATION FACILITIES TO STATES

3597. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the amount earmarked by the Central Govern-

ment for providing irrigation facilities in different States, particularly Orissa, during last two years; and

(b) the annual amount earmarked for minor irrigation projects to the States during the last two years; and

(c) the details regarding the progress made in this regard so far ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject. Central Government does not sanctioned any amount to any State for irrigation projects. Only some Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans/grants by the Ministry of Finance and is not tied to any head of development or individual scheme. The outlay as proposed by the State Governments for irrigation sector are accepted by the Planning Commission. The outlays as approved by the Planning Commission for major, medium and minor irrigation and the potential created through major, medium and minor irrigation during the last two years are given below :—

Year	Approved Outlay (Rs. Crores)		Potential created (Thousand hectares)	
	Major & Medium	Minor	Major & Medium	Minor
1980-81	1239.85	281.86	877	1400
1981-82	1400.46	298.25	1022	1500

(Anticipated)

#### INSTALLATION OF DUG WELLS IN ORISSA

3598. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of dug wells installed in Orissa with the Denmark Government's aid;

(b) the name of the districts of Orissa where those dug wells have been installed;

(c) their district-wise number and when those dug wells were installed; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d): A Rural Water Supply Project in the Saline Belt of Orissa is proposed to be implemented with assistance from the Government of Denmark. Agreement has since been finalised for the preparatory phase of the project. Provision of drilling rigs, jeeps and other vehicles and scientific and laboratory equipment including services of Danish experts, is contemplated. Actual implementation of the project has not yet been commenced as equipment is still to arrive.

### WEIGHING OF KEROSENE OIL BY KEROSENE OIL DEPOTS

3599. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the kerosene oil depots in Delhi earn extra money by weighing less oil to the consumers;

(b) if so, has a discreet survey been carried out to check the unwanted activities of oil dealers; and

(c) if so, with what results and details thereof ?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that the inspection staff of its Weights and Measures organisation have a system of regular checking on the activities of the kerosene oil dealers in Delhi. During the current year only one case of short measurement has been detected so far.

### APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENT OF LIG FLATS IN SHALIMAR BAGH AND ASHOK VIHAR, DELHI

3600. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for allotment of L.I.G. flats in various localities like Shalimar Bagh, and Ashok Vihar, etc. under General Housing Scheme upto 1976 were invited by D.D.A. in December, 1981;

(b) whether the persons, who were successful at the draw for allotment of specific flats held in March, 1981, have been issued allotment-cum-demand letters;

(c) if not, the reasons for such long delay in issuing the allotment-cum-demand letters; and

(d) the likely date by which the allotment-cum-demand letters will be issued to the allottees by D.D.A. ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

### REPLACEMENT OF SINKS IN KITCHENS OF TYPE IV QUARTERS OF R. K. PURAM

3601. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the period after which the sinks in Kitchens in Type IV quarters in Sectors 8 and 12 of R. K. Puram, New Delhi are likely to be replaced by the CPWD authorities on a request being made to them;

(b) in how much time, CPWD are supposed to replace such sinks broken due to efflux of time and wear and tear; and

(c) what is the number of complaints pending with the CPWD Enquiry Office Sectors 8 and 12, R. K. Puram for the replacement of such sinks and the number they have replaced during the last 2 years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Kitchen sinks broken due to wear and tear after their normal life of 10 years are replaced on request, subject to availability of material.

(c) The number of complaints pending is 42 and the number of sinks replaced is 23

### LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN MAYUR VIHAR

3602. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new DDA housing colony in Mayur Vihar is lacking lot of infrastructural facilities like (i) proper rain water drainage; (ii) adequate treated drinking water facilities;

(iii) play ground, garden, community hall etc; and

(b) if so, the actions proposed to be taken to provide the above facilities by taking up the matter with appropriate department?

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

FUNDS FOR IRDP IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE SIXTH PLAN

3603. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds earmarked for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount actually disbursed so far either by way of loans or grants;

(c) whether evaluation of the usefulness of the money spent has been made; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 227.50 crores were provided in the budget for Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) The total provisional expenditure including the State share in the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 409.70 crores. This includes besides subsidies, some amount spent on administration and infrastructure. The total term credit mobilised from financing institutions is of the order of Rs. 677.10 crores.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Gujarat had carried out sample studies on the impact of the programme. The study carried out by the State Government involving 1892 families in 194 blocks revealed that in the year 1980-81, 8% of the families had improved their income to the level above Rs. 3500/-; 50% of the families improved their income to a level of Rs. 2000-3500 and 33½% to the level of Rs. 1000-2000. The Govt. of Rajasthan have also carried out such a study the results of which are awaited. An evaluation has been made by the Planning Board, Kerala. The gist of their findings is enclosed. (Statement). All the State Governments have now been requested to carry out such studies by October, 1982. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has also taken up the evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme at the All-India Level.

*Statement*

Though different agencies are reported to have undertaken impact evaluation studies on Integrated Rural Development Programme in different states, the Ministry has received a comprehensive report only from Kerala in respect of an Evaluation Study undertaken by the State Planning Board in that State. The study was undertaken for a reference period in March, 1980 before the programme was extended to all the development blocks. The Study covered 11 blocks and information was collected from 557 beneficiary families and 220 non-beneficiary families and 95 knowledgeable persons who were in some way associated with the implementation of the IRD Programme. The following are the major conclusions of that Study:—

1. A major portion of the assisted beneficiaries are labourers and generally no-asset or low-asset holders;
2. There has been a high emphasis in agricultural and allied activities and low emphasis on small scale industries schemes;
3. The percentage of loan assistance under differential rate of interest for the beneficiaries have been low;

4. Most of the schemes taken up were of short gestation period, and the gross increase in income has been reasonable in such cases. The increase in net income has been relatively small. In terms of annual household income, 18.6% of the households assisted crossed the poverty line. In the case of 50% of the beneficiaries, some increase in employment has taken place.

**PURCHASE OF VANS BY ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR VETERINARY SERVICES**

3604. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five vans for utilisation as Mobile Dispensaries have already been purchased by Andaman and Nicobar Administration for veterinary services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no staff including veterinary compounder, dresser and driver for such mobile dispensaries have been posted;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction posts for such mobile dispensaries; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and shall be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

**CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL FARMS**

3605. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average per acre production of different major items in Central Government's owned agricultural farms in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the cost of production per ton for the same period;

(b) whether there has been any break through in these farms in the productivity as compared to Japan, China and U.S.A.;

(c) whether Government have any plan to start a public sector in agriculture to ensure steady supply to fair price shops and to give guidance to the private cultivators; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The average per acre production of different major crops in central State Farms, being run by the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the cost of production per ton for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the Annexure-I. As the accounting year of the Corporation has ended on June 30, 1982 only, the cost of production for the year 1981-82 has not yet been worked out.

(b) The levels of production in Japan, China and U.S.A. may be seen at Annexure-II for the purposes of comparison with Annexure-I. The yields at the farms of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, are lower than the yield levels in the above mentioned countries.

(c) and (d) : Government of India have no plan to start a new public sector undertaking for production of agricultural crops to ensure steady supply to Fair Price Shops or to give guidance to private cultivators. Supplies to Fair Price Shops are ensured by procuring various commodities when the crops come in the market. Guidance to private cultivators is provided through Agricultural Universities, research institutions and extension agencies of the Government of India and the State Government.

## STATEMENT-I

**Average Production per acre and cost of production per tonne for Major Crops at different Farms.**

S. No.	Farms	Crops	Average yield /acre in Quintals		Cost of Prodn. per tonne in Rupees for the year.	
			1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Suratgarh (Raj.)	Paddy	7.71	7.45	1513.40	2021.50
		Wheat	9.98	9.86	1661.10	1812.00
		Gram	3.59	2.34	3271.30	3470.70
2.	Jetsar (Raj.)	Paddy	10.96	16.90	1235.30	1726.50
		Cotton	4.14	3.68	3262.30	4626.80
		Wheat	8.88	10.34	1481.60	1774.60
		Gram	4.05	4.42	3412.20	3155.60
3.	Hissar (Haryana)	Cotton	7.21	10.07	3439.50	2938.10
		Wheat	13.74	14.93	918.50	1358.70
		Gram	5.23	4.39	1918.20	2649.05
4.	Ladhowal (Punjab)	Paddy	12.09	8.15	1303.40	N/A
		Wheat	8.69	9.87	1787.30	N/A
5.	Bahraich (U.P.)	Paddy	7.68	11.81	3392.00	2564.20
		Wheat	5.61	6.14	2224.80	2753.60
6.	Kokilabari (Assam)	Paddy	7.50	9.66	1353.00	N/A
7.	Usar Reclamation Project Rae-Bareli (Uttar Pradesh)	Paddy	7.16	9.08	1791.80	N/A
8.	Chengam (Tamilnadu)	Maize	6.20	6.68	2859.10	N/A
9.	Raichur (Karnataka)	Cotton	6.54	9.83	5538.00	5531.50

N/A = Not available.

## STATEMENT-II

**Yield per hectare of Important Crops in selected Countries 1978-80.**

(In Kgs.)

Crop	Japan			China			U.S.A.		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	3274	3631	3052	1962	2139	1934	2114	2298	2249
Rice	6416	5986	5128	4095	4249	4163	5026	5155	4935
Maize	2917	2591	3000	2790	2981	2980	6342	6883	5711

Source : FAO Production year Book 1980.



**SUPPLY OF EDIBLE OIL TO PUNJAB DURING  
CURRENT YEAR**

3606. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of edible oil made available to the Punjab State during the current year so far and expected to be made available during the rest of the year; and

(b) how far it falls short of the State's requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Allocations of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories are decided from month to month on the basis of various factors such as demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State or the region, availability of stocks of imported edible oils with the State Trading Corporation, allocations made earlier and quantities lifted against them. Allocations to Punjab during the remaining part of the current oil year will depend upon these factors. Monthly allocations made to Punjab from November 1981 upto the end of July 1982 and upto 8390 tonnes of RBD Palm Oil. The Punjab Government has been asking for an allotment of 3000 metric tonnes per month.

**DEVELOPMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION OF  
MEHRAULI**

3607. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that development and beautification work of Mehrauli, Delhi had not been done since long;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a comprehensive development plan for the area had been drawn up but not implemented; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the development of Mehrauli area keeping in view of its fame and glory ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**MALPRACTICES IN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING  
SOCIETIES**

3608. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in several cooperative housing societies, annual general meetings are not held for long and the existing office bearers continue to function on one excuse or the other, induct new members of their own on extraneous consideration, and allot plots/flats to them by disqualifying their genuine members on flimsy grounds;

(b) whether Registrar of Cooperative Housing Societies is taking adequate measures to curb the malpractices in housing societies; and

(c) the names and addresses of group housing societies which have not held their annual general meetings during 1982 although due and also the names of societies whose Presidents, General Secretary/Secretary, Treasurers are continuing consecutively for more than two terms ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi has reported that as when it comes to their notice that the election of the Managing Committee of a Cooperative Housing Society is overdue, he immediately takes action under Section 30 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. The Registrar has further reported that no records are maintained about the general body meeting and elections of each society. The Registrar has further reported that as and when complaints are received about irregularities regarding induction of new members for allotment of plots/flats, thorough investigations are made and remedial measures are taken if the complaints are found genuine.

(b) Yes, through the process of conducting audit of the societies annually and ordering inspections/inquiries whenever required.

(c) As explained in reply to part (a) above such records are not maintained by Registrar, Cooperative Societies. However as and when irregularity of continuation of office bearers for more than two terms is brought to their notice appropriate action is taken by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies.

#### SUPPLY OF EDIBLE OIL FOR WEST BENGAL

3609. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil released to West Bengal State uptil now;

(b) the quantity likely to be made available before the onset of the next festival season; and

(c) what action is being taken to ensure that there is adequate supply and availability of this oil to the people of West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for public distribution are made from month to month on the basis of various factors such as demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State or the region, stocks available with the State Trading Corporation, allocations made earlier and quantities lifted against those allocations. Allocations to West Bengal during the ensuing festival season will be made in the light of these factors. In the current oil year (November, 1981 to October, 1982); 11,400 metric tonnes of RBD palm oil and 35,539 tonnes of refined rapeseed oil have been allocated to West Bengal for the first nine months ending July, 1982.

#### SITA MATA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

3610. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT :: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Sita Mata Wild Life Sanctuary in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what are the development plans;

(c) what allocation has been approved for this Sanctuary of the tribal area; and

(d) whether there is any other scheme to preserve wild life in tribal areas in Rajasthan ?

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

(b) The Sita Mata Sanctuary is located in Chittorgarh and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan extending over an area of about 500 sq. kms. The development plan for the sanctuary aims at rehabilitation of the natural vegetation of the area, effective protection of the wild life contained therein and scientific management of the endangered species found in the sanctuary.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has estimated an expenditure of Rs. 14.03 lakhs during 1982-83 and 1984-85 for the development of this Sanctuary. During 1981-82 the State Government undertook work costing Rs. 0.20 lakhs of which fifty per cent was provided by the Central Government.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan is making efforts to preserve wild life in the tribal areas of the State. Central assistance on a sharing basis is available under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

#### IMPORT OF FISHING TRAWLERS FROM U.S.A.

3611. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of all Indian companies, giving names of their Indian directors and promoters who have applied for permission to import fishing trawlers from USA in 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the details of such applications which have been made during 1980, 1981 and 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

Name of the Company	No. of fishing vessels	Name of the Directors and Promoters
1. Arya Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	2	Mr. C. J. Pastakia Mr. Porus J. Pastakia Mr. Kekhushroo E. Sukhia
2. Sea Garden Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	2	Mr. H. Ahmed Mr. D. C. Visweswar Rao Mr. K. Vijaya Bhaskar Mr. Nekkanti Ramayya
3. Artna Fishing Company Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	2	Mr. K. V. Upendra Gupta Mr. B. Gopala Rao Mr. Deepankar Haldar Mr. K. Hari Babu
4. Sea Gull Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	2	Shri M. R. Babu Shri Kodanda Ramaiah
5. Prakash Marines Export Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.	2	Dr. T. S. Prakash
6. Sancheti Food Products Ltd., Calcutta.	2	Shri P. M. Singhvi Shri D. C. Bothra Shri Ashok Sancheti
7. Kermeen Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	6	Shri V. V. Kesh Kamat Shri N. M. Dattani
8. Anjadiv Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	2	Shri V. V. Kesh Kamat Shri N. V. Kesh Kamat
9. Indo Icelandic Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	4	Shri V. V. Kesh Kamat Shri S. Ramaswamy
10. Gemini Disilleries Pvt., Ltd., Bangalore.	2	Shri M. L. Advani Shri H. T. Ramulu Shri C. Laxman Shri G. H. Allappa Shri Raviraj

## RECOGNITION OF FEDERATIONS

3612. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) names of the federations functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Works and Housing;

(b) the names, of their Presidents, Secretaries and Unions affiliated to each federation;

(c) whether any verification of membership of the Unions was conducted; and

(d) if so, which federation was found in majority and granted recognition?

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

## ENHANCING SUGAR QUOTA OF GUJARAT

3613. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita consumption of sugar in Gujarat is around 882 grammes as compared to the national average of 720 grammes;

(b) whether the allocation for Gujarat State should be 28412 tonnes as against 14433 tonnes; and

(c) whether Government will enhance the quota requirement of Gujarat State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c) : In their letter dated 21-5-1982 Gujarat Government had mentioned that the per capita consumption of sugar in Gujarat is 882 grammes per month as against the national average of 720 grammes. However, according to the present estimates, the average per capita consumption of sugar in the country during the current 1981-82 sugar year will be about 8.1 kg. per annum or 675 grammes per month. This includes the consumption of both levy and free sale sugar.

2. With the re-fixation of Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas with effect from April 1982 on the basis of 425 grammes of per capita availability with reference to the population as on 1-3-1981, Government of Gujarat is getting a monthly quota of 14,433 tonnes from the said month. Since the monthly levy sugar quotas of various States have been fixed on the basis of uniform criteria, it is not possible to deviate from the same and allot a higher quota for Gujarat State. Extra requirement of sugar of the consumers is to be met from open market sugar.

NEWS ITEM CAPTIONED 'CHARGES OF MISUSE OF LAND'

3614. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to news item titled "Charges of Misuse of Land Revised" "Hindustan Times" dated 3rd May, 1982 and place a copy of the said order/press-release on the Table of the House alongwith an explanation and meaning of "misuse charges" and state :

(a) whether all leasehold properties in Delhi are affected by this order or only properties leased through the Land & Development Office are affected; and

(b) why despite this order the L. & D.O. is demanding misuse charges at

higher rates even after the issue of this order by Government and whether Government have withdrawn notices to pay misuse charges after 1 April 1981 at higher rates, issued to leasees ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : The order in question are departmental executive instructions and it is not proposed to lay them on the Table of the House. It is also not the practice to lay news items on the Table of the House.

(a) The concession that pre-1981 land rates will apply in calculating mis-use charges applies to all residential lease measuring 100 sq. yards or less. The other concessions contained in the revision of the formula for calculating misuse charges are applicable only to rehabilitation residential leases.

(b) The concessions are not applicable to past cases where recovery of misuse charges have already been made according to the orders in force at the relevant time. Subject to the above, L. & D.O. is being instructed to revise the demand notices accordingly.

BAN OF FISHING DURING MONSOON

3615. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on fishing during the two months of monsoon, June and July;

(b) how far this has been effectively enforced by the State Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that the steady depletion of our fish resources is due partly to the absence of proper control; and

(d) whether the Centre propose to enforce stricter discipline in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

**APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL HEIRS OF THE  
DECEASED EMPLOYEES OF GOVT. OF INDIA  
PRESS, NILOKHERI**

3616. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1567 on 19-7-82 regarding appointment of legal heirs of the deceased employees of Government of India Press, Nilokheri, and state the detailed policy guidelines of the Government for employment of legal heirs of deceased Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : There is no provision for giving employment to the legal heirs of deceased Government employees of the Government of India Presses. Compassionate employment may, however, be granted to son/daughter/near relative of a Government servant who dies in harness leaving his family in immediate need of assistance, in the event of there being no other earning member in the family, to a Group 'C' or Group 'D' post as per policy guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms) in its Office Memorandum No. 14014/1/77-Estt(D) dated 25-11-1978 as amended by O.M. No. 14014/10/80-Estt(D) dated 18-3-82 as in Annexure I & II. [Placed in Library—See No. LT-4388/82].

**REQUEST FROM GUJARAT FOR MORE  
EDIBLE OIL**

3617. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has often written and made requests to Centre for more allocation and supply of edible oil and Imported Pamolein oil etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such requests made during 1-2-1980 to 30-6-1982;

(c) what is the requirement of Gujarat of various edible oils, how much allocation and supply has been made to Gujarat during the above period;

(d) the reasons for short allocation and supply; and

(e) how and when the allocation and supply will be increased keeping in view the requirement of the same by weaker section and under the new 20-Points Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) : Allocations of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for public distribution are made on consideration of various factors such as demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State or the region, availability of stocks with the State Trading Corporation, allocation made earlier and quantities lifted against them.

Gujarat is one of the most important oil producing States in the country. Apart from groundnut oil, it also produces sesame, rapeseed and mustard oils. It also gets soyabean and rapeseed oils imported by the National Dairy Development Board. In addition, large allocations of imported palmolein are being made to Gujarat by the Central Government. During the period November, 1981 to July this year, 29,295 tonnes of RBD palmolein have been allocated to Gujarat for its public distribution system.

It is true that the Gujarat Government has been making from time to time requests for increasing allocations of imported palmolein to the State. In view of the considerations mentioned above, however, allocations of imported edible oils made to Gujarat are by and large adequate.

**IRRIGATION PROJECTS UNDER CON-  
STRUCTION**

3618. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of 66 irrigation projects in the country which are under construction and for which he has directed the State Governments to complete them within the current plan period;

(b) what is the progress of construction of the irrigation projects; and

(c) the steps taken by the State Governments to complete them in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: (a) to (c): The concerned State Governments have been advised to complete 65 on-going major irrigation projects which were started prior to 1-4-1976 within the Sixth Plan. A state-

ment showing the names of these projects in each State, their project potential and the potential created upto June, 1982 in each project is enclosed. The State Governments are making all efforts to complete these projects in time, ife. during the Sixth Plan period.

### STATEMENT

#### Statement showing details of Ongoing Major Projects taken up before 1-4-1976

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Potential	Potential created upto June 1982	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>				
1.	Godavari Barrage	Stabilization		
2.	Nagarjunsagar	872	742	
3.	Sriramsagar Stage-I	284	188	
4.	Somasila Stage-I	30.87	—	
5.	Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage-II	49.76	38	
6.	Vamsodhara Stage-I & II	41.83	22	
<i>Assam</i>				
7.	Dhansiri	13.30	—	
<i>Bihar</i>				
8.	Gandak	1151	122	
9.	Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canal	434	362	
10.	Rajpur Canal	125	124	
11.	Sone H.L.C.	161	160	
12.	Barnar	22.40	—	
<i>Gujarat</i>				
13.	Damanganga	57	—	
14.	Kadana (Mahi Stage-II)	89	89	Completed
15.	Panam	53	20	
16.	Sabarmati	59	31	
<i>Haryana</i>				
17.	Mahi Stage-I	186	186	Completed
18.	Ukai	153	153	Completed
19.	Beas Unit I	No direct benefits		
20.	Beas Unit II	Do.		
21.	Gurgaon Canal	81	60	
22.	J. L. N. Lift Irrigation	155	53	
<i>Haryana—Contd.</i>				
23.	Loharu Lift Irrigation (Unapproved)	66	49	
24.	Sawani Lift Irrigation (Unapproved)	46	35	
25.	W. J. C. Remodelling	248	248	Completed
<i>Karnataka</i>				
26.	Bhadra	105	101	
27.	Tungabhadra H. L. C. Stage-II	70	68	

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Kerala</b>				
28.	Chittarpuzha	33	32	
29.	Kuttiadi	31	31	Completed
30.	Pamba	42	42	Completed
31.	Pazhassi	32	12	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
32.	Mahanadi Reservoir Phase-I	24	24	Completed
33.	Tawa	333	246	
34.	Upper Wainganga	81	—	
35.	Chambal (Stage I & II)	273	273	Completed
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
36.	Bhima	162.5	44	
37.	Jayakwadi Stage-I	142	116	
38.	Khadakwasla	62	33	
39.	Krishna	112	54	
40.	Manjra	24	14	
41.	Mula	86	82	
42.	Upper Godavari	64	51	
43.	Waghur	23.6	—	
44.	Upper Tapi Stage-I	55	41	
<b>Manipur</b>				
45.	Loktak Lift Irrigation	40	15	
<b>Orissa</b>				
46.	Anandpur Barrage	40	20	
47.	Mahanadi Delta	562.5	562.5	Completed
48.	Rangali Dam (Irrigation share)	—	—	
<b>Punjab</b>				
	Beas Unit I	No direct benefits		
	Beas Unit II	Do.		
49.	Diversion Weir of Shahnahar Pump Canal	Do.		
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
	Beas Unit I	No direct benefits		
	Beas Unit II	Do.		
	Chambal Stage I	242	219	
50.	Jakham	21	—	
51.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	7150	—	Potential in Guja- rat will be fully created in Sixth Plan & 40,000 ha. in Rajasthan.
52.	Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	588	541	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
53.	Modernisation of Vaigai	10	—	
54.	Parambikulam Aliyar	101.25	95	

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
55.	Increasing capacity of Deokali Pumped Canal . . . . .	74	31.30	
56.	East Baigul Reservoir . . . . .	15	15	Completed
	Gandak Canal . . . . .	308	308	Completed
57.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal . . . . .	73	—	
58.	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal . . . . .	90	36	
59.	Sarda Sahayak . . . . .	1582	1456	
60.	Sone Pump Canal . . . . .	31.27		
61.	Kosi Irrigation . . . . .	48.80	48.80	Completed
<i>West Bengal</i>				
62.	D.V.C. Extension and improvement . . . . .	515	475	
63.	Kangabati . . . . .	401	368	
64.	Teesta Stage-I, Sub-Stage-I, Phase I (B) . . . . .	380	—	Difficult to be completed in Sixth Plan due to shortage of funds.
<i>Goa, Daman and Diu</i>				
65.	Salauli . . . . .	14.50	—	
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>11412.08</b>	<b>8806.60</b>	

## RECRUITMENT OF L.D.Cs. IN D.D.A.

3619. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 31 May, 1982 that the answer sheets of L.D.C. examination in D.D.A. were evaluated by junior employees in the room of Director (Personnel) :

(b) if so, the circumstances under which it was done and the authority under whose orders it was done; and

(c) what steps Government propose to ensure that these irregularities do not occur in future?

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

(b) The DDA have reported that the news report that the answer sheets were

evaluated by junior employees in the room of the Director (Personnel) is not correct.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.

## NEWS ITEM CAPTIONED "DDA OFFICERS FAVOUR BUILDERS"

3620. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news item under caption 'DDA officers favour builders' appearing on page 3 of English daily 'Indian Express' dated 20 June, 1982 column 1 and 2; if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether the full amount of auction money has been recovered from 'Skippers towers' a firm of builders; if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) why extension of time for payment was given in violation of condition of auction?



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

(b) No, Sir. M/s. Skipper Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd have not made full payment of the auction money so far. The Delhi Development Authority demanded the payment and the said company made payments to the tune of Rs. 5.83 crores only against the bid amount of Rs. 9.82 crores in the auction held on 8-10-80. A sum of Rs. 3.99 crores as balance premium and Rs. 1.46 crores as interest, totalling Rs. 5.45 crores, is still outstanding against the said company. Efforts were made to recover the full amount but the company failed to make the full payment.

(c) The DDA has intimated that as per their practice if a successful bidder approached the Authority for extension of time, the same was considered in the light of circumstances of the case and interest @ 18% was invariably charged. In this case also the request was received and extension was granted on the condition of payment of interest @ 18%.

#### SETTING UP COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR LAND GRAB CASES

3621. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are considering to set up a Commission of Inquiry into all cases of land grab in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cases of land grab (squatting) in respect of land belonging to Central Government are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the relevant law.

#### शेडर मजदूरों को बसाने की योजना

3622. श्री राम लाल राठी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में कहीं उन मजदूरों के परिवारों को बसाने की कोई योजना बनाने का है जो दिल्ली में काम कर रहे हैं परन्तु जिनके पास रहने में मकान नहीं है और जो जाड़ा, गर्मी और बरसात में काम आममान के नीचे रहने के लिए मजबूर हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू हो जायेगी ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### PROJECT UNDERTAKEN BY PADI

3623. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects undertaken by People's Action for Development (India) PADI during the last five years, the details of their location, financial aid by foreign agencies, the nature of work and targets achieved in each State, State-wise;

(b) whether any of the above completed projects were subjected to independent evaluation of achievement, is so, the projects and their evaluation result;

(c) whether any projects will be undertaken by People's Action for Development (India) in the Backward areas of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if not, the pre-conditions and criteria for selection of projects by PADI; and

(e) the number of projects under consideration of PADI and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) According to the information received from People's Action for Development (India)—'PADI', it has provided assistance to voluntary organisations, etc. for 53 projects during the last

five years. The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-4389/82]

(b) Four of the completed projects have been evaluated. Requisite details are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4389/82].

(c) PADI does not directly implement any project of rural development. It helps, however, in securing financial assistance for projects submitted by registered voluntary organisations, institutions, trusts, cooperative societies, etc. A project proposal for Gana District sponsored by Survodaya Mission, Indore is under consideration. No project proposal has been received by PADI for Rajgarh and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) According to the latest guidelines approved by the Governing Council of PADI, in order to be eligible for assistance the project proposals should meet the following conditions:

- (1) They should relate to programmes for the benefit of rural poor such as landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, women and the weaker sections of the rural community.
- (2) The project proposal should be sponsored by a registered voluntary organisation or institution or by a public trust, registered trade union, non-profit company, cooperative society.
- (3) The project should be economically viable, technically feasible and should generate income and employment for the rural poor.
- (4) The project proposal should be submitted in the format prescribed by PADI.
- (5) The sponsoring organisation must be:
  - (a) Non-partisan with no political affiliation.
  - (b) It must have bases in the rural areas which it serves through its established office in proximity of the rural environment.
  - (c) It must be secular in approach with a reputation of dedicated

service to all sections of the rural community, irrespective of religion, caste and creed.

- (d) It must be non-profit making and not for the benefit of its office bearers.
- (e) It must have a reputation of financial integrity and honesty.
- (f) It must have the requisite managerial capability in planning, formulating and implementing a project and should have access to technical advice in planning, formulating and implementation, if a project so demands.
- (g) It must have the support of the beneficiaries in the form of physical and financial contributions.
- (h) 209 projects are under consideration of PADI as given in the Annexure III.

#### GANGA WATER DISPUTE

3624. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state : :

(a) whether the dispute between India and Bangladesh over the sharing of Ganga water at Farakka has now been referred to "political level" talks for a solution, following the failure of the review meeting held at Delhi on 28 June, 1982;

(b) if so, steps taken to initiate such talks; and

(c) whether Government stand by its commitment to safeguard the future of Calcutta Port and the navigability of the river Hooghly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka is presently governed by the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows (1977) which will be in force upto 4th November, 1982. The second Review of this Agreement was made at a Minister level meeting of the two countries held in New Delhi on 26th June, 1982. The review noted that in respect of Part 'A' of the Agreement the arrangements for sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka had

been fully implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement. In respect of Part 'B' of the Agreement concerning augmentation of the flow of the Ganga during the dry season, the two sides recalled that the subject was no longer before the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission and noted that it is now a matter for decision between the two Governments at a high political level and that the process has already started. The two sides have agreed to meet in Dacca in August, 1982.

(c) It is the endeavour of the Government of India to make all efforts to safeguard the interests of Calcutta Port and the navigability of the Hooghly.

#### INTERNAL CIVIL SERVICE IN ANAND VIHAR, DELHI

3625. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration had recommended provision of internal civil services in Anand Vihar, a residential colony in Trans Yamuna area Delhi;

(b) if so, how these have been provided and if not what is the reason for delay; and

(c) with what justification House Tax is charged from the residents of the area where no internal services have been provided?

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

#### DROUGHT IN ORISSA

3626. SHRI ARJUN SETHI

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that close on the heels of the devastation caused by cyclone, Orissa is threatened with fresh calamity—'serious drought situation';

(b) whether it is also a fact that lack of rain has caused 'alarming' turn and kharif production is suffering a serious setback;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with rain fall 'rather scanty' in the State during the month of June and the mercury touching 40 degree celsius miseries of the people have accentuated and hastened the destruction of Kharif crops;

(d) if so, whether any meeting of the Central High level expert has taken place to review the alarming situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). According to the report of the India Meteorological Department, there was a break in the Monsoon in Orissa after the cyclone, but intermittent and scattered showers were taking place. However, there has been some rain over Orissa from the middle of July, which will have beneficial effect on the Kharif crop. The State Government have reported that they are taking necessary steps for supply of seeds and water through lift irrigation and diesel pumps to farmers at subsidised rates to save the crops. It is too early to make an assessment of the prospects of Kharif

(d) and (e): (i) The Ministry of Agriculture is keeping constant watch over the monsoon behaviour and its effect on Kharif crops. Detailed guidelines have been issued to all State Governments including Orissa, for maximum utilisation of soil moisture;

(ii) Instructions have also been issued for the optimum use of the available irrigation water for crop production purposes and continuous power supply to the farmers for at least 8 to 10 hours without break per day during the Kharif season;

(iii) The Government of India have released a short term loan of Rs. 8.00 crores for distribution of agricultural inputs to farmers in Orissa; and

(iv) The Government of India have also released Rs. 45.00 lakh for taking up an additional area of 3000 Ha. for community nurseries.

**PERCENTAGE OF UNCULTIVABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND**

3628. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of agricultural land and also its area that suffers from soil erosion, water logging and salinity;

(b) the land area which is barren and uncultivable; and

(c) what steps are proposed by Government to bring larger areas under cultivation and to increase production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Total cultivative/ agricultural land (including fallows, culturable wastes and areas under miscellaneous tree grooves, permanent pastures and grazing lands) in the country is about 197.94 million hectares. The cultivated area, including current fallows, is about 155.38 million ha., which is about 47% of the total geographical area of the country. An estimated area of 175 million ha. is subject to soil erosion and land degradation including an area of 6 million ha. affected by water logging and 7 million ha. by alkalinity and salinity.

(b) Barren and unculturable land in the country is about 21.50 million ha. An area of 26.50 million ha. comprising fallows, other than current fallows, and culturable waste lands, are not cultivable as such due to various reasons.

(c) The problems of soil erosion and land degradation are being tackled through a number of Central/Centrally sponsored and State sector schemes of soil conservation. Since First Five Year Plan an area of 24.4 million ha. has been treated till end of 1980-81 at an expenditure of Rs. 748 crore. During Sixth Plan an area of 6.47 million ha. is proposed to be treated with

an outlay of Rs. 85.01 crores. In addition to these efforts, programmes have also been taken up under the Centrally sponsored schemes for drought prone and desert areas as well as for stabilisation of Himalayan region.

With a view to increase area under cultivation and increase production special efforts are being directed for restoration of fallow lands other than current fallows and areas affected by alkalinity.

**NEWS ITEM "RAJASTHAN RESERVOIRS GO DRY"**

3629. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item "Rajasthan reservoirs go dry" in the *Hindustan Times* dated 8-7-1982, wherein it has been stated that in rural areas of western districts of Rajasthan a drum of water costs Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/-;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to normalise the situation and for its future elimination; and

(c) by what time Government propose to complete the study of water shortage of such areas ?

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

(b) and (c) : Drinking water supply is a State subject and the schemes are implemented by the State Governments. The major portion of the funds for drinking water supply are also provided in the State Plans. The Central Govt. however supplements the resources of the State Govts. by providing grants under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for providing reliable water supply to identified problem villages. Under the programme, the following amounts were released to the Govt. of Rajasthan in the first two years of the Sixth Plan :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1980-81	559.10
1981-82	1433.19

यमुना बिहार दिल्ली में दुकानों का निर्माण

३६३०. श्री जेम्स बशर : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा चलाई गई यमुना बिहार कालोनी में प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में दुकानें बनवाई हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन दुकानों का आबंटन कब तक किया जायेगा और आबंटन हेतु क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए जायेंगे ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन दुकानों में अनुसूचित जातियों और बिकलांगों के लिए एक कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों में से प्रत्येक के लिए कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संमधीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह)

(क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY GANDHI PEACE FOUNDATION IN PALI DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

3631. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :  
SHRI SATENDRA NARAIN SINHA :  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report of the survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation of the villages of Pali District of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SETTING UP FISH SEED HATCHERIES

3632. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have selected some States to set up fish seed hatcheries;

(b) if so, whether Government have included West Bengal in that list; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) West Bengal is one of the States selected for setting up commercial fish seed hatcheries under the Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance. Nine fish seed hatcheries capable of producing 158 million quality fish seed per annum on full development are envisaged to be constructed under this Project in West Bengal.

(c) Question does not arise.

POSITION OF BERI-KHURD IRRIGATION PROJECT OF RIVER SHIVNATH, M.P.

3633. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the position of a major Irrigation Project known as Beri-Khurd on River Shivnath in the district of Rajnandgaon in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) has the paper been cleared from the Ministry of Atomic Energy; and

(c) if not, by what time it is expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The Report for Bihri Khurd Project on River Shivnath was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in March, 1979. Since the proposed dam site involved submergence of some uranium deposit area, the State Government was requested by the Central Water Commission to investigate an alternative site and submit the modified project report. The Government of Madhya Pradesh thereafter suggested an alternative site 8 km. upstream but the Ministry of

Atomic Energy found this dam site also unsuitable and suggested the State Government to shift the dam site by another 5-6 kms. upstream. The Project Report for this site is yet to be submitted by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

नियमित की गई कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधा देना

३६३४. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना तैयार की गई है जिनको नियमित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य पर मदवार कितना खर्च किया जाना है ?

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

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नियमित-करण के लिए उद्दिष्ट ६१२ अनाधिकृत कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है।

(ख) यह परियोजना रिपोर्ट सरकार के जांचाधीन है।

निर्माण कार्य के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिए गए ऋणों में अनुदान/रियायतें

३६३५. श्री सत्य नारायण जतिव्या : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अपने मकानों का निर्माण करने हेतु सरकार से प्राप्त ऋणों के मामले में दिए गए अनुदानों, सहायता और रियायतों का ब्योरा क्या है तथा किन-किन विभिन्न स्रोतों से वे ये रियायतें आदि प्राप्त कर सकते हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष १९८०-८१ और १९८१-८२ के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने-कितने परिवारों को अनुदान सहायता और ऋण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराके मकान दिये गये हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख) : सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

## TEESTA BARRAGE PROJECT

3636. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government have raised certain disputes relating to the implementation of the Teesta Barrage Project in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature of disputes;

(c) reaction of Government to those disputes raised by Bangladesh;

(d) whether Government of West Bengal asked for additional Rs. 10 crores for the execution of the project for the current year: and

(e) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The river Teesta flows from India into Bangladesh. India and Bangladesh each have planned irrigation projects based on the Teesta flows in their respective territories. The Indian project in West Bengal is under execution. The available natural flows in the river in the non-monsoon season are not sufficient to meet the requirements of both the countries. The Government of Bangladesh have expressed their concern over India going ahead with her project without arriving at a settlement with Bangladesh over the sharing of the Teesta flows and have asked that such a settlement should be arrived at immediately.

(c) The matter is still under discussion between India and Bangladesh for arriving at a mutually acceptable solution.

(d) and (e) The Government of West Bengal had requested the Planning Commission for an advance plan assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the Teesta Barrage Project for the year 1981-82. In view of the constraints of resources, the Planning Commission regretted its inability to provide Central assistance to any of the irrigation projects.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR RURAL JOB  
PLAN

3637. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allocated Rs. 90 crores for rural job plan;

(b) if so, the distribution of the same amongst the States, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the amount is sufficient in view of the degree of unemployment in the country;

(d) if so, how; and

(e) if not, the justification of allocating such insignificant amount for rural job plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (e) A total amount of Rs. 90.62 crores has been allocated for the first two quarters of the current year under National Rural Employment Programme. Allocations made to different States and the Union Territories are indicated in the enclosed statement (I). The amount is considered adequate taking into account the past performance of various States and the balances available with them from the previous year as indicated in Statement (II).

STATEMENT—I

The balances available with the State Governments as on 1-4-1982 under National Rural Employment Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Balances available with States/U. Ts. as on 1-4-1982.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,83.72
2.	Assam	5,30.20
3.	Bihar	35,38.03
4.	Gujarat	5,76.86
5.	Haryana	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,81.62
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.47
8.	Karnataka	9,72.75
9.	Kerala	4,74.59
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,92.12
11.	Maharashtra	7,39.40
12.	Manipur	31.40
13.	Meghalaya	33.00
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	12,01.84
16.	Punjab	—
17.	Rajasthan	4,01.36
18.	Sikkim	11.13
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,59.50
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	42,61.89
22.	West Bengal	24,29.88
23.	A & N. Islands	13.99
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.02
25.	Mizoram	33.30
26.	Pondicherry	22.06
27.	Chandigarh	—
Total :		167,63.13

## STATEMENT—II

The allocation made under National Rural Employment Programme for the first two quarters of the year 1982-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Funds allocated for the 1st two quarters of the year 1982-83.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,48.00
2.	Assam	2,00.00
3.	Bihar	12,10.00
4.	Gujarat	2,80.00
5.	Haryana	80.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8.	Karnataka	4,14.00
9.	Kerala	4,02.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6,60.00
11.	Maharashtra	7,10.00
12.	Manipur	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	10.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00
15.	Orissa	4,10.00
16.	Punjab	1,26.00
17.	Rajasthan	2,24.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,40.00
20.	Tripura	30.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16,70.00
22.	West Bengal	6,74.00
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00
25.	Mizoram	16.00
26.	Pondicherry	16.00
27.	Chandigarh	4.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16.00
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.00
30.	Lakshadweep	4.00
Total :		90,62.00

## INDIGENOUS METHOD OF IRRIGATION

3639. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any study regarding the efficacy of indigenous methods of irrigation; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member seeks information

about indigenous pump-sets for lift irrigation. Studies have been conducted by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in respect of operational efficiency of pumpsets in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

## FALL IN PRICES OF LAND IN DELHI

3640. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :



(a) whether it is a fact that land prices in Delhi have fallen by about 10 p.c. during the past four months and the premium on built up houses has also registered an appreciable decrease;

(b) if so, whether Government are confident that land prices in Delhi will further decrease after Rohini land is allotted to the applicants; and

(c) by what time the allotment of land to Rohini applicants will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) The D.D.A. has reported  
that there is a declining trend in land prices  
in certain areas during the last 4 months.  
However, information about decline in the  
premium of built up houses is not available.

(b) It is not feasible to indicate the  
future trend.

(c) The allotment of plots to the Rohini  
Scheme applicants are likely to be comple-  
ted in phases during a span of five years.

SURVEY OF GROUND WATER POTENTIALITY  
OF NALANDA AND NAWADAH DISTRICTS,  
BIHAR

3641. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be  
pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Ground Water  
Board has conducted any survey of ground  
water potentiality of Nalanda and Nawadah  
districts in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) what specific efforts have been made  
for tapping the ground water resources in  
the above mentioned areas for irrigational  
purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The Central  
Ground Water Board has carried out hy-  
drogeological surveys in the entire Nalanda  
district. As a result of these surveys two  
production aquifers have been located in  
the area. These aquifers are being tap-  
ped by tubewells to a considerable  
extent. In respect of Nawadah district,  
the ground water surveys done cover about  
80% of the district area. As per these

surveys about 3000 sq. km. area of the  
district appears to be promising for ground  
water development. Ground water poten-  
tial in the district is being exploited by  
medium duty tubewells. The recommen-  
dations of the work done by the Central  
Ground Water Board have been made  
available to the State Government for  
preparation of Ground Water Develop-  
ment Schemes in the above area. Develop-  
ment of ground water is being looked after  
by the State Government. No information is  
available in regard to specific efforts done  
by the State to develop the ground water  
in these districts.

ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION FOR IRRIGATION  
PROJECTS

3642. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be  
pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry have sought an  
additional allocation of Rs. 2600 crore for  
the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan  
to meet the escalation of costs of various  
projects;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Com-  
mission has given its approval; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken  
by Government to complete the on-going  
projects had been taken up before April,  
1976 and are in the early stage of con-  
struction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has  
been assessed that in order to meet the  
escalation of costs and to achieve the  
revised target creating additional irrigation  
potential of 14 million hectares in the  
Sixth Five Year Plan set under the 20-  
Point Programme, an additional outlays  
of Rs. 2600 crores will be necessary  
during the remaining three years of the  
Sixth Plan.

(b) No Sir.

(c) State Governments have been ad-  
vised not to take up too many new pro-  
jects resulting in thin spreading of avail-  
able resource. They have also been ad-  
vised to allocate maximum available  
funds for completion of 65 major on-going  
projects, which were taken up before

April, 1976, in a time bound manner so as to complete these within the Sixth Plan. In addition, monitoring of important projects has also been taken up at the Project, State as well Central levels. Attempts are also being made to make available scarce construction materials to minimise delays in construction.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फल्टों के आबंटन के लिए पंजीकरण**

३६४३. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९७६-८०, १९८०-८१, १९८१-८२ में वर्षवार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फल्टों के आबंटन के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत, श्रेणीवार, कितने पंजीकरण किये गये ;

(ख) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने फल्ट आबंटित किये और बाकी फल्ट कब तक आबंटित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार "जनता वर्ग" के अन्तर्गत कम आय वाले वर्ग के आबेदकों को शीघ्र फल्ट आबंटित करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ? संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मोक्ष नारायण सिंह)

(क) से (घ) :— सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT GROWTH NUTRIENT BY M/s. HINDUSTAN LEVER RESEARCH CENTRE**

3644. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Lever Research Centre has made a major breakthrough in developing a plant growth nutrient which has been experimented upon and has given the increased yield ranging from 15 per cent to 25 per cent in the case of wheat, barley and rice and 55 per cent in the case of tomatoes;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to bring about effective marketing of this nutrient;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The plant growth nutrient developed by M/s Hindusan Lever Research Centre named (Mixtalol) has been tested on Cereal Crops like, Rice, Wheat and Maize at different locations under the All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects. The results available from the past one-two years indicate that there has been variable response and in general there has been no significant increase in crop productivity, as claimed by the Company. This chemical is also being tested in vegetable crops like, tomato and chillies during current crop season. Final conclusions would be drawn only when complete data for 2-3 crop seasons from multi-locations are available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) question does not arise.

**PROGRESS OF RAJASTHAN CANAL**

3645. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the Rajasthan Canal has been slowed down to a point of near halt due to lack of project money; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) considering the importance of this prestigious project, will the Government release sufficient money for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) There is no slowing down of the progress of work on the Rajasthan Canal Project for the amount of funds being made available by the State Government from year to year which are now of the order of Rs. 25.30 crores. However, State is finding difficult to make available adequate funds for the project to enable its completion by the schedule time i.e. 1985-86. The State Government has allocated Rs. 27.5 crores for the Project for the year 1982-83.

(c) The Project is to be financed by the State Government within its own plan.

**AMAN CULTIVATION IN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER STATES**

3646. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Aman cultivation in West Bengal and other States have been seriously effected by the delayed monsoon in the country;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that West Bengal is going to face drought for the second time during this year; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to help the State Government of West Bengal in order to meet the problems caused firstly by drought during the summer season and secondly by the delayed monsoon has practically damaged the Aman cultivation of the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, Aman crop seedlings have withered in about 12 districts on account of delay in monsoon. No other State has so far reported failure of Aman crop.

(b) Sub-Himalayan region of West Bengal has been having adequate rains. In the Gangetic West Bengal areas, however, there was a prolonged break in the monsoon spreading over the months of June and July. The latest reports indicate that from 25th July onwards there has been widespread rainfall in some districts. Worst affected districts are Hoogly (—98%), Howrah (—86%), Nadia (—68%), Bardwan (—58.6%), Dist Dinajpur (—50%), Midnapur (—44.6%), Birbhum (—42%), Bankura (—40%).

(c) The request from the State Government for Central assistance for drought relief during 1981-82 is under consideration.

As for the current drought due to delayed monsoon, a Memorandum from the Government of West Bengal, detailing the extent of damage and the Central assistance needed to meet the situation, is awaited. On receipt of the same, a Central Team will be sent to the State.

**SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO CACHAR**

3647. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise allocation of rice, wheat and sugar by F.C.I. Gauhati to Cachar and the actual delivery effected to the District against such allotment;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to non-receipt of allotted quantity of rice, wheat and sugar, the public distribution system of Cachar is breaking down; and

(c) whether it is a fact that rice is being sold in open market in Cachar at Rs. 8/- per Kg. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The allocations within the State are made by the State Government. A statement showing month-wise allocation of rice, wheat and sugar to Cachar and actual lifting against these allotments from January 82 to June 82 is attached.

(b) No, Sir. The public distribution system in Cachar is being maintained.

(c) No, Sir. According to the information available the retail price of rice in Cachar is ranging between 3.25 to Rs. 3.50 per kg.

**Statement**

Allocation of rice, wheat and sugar and actual deliveries to Cachar District

Month	Allotments			Lifting/Delivered		
	Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
						(In tonnes)
January 82	1250	5875	875.6	201	2770	659
February 82	1250	5620	875.6	845	3671	525
March 82	1240	5820	875.6	709	2933	840
April 82	1220	5950	981.5	612	805	806
May 82	1220	5950	981.5	1140	3974	669
June 82	1210	3817	981.5	939	1718	711

**INCREASE IN IRRIGATION TARGETS IN STATES**

3648. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :**  
**SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various States have agreed to increase targets of irrigation set under the new 20 Point Programme;

(b) the names of such States who have agreed and who have not agreed;

(c) what steps have been taken by Gujarat and other States to achieve higher targets;

(d) the names of the States where additional potential is to be created under the new 20 Point Programme; and

(e) how much financial assistance and other help will be given to Gujarat and other States by the Centre for the same and the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b) All the State Governments have been requested to take all possible steps to achieve the targeted additional irrigation potential of 14 m.ha. set under the new 20 Point Programme against the original plan target of 13.74 m.ha. during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The States have asked for additional funds, for achieving the target.

(c) to (e) All the State Governments including Gujarat are making all efforts to achieve the higher target. In addition, Central Government have advised the State Governments not to take up too many new projects resulting in thin spreading of available resources. They have also been advised to allocate maximum available funds for completion of on-going projects so that maximum potential is created with minimum investment. Monitoring of important projects have also been done at the States as well as Central levels. Attempts are also being made to make available scarce material to minimise delays in construction of irrigation projects. Government of Gujarat however have asked for Rs. 60 crores additional outlay for 6th Plan of which Rs. 19 crore additional

fund is requested by them for 1982-83 to achieve the revised target as stipulated for New 20-Point Programme.

The Additional irrigation potential during the Sixth Plan is to be created in all the States. States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh have proposals to further increase the potential over the stipulated plan targets for New 20-Point Programme.

**AUCTION OF PLOTS AND SHOPS BY D.D.A.**

3649. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recent auctions of plots and shops at various places have revealed that Delhi Development Authority is indulging in making very high profits and the offers are really out of the reach of the needy and deserving people;

(b) if so, how many of such auctions were held during the last three months and amount of profits earned therefrom per bid; and

(c) the measures that are proposed to be adopted to make it possible for the common needy people to get those small shops and plots ?

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

**PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR**

3650. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the expected production and internal consumption of sugar during the current sugar season; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take with regard to the surplus stock of sugar with the mills ?

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

present estimates, the production and internal consumption of sugar during the current 1981-82 sugar year will be around 84 lakh tonnes and 56.5 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The carry-over stocks of sugar at the end of the current sugar year, 1981-82, i.e. on 1-10-1982, are estimated to be about 31 lakh tonnes. Increased monthly allocation of levy sugar from 1-4-1982, more liberal releases in the freesale sugar long-with the creation of a 5.00 lakh tonnes of buffer stock and the full export of the allotted quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes of white sugar should be the measures which would help in tackling the surplus stock of sugar with the sugar mills.

बिहार में पलामू, हजारीबाग और गया में सिंचाई सुविधायें

3651. श्री रणजोति सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के पलामू, हजारीबाग और गया जिलों में पर्याप्त सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जिले पहाड़ी हैं और जंगलों से भरपूर हैं; और

(ग) यदि सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए सिंचाई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं और ये योजनाएं कब तक पूरी होंगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान ब्रंसारी)

(क) "सिंचाई" एक राज्य विषय-होने के कारण, सिंचाई स्कीमों का अन्वेषण, सुत्रीकरण और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) ये जिले एक पठार पर स्थित हैं, जिनमें विशाल क्षेत्र वनों से आच्छादित है।

(ग) बिहार के पलामू, हजारीबाग तथा गया जिलों के लाभों के लिए बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्कीमों के व्यौरे को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### बिबरण

पलायम, हजारीबाग तथा गया जिलों में बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की सूची।

क्र०संख्या परियोजना का नाम	लाभान्वित होने वाले जिले	पूर्ण होने की संभावित तारीख
1.	2.	3.

(क) अनुमोदित स्कीमों

(क) बृहत् स्कीमों

1. उत्तरी कौइल जलाशय स्कीम पलामऊ, औरंगाबाद,		1984-85
2. सोन उच्च स्तरीय नहर (पूर्वी) गया, रोहतास, औरंगाबाद		1983-84

(ख) मध्यम स्कीमों

1. बुटनडुवा जलाशय स्कीम	पलामऊ	1982-83
2. बड़ाने जलाशय स्कीम	—तदेव—	1983-84
3. दमरे जलाशय स्कीम	—तदेव—	1983-84
4. धिरका जलाशय स्कीम	—तदेव—	1983-84
5. अतरज जलाशय स्कीम	—तदेव—	1984-85
6. पंढरवा जलाशय स्कीम	—तदेव—	1982-83

क्र० संख्या      परियोजना का नाम      सम्भावित होने वाले जिले      पूर्ण होने की संभावित तारीख

## (ख) अनुमोदित स्कीमें

## (क) बृहत् स्कीमें

1. औरंगा जलाशय परियोजना	.	.	पलामऊ
2. अमानत जलाशय परियोजना	.	.	—तदेव—
3. तहले जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
4. कनहार जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
5. कोनार जलाशय से सिंचाई	.	.	हजारी बाग
6. मोहाने जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	हजारीबाग, गया
7. तिल्लैया घघर व्यपवर्तन परियोजना	.	.	नवादा, गया
8. शीलाजान जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	गया, हजारीबाग
9. पुनपुन दर्धा बराज	.	.	गया, पटना
10. अपर सकरी जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	हजारी बाग, नवादा, मुंगेर

## (ख) मध्यम स्कीमें

1. मलय जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	पलामऊ
2. दोमिनिया नाला जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
3. केवलदाग जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
4. अंकर जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
5. हाथू नाला जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
6. करारबार जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
7. दायां तट जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
8. जिगोई जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
9. अंजनबा जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	हजारीबाग
10. भैरव जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
11. राशि भादरी जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
12. मारकाये जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
13. खेरो जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
14. पंचखेडा जलाशय	.	.	—तदेव—
15. उदेरस्थान सिंचाई स्कीम	.	.	गया, नालंदा
16. मोरहर जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	गया
17. अंखर जलाशय स्कीम	.	.	—तदेव—
18. काशी	.	1	हजारीबाग

## ENCOURAGING STATE FISHERIES CORPORATIONS

3652. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to encourage State Fisheries Corporations since private sector has failed though many facilities were given to them to exploit the marine services; and

(b) if so, the nature of encouragement to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) State Fisheries Corporations are encouraged in the exploitation of marine fishery resources since the Government of India are keen to encourage the Public Sector to have a leading role in it.

The State Fisheries Corporations have been given priority in the consideration of applications for charter and import of deep

sea fishing vessels. In the case of chartering of foreign fishing vessels, the present limitation of five units for each type of fishing vessels applicable for private companies is not applicable to the Public Sector undertakings. Soft loans are also available to the State Corporations for acquiring fishing vessels. The State Governments have also been asked to encourage their Corporations to acquire deep sea fishing vessels.

**AMOUNT PROVIDED FOR THE BETTERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCS UNDER THE "SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN"**

3653. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of Scheduled Castes under the "Special Component Plan" in his Department/Ministry for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said plan during the said two years, separately; and

(c) the reasons for non/less expenditure for each years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c): Some of the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and the guidelines relating to the benefits to the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes therein are as under:

*Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):*

An outlay of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan to benefit 15 million families belonging to the target group. It has been stipulated that at least 30% of the total beneficiaries must belong to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and that at least 30% of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidies should also go to them. During the year 1980-81 & 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 91.98 crores and Rs. 140.50 crores respectively had been provided for the programme in the central sector. An equal amount was to be

provided for the programme as their share by the States. Thus under IRDP approximately Rs. 55.19 crores and Rs. 84.30 crores are expected to have been spent for the benefit of families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. According to the information received from the States/Union Territories so far, 701536 families in 1980-81 and 999262 families in 1981-82 belonging to scheduled castes/tribes were assisted under IRDP.

*National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*

During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 340 crores was provided in the Central sector for NREP. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 180 crores was provided in the central sector and an equal amount was to be provided for the programme as their share by the states. It has been stipulated that at least 10% of the outlay should be utilised for the schemes which would bring direct benefit to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Information regarding the actual amount spent for the benefit of scheduled castes is not available.

*Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) & Desert Development Programme (DDP)*

These are not beneficiary oriented programme but are area development programmes which concentrate on the development of infrastructure. However, while implementing the programmes, due weightage is to be given to the development of areas predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**INTRODUCTION OF DRY LAND FARMING TECHNOLOGY IN M.P.**

3654. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dryland farming technology has been introduced in the State of Madhya Pradesh recently;

(b) the main features of the scheme;

(c) the names of the districts where this scheme has been introduced;

(d) whether this scheme will also be introduced in Khargaoon District of Madhya Pradesh;

(e) whether Central Government have also provided any assistance for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(1f) whether the same dry land farming technology will be introduced in some other States also and if so, by when?

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

(a) Two projects were implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of integrated Dryland Agricultural Development in Indore and Rewa Districts from 1970-71/72 to 1978-79, to test and demonstrate dryland farming technology in Madhya Pradesh. Thereafter the programme was transferred to the State Sector from 1979-80 onwards.

(ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland agriculture which has two Research Centres in Madhya Pradesh located at Rewa and Indore. These centres are being operated by the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. At these centres, the research work is in progress to develop suitable crop production technology for identifying efficient crops, fertiliser application, conservation of soil moisture and efficient utilisation of run-off water for recycling it as life saving irrigation under rainfed areas. An Indo-U.K. operational project on Dry Farming has also been taken up at Indore in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. Two more operational projects are being sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be operated at Guna and Sidhi Districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) During current Kharif, International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics will be laying trials-cum-demonstrations on dryland farming technology developed by them on a limited scale in black soils in Raisen and Guna.

(b) Dryland farming programme lays emphasis on land development, suitable crop technology and adoption of site specific package of practices so as to make best use of available soil and water resources for increasing agricultural production.

(c) (i) The Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Scheme is being implemented in the Districts of Indore and Rewa.

(ii) The trials-cum-demonstrations on dryland farming technology by International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics are being laid in Kharif 1982 on a limited scale, at Raisen and Guna.

(iii) The State Government is proposing to introduce the dryland development scheme in the districts of Shajapur, Shahdol and Sagar also.

(iv) The Drought Prone Area Programme, which has dry farming as an important component, is being implemented in the districts of Sidhi, Jhabua, Dhar, Betul, Khargone and Shehdol.

(d) The Intensive Dryland Farming Programme would be introduced in Khargone District under one micro-Watershed of 1000 hectares in each of the identified blocks.

(e) (i) The Government of India provided Central assistance to the tune of about Rs. 95 lakhs to the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development, during the period 1970-71 to 1978-79. No Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the subject has been sanctioned so far, for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) Under ICAR's All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, the Sixth Plan outlay for Rewa and Indore Research Centres is Rs. 20.49 lakhs. Similarly the Sixth Plan outlay of Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Indo-U.K. Dry Farming Project is Rs. 19.76 lakhs.

(f) (i) Besides Madhya Pradesh, dryland farming technology developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research was tested and demonstrated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.



(ii) All the State Governments have been advised to introduce intensive dryland development programme in one selected micro-watershed in each of the identified blocks and to hold workshops for re-orientation of State officers in the dryland farming technology. The dry farming technology in all T. & V. States is transmitted to the farmers through the scheduled visits of village level workers.

(iii) The International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics have offered their cooperation in adoption of the dryland farming technology developed by them in the States having deep vertisols.

**ओल्ड रोहताक रोड में पानी की पाइप लाइनें डालना**

३६५५. श्री बिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ओल्ड रोहताक रोड पर रेलवे कालोनी बाग कडेखा, अन्धामुगल, पदम नगर, अम्बाबाग, विवेकानन्दपुरी में पेय जल की कमी दूर करने के लिए पानी की पाइपलाइन डाली जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कार्य स्थगित करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) पानी की यह पाइप लाइन डालने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ताकि लोगों को पानी मिल सके !

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्प नारायण सिंह)** (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मलभ्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि सन्दर्भाधीन क्षेत्र में पानी के दबाव को सुधारने के लिए एक योजना निष्पादन हेतु आरंभ की गई थी। तथापि, ठेकेदार की मृत्यु के कारण कार्य आस्थगित करना पड़ा था।

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इस कार्य को विभागीय स्तर पर आरंभ किया गया है तथा मार्च, १९८३ तक इस के पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE N.R.E.P.

3656. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Rural Employment Programme succeeded in achieving its desired goal since its inception in 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to accelerate its programme in more effective ways;

(c) if not, whether Government are thinking to have some other scheme for rural employment, which will be more effective and result oriented;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The programme launched in 1977-78 was known as Food for Work Programme. In the year 1977-78 the achievements made under the programme were not very significant. From the year 1978-79, however, it started succeeding in its goal when the additional employment generated went upto 3538.46 lakhs mandays. During the year 1979-80 it played a major role in meeting the scarcity conditions created by serious drought faced by the country. In the year 1980-81 certain defects/shortcomings were noticed in its implementation and the whole programme was then reviewed and restructured and the programme was re-named as National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980.

(b) and (e) With a view to implement the programme more effectively the District Rural Development Agencies have since been entrusted with the coordination, Planning, reviewing and monitoring of the programme.

#### BREAD PRODUCTION

3657. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the production capacity of Modern Bakery (I) Ltd. and the actual production of bread and other items achieved in 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether due to the high demand of bread and shortage of the same, will Government consider to expand the existing capacity of the units; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for expansion of Cochin unit of the Modern Bakery (I) Ltd. and if so, details thereof ?

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

capacity of Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. and actual production of bread and other items achieved in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :—

	Annual capacity	Production	
		1980-81	1981-82
1. Bread Units	2195 lakh production units	1489.57 lakh production units	1576.15 lakh production units
2. Solvent Extraction	15,000 Metric tonnes	3591 Metric tonnes	7162 Metric tonnes

In addition to the above, Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. also sold 8988 units and 10567 units of beverage concentrates in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Each unit of beverage concentrate represents 10 kgs. which is sufficient for preparing 10,000 bottles of the drinks.

(b) The Government have reserved further development of bakery industry in the small scale industry. However, Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. have made an application for grant of an industrial licence for expansion of capacity of their bread unit at Delhi. The application is under examination of the Ministry of Industry.

(c) The Company is exploring the possibility of transferring an existing surplus line to Cochin to serve as a stand-by-line.

#### PROPOSALS FOR UTILISING GANGES WATER IN RAJASTHAN

3658. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that proposals for utilising Ganges water in Rajasthan were submitted by Rajasthan Government in 1977 and the Chairman Ganges Flood Control assured that these will be kept in view while preparing national water grid, but no action has been taken so far in this regard; and

(b) do Government propose to take action now on this very feasible 800 ft. total life canal proposed from Narora Headquarters, entering Rajasthan near Kama (Bharatpur) and ending in Nagaur in view of almost perpetual drought conditions in Rajasthan and enormous money spent on famine relief programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) In the 2nd meeting of the Ganga Flood Control Board held in April, 1973 it was agreed that proposals of Rajasthan as well as Haryana for utilisation of surplus flood waters of Ganga would be examined. Accordingly, some studies were carried out and UP Government was requested to assist for completion of these studies. Uttar Pradesh has intimated that in view of the project already under construction and those contemplated in future, there will be no surplus waters available in the Ganga, for diversion to Haryana and Rajasthan.

This proposal again came up for consideration in the 7th meeting of the Ganga Flood Control Board held in August, 1981 when it was decided that a joint discussion between Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan should be held before the proposals are considered further.

#### रोहणी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों का आबंटन

३६५६. श्री राम श्रवण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोहणी योजना दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत अब तक प्लाटों का कोई आबंटन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने प्लाट आबंटित किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक प्लाट आबंटित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन् नारायण सिंह) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि पहली लाटरी १४-७-१९८२ को

निकाली गई थी और 10,286 प्लाट रिलीज कर दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ में मंजूर किये गये पद

3660 श्री **बतुर्मुक** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ में मंजूर किये गये, भरे गये और रिक्त पद कितने हैं तथा वहाँ किन कारणों से पद रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार वैज्ञानिकों, तकनीशनों, सहायक कर्मचारियों और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की श्रेणियों में मंजूर किये गये, भरे गये और रिक्त पद दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी; और

(ग) वहाँ इन श्रेणियों में पद किन कारणों से रिक्त पड़े हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री प्रार० वी० स्वामीनाथन)

(क) से (ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के अन्तर्गत "लखनऊ में भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थान" नाम का कोई संस्थान नहीं है। अतः इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

APPROVAL OF MAHAR DAM, DISTRICT SIDHI, M.P.

3661. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of Mahar Dam Project of District Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh has been received by Central Water Commission and if so, when;

(b) when the project will be technically cleared;

(c) will Banas feeder be included in Phase II of this Project; and

(d) will Central Government take action to include this project for financing by World Bank aided medium line of credit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no Project named Mahar Dam. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Mahan

Dam Project. Scheme report for Mahan Dam Project has been received in the Central Water Commission on 21-7-1982 from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Project will be technically cleared after detailed examination in Central Water Commission and after establishing its techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness.

(c) Under Stage II of the Project, a 45 Km. long feeder canal, from River Banas to Mahan River is contemplated. Project Report covering Stage II works, has so far not been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) This can be considered after the Project is technically cleared by Central Water Commission and approved by Planning Commission.

श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी मार्केट का स्थायी पट्टा

3662. श्री **बाबूराव परांजपे** : क्या निर्माण और श्रावास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी मार्केट (जनता मार्केट, इण्डेवाला) को स्थायी पट्टे पर देने का एक संकल्प 22-9-80 को पाम किया था;

(ख) क्या इस संकल्प के आधार पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस क्षेत्र का भूमि उपयोग बदलने का अनुरोध किया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र का भूमि उपयोग न बदलने जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस क्षेत्र के भूमि-उपयोग में परिवर्तन कब तक किया जाएगा ?

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

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिनांक 22-9-80 के एक संकल्प द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि एम०पी० मुखर्जी मार्केट क्षेत्र के भू उपयोग को "हरित" से "खुदरा विपणन (वाणिज्यिक)" में बदलने के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाए,

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्रश्नगत क्षेत्र के भू उपयोग को बदलने की

उनकी सिफारिश पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए कुल कार्य का परिचालन, वाहन ठहराने के स्थान, सेवाओं की उपलब्धता तथा उपयोगिता की दृष्टि से अनुरोध किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश के सिंधी जिले के लिये ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना

3663. श्री मोतीलाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सिंधी जिले के लिए ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति हेतु लंबित विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक स्वीकृत किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) जैसे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मांगे गये कुछ स्पष्टीकरण राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हो जायेंगे वैसे ही इस योजना को अनुमोदित किया जायेगा।

#### CHECKING OF MILK BOOTHS

3664. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :  
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 566 dated 12 July, 1982 regarding milk supply in Moti Nagar and state :

(a) the number of times the senior officers of Delhi Milk Supply Scheme visited Milk Booth No. 1205 for surprise checking during the last one month, details alongwith their designations and the findings thereof;

(b) since how long the present staff of this Booth is working there and the steps Government propose to take to shift them to some other Booth;

(c) whether any surprise checking by senior most officer will be done to find out about the selling milk to private supplier by the staff of this Booth; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to see that private supplier are not allowed to take milk from there and the public get the supply without any difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Depot No. 1205 (Moti Nagar) was inspected by the Officers of Delhi Milk Scheme, on the dates as indicated below :—

(i) Milk Distribution Officer—1-7-1982.

(ii) Deputy Manager (Distribution)—27-7-1982.

During the course of inspection, no irregularity about the sale of milk was detected.

(b) The Depot Staff has been posted at Depot No. 1205 from the dates as indicated below :—

(i) Senior Depot Agent with effect from 1-6-1982.

(ii) Depot Agent with effect from 1-5-1981.

There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Surprise checks are being conducted by the Distribution Officers from time to time and no such irregularities have been observed during these surprise checks.

(d) The Milk Distribution Staff is conducting surprise checks to ensure equitable distribution of milk to the consumers, on the basis of 'first come first served'.

#### ALLOTMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION IN LIEU OF QUARTERS BEING DEMOLISHED IN BAIRD LANE

3665. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to demolish old type III single storey quarters in Baird Lane, New Delhi-1 and to construct multi-storeyed buildings at those places;

(b) whether Government have got vacated all these type III quarters and if not, the number of quarters still occupied by the allottees;

(c) whether the remaining allottees have applied for alternative accommodation but no action has been taken on their requests; and

(d) the reasons for not taking any action in these cases inspite of the fact that monsoons have already started and there is a likelihood of any mishap because of the dilapidated condition of the quarters?

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

(b) All quarters except ten have been vacated.

(c) and (d) These allottees were given alternative accommodation but they did not accept the same.

#### PROGRESS MADE IN THE LAND REFORMS

3666. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the progress made in the Land Reforms after 1980;

(b) if so, when and with what result; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to step up the progress in the land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b) The progress in the implementation of various land reform measures is reviewed regularly and the attention of the State Governments is drawn to the lacunae either in the law or in its implementation. A statement giving State-wise progress in the implementation of revised ceiling laws is appended.

(c) The State Governments have been requested, in the context of the new 20-Point Programme, to expedite distribution of ceiling surplus land by removing all administrative and legal obstacles. They have also been requested to adopt various measures for updating land records.

#### STATEMENT

##### Progress of Land Reforms under revised Ceiling Laws after 1980.

State/Union Territory	(In acres)		
	Area declared surplus	Area Taken Possession of	Area distributed
Andhra Pradesh	—	25,288	24,996
Assam	8,047	5,345	6,551
Bihar	8,575	7,826	10,063
Gujarat	78,301	37,125	3,946
Haryana	2,371	2,665	5,612
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
Karnataka	1,33,579	36,495	14,059
Kerala	6,081	4,071	2,629
Madhya Pradesh	641	4,423	4,456
Maharashtra	3,403	9,866	985
Manipur	482	36	—
Orissa	3,149	3,446	2,107
Punjab	—	1,405	2,022
Rajasthan	18,746	13,301	7,336
Tamil Nadu	6,241	6,074	6,252
Tripura	—	154	264
Uttar Pradesh	4,024	5,980	8,038
West Bengal	13,377	4,763	4,361
Dadra & N. H.	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	374
Pondicherry	33	70	69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,87,050</b>	<b>1,68,333</b>	<b>1,04,120</b>

**NAFED'S MONOPOLY CONTRACT RE:  
EXPORT OF ONIONS**

**3667. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :  
SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Agricultural and Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has not obtained prior approval of Government before entering into contract with a monopoly importer of Malaysia and Singapore for 50,000 tonnes of onions during 1982;

(b) whether more than 20 Members of Parliament have represented to the Prime Minister about this;

(c) whether the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore have also protested to the Government of India about NAFED giving monopoly contract to this importer in 1981 and have also requested the Government of India not to repeat the same system for 1982;

(d) whether Indian Embassies in Malaysia and Singapore have also written to our Government regarding canards about his personal contracts with the top brass of the Government of India being spread by the importer; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to cancel this contract and to adhere to the present export policy of the Government ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI  
KAMLA KUMARI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Recently, the Malaysian High Commissioner in India wrote to the Government of India expressing the concern of his Government against monopoly situation with regard to onion supply from India and suggesting safeguarding of interests of other traditional importers of onion from that country.

(d) The Indian High Commissions in Malaysia and Singapore wrote to the Government of India intimating the concern expressed by the Government to which they are accredited, with regard to the monopoly situation of onion supply from India thereby cutting out traditional importers of onions in their countries.

(e) Government advised NAFED to

cancel the bulk contract entered into with a single importer from Malaysia. NAFED had accordingly informed the Malaysian importer about the cancellation of the contract.

**पटसन उत्पादों के निर्माण के लिये मशीनरी**

३६६६. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटसन प्रौद्योगिकीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला ने पटसन उत्पादों के निर्माण के लिये मशीनरी का मॉडल विकसित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों ने इस मॉडल का प्रयोग किया है और इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने पटसन उद्योग हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार के कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री अरार० बी० स्वामिनोत्थन)**

(क) पटसन प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला कलकत्ता ने पटसन उत्पाद तैयार करने के लिए कोई पूर्ण पैमाने पर प्रोटोटाइप मशीनों का विकास नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग) : इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि प्रोटोटाइप अभी भी विकास के अधीन है, इस अवस्था में विभिन्न राज्यों के पटसन उद्योगों के सहयोग और सरकार के कार्यक्रमों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**MARKET TRENDS OF WHEAT PRICES DURING  
THE LAST THREE YEARS**

**3670. SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the market price of wheat in different States in each of the last three years as well as the prices prevailing in the current year; and

(b) the reasons for the fluctuations in price, if any ?

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

(b) The fluctuations in wheat prices, as in the case of any other cereals, are caused by the interplay of a number of factors and forces including changes in supply and demand, changes in input prices and administered prices, prices of related commodities, market sentiments, crop outlook, general behaviour of prices in the economy etc.

**STATEMENT**  
**Month-End Whole sale Prices of Wheat (Mexican)**

State/Centre/Variety	Year	(Rs. per quintal)															
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March				
<b>BIHAR</b>																	
Sasaram	1982-83	167	166	178	205												
(white)	1981-82	150	148	152	165	188	188	190	185	191	195	195	200	200	200	200	200
	1980-81	129	147	150	154	155	167	169	169	167	200	203	203	170	170	170	170
	1979-80	115	115	119	133	132	152	158	170	168	165	159	159	155	155	155	155
<b>HARYANA</b>																	
Karnal	1982-83	140	142	142	135												
(Grade I)	1981-82	130	130	130	145	14	150	150	150	153	145	156	156	170	170	170	170
	1980-81	117	124	122	125	118	128	132	150	150	160	160	160	145	145	145	145
	1979-80	115	115	115	118	117	117	120	134	132	130	138	138	132	132	132	132
<b>GUJARAT</b>																	
Dohad	1982-83	200	200	190	205												
(Kalyan Sona)	1981-82	200	185	195	201	210	195	190	230	210	215	170	170	194	194	194	194
	1980-81	167	175	155	160	160	160	160	180	163	180	180	180	164	164	164	164
	1979-80	140	142	140	140	145	150	145	170	155	138	152	152	140	140	140	140
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>																	
Indore	1982-83	155	160	165	170												
	1981-82	175	165	170	185	185	185	175	180	185	185	175	175	170	170	170	170
	1980-81	135	140	150	150	145	150	150	170	160	165	170	170	155	155	155	155
	1979-80	118	115	120	135	135	140	135	145	140	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>																	
Nagpur	1982-83	210	215	195	235												
	1981-82	198	230	230	220	210	220	230	220	220	225	230	230	210	210	210	210
	1980-81	155	170	170	175	170	165	165	180	180	190	200	200	190	190	190	190
	1979-80	140	135	140	145	155	150	160	170	160	155	155	155	140	140	140	140

## Month-End Wholesale Prices of Wheat (Mexican)—Contd.

(Rs. per quintal)

State/Centre/Variety	Year	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
<b>PUNJAB</b>													
Jullundur	1982-83	150	142	142	142	142							
(Kalyan)	1981-82	131	137	140	140	138	158	150	163	165	757	164	175
	1980-81	117	117	120	118	117	126	126	144	148	155	148	138
	1979-80	117	115	115	115	115	127	121	132	137	136	140	133
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>													
Sriganganagar	1982-83	150	145	142	150								
(white)	1981-82	161	162	171	175	185	200	200	180	190	175	185	185
	1980-81	138	159	158	155	150	152	163	149	163	159	166	153
	1979-80	115	115	115	116	116	130	127	135	139	159	162	146
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>													
Hapur	1982-83	150	152	175	165								
(R.R. 21)	1981-82	135	135	135	144	150	150	155	155	150	165	165	180
	1980-81	118	122	120	122	122	136	135	160	160	160	185	750
	1979-80	115	118	120	119	120	125	128	137	145	138	145	135
<b>DELHI</b>													
(S-308)	1982-83	156	162	161	170								
(Kalyan)	1981-82	152	154	153	162	158	167	163	16	169	173	176	187
	1980-81	125	130	133	133	132	140	146	163	169	174	155	155
	1979-80	116	116	116	124	126	133	136	139	142	140	143	128

Note : Figures for July, 1982 relate to 24th July, 1982.



**INTRODUCTION OF NEW METHOD OF IRRIGATION IN DROUGHT PRONE AREAS**

3671. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL**: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have thought of modifying or introducing new method of irrigation in drought prone areas of the country; and

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up in this connection ?

**ANSWER.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI)** : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Irrigation have formulated a National Perspective of Water Resources Development for optimum development and utilisation of country's water resources. The Scheme provides for storages and transfer of water from surplus river basins to the deficit and drought prone areas by means of link canals. For improving water use efficiency and conservation of water, the State Governments have been advised to adopt improved management practice for which Command Area authorities have been set up.

**SALE OF INFERIOR QUALITY OF RICE BY SUPER BAZAR, DELHI**

3672. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL**: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent test has revealed that Basmati procured by Super Bazar, Delhi contains 25 per cent of foreign matter i.e. rice of much inferior quality;

(b) how much rice was purchased during 1981 and 1982, separately;

(c) what action has been taken against the persons concerned steps taken to ensure that in future such things do not recur; and

(d) whether any test of the spices has been undertaken and if so, the findings thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED**

**USMAN ARIF)** : (a) to (c) **BASMATI** rice procured by Super Bazar from time to time is generally tested at the time of purchase and also subsequently Basmati rice available in the market usually contains admixture of other varieties of rice.

During 1981 a total quantity of about 5,230 quintals of basmati rice containing less than 25% admixture was purchased. During 1982 out of a total quantity of about 2,685 quintals purchased, about 198 quintals contained more than 25% admixture.

(d) All spices sold by Super Bazar are subjected to sample test in the quality testing laboratory to ensure that the product is fit for human consumption.

**INTEREST RATES OF LOANS ADVANCED BY H.U.D.C.O.**

3673. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to raise the interest rates on loans advanced by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) :

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard in respect of different income groups;

(c) the extent of loans advanced under each housing scheme, during each of the last three years (State-wise);

(d) to what extent these loans have been utilised for the purpose in each state; and

(e) what are the details of new housing schemes proposed to be introduced by HUDCO in each State ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH)** : (a) Along with a recent revision in norms and ceilings costs, the interest rates on loan advanced by the HUDCO for different types of schemes have been marginally increased except for sites and services, Core housing, Skeletal housing, Rural housing, Slum upgradation and plot development (Category A) schemes.

(b) The details of the revised rates are at Annexure I.

(c) The Statewise gross loan sanctioned by HUDCO during last three years i.e. 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is at Annexure II.

(d) Funds drawn by housing agencies in different States during the last three years depending upon the progress of

various schemes achieved by them is at Annexure III.

(e) HUDCO proposes to sanction Rs. 220 Crores of loans throughout the country for urban and rural areas during the year 1982-83. The schemes submitted by borrowing agencies are sanctioned by HUDCO if they are technically sound and financially viable and meet with norms of HUDCO.

### STATEMENT—I

#### Revised norms of HUDCO financing for the various housing schemes.

	w.e.f. 1st July, 1982				
	Cost Ceilings (Rs.)	Extent of financing (%)	Interest rate (net) (%)	Repay- ment period (years)	
<b>EWS &amp; LIG HOUSING</b>					
(i) Sites & Services .	5000 (2700)	100	4 (4)	20	
(ii) Core Housing .	5000	100	5 (5)	20	
(iii) Skeletal Housing .	5000	100	5 (5)	20	
(iv) Rural Housing .	6000 (4000)	50	5 (5)	10	
(v) Slum Upgradation .	2000	50	5 (5)	10	
(vi) Urban Housing (A) .	12000 (8000)	As per graded scale.	7 (5)	20	
Urban Housing(B)	20000 (18000)	Do.	8 (7)	15	
(vii) Plotted Development					
(a) Category(A)	5000 (2700)	Do.	5 (5)	20	
(b) Category(B) .	8000 (4500)	Do.	8 (7)	15	
<b>MIG &amp; HIG</b>					
(i) MIG I . . . . .	30000 (25000)	As per graded scale.	10½ (9·5)	12	
(ii) MIG II . . . . .	50000 (42000)	Do.	11½ (10·5)	12	
(iii) HIG . . . . .	125000 (100000)	Do. (not exceeding Rs. 60000 in any case)	12½ (11·5)	10	
(iv) Plotted Development :					
(a) MIG . . . . .	20000 (12500)	As per graded Scale.	11½ (9·5)	12	
(b) HIG . . . . .	50000 (25000)	Do.	12½ (11·5)	10	

Note :—1. 'EWS & LIG' category should cater to all families with monthly income upto Rs. 600 per month. The families will have the choice to opt for any of the schemes depending upon urban/rural location.

2. The sites & services unit must contain sanitary core.

3. Figures in bracket indicate old rates of interest and ceiling costs.

**Revised norms of HUDCO financing for various housing schemes.**

Category of Scheme	Cost Ceilings (Rs.)	Extent of financing (%)	Interest rate (net) (%)	Repayment period (years)
Rental	125000	70	13½ (12)	7
Commercial	N.A.	100	15 (14)	8
Building Material Schemes	N.A.	100 (For private sector 80)*	13 (10.75)	8
Urban Development Schemes	N.A.	50	10 (8.5)	12
Private Buildings	Rs. 30000 for not less than 50% units and rest not more than Rs. 50000	50	15 (14)	5

\*For Working Capital HUDCO's loans to be restricted to above percentages of core portion only.

Figures in brackets indicated old rates of interest.

**STATEMENT—II**

**Statewise Gross loan sanctioned by HUDCO during last three years i.e. 1979-80, 1980-81 & 1981-82.**

State/U.T.	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Crores)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Andhra Pradesh	22.81	9.02	29.69
2. Assam	0.96	1.67	0.22
2. Bihar	2.07	4.45	3.50
4. Gujarat	27.63	16.76	17.05
5. Haryana	5.65	4.64	8.71
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	0.38	1.30
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.18	4.57
8. Karnataka	6.45	12.13	12.62
9. Kerala	6.20	12.69	4.54
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.70	4.46	5.28
11. Maharashtra	3.04	26.28	28.51
12. Manipur	—	0.11	1.48
13. Nagaland	—	—	1.57
14. Orissa	2.01	0.83	10.43
15. Punjab	4.75	10.37	9.91
16. Rajasthan	9.12	8.70	21.23
17. Tamil Nadu	11.77	13.39	14.34
18. Uttar Pradesh	15.63	22.21	9.01
19. West Bengal	5.55	6.47	6.67
20. Chandigarh	5.63	5.12	2.57
21. Delhi	5.23	0.94	—
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
23. Pondicherry	—	0.82	0.42
<b>All India</b>	<b>139.20</b>	<b>161.68</b>	<b>193.62</b>

## STATEMENT—III

Statement of the amount drawn from HUDCO during last three years i.e. during 1979-80, 1980-81 & 1981-82

State/U.T.	Amount Released by HUDCO (Rs. in Crores)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Andhra Pradesh	8.16	9.67	7.25
Assam	0.22	0.49	1.06
Bihar	0.25	1.41	0.19
Gujarat	8.08	9.37	12.93
Haryana	6.54	2.61	3.55
Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.61	0.42
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	—	2.40
Karnataka	3.73	8.49	6.09
Kerala	6.98	5.10	12.38
Madhya Pradesh	3.20	3.02	1.94
Maharashtra	4.55	5.40	13.73
Manipur	—	—	0.02
Nagaland	—	—	—
Orissa	4.01	1.89	1.42
Punjab	0.05	2.26	7.36
Rajasthan	6.05	8.58	4.07
Tamil Nadu	8.49	11.39	7.67
Uttar Pradesh	10.50	12.51	12.47
West Bengal	1.54	4.09	6.21
Chandigarh	2.60	2.49	4.03
Delhi	1.72	0.59	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.02	—	—
Pondicherry	0.10	—	0.05
All India	77.05	89.97	105.24

\*Amount is drawn by borrowing agencies from HUDCO as per the progress of the scheme and amount already released being fully spent.

#### SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES BY FCI

3674. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken by Government to ensure smooth supply of essential commodities by Food Corporation of India for public distribution system to the States and Union Territories; and

(b) the value and quantity of essential commodities supplied by FCI to each state during each of the last three years?

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

Governments/Union Territories are requested to intimate every month their realistic requirements of foodgrains from the Central Pool for issue through the public distribution system, after taking into account the stocks available with them and procured by them locally. The allotment of foodgrains to the various States is made on a month to month basis considering the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

Monthly allocation orders are issued 10 to 12 days in advance of the commencement of the month to which the allocation relates, to ensure timely supplies by the Food Corporation of India to the State Governments for distribution to the Fair Price Shops.

Food Corporation of India also maintains adequate reserve stocks of foodgrain at their godowns in all parts of the country to meet the requirements of the public distribution system.

Movement of foodgrains to all the States is regularly monitored by a composite high-level Group to ensure conformity with movement programme and availability at the districts and depots.

As regards supplies of Sugar by Food Corporation of India, allotments are made every month in favour of Food Corpora-

tion of India for distribution of levy sugar. The sugar so allotted is lifted by the Food Corporation of India from the sugar mills and despatched to the intended destination/issue points for further issue to the State Governments/retailers in the States where Food Corporation of India is handling this job.

(b) The quantities of wheat and rice, and sugar supplied to each State during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 are given in the statements I and II attached. The value of these commodities supplied to each State is not readily available.

### STATEMENT—I

Rice and Wheat supplied to States/Union Territories by the Food Corporation of India for Public Distribution during 1979, 1980 and 1981.

(In '000 tonnes)

States/UTs.	1979		1980		1981	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Andhra Pradesh	44.0	23.4	214.0	58.1	370.4	58.4
Assam	224.7	280.0	233.3	98.6	246.3	95.9
Bihar	12.9	186.2	77.8	378.0	144.4	179.5
Gujarat	12.4	71.0	82.8	121.7	185.2	112.9
Haryana		23.2	2.0	43.4	0.2	22.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	13.4	2.2	19.9	12.4	23.7
Jammu & Kashmir	63.3	43.5	105.6	46.3	93.3	50.6
Karnataka	—	13.2	27.9	24.1	194.0	28.1
Kerala	553.9	33.0	771.9	47.1	1077.8	45.7
Madhya Pradesh	98.1	160.5	355.0	424.4	218.1	239.1
Maharashtra	213.3	33.7	433.5	459.3	669.4	428.5
Manipur	12.3	6.6	16.8	0.8	20.4	0.2
Meghalaya	62.6	20.3	44.1	—	64.2	—
Nagaland	51.2	15.3	22.8	—	29.1	—
Orissa	14.5	42.9	140.4	65.0	—	63.2
Punjab	—	42.3	0.3	65.1	1.7	84.1
Rajasthan	0.4	35.1	2.3	162.9	12.6	152.9
Sikkim	9.3	1.2	19.4	1.8	31.6	3.5
Tamilnadu	—	5.4	56.4	21.9	295.1	39.7
Tripura	63.2	19.2	53.7	2.9	45.5	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	132.4	469.4	359.4	684.2	288.0	285.2
West Bengal	585.6	657.3	384.9	720.0	870.8	637.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.4	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.9
Arunachal Pradesh	19.5	1.7	15.9	2.2	24.1	4.3
Chandigarh	—	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.9	6.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	Neg	—	0.2	0.1
Delhi	33.8	272.3	69.7	354.8	126.3	445.7
Goa, Daman & Diu	21.1	7.9	29.9	10.2	36.9	18.0
Pondicherry	2.1	1.2	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7
Mizoram	31.3	0.4	29.5	0.4	38.3	—
Lakshdweep	3.5	Neg.	3.9	0.1	3.5	0.4

## STATEMENT—II

The Quantity of Levy Sugar supplied by Food Corporation of India to each state during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981.

(Figures in Tonnes)

Name of the State/ Union Territory	1979	1980	1981
1. Delhi	864.6	66133	74219
2. Uttar Pradesh	Nil.	498373	126746
3. Jammu & Kashmir	198.0	24046	24948
4. Chandigarh	1.6	2988	1223
5. Madhya Pradesh	1648.4	239594	229264
6. Orissa	1642.8	105216	106163
7. Bihar	5278.0	297591	307971
8. West Bengal	Nil.	194962	241242
9. Assam	1765.9	79063	94619
10. Meghalaya	Nil.	5482	5860
11. Mizoram	Nil.	2526	1712
12. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil.	2047	2188

IRRIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED TO BE  
IN ORISSA

3675. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects which have been completed in Orissa during 1980-81;

(b) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects in Orissa which are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the details regarding the progress so far made in the completion of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) One major irrigation project, Salandi and four medium irrigation projects, Dahuka, Saipala, Ramanadi and Nesa were completed in 1980-81.

(b) and (c) The required information is given in the statement appended.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. Lakhs/Thousand ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto March, 1982	Ultimate potential	Anticipated potential upto June, 1982
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## A—MAJOR

1.	Mahanadi Delta*	6950	6950	562.64	562.54
2.	Anandur Barrage	965	741.56	40.18	20.00

## B—MEDIUM

1.	Sunder	518.82	449.82	4.23	4.00
2.	Kalo*	630.17	582.56	5.58	5.58
3.	Dadra Ghati*	649.93	504.76	4.11	4.11
4.	Khadkai*	68152	681.52	8.98	8.98
5.	Dumberbahal*	294.39	289.39	3.78	3.78
6.	Ong +	1800.00	837.39	24.96	7.00
7.	Aunli	202.00	107.71	0.89	—
8.	Upper Suktel	235.05	60.05	1.52	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Baghua Stage-II . . . . .	475.45	25.11	4.38	—
10.	Bonda Pipili . . . . .	470.45	216.45	3.80	—
11.	Ramiala . . . . .	1125.77	1020.71	13.18	7.00
12.	Ramal . . . . .	753.35	638.35	5.83	—
13.	Daha . . . . .	987.19	977.19	6.87	—
14.	Pillasalki . . . . .	574.97	573.97	3.47	1.05
15.	Gohira . . . . .	1219.75	888.01	11.40	0.70
16.	Sunei . . . . .	1200.00	663.29	11.16	—
17.	Kuanria . . . . .	745.00	697.90	5.33	—
18.	Jharbandha . . . . .	254.87	184.87	2.36	—
19.	Sagrafgarh . . . . .	326.86	305.86	3.38	—
20.	Talasara . . . . .	420.08	404.08	4.17	—
21.	Hariharjore . . . . .	1776.00	538.91	15.77	—

Note :—1. \* = Anticipated to have been completed by March, 1982.

2. + = To be substantially completed.

3. Projects completed during 1980-81 have not been included in this statement.

#### SUPPLY OF EDIBLE OIL TO ORISSA

3676. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has sent their requirement of edible oil per month to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of the requirement sent for the year 1981-82 month-wise and the actual supply made each month of different varieties;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity supplied is much less than the requirement; and

(d) in view of the fact that the present allocation is extremely inadequate to meet the growing demand of the consumers; what steps are being taken to supply more edible oil to Orissa State for the year 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) Allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for public distribution art made from month to month on the basis of various factors, such as demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State or the region, availability of stocks with the State Trading Corporation, allocations made earlier and quantities lifted against these allocations. Allocations to Orissa during the remaining part of the current oil year will be made in the light of these considerations. Between November, 1981 to July, 1982 of the current oil year, 2923 tonnes of RBD palmolein oil, 27 tonnes of RBD palm oil and 3304 tonnes of refined rapeseed oil have been allocated to Orissa. The monthwise break-up of these allocations is shown in the enclosed statement. The Orissa Government has however asked for allotment of 8,000 tonnes per month. Considering the factors mentioned above, the present allocations have been by and large adequate.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing the quantities of Palmolein, RBD Palm oil and Rapeseed oil (Refined) allotted to Orissa till July, 1982

Month	Palmolein oil	RB Palm oil	Refined Rapeseed oil
November, 1981	150 MTs.	—	350 MTs.
December, 1981	200 MTs.	—	200 MTs.
January, 1982	250 MTs.	—	277 MTs.
February, 1982	250 MTs.	—	277 MTs.
March, 1982	273 MTs.	27 MTs.	300 MTs.
April, 1982	350 MTs.	—	450 MTs.
May, 1982	350 MTs.	—	450 MTs.
June, 1982	400 MTs.	—	500 MTs.
July, 1982	700 MTs.	—	500 MTs.
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>2923</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3304</b>

## FOODGRAIN STOCKS

3677. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the balance stock of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils at the end of the financial years 1978-79 and what has been the position during last two years;

(b) what are the details of the above items that were imported or exported during the last two years; and

(c) the prices of these commodities during these last two years in local markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The balance stocks of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils at the end of the financial year 1978-79 and the position during the last two financial years are as under :—

Commodities	(In lakh tonnes)		
	1978-79	1980-81	1981-82 (Provisional)
Wheat	63.10	30.69	45.29
Rice	97.07	66.94	63.61
Sugar	42.38	29.02	42.24
Edible Oils	0.76	2.14	2.75

(b) The quantities of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils imported and exported dur-

ing the financial years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :—

(i) Imports	(In lakh tonnes)	
	Financial year	
	1980-81	1981-82 (P)
Wheat	Nil.*	20.10**
Rice	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar	1.81	2.15
Edible Oils	10.70	11.15

(\*)—A quantity of 48.5 thousand tonnes of wheat was, however, received from Bangladesh in repayment of wheat loan.

(\*\*)—A quantity of 78.3 thousand tonnes of rice was, however, received from Bangladesh in repayment of rice loan.

(P)—Provisional.



(ii) Exports	Financial Year	
	1980-81	1981-82(P)
Wheat	0.53*	—
Rice	6.87*	9.03
Sugar	0.72	1.54
Edible Oils	—	—

(\*)—Commodity loan.

(P)—Provisional.

(c) Statements I to VII showing month-end wholesale prices of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils in local markets at selected centres during the last two years are attached.

### STATEMENT—I

Statement showing month-end wholesale prices of wheat (Mexican)

(Rs./per Quintal)

State	Centre	Variety	Year	June	Sept.	Dec.	March
Bihar	Sasaram	White	1981-82	152	188	191	—
			1980-81	150	167	167	170
Haryana	Karnal	Grade-I	1981-82	130	150	153	—
			1980-81	122	128	150	145
Gujarat	Dehad	Sona	1981-82	195	195	210	—
		Kalyan	1980-81	155	160	163	162
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	—	1981-82	170	185	185	170
			1980-81	150	150	160	155
Maharashtra	Amravati	Kalyan-sona	1981-82	210	213	208	198
			1980-81	160	166	195	191
Punjab	Jullundur	Kalyan	1981-82	140	158	165	175
			1980-81	120	126	148	138
Rajasthan	Sriganganagar	White	1981-82	171	200	190	185
			1980-81	158	152	155	153
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	RR : 21	1981-82	135	150	150	180
			1980-81	120	136	160	150
Delhi	Delhi	(S—308)	1981-82	153	167	169	187
		Kalyan	1980-81	133	140	169	155

### STATEMENT—II

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of course rice.

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Centre	Year	Sept.	Dec.	March	June
Gujarat	Bulsar	1981-82	220	210	200	210
		1980-81	185	190	200	215
Haryana	Karnal	1981-82	200	240	210	225
		1980-81	180	180	185	200
Karnataka	Shimoga	1981-82	252	220	215	205
		1980-81	170	173	210	200
Kerala	Alleppey	1981-82	165	185	275	285
		1980-81	159	159	165	165
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	1981-82	230	225	255	—
		1980-81	215	NR	215	225
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1981-82	235	225	225	220
		1980-81	183	215	220	225

State	Centre	Year	Sept,	Dec.	March	June
Orissa	Jajypore	1981-82	230	195	205	230
		1980-81	195	167	190	220
Punjab	Amritsar	1981-82	210	190	200	235
		1980-81	185	170	170	200
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1981-82	251	230	203	227
		1980-81	226	226	236	243
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1981-82	238	185	220	235
		1980-81	192	190	216	225
West Bengal	Siliguri	1981-82	270	275	280	300
		1980-81	245	195	220	255
Delhi	Delhi	1981-82	260	295	260	280
		1980-81	210	215	235	250
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1981-82	240	245	220	225
		1980-81	200	205	195	215
Assam	Nowgong	1981-82	250	240	245	275
		1980-81	230	195	210	210
Bihar	Gaya	1981-82	235	238	242	257
		1980-81	210	172	230	222

## STATEMENT—III

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of sugar.

State	Centre	Variety	Year	(Rs. per quintal)			
				Dec.	March	June	Sept.
Andhra Pradesh	Vijawada	D—30	1980-81	660	715	715	535
			1979-80	460	570	580	850
Assam	Gauhati	C—30	1980-81	750	760	790	605
			1979-80	440	575	600	900
Bihar	Patna	C—30	1980-81	694	NA	660	565
			1979-80	408	555	590	NR
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	D—30	1980-81	700	750	700	585
			1979-80	440	565	590	NR
Kerala	Ernakulam	D-30	1980-81	690	765	735	555
			1979-80	520	594	600	NR
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	—	1980-81	695	765	715	570
			1979-80	475	550	600	850
Tamil Nadu	Madras	E—30	1980-81	680	725	715	545
			1979-80	470	580	575	NR
Punjab	Jullundur	D—30	1980-81	750	810	780	635
			1979-80	466	575	685	NR
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	E-30	1980-81	680	740	700	575
			1979-80	445	570	590	NR
Karnataka	Mysore	D—29	1980-81	700	735	725	595
			1979-80	306	615	600	800
Rajasthan	Jaipur	—	1980-81	700	760	715	565
			1979-80	450	550	640	NR
Orissa	Sambalpur	C—30	1980-81	NA	710	NR	560
			1979-80	NR	590	575	NR
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	D—30	1980-81	720	725	760	590
			1979-80	475	545	605	NR
West Bengal	Calcutta	D—30	1980-81	700	750	775	625
			1979-80	420	535	610	NR
Delhi	Delhi	—	1980-81	740	800	755	600
			1979-80	485	557	642	NR

NR = Not reported.

NA = Not available.

## STATEMENT—IV

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of Groundnut oil in India.

Centre	Year	(Rs. per quintal)			
		March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Hyderabad	1981	1295	1435	1511	1315
	1980	900	940	910	—
Rajkot	1981	1336	1381	1594	1312
	1980	1000	1030	881	1180
Bombay	1981	1290	1373	1586	1347
	1980	955	1005	965	1150
Madras	1981	1170	1340	1400	1230
	1980	900	970	975	1130
Kanpur	1981	1200	1325	1390	1285
	1980	1010	980	1070	1070
Calcutta	1981	1300	1470	1580	1300
	1980	1000	1030	1150	1080
Delhi	1981	1240	1400	1590	1220
	1980	980	980	940	1120

## STATEMENT—V

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of Mustard oil in India

Centre	Year	(Rs. per quintal)			
		March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Rohtak	1981	1150	1245	1250	1200
	1980	950	1060	1180	1220
Kanpur	1981	1125	1340	1390	1350
	1980	1050	1170	1340	1310
Calcutta	1981	1400	1450	1430	1400
	1980	1130	1270	1450	1520
Delhi	1981	1091	1242	1255	1200
	1980	970	1121	1194	1212

## STATEMENT—VI

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices of Sesamum Oil in India

Centre	Year	(Rs. per quintal)			
		March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Hyderabad	1981	1380	1520	1580	1300
	1980	1220	—	1070	—
Bombay	1981	1220	1260	1343	1248
	1980	1140	1300	925	1100
Madras	1981	1225	1295	1350	1310
	1980	1263	1238	988	1175
Varanasi	1981	1500	1500	—	—
	1980	1352	1667	1625	1310

## STATEMENT—VII

Statement showing the month-end wholesale prices on Coconut Oil in India

Centre	Year	March	June	(Rs. per quintal)	
				Sept.	Dec.
Kozhihode	1981	1350	1350	1390	1230
	1980	1200	1500	1610	1675
Cochin	1981	1380	1330	1365	1250
	1980	1220	1500	1635	1650
Bombay	1981	1520	1410	1508	1410
	1980	1310	1590	1730	1770
Calcutta	1981	1530	1550	1500	1460
	1980	1440	1610	1880	1840

पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए राज्यों की सहायता

3678. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह)

(क) जी हां। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया कराने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के साधनों को बढ़ाने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) राज्यवार व्यौरे अनुलग्नक में दिये गये हैं।

## निर्माण

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित, ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई निधियां

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(लाख रुपयों में)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	215.60	436.23	376.75
2. असम	323.15	427.11	403.45
3. बिहार	180.45	503.36	862.50
4. गुजरात	127.80	358.50	402.25
5. हरियाणा	260.19	357.08	337.34
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	392.86	561.77	368.69
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	182.05	314.75	426.35
8. कर्नाटक	69.00	248.81	485.50
9. केरल	282.35	330.08	529.53
10. मध्य प्रदेश	357.15	690.00	1033.75
11. महाराष्ट्र	378.30	664.00	559.00
12. मणिपुर	53.55	106.03	151.32
13. मेघालय	111.60	149.00	246.12
14. नागालैण्ड	139.57	150.00	182.79
15. उड़ीसा	209.00	307.00	603.08

16. पञ्जाब	68.40	128.95	90.17
17. राजस्थान	205.00	559.10	1506.42*
18. सिक्किम	26.00	18.50	71.74
19. तमिलनाडू	219.37	506.00	569.71
20. त्रिपुरा	97.15	112.44	85.50
21. उत्तर प्रदेश <sup>1</sup>	709.55	951.95	1024.13
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	672.72	443.50	580.96
23. अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15.50	6.00	22.10
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	46.20	35.00	35.00
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
26. दिल्ली	13.10	13.50	13.50
27. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—	—	—
28. गोआ दमण तथा दीव	11.95	11.46	14.25
29. लक्ष द्वीप	—	—	—
30. मिजोरम	19.05	26.25	2.47
31. पाण्डिचेरी	12.00	7.00	12.00
	5898.61	8424.38	10293.57

टिप्पणी : (1) — इन आंकड़ों में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रबोधन तथा अनुसंधान के दी गई निधियां भी शामिल हैं।

2. सूखा ग्रस्त राज्यों के लिए ड्रिलिंग रिग प्राप्त करने के लिए उनकी लागत तथा संबंधित खर्च पर 1980-81 में लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त खर्च किया गया था।

\*इनमें दो आस्ट्रेलियाई रिगों के लिए भुगतान किया गया 71.00 लाख रुपये का सीमा शुल्क भी शामिल है।

#### ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO STATES FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

3679. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount that has been allotted by Government to different States for the first two quarters of the current year for different schemes to generate rural employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): A statement showing the tentative allocation made to the States/Union Territories for the first two quarters of the year 1982-83 under the National Rural Employment Programme is enclosed (Annexure I). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDPP), an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs per block, to be shared between the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis, has been provided during 1982-83.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing the allocation made under National Rural Employment Programmes for the first two quarters of the year 1982-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U. T.	Funds allocated for the 1st two quarters of the year 1982-83.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,48.00
2.	Assam	2,00.00
3.	Bihar	12,10.00
4.	Gujarat	2,80.00
5.	Haryana	80.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8.	Karnataka	4,14.00
9.	Kerala	4,02.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6,60.00
11.	Maharashtra	7,10.00
12.	Manipur	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	10.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00
15.	Orissa	4,10.00
16.	Punjab	1,26.00
17.	Rajasthan	2,34.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,40.00
20.	Tripura	30.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16,70.00
22.	West Bengal	6,74.00
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00
25.	Mizoram	16.00
26.	Pondicherry	16.00
27.	Chandigarh	4.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16.00
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.00
30.	Lakshdweep	4.00
Total		90,62.00

REOPENING OF TRAINING CENTRES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR FOR STOCKMEN AND COMPOUNDERS

3680. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Department, Andaman and Nicobar Administration had opened a training centre to train the stockmen and compounders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that expenditure was incurred for construction of hostels, purchase of furnitures etc. and a cook was also appointed for such training centre;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that after training 3 groups of Government servants, this training centre was declared as closed;

(d) if so, the reasons for closing of that centre; and

(e) whether Government propose to reopen the centre and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and

shall be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

**PAY SCALES OF COMPOUNDERS OF VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF A & N ADMINISTRATION**

3681. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the compounders working under Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, having certificate of trained compounders were working in the pay scale of Rs. 80-118 prior to Third Pay Commission, whereas the compounders working in Medical Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were in the pay scale of Rs. 85-110 at that time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per Third Pay Commission, the pay scales of compounders working in veterinary and medical departments were revised to Rs. 210-270 and Rs. 260-400;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination in pay scales;

(d) whether Government propose to revise the pay scales of compounders working in veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and shall be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

घटिया किस्म के सपरेटा दूध के पाउडर का आयात

3682. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1980 में पर्याप्त मात्रा में आयात किया गया मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त घटिया किस्म के सपरेटा दूध का पाउडर इसलिये बेचा जा सका क्योंकि इसे घटिया घोषित करने वाला पत्तन प्राधिकारी का प्रमाण-पत्र कुछ समय के लिये रोक लिया गया था जिससे इससे बेचा जा सके ;

(ख) क्या आयातकर्ता इस आधार पर अपने उत्तरदायित्व से बच सकते हैं, कि दूध का पाउडर पशुओं के इस्तमाल के लिये बेचा गया था; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त आयातकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध दर्ज कराया गया मामला अंतिम प्राधिकारी की सलाह लिये बिना ही न्यायालय को न भेजने के योग्य घोषित कर दिया गया था।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रार० वी० स्वामिनोथन) (क) जी नहीं। 1 जुलाई, 1980 से सितम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय डेरी निगम ने विदेश से लगभग 2500 मीटरी टन स्त्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त किया था, जिसमें से 27 मीटरी टन मानव खपत के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया था। यह भंडार अभी भारतीय डेरी निगम के पास है और उपहार दाताओं की अनुमति से नष्ट करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

“नेफेड” की गतिविधियों के संबंध में नेहरू सिंह समिति

3683. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने “नेफेड” की गतिविधियों के संबंध में नेहरू सिंह समिति के प्रतिवेदनों की जांच की है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि समिति के प्रतिवेदनों के अनुसार लाखों रुपयों के मूल्य की विभिन्न वस्तुएं सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को सप्लाई करने के स्थान पर गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को अन्तर्गत की गई है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार हुई हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिये किसे उत्तरदायी पाया गया है, और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) नेफेड के निदेशक मण्डल ने 23-5-81 को हुई अपनी बैठक में “कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए नेहरू सिंह समिति का गठन किया था। जब समिति कर्मचारियों से मिली, तो कर्मचारियों ने कहा कि उनकी मुख्य शिकायत नेफेड के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध है और उन्होंने नेफेड के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप समिति के सामने प्रस्तुत किए।

समिति जब तथ्यों को रिकार्ड कर रही थी और अध्यक्ष पर लगाए गए आरोपों से संबंधित कागजातों की जांच कर रही थी, उसी बीच नेफेड के निदेशक मण्डल ने 27-8-81 को हुई अपनी बैठक में निश्चय किया कि निदेशक मण्डल अध्यक्ष संबंधी मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी हैं। अतः नाहर सिंह समिति को निदेशक मण्डल को कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने से पूर्व ही भंग कर दिया गया। इसलिए नाहर सिंह समिति की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार द्वारा जांच करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ख) समिति ने न तो कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी और न ही कोई निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत किये थे। इसके पास केवल आदान-प्रदान से संबंधित कुछ कागजात एवं निदेशक मण्डल के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कुछ पत्र भी थे।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं होते।

विदेशी मत्स्य नौकाओं को किराये पर देना

3684. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कम्पनियों ने 1977, 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत मछली पकड़ने के लिए कितनी विदेशी नौकाएं किराये पर ली ;

(ख) ऐसी विदेशी मत्स्य नौकाएं कितनी हैं और कौन-कौन सी भारतीय कम्पनियां मछली पकड़ने के लिये उनका उपयोग कर रही हैं ;

(ग) वर्ष 1977, 1978, 1979 और 1980 में विदेशों से किराये पर ली गई इन मत्स्य नौकाओं के उपयोग से अर्जित सकल विदेशी मुद्रा के आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या विदेशों से किराये पर ली गई इन मत्स्य नौकाओं के ईंधन को बेच दिया गया था ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरार० बी० स्वामीनाथन)

भाड़े में लिए गए जलयानों की संख्या

1977	--	2
1978	—	25
1979	—	69
1980	—	33

(ख)

भारतीय कम्पनी का नाम	भाड़े पर लिये गये जलयानों की सं०	जलयानों के कार्य की अवधि
1. मैसर्स इन्टर नेशनल सी फूड प्रा० लि०	2	अगस्त 77 से अगस्त 78 तक
2. मैसर्स टाटा आयल मिल्स कम्पनी प्रा० लि०	22	मार्च, 1978 से दिसम्बर, 1980 तक
3. मैसर्स कैलबेक्स इंटरनेशनल लि०	1	मार्च, 78 से दिसम्बर 78 तक
4. मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल फूड प्रा० लि०	20	जनवरी, 79 से मार्च, 81
5. मैसर्स गोल्डर हिन्द शिपिंग कम्पनी प्रा० लि०	25	जनवरी, 79 से दिसम्बर, 80 तक
6. मैसर्स पीजये इन्डो-बुलगारियन फिसरीज लि०	2	दिसम्बर, 78 से जून, 79 तक

(ग) भारतीय कम्पनियों के विवरणियों के अनुसार 1978 में 722,268 अमरीकी डालर, 1979 में 18,84,852 अमरीकी डालर, 1980 में 139,386 अमरीकी डालर की निबल आय हुई। दो जलयान जो 1977 में काम पर लगे थे, ने कुल पकड़ी गई मछलियां आंध्र प्रदेश मात्स्यकी निगम को बेच दी। इस कारोबार संबंधी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) जी, हां ;

VEERAMAM DRINKING WATER PROJECT IN TAMIL NADU

3685. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of the Veeramam Drinking Water Project in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount so far spent in executing this project;

(c) the reasons why it was abandoned;



(d) did Government appoint a team of experts to study the feasibility of the project;

(e) what is the result of their report; and

(f) is there any proposal for the revival of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) to (f) Drinking Water  
Supply is a State subject. Accordingly,  
details in respect of the Veeramam Project  
will be available with the Government of  
Tamil Nadu. As far as the Central Gov-  
ernment is aware, the Veeramam project  
has been abandoned and the Government  
of Tamil Nadu is considering alternative  
proposals for bringing water from either  
Cauvery or Krishna rivers for Madras  
City. No final decision on the source of  
water has been communicated by the State  
Government so far.

LOW CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER DUE TO  
HIGH PRICE

3686. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-  
KARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the high prices of fertilizers  
is one major reason for the slow-down in  
the growth rate of fertilizer consumption  
in the country in the face of a pick-up in  
the production of fertilizers;

(b) whether the reckoning was that with  
the steep hikes effected in fertilizers prices,  
the subsidy would get drastically reduced  
but this calculation has gone away;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for  
1981-82 the fertilizer subsidy was of the  
order of Rs. 365 crores and for 1982-83  
the subsidy is estimated to touch the  
Rs. 600 crore mark;

(d) if so, whether according to this  
reduction in fertilizer prices will not be  
feasible; and

(e) if so, what steps Government pro-  
pose to take in view of the situation that  
the high prices of fertilizers have reduced

the growth rate of fertilizer consumption  
in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.  
SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (e) The con-  
sumption of fertilizer is a function of a  
number of factors, like, weather conditions,  
irrigation types of crops, availability of  
credit, prices of fertilizers, etc. During  
1980-81 prices of fertilizers were increased  
by about 38% and during 1981-82, by  
another about 17.5%. These increases had  
to be done because of galloping increase  
in the cost of raw materials, transportation  
etc. However, in order to minimise the  
effect of the above price increases, the  
Government have taken the following  
steps :—

- (i) While fixing the Support/Pro-  
curement price the Agriculture  
Prices Commission takes into  
account the element of increase  
in prices of fertilizers;
- (ii) the subsidies on fertilizers to  
Small and Marginal Farmers are  
being allowed under Integrated  
Rural Development Programme;
- (iii) Government have underlined the  
need for efficient use of fertilizers.
- (iv) fertilizers are being delivered upto  
Block Headquarters at Govern-  
ment cost; and
- (v) Reserve Bank of India have been  
advised to ensure availability of  
adequate credit to the farmers.

As a result of the above steps, the fertili-  
zer consumption went up both in 1980-81  
and 1981-82 in spite of the increase in the  
prices of fertilizers as will be seen from  
the following :—

Year	Consumption (in lakh tonnes) (N+P+K)
1979-80	52.55
1980-81	55.16
1981-82	60.64

During 1979-80, the subsidy on fertili-  
zer was Rs. 602.67 crores. During 1980-  
81 it was observed that at 1979-80 prices,  
the subsidy level would increase to nearly

Rs. 1200 crores. In order to contain the subsidy to a reasonable level, prices had to be increased. As a result subsidy went down to Rs. 505 crores in 1980-81. With the increase in 1981-82, the subsidy went down further to Rs. 365 crores. The subsidy during 1982-83 will depend on the quantum of indigenous production and import.

#### SUPPLY OF SUGAR TO BIHAR

3687. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE please to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total quantity and per capita quantity of sugar supplied, State-wise, in the whole country and district-wise to Bihar; and

(b) what are the causes for the disproportionate supply to Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b) Against the monthly levy sugar quotas being allocated to various States, 19 State Governments/Union Territories are themselves

arranging the lifting of sugar from the concerned factories and supply thereof to the fair price shops, while in the case of remaining 12 States/Union Territories including Bihar, these operations are being performed by the Food Corporation of India.

2. The State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas were re-fixed with effect from April, 1982 on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability with reference to the population as on 1-3-1981. The earlier monthly quotas of a few States/Union Territories giving a higher per capita availability were not reduced, that is, the same were maintained at the earlier higher level. The quantum of State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas for distribution through fair price shops and the per capita availability therefrom are shown in the statement at Appendix. Thus, the monthly levy sugar quotas of various States have been fixed on the basis of a uniform criteria and there is no disproportionate allocation to Bihar. Central Government allocate the quotas for the State as a whole and the district-wise sub-allocation is done by the State Governments themselves.

#### STATEMENT

State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams on the basis of population as on 1-3-1981 (effective from April, 1982)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Population as on 1-3-1981	Quota ensuring per capita availability of 425 gms. (tonnes)	States whose per capita availability out of earlier quota is higher than 425 grams
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53403619	22696	
2.	Assam	19902826	8459	
3.	Mizoram	487774	207	
4.	Bihar	69823154	29675	
5.	Gujarat	33960905	14433	
6.	Haryana	12850902	5462	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4237569	1801	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5981600	2542	
9.	Kerala	2540721	10796	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	52131717	22156	
11.	Maharashtra	62693898	26645	
12.	Karnataka	37043451	15743	
13.	Nagaland	773281	340	Nagaland 440 grams
14.	Orissa	26272054	11166	
15.	Punjab	16669755	7085	
16.	Rajasthan	34102912	14494	

1	2	3	4
17. Tamil Nadu		48297456	20526
18. Uttar Pradesh		110858019	47111
19. West Bengal		54485560	23156
20. Andaman & Nicobar		188254	190 Andamans & Nicobar 1009 gms.
21. Chandigarh		450061	275 Chandigarh 611 grams
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		103677	44
23. Delhi		6196414	6104 Delhi 985 grams.
24. Goa, Daman & Diu		1082117	470 Goa, Daman & Diu 431 grams
25. Lakshdweep		40237	65 Lakshdweep 1615 grams
26. Manipur		1433691	609
27. Meghalaya		1327874	564
28. Arunachal Pradesh		628050	267
29. Pondicherry		604136	257
30. Tripura		2060189	876
31. Sikkim		315682	134
Total :		683810051	294348

**WATER SUPPLY IN SAROJINI NAGAR**

3688. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that L, M and K Blocks, Sarojini Nagar are receiving no water for the last six days in the 1st Floor;

(b) whether the water has been diverted to the C, D, E, G, H and I Blocks in the Sarojini Nagar (near Market area) where there is no problems for water.

(c) whether the NDMC spent lakhs of rupees for construction of ground tanks in the K Block Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi so that L, M and K Blocks can get water in sufficient quantity; and

(d) who is responsible for diverting the water to other side ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORMS  
MEASURES**

3689. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed March, 1983 as the target date for the completion of the various Land Reforms measures;

(b) if so, the appropriate administrative, political and other measures to ensure full implementation;

(c) whether it is proposed to form popular committees upto block level, consisting of all political and other committed elements to ensure widest possible active political support; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI  
BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) In the Sixth  
Plan document it was envisaged that the  
taking possession and distribution of ceil-  
ing surplus lands would be completed by  
1982-83.

(b) The bulk of ceiling surplus land of  
which possession has not been possible is  
involved in court cases. Implementation  
of land reforms is the responsibility of the

State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to expedite distribution of ceiling surplus land by removing all administrative and legal obstacles and adopt various measures for up-dating land records. These measures are also covered by 20-Point Programme.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have set up committees at various levels including at district and block levels for monitoring of the 20-Point Programme.

APPLICATIONS PENDING WITH SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

3690. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

Name of the company	No. of trawlers to be imported	Amount of loan involved
M/s Western Water Craft and Fishing (P) Ltd., Hyderabad.	1	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
M/s. Prakash Marines Exports (P) Ltd., Hyderabad.	2	Rs. 116.64 lakhs

(b) No State Fisheries Corporations have chartered fishing trawlers.

RECOVERY OF LOANS FROM SMALL FARMERS

3692. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to defer recovery loans from small farmers who have been badly affected by the unseasonal rains during the rabi season;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India had already allowed one month's extension for payment of loans by cultivators;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken all the steps to see that the farmers are not put to great loss because of this;

(d) whether the proposal to postpone recovery of loans would be restricted only to farmers who own land upto 4 hectares;

(e) if so, whether the big farmers would not be able to avail of this benefit; and

(a) the details of applications pending with S.D.F.C. for financial assistance received from the State Fisheries Corporation and Private parties;

(b) The names of State Fisheries Corporations who have chartered fishing trawlers instead of buying them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Shipping Development Fund Committee has reported that no applications from the State Fisheries Corporation and Private parties are pending with them. However, two cases of private companies whose details are shown below pending with SDFC have lapsed on account of non-fulfilment of formalities by the companies :—

(f) what are the total number of farmers who will be benefited under this scheme and what are the total number of farmers affected in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (f) Under the existing institutional credit arrangement for agricultural loans, there are built-in devices for providing relief to farmers in areas affected by adverse climatic conditions. These include facilities for conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans, for which the Government of India provides financial support through State Governments, postponement/rescheduling of instalment payments in respect of medium-term and long-term loans. In regard to the problem caused by unseasonal rains in some parts of the country during the last rabi season, the Government of India has advised the Reserve Bank of India and the State Governments of the affected States to assess the situation and take suitable remedial measures including extension of time for repayment of loans and other measures

for deferment of loan recoveries. In addition, the Union Government has relaxed to some extent quality specifications in respect of wheat procured from farmers to mitigate the loss caused by unseasonal rains. All these steps are expected to benefit large number of affected farmers. Reserve Bank of India has agreed to consider the question of extending the date of recovery by one month from 30th June to 31st July 1982.

#### INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE OILS

3693. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is self-reliant so far as the question of edible oils is concerned and can easily, through adoption of practical and simple steps, increase the edible oil production within a limited period to stop imports and become an exporter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that imports of edible oil are currently costing the nation huge foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, whether any expert committee has been appointed by Government to suggest some possible measures to increase the production of edible oils in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir. India is not at present self-sufficient as far as edible oils are concerned. Several schemes have been taken up under the Sixth Five Year Plan for increasing and diversifying the production of vegetable oilseeds as a result of which the gap between the demand for and availability of edible oils in the country is likely to be bridged substantially over the next few years.

(b) Yes, Sir. Edible oils are currently imported by payment of a substantial amount of foreign exchange every year.

(c) An inter-ministerial study group set up by the Government of India to formulate a long-term edible oils plan submitted its report in 1978. Several programmes for this purpose have been taken up and several are in preparation.

#### दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि

3694. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं जैसे कि धोसरी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूति मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) : (क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में मिश्रित रुख रहा है। कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्य सूचकांकों में वृद्धि हुई है, कुछ के गिरे हैं और अन्य के स्थिर रहे हैं।

(ख) सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर लगातार नज़र रखे हुए है। सरकारी नीति में प्रमुख बल आवश्यक वस्तुओं, विशेष रूप से कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर उनकी उपलब्धता में सुधार लाना है। सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे अन्य उपायों में ये शामिल हैं - कुछ वस्तुओं के देश में हो रहे उत्पादन में आयात द्वारा वृद्धि करना, आधार ढाँचे संबंधी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाना और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार करना। राज्य सरकारें आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य कानूनों के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गये विभिन्न आदेशों को कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं।

#### PROFITS EARNED BY ON SALE OF IMPORTED EDIBLE OIL

3695. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation made a profit of about Rs. 90 crores on the sale of imported edible oil through fair price shops in 1980-81;

(b) why was the sale not made on no-loss, no-profit basis to help bring down open market prices of edible oil and vanaspati; and

(c) what is the present policy in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) to (c) The State Trading Corporation imports edible oils on Government account and supplies them to the States/Union Territories for the public distribution system as well as the vanaspati industry for production of vanaspati at issue prices fixed by the Central Government. Any surplus or deficit resulting from the operation is credited or debited, as the case may be, to the Government account.

The issue prices of imported edible oils have always been lower than the open market prices for indigenous edible oils. A large difference between the open market prices of indigenous edible oils and the issue prices of imported edible oils is likely to encourage diversion of imported oils to unauthorised uses. This will defeat the main objective of Government's policy to ensure supply of an essential (cooking medium to the common consumer at reasonable prices. The surplus earned from the edible oil operations is credited to the Central exchequer which finances development activities.

#### SETTING UP OF AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANCY ORGANISATION

3696. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether an Agricultural Consultancy Organisation is likely to be set up;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken by Government;

(c) whether the basic aim of the proposed organisation is to promote export of farm consultancy and know-how;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have been taking a keen interest in the field in view of the vast scope for exports; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that India has already made a name in the agricultural development ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.**

**SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) and (b) The proposal is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

#### EVALUATION OF THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3697. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has decided to carry out a country-wide impact evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme through the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the States have been asked to undertake quick surveys of the programme's effect on the weaker sections of society;

(c) whether some States have already carried out such surveys;

(d) what are the States which have carried out the surveys and whether they have submitted their reports to the Centre;

(e) the main findings of the same; and

(f) what are the other steps being taken by Government to implement this programme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) A Statement is enclosed.

(f) The IRD Programme is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies and Development Blocks. The DRDAs have been strengthened for ensuring effective implementation of the programme. The block level administrative machinery is also being strengthened and 50% of the funds for this purpose is provided by the Government of India. Since the progress of implementation of the IRD Programme is linked with the availability of institutional finance, a high power committee under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary of the Planning Commission has

been set up to identify various constraints in regard to credit support for the programme and to take suitable remedial action. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the machinery at the District and block levels for providing credit support to the IRD Programme. Monitoring arrangements have been strengthened and performance of each state and union territory is assessed regularly through field visits by central teams.

#### *Statement*

Though different agencies are reported to have undertaken impact evaluation studies on IRDP in different states, the Ministry has received a comprehensive report only from Kerala in respect of an evaluation study undertaken by the State Planning Board in that State. The study was undertaken for a reference period in March, 1980 before the programme was extended to all the development blocks. The study covered in 11 blocks and information was collected from 557 beneficiary families and 220 non-beneficiary families and 95 knowledgeable persons who were in some way associated with the implementation of the IRD programme. The following are the major conclusions of that study :—

(1) A major portion of the assisted beneficiaries are labourers and generally non-asset or low-asset holders;

(2) There has been a high emphasis on agricultural and allied activities and low emphasis on small scale industries schemes;

(3) The percentage of loan assistance under differential rate of interest for the beneficiaries has been low;

(4) Most of the schemes taken up were of short gestation period and the gross increase in income has been reasonable in such cases. The increase in net income has been relatively small. In terms of annual household income, 18.6% of the households assisted crossed the poverty line. In the case of 60% of the beneficiaries, some increase in employment has taken place.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SATELLITE MINI-CORE AREAS BY PROJECT TIGER

3698. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under Project Tiger it is proposed to establish two satellite mini-core areas outside the Kanha Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh to enlarge its conservation unit;

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

(c) the co-operation being extended by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Two satellite mini-core areas of about 100 sq. km. extent each are proposed to be set up respectively on the east and west of Kanha Tiger Reserve in the contiguous forest belt extending on both sides of the reserve. The protection and management status of these mini core areas will be the same as that of the main core area. The purpose is to extend the penumbral coverage of the main Kanha eco-unit.

(c) 50% of the additional cost to be incurred on the protection and development of the mini-core areas will be borne by the Central Government.

कपास और चावल उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिक का अध्ययन करने के लिए रूस के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों का दौरा

3699. श्री कुम्मा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कपास और चावल उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का अध्ययन करने के लिए रूस के कृषि विशेषज्ञों के एक दल ने भारत का दौरा कब किया था ;

(ख) दल ने इस प्रौद्योगिकी का अध्ययन कितने दिन किया : और

(ग) क्या रूस के कृषि विशेषज्ञों ने इस अध्ययन का ब्योरा प्रस्तुत किया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कमला कुमारो) (क) कृषि आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के तहत 8 रूसी कृषि विशेषज्ञों के एक शिष्टमंडल ने 4 से 15 सितम्बर, 1980 तक भारत का दौरा किया था।

(ख) 12 दिन

(ग) जी, नहीं,

(ब) शिष्टमंडल के सदस्यों ने चावल तथा कपास की उन्नत उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत का दौरा किया, ताकि वे रूस में उसे अपने खेतों में अपना सकें। करार के तहत दौरे में भाग लेने वाले रूसी अथवा भारतीय अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अतः उनके द्वारा भारत सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई थी।

किसानों में छाछानों के "मिनी किट्स" का वितरण

3700. श्री कुम्मा राम शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें "मिनी किट" कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसानों ने चावल गेंहूँ भस्का मिलेट, तथा रागी के मिनी किट बाँटे गये थे :

(ख) किसानों में मिनी किट्स के वितरण की कसौटी क्या निर्धारित की गई थी ; और

(ग) लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों में कितने मिनी किट्स वितरित किये गये ?

कृषि तथा प्राचीन विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जिन राज्यों में 1982-83 के दौरान छाछानों के मिनिकिट बाँटे जा रहे हैं उनकी सूची संलग्न अनुबंध में दी गई है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों पर इस के बात लिए जोर दिया गया है कि मिनिकिट प्रदर्शन किसानों के खेतों में किए जाने चाहिए और इस मामले में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

(ग) इस प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्र नहीं की गई है।

#### विवरण

उन राज्य सरकारों की सूची जहाँ 1982-83 के दौरान छाछानों के मिनिकिट बाँटे जा रहे हैं :-

क्र० सं०	फसल	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1.	चावल	सभी राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
2.	ज्वार	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान
3.	बाजरा	आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, गुजरात, पंजाब, मध्यप्रदेश, हरियाणा, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा दिल्ली।
4.	मक्का	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, गुजरात, उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पं० बंगाल, असम, जम्मू व कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, नागालैंड, मणिपर, मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह।
5.	रागी	आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, दादर नगर हवेली, गोवा, दमन तथा दीव, पांडिचेरी, अरुणाचल प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल।
6.	छोटे कदर	महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, आंध्रप्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश।
7.	गेंहूँ	असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली।



## देश में सहकारी चीनी मिल

3701. श्री कुम्भाराम शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कुल कितनी सहकारी चीनी मिलें हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मिल की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ये मिलें लाभ कमा रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कमला कुमारो) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एन टी 4390/82]

(ग) और (घ) : 1979-80 में काम करने वाले 139 सहकारी चीनी कारखानों में से 97 एककों को घाटा होने की खबर थी। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए 85 सहकारी चीनी कारखानों के वित्तीय परिणाम प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 57 एककों को घाटा होने की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। 1979-80 के दौरान घाटे के मुख्य कारण ये थे—चीनी की खुलीबिक्री से कम आमदनी होना, प्रोत्साहन योजना को बंद करना और क्षमता उपयोग करना। 1980-81 के दौरान भी गन्ने की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण क्षमता का कम उपयोग हुआ जिससे कई कारखानों को नुकसान पहुंचा।

## देश में सहकारी शीतागार कार्य निष्पादन

3702. श्री कुम्भा राम शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में शीतागार संयंत्रों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या अभी सहकारी शीतागार लाभ में चल रहे हैं या उनमें से कुछ घाटे में चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) उनके घाटे में चलने के कारण क्या हैं।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कमला कुमारो) : (क) 31-3-82 तक 138 सहकारी शीतागारों की स्थापना की गयी थी। राज्यवार संख्या और स्थान अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कुछ सहकारी शीतागार घाटे में चल रहे थे। घाटे के कारण विभिन्न इकाइयों में भिन्न-भिन्न थे। निर्माण सामग्री, संयंत्र और मशीनरी की लागत में भारी वृद्धि के कारण अधिक पूंजी निवेश, बिजली और बीमें की बढ़ी दरें, कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कम किराया नियत करने, अनिश्चित बिजली सप्लाई, डोजल सेंटों का इस्तेमाल करना, जिममें संचालन खर्च में वृद्धि होती है, विभिन्न कारणों से क्षमता का कम उपयोग होना, सहकारी समितियों द्वारा अप्रभावी प्रबन्ध आदि घाटे के मुख्य कारण थे।

## विवरण

## सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में स्थापित राज्यवार स्थानों पर शीतागार

	क्र.सं.	स्थान	क्षमता (टनों में)
	2	3	4
झारख प्रदेश	1.	विजयवाड़ा	1,000
असम	2.	कुमारपाड़ा	1,000
बिहार	3.	श्रमरपुर	1,000
	4.	बरहोना	1,000
	5.	मधुबनी	1,000
	6.	हजारीबाग	1,000
	7.	बिहारशरीफ	4,000
	8.	भूसर-बिहारशरीफ	2,000

	2	3	4
	9.	फूलवारी-शरीफ	2,000
	10.	महभ्रा	2,000
			14,000
गुजरात	11.	चकलासी	2,800
	12.	खमासा	1,200
	13.	पीठापुर तालुक	1,000
			5,000
हरियाणा	14.	पानीपत	1,000
	15.	मधुबन	1,000
	16.	तराव डी	3,000
			5,000
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.	नगरोटा बागवान	1,000
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	18.	दरसोपर तहसील ग्रार० एस० पुरा	1,400
	19.	उधोवाला	1,000
	20.	बिश्नता	1,000
			3,400
कर्नाटक	21.	बेलगांव	1,000
	22.	बंगलौर	800
	23.	हसन	1,000
			2,800
मध्य प्रदेश	24.	गौलीपल्लामिया	5,000
	25.	तिल्लौरेश्वर	4,000
	26.	रौ	3,000
	27.	अहिल्यापुरा	3,250
	28.	मोह	2,000
	29.	कोदारिया	2,000
	30.	सागर	1,000
	31.	भोपाल	2,000
	32.	रिहाबिली	2,000
	33.	मेहगांव	2,000
	34.	मिहोरे	2,000
			28,250

1	2	4	4
महाराष्ट्र	35. पूना		500
	36. नासिक		500
			1,000
नागालैंड उड़ीसा	37. दीमापुर		1,000
	38. बह्राम		800
	39. जगतसिंहपुर		800
	40. गाजीपट		1,000
	41. दिधीबमनपुर		2,100
	42. झाड़सूगुडा		800
	43. कोटीनाडा		1,000
	44. कोटीनाडा		1,000
	45. भुवन		900
	46. हिंडोल रोड		2,000
	47. साहसनका		620
	48. नीमापारा		250
	49. मेघमाला टोटटा		800
	50. राजमुन्डा		800
51. उदयगिरी		800	
			13,670
पंजाब	52. होशियारपुर		1,800
	53. बुलहोवाल		1,600
	54. जालंधर		1,800
	55. जालंधर		4,000
	56. बादला		4,400
	57. फिलौर		600
	58. लुधियाना		2,400
	59. लुधिनाया		2,000
	60. मोंगा		600
	61. पठानकोट		800
	62. रोपड़		800
	63. नवाशहर		600
	64. सिरहिन्द		400
	65. फगवाड़ा		650
66. अमृतसर		1,500	
67. जग राश्री		350	
			24,300
राजस्थान	68. जयपुर		2,000
	69. भरलवर		2,000
	70. कोटा		2,000
			6,000
तमिलनाडु	71. मद्रास		1,250

1

2

3

उत्तर प्रदेश

72.	सैदपुर	2,000
73.	जंगीपुर	2,000
74.	भोजपुर	2,000
75.	सतनापुर	4,000
76.	खुराया	2,000
77.	पकारिया नगांव	2,400
78.	बिसालपुर	2,000
79.	पुरानी खस्ती	2,000
80.	डूमरीगंज	4,000
81.	जोवा	2,000
82.	हयात नगर	2,000
83.	उझानी	2,000
84.	बदायूं	2,000
85.	बुलन्दशाहर	4,000
86.	जहांगीराबाद	2,000
87.	दोहरी षाट	4,000
88.	कोपागंज	4,000
89.	अलीगंज रोड	2,000
90.	रामपुर	2,000
91.	दर्शन नगर, फैजाबाद	2,000
92.	मिसौरीपुर	2,000
93.	साहतवार	2,000
94.	एटा	2,200
95.	जसबन्त नगर	2,000
96.	भरथाना	2,000
97.	सैखपुर	[2,000
98.	जाफराबाद	[2,000
99.	खुटन	[2,000
100.	शाहगंज	[4,000
101.	हरदोई	2,000
102.	पिहानी	2,000 ]
103.	मैनपुरी	2,000 !
104.	सालन	2,000
105.	मल्लीपुर	2,000
106.	बहराह्व	2,000
107.	कांडीपुर	[2,000
108.	बिन्दकी	2,000
109.	सादाबाद	2,000
110.	प्रतापगढ़	4,000
111.	भेरठ, हापुड़	2,000
112.	सहासोन	2,000
113.	सुर्यगंज	[2,000
114.	सोरों	[4,000
115.	लखीमपुर खेरी	[2,000 :
116.	गजियाबाद	2,000

1	2	3
उत्तर प्रदेश—जारी	117. अहरोग	2,000
	118. मिर्जापुर	2,000
	119. मुजफ्फर नगर	2,000
	120. पदरोना	4,000
	121. नवाबगंज	2,000
पश्चिम बंगाल	122. खजूरदेही	1,600
	123. मिमारी	1,800
	124. मिमारी खण्ड—2	4,000
	125. कुनुरीकां	4,000
	126. रघूमण्ड	4,000
	127. नागरा	2,000
	128. तारकेश्वर	5,600
	129. घेतल	2,000
	130. चन्द्रकोना	4,000
	131. हमगढ़	4,000
	132. सतपालसा	3,000
	133. बन्धुपुर	5,000
	134. बरवान	4,000
	135. पात्रामाया	4,000
	136. राघवपुर	4,000
चण्डीगढ़	137. चण्डीगढ़	1,000
	138. नेफेड	2,500

माही बजाज सागर बांध से डूबने वाले गांव

3703. श्री विलोप सिंह शूरिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में राजस्थान माही बजाज सागर बांध में कितने गांव डूब जायेंगे ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश एवं राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों की संयुक्त बैठक में क्या निर्णय लिए गये ;

(ग) क्या उससे प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों को मुआवजा अदा करने तथा उनके पुनर्वास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिंघाउर रहमान अंसारी): (क) माही बजाज सागर बांध

के निर्माण से मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में 23 गांव जलमग्न होंगे ।

(ख) और (ग) : राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि हाल में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों के अनुसरण में, मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि और मकानों के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा देय मुआवजे के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के दावों की जांच तथा विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के बीच 23-6-82 को एक बैठक हुई थी । जबकि कई मुद्दों पर निर्णय किए गए थे, अन्य मुद्दों की विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है और उन पर अगली बैठक में विचार किया जाएगा ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार मुआवजे के अनुमान तैयार कर रही है ।

## BUSTARDS HUNTING

3704. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :  
SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to allow hunting of bustards once again;

(b) if so, the basis for this;

(c) whether Government's decision would also extend to other protected birds or animals and whether some of the State Governments have opposed such Central move; and

(d) if so, whether Government would reconsider their move ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WORKING AT ERNAKULAM, KERALA

3705. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that so many employees of Central Government working at Ernakulam Kerala are finding themselves in difficulty for their accommodation; and

(b) whether Government of India propose to construct Government quarters at Ernakulam for providing them accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) My Ministry has no reports to show that the Central Government employees at Ernakulam (Kerala) are finding themselves in difficulty for their accommodation.

(b) There is no proposal at present to construct "general pool" residential quarters for Central Government employees at Ernakulam.

## समाज के निर्धन वर्गों के लिए मकान

3706. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय ने समाज के निर्धन वर्गों के 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रमों के अधीन मकान उपलब्ध कराने, गंदी वस्तियों का उन्मूलन करने तथा रिहायशी भूमि की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) हम मम्बन्ध में क्या उपलब्धियां हुई हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) ये योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं और राज्य सरकारें उनका कार्यान्वयन कर रही हैं। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं का कुशलता पूर्वक एवं प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वयन के प्रश्न को स्थानीय शासन एवं नगर विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की 19 वीं बैठक में रखा गया था जिसमें राज्य आवास मन्त्रियों को भी आमन्त्रित किया गया था। केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने रूप रेखाएं निर्दिष्ट करते हुए कई संकल्पों को पारित किया था, जिस पर राज्य सरकारें अपेक्षित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर सकें। कार्यान्वयन की गति को तीव्र करने की दृष्टि से कुछ राज्य सरकारों के साथ विस्तृत रूप से विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। राज्यवार लक्ष्य तैयार किए गए हैं। सांविधिक प्रगति रिपोर्टें प्राप्त की जा रही हैं और प्रगति को ध्यानपूर्वक निगरानी रखी जाएगी।

(ख) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सन्दर्भ में, 1982-83 के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इन लक्ष्यों की तुलना में प्राप्तियों का मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

## भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत अर्जित भूमि

3707. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या आसोज विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अंतर्गत कितने एकड़ कृषि भूमि अर्जित की जानी है और अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि राज्यवार कितने एकड़ होगी, और

(ख) अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य से इस प्रकार की कितनी भूमि अर्जित की गई है और कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित किए जाने के लिए शेष है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास विभागों में राज्य  
अंशों (श्री आनंदप्रसाद राम) : (क) और (ख)  
यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि संशोधित अधिक-  
तक सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत 52.42 लाख  
एकड़ भूमि को फालतू घोषित किया जाएगा ।  
इसके मुकाबले में अभी तक वास्तविक रूप से

फालतू घोषित भूमि 40.05 लाख एकड़ है ।  
इसमें से 18.79 लाख एकड़ भूमि को वितरित  
किया गया है । विभिन्न अदालती मामलों में  
अधिकांश भूमि फालतू घोषित की हुई शामिल है,  
न कि वितरित की गई । राज्यवार आंकड़े संलग्न  
विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	सम्भाव्य अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि का अनुमान	संशोधित अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के अंतर्गत अभी तक कब्जे में ली गई भूमि	(एकड़ में)
			फालतू घोषित भूमि लेकिन जिसे कब्जे में नहीं लिया गया है
	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10,00,000	4,34,780	4,74,547
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	[ 5,81,540	5,06,866	74,674
बिहार	3,00,000	1,47,643	89,947
गुजरात	1,41,774	56,116	85,608
हरियाणा	[ 30,380	18,319	9,343
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,85,816	93,371	816
जम्मू व कश्मीर	—	—	—
कर्नाटक	4,00,000	1,03,803	1,69,070
केरल	1,50,000	80,594	40,097
मध्य प्रदेश	2,56,666	1,42,973	1,13,693
महाराष्ट्र	3,74,577	2,90,467	84,110
मणिपुर	1,819	36	993
उड़ीसा	2,00,000	1,20,943	16,129
पंजाब	46,563	16,032	30,531
राजस्थान	7,94,000	2,33,496	31,443
तमिलनाडु	2,04,395	77,555	[ 3,352
त्रिपुरा	[ 4,931	1,623	204
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,82,884	2,61,164	21,720
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,72,463	1,03,326	57,495
दादर व नगर हवेली	9,390	6,079	2,879
दिल्ली	1,500	374	348
पांडिचेरी	3,211	1,046	1,514
योग	52,41,913	26,96,656	13,08,513

संसदीय सौध के सुपर बाजार में निवेश

3708. श्री मूल चन्ध डागा : क्या नागरिक पुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसदीय सौध स्थित सुपर बाजार पर कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है :

(ख) इस सुपर बाजार द्वारा इसके आरम्भ से ही कितना लाभ कमाया गया और कितनी हानि उठाई गई; और

(ग) यदि हानि हुई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पुति मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान आरिफ) (क) से (ग) : सुपर बाजार, दि को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर लि०, नई दिल्ली की दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में 65 शाखाएं काम कर रही हैं। संसदीय सौध में स्थित शाखा उन्हीं में से एक है। इन शाखाओं में पूंजी इकट्ठे रूप में लगाई जाती है और इन शाखाओं को आवश्यक माल केन्द्रीय भंडार/क्षेत्रीय वितरण केन्द्रों से मुहैया कराया जाता है। संसदीय सौध स्थित सुपर बाजार की शाखा के पास 30 जून, 1982 को 1.08 लाख रु० के मूल्य की वस्तुएं थीं। 1981-82 के दौरान इस शाखा में 23.56 लाख रु० की कुल बिक्री हुई। किसी शाखा विशेष के मामले में अलग से लाभ-हानि लेखा नहीं रखा जाता है।

समस्या मूलक राजस्व ग्रामों को पानी की सप्लाई

3709. श्री वृद्धि चन्ध जैन : क्या निर्माण और प्राचास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय ने समस्या मूलक राजस्व गांवों को पानी की सप्लाई के लिए गांवों में केवल एक स्थल पर पानी की सप्लाई करके गांवों के "रेवेन्यू कवरेंज" को स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को पता है कि राजस्थान में 2000 से 8000 की जनसंख्या वाले ऐसे अनेक राजस्व गांव हैं जो 20 से 100 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र में फैले हुए हैं तथा 500 से 1000 जनसंख्या के "धानी" समूहों में फैले हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे गांवों में केवल एक स्थान पर पानी की सप्लाई करने से लोगों को 4 से 10 मील की दूरी से पानी लाना होगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मन्त्रालय जनसंख्या तथा गांवों के क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार गांवों

में एक से अधिक स्थानों पर पानी की सप्लाई के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और प्राचास मंत्री (श्री मोघम नारायण सिंह) (क) से (घ) : फरवरी, 1982 में राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुए सम्मेलन में इस विषय पर अपनाए गए संगत मार्गनिर्देशन निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) प्रत्येक समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम में पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत वर्ष भर उपलब्ध होना चाहिये :—

(ii) जहां किसी ग्राम की जनसंख्या 300 से अधिक है, वहां 250-300 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक स्रोत के आधार पर अतिरिक्त स्रोतों की व्यवस्था की जाए। खासतौर पर हरिजन बस्तियों में प्रत्येक 250-300 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक अतिरिक्त स्रोत की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

टाइसेम स्कीम पर किया गया व्यय

3710. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए स्वनियोजन प्रशिक्षण स्कीम पर इस प्रशिक्षण पर 1980-81 और 1981-82 के वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई, और

(ख) इस स्कीम से कितने हरिजन आदिवासियों को तथा कितनी महिला लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं को, अलग-अलग, लाभ पहुंचा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) (क) और (ख) : सूचना राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

'FOOD FOR WORK' PROGRAMME IN CYCLONE AFFECTED AREAS OF ORISSA

3711. SHRI CHINTAANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers and agriculture labourers are facing great hardship to earn their livelihood due to recent devastating cyclone in the coastal areas of Orissa;



(b) whether the programme like 'Food for Work' to help the people of the affected areas has been introduced;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) According to the Memoranda on Cyclone (June, 1982) received from the Government of Orissa, 5.92 lakh agriculture labourers are required to be provided employment to earn their living.

(b) to (d) National Rural Employment Programme which replaced the Food for Work Programme from October, 1980 is already being implemented in Orissa. The State Government has an unspent balance of Rs. 1201.84 lakhs with them from the year 1981-82 for implementing the programme. In addition, they have been allocated an amount of Rs. 410 lakhs for the first two quarters of the current year.

An equal amount has to be contributed to it by the State Govt. as their matching share. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on relief, a ceiling of expenditure for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people would also be approved including that for employment generation works to provide employment.

**उत्तर देश और बिहार में खरोफ की कसल को सूखे के कारण गहरी क्षति**

3712. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में वर्तमान खरोफ की फसल को सूखे की स्थिति के कारण संभावित भारी हानि की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों को इस संबंध में कोई निदेश जारी किए गए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) अभी खरोफ फसल की संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न विवरण

1. देश के कुछ भागों में देर से मानसून आने के कारण पदा हुई स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग) ने मई, 1982 के शुरू से ही आकस्मिक योजनाएं प्रारंभ की । राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों को विस्तृत मार्गदर्शन दिए गए थे और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के कारण पैदा होने वाली किसी भी स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए किसानों की सहायता के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करें । राज्य सरकारों को मृदा नमी का अधिकतम उपयोग करने तथा देश में विकसित कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर मानसून के देरी से आने के कारण हुई क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए भी सलाह दी गई है । कृषि कार्यक्रम में विशेष कार्यवाही की मदों का पता लगाया गया और राज्य तथा खण्ड स्तरों पर उन मदों पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा गया ।

2. आपदा प्रबंध संबंधी एक अन्तर-मंत्रालय समन्वय समिति तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में मौसम निगरानी दल खरोफ मौसम के लिए मानसून के रख और आकस्मिक योजनाओं की समीक्षा कर रहा है ।

3. सूखा प्रबंध के लिए आकस्मिक योजनाओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को विभिन्न राज्यों में भेजा गया है ।

4. सूखा प्रबंध के लिए प्रधान मंत्री का 12 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम जो 1979 के सूखे का सामना करने का आधार था, राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में लाया गया है ताकि वे सूखे की स्थिति से निपट सकें ।

5. राज्य सरकारों को जलाशयों और अन्य सिंचाई साधनों में उपलब्ध और संभावित जल की व्यवस्था करके, जल की बरबादी को रोकने के लिए क्रमबद्ध नहर संबंधी कार्यों, जहां संभव हो, वहां "वाड़ाबन्दी" को प्रोत्साहित करके स्थानीय फसल की आवश्यकताओं और सिंचाई प्रणाली के आधार पर जल को उचित मात्रा में देकर और समुदायिक नहरियों के लिए पानी की निश्चित सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करके फसल उत्पादन के प्रयोजनों के लिए जलशयों में उपलब्ध सिंचाई जल का इष्टतम उपयोग करने की सलाह दी गई है ।

6. राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे किसानों को खरीफ मौसम के दौरान प्रति दिन कम से कम 8 से 10 घण्टे बिजली की निरन्तर सप्लाई करें।

7. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह किसानों को ऋण की सुविधाएं देने के लिए वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंकों को निर्देश दें।

8. भारत सरकार ने कृषि आदानों की खरीद तथा किसानों में उसके वितरण के लिए राज्यों को 108.50 करोड़ रुपए का अल्पावधि ऋण दिया है। इसमें बिहार को दी गई 7 करोड़ रुपए तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को 15 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है।

9. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए राज्यों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं।

**राज्य सरकारों के साथ वन संशोधन विधेयक के बारे में विचार-विमर्श**

3713. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 का संशोधन करने हेतु प्रस्तावित विस्तृत वन (संशोधन) विधेयक को संसद में अनुमोदनार्थ पेश करने से पहले, इसके विभिन्न मुद्दों पर राज्य-सरकारों के साथ विचारविमर्श किया जाएगा ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन)** वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अतः राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाएं**

3714. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश से कितनी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गईं और उन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों की सफलता के लिए जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों और नदियों के उद्गम के स्थानों पर इन

कार्यों को और अधिक प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1982-83 में उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिकतम नदियों के उद्गम स्थल हैं, बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों पर कितना व्यय किया जाता है ?

**सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिया उर्रहमान प्रंसारी)** (क) केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड का 1977 से राज्यों के सिंचाई मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विलय कर दिया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा क्रियन्वित किए जा रहे बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में निर्माणाधीन तथा नई, दोनों प्रकार की कई स्कीमें शामिल हैं जिनमें जल-निकास सुधार निर्माण कार्य सीमान्त तटबंध, नगर सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य नदी सुधार तथा कटाव-रोधी स्कीमें और सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण सम्मिलित हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान इन स्कीमों पर 22.50 करोड़ रुपए का प्रत्याशित व्यय हुआ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार ने "गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़-प्रवरण नदियों के आवाह क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत जल विभाजक प्रबंध" नामक स्कीम आरंभ की है जिसमें सोन, गोमती, ऋषिकेश के ऊपर अपर गंगा, उत्तर प्रदेश में ताजेबाला के ऊपर अपर यमुना के आवाह क्षेत्र शामिल हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के भाग हेतु 1982-83 के लिए 130 लाख रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। राज्य सरकार ने 1982-83 के दौरान पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए 60 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का भी प्रस्ताव किया है।

**बिहार के कुछ जिलों में जल संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण सिंचाई**

3715. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के गिरडीह, हजारीबाग, पलामू और संथाल परगना में कुल कृषि भूमि का केवल दो प्रतिशत ही गारंटीकृत सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूमिगत जल, नदियों और खानों में पानी के रूप में इन जिलों में सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए पर्याप्त जल संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं जिन्हें उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं, नलकूपों के निर्माण अथवा जलाशयों द्वारा उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है जिसके लिए व्यापक सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) क्या कृषि भी बांध है कि केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल आयुक्त यह कार्य करना चाहता है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड को कृषि क्षेत्रों जैसे भंडारों, नेतट, बैडिङ्गलिया-धीरोसेंगा, करीहटी-बगजगलखर, सिखाट जमुना पुलिस स्टेशन के अन्तर्गत कीरहोटेंडो, मंडरो, रामघरन, जमरिहा, बरिया, और गिरहोटी जिले में यानिकबाद-कोडम-हेरे में शीट्ट नलकूपों की स्थापना के लिए कहा जायेगा।

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियेउर्रहमान भंसारी) : (क) बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित वर्ष 1975-76 के सिचाई आंकड़ों के अनुसार, कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र की जिले-वार प्रतिशतता निम्न-प्रकार है :—

(हाजर हेक्टेयर)

जिला	कुल बुआई क्षेत्र	कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र	सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रति-शतता
गिरिडीह	256	13	5.07
हजारीबाग	239	16	6.7
पलामऊ	869	69	7.9
संथाल परगना	401	46	10.7

(हजार मीटर)

जिला	निचल पुनर्भरित भूमिगत जल (रिचाजर्ड)	निचल विकास भूमिगत जल	उपलब्ध क्षेत्र भूमिगत जल
गिरिडीह	31	5	26
हजारीबाग	49	9	40
पलामऊ	94	11	83
संथाल परगना	68	9	59

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड, राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त अनुरोध के आधार पर अन्वेषण कार्य करता है। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्थलों का अन्वेषणात्मक छेदन-कार्य, राज्य सरकार का अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर, वैज्ञानिक तत्वों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

बिहार की आटा मिलों को गेहूं की सप्लाई न बिना जाना

3716. श्री रीत नल्ल प्रसाध बर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में लघु उद्योगों के रूप में पंजीकृत 28 प्रमुख आटा मिलों को अप्रैल, 1982 से गेहूं की सप्लाई रोक दी है।

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों की लघु इकाइयों को भी गेहूं की सप्लाई रोक दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त निर्णय रोलर द्वारा मिलों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इन लघु उद्योगों को गेहूं की सप्लाई बहाल करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कमला कुमारी) : (क) यह नोटिस में आया कि केन्द्रीय पूल से आर्वाटित गेहूं की कुछ मात्रा का राज्य सरकार होलमील आटा का उत्पादन करने के लिए बिहार की बड़ी चक्कियों को उप-आर्वाटन कर रही है, जिसकी समूची मात्रा, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से नहीं दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे उचित दर को दुकानों से वितरित किए जा रहे खुले बाजार के आटे के ब्यौरे भेजे लेकिन अपेक्षित ब्यौरे प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे। तदनुसार राज्य सरकार द्वारा रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के कोटे में से बड़ी चक्कियों को उप-आर्वाटित किया जा रहे गेहूं की मात्रा को सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल, 1982 से रोक दिया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं। जब कभी अनियमितताएं ध्यान में आती हैं तब इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं। इस कारण से निर्णय लिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय पूल से राजसहायता प्राप्त गेहूं में से बड़ी चक्कियों द्वारा उत्पादित आटा को इसके मूल्य और वितरण पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण के बिना बेचा जाता है।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि यदि वे सस्ते और नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर जनता को आटा सप्लाई करना चाहते हैं तो वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए उन्हें गेहूं का आर्वाटन करवा सकते हैं, बड़ी चक्कियों द्वारा उसका होलमील आटा बनवा सकते हैं और उसे उचित दर को दुकानों से वितरित कर सकते हैं।

**BOGUS RATION CARDS SURRENDERED IN  
DELHI DURING LAST 3 YEARS**

3717. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bogus ration cards surrendered in Delhi so far during 1980, 1981 and 1982 upto 30th July, 1982; and

(b) the number of bogus ration cards detected during the above period in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**SHORTFALL IN STORAGE CAPACITY**

3718. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the construction of warehouses for storing the procured food-grain; and

(b) if so, what is the capacity available and how much quantity is in stock and what is the quantity procured this time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b) The storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India is sufficient for storing the foodgrains at present available with the FCI including the current year's procurement. F.C.I. alone, apart from the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations, has a storage capacity of 18.38 million tonnes (covered 15.97 million tonnes and open 2.41 million tonnes). As against that, the stock of foodgrains available with the F.C.I. as on 1-7-1982 was 9.9 million tonnes. As on 26-7-1982, the total procurement from out of 1981-82 crop was 15.01 million tonnes (rice including paddy in terms of rice 7.16 million tonnes; wheat 7.64 million tonnes and coarse grain 0.21 million tonnes).

**INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS TO  
REMOVE MONOPOLY OF DDA**

3719. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) is it a fact that many town planning experts have opined that the monopoly of the DDA in developing land and building houses be broken; if so, the reasons of their opinion and Government's reaction thereabout;

(b) has the Working Group appointed recently recommended that private initiative be given a dominant role in the housing sector; and

(c) fulltext of all the recommendations of the Working Group and Government's follow-up action thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) In a Seminar on 'Policy Options for Delhi—20001—Shelter.' held by the Delhi Development Authority in the context of the preparation of the Perspective Development Plan for Delhi, a Workshop was held on the role of private developers in housing. The consensus was that there is scope for private development as a means of increasing development provision and reducing public expenditure.

(b) and (c) The Government of India constituted a group to go into the different aspects of the matter relating to the role of the private sector in housing as envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan and also relating to the distinct contribution that can be made by institutional finance as well as cooperative housing programme and advise Government suitably. The main recommendations of the Committee are—setting up of a specialised financial institution with a 3-tier set up for housing finance, provision of fiscal incentives for promotion of investment in housing, setting up of a mortgage insurance corporation, liberalisation of facts relating to land control and more emphasis on land development and sites and services schemes. The recommendations of the Working Group concerning the Central

Government have been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Department. Views of some of the Ministries/Departments have been obtained.

MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS  
PENDING APPROVAL

3720. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Statewise break-up of major and medium irrigation schemes pending approval with the Central Government and since when;

(b) estimated loss of revenue and production per year in case of each scheme;

(c) measures adopted to accord clearance in case of these schemes pending for more than five years; and

(d) estimated escalation of cost in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of major and medium schemes pending approval with the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission indicating the date of receipt of each project report in Central Water Commission is enclosed.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject. All the Irrigation Projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves from their own resources. The question of loss of revenue and production from the schemes pending clearance by the Central Government does not arise since

the funds available for implementation of irrigation projects are more or less fully utilised by the State Governments on the committed and other on-going projects in the development plans.

(c) These projects are in various stages of examination in Central Water Commission in consultation with the concerned State Governments. These projects can be processed further for obtaining the approval of the Planning Commission only after their techno-economic feasibility and effectiveness is established and inter-State aspects, if any, are satisfactorily resolved. To expedite this process, the Government has since issued certain instructions to the State Governments in regard to furnishing clarifications/additional data sought by the Central Water Commission as a result of the scrutiny of the scheme reports. It has *inter-alia* been impressed upon the State Governments to ensure that these are furnished within a period of one year from the date of seeking of the clarifications, failing which the projects in question would no longer be treated as pending clearance with the Central Water Commission. Therefore, in cases where the States have not replied to the comments of Central Water Commission for more than one year, a modified project report with up-dated cost estimates and benefits is being insisted upon for fresh scrutiny and clearance.

(d) The question of estimated escalation of cost for delay will only arise after the techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness of the schemes are established and the schemes are approved. However, the estimated escalation of cost of irrigation projects has been of the order of 8 to 10% for every year.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing the names of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes pending for clearance in the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission and the date of receipt of these projects in Central Water Commission.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Date of receipt of Project Report in Central Water Commission
1	2	3
<b>A. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS</b>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Singur	25-10-77
2.	Jurala	10-9-80
3.	Modernisation of Krishna Delta	17-9-79
4.	Sriram Sagar Stage-II	15-3-80
<i>Assam</i>		
5.	Puthimari	24-7-81
<i>Bihar</i>		
6.	Barari Pump Canal	20-7-76
7.	Siktia Barrage	10-76
8.	Irrigation from Konar Reservoir	26-12-77
9.	Modernisation of Kamla Irrigation	14-4-82
10.	North Koel Reservoir	19-3-80
11.	Masan Reservoir	28-11-80
12.	Punasi	28-11-80
13.	Bagmati	3-3-82
14.	Ajgaibinath Pump Canal (Bihar)	3-3-82
15.	Auranga Reservoir	8-7-82
16.	Diversion of Tilaya waters	8-7-82
17.	Remodelling of Kanchi	8-7-82
18.	Subernarekha	30-6-82
<i>Gujarat</i>		
19.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System	14-5-80
20.	Jankhari	11-9-79
<i>Haryana</i>		
21.	Increasing capacity of Libipur Lake	17-12-80
22.	Sutlej-Yamuna Link	9-1-76
23.	Jaspur Barrage	8-7-82
24.	Dhanuara Barrage	8-7-82
<i>Karnataka</i>		
25.	Upper Krishna Stage-II	5-2-82
<i>Kerala</i>		
26.	Muvattapuzha	24-7-81
27.	Chimoni	8-7-82
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
28.	Ramhund Diversion	22-7-82
29.	Mahan	21-7-82
30.	Kolar	6-6-79
31.	Halali	11-9-79
32.	Mahi	24-11-80

1	2	3
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
33.	Punad	12-3-82
34.	Lower Dudhana	1-12-81
35.	Lower Tirna	8-7-82
<i>Orissa</i>		
36.	Lower Indra	3-6-82
37.	Ong Dam Project	17-6-82
38.	Samakoi	28-3-82
38A.	Subernarekha	30-6-82
<i>Punjab</i>		
39.	Thein Dam	30-11-77
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
40.	Construction of Rajasthan Feeder-Ganga Canal Link Channel	4-5-81
41.	Bisalpur	4-5-82
42.	Pipalda Lift Irrigation	26-6-82
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
43.	Raising Meja Dam	25-2-74
44.	Maudha Dam	21-11-79
<i>West Bengal</i>		
45.	Upper Kangsbati	7-6-80
46.	Tangon Valley	7-6-80
47.	Bomangola Habibpur	7-6-80
<b>B. MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS</b>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Buggavanka	6-5-80
<i>Assam</i>		
2.	Khormuza Lift Irrigation	10-5-82
<i>Bihar</i>		
3.	Hathu Reservoir Scheme	April, 82
4.	Kesho Reservoir Scheme	April, 82
5.	Dhansingh toli Reservoir Scheme	8-7-82
<i>Gujarat</i>		
6.	Walan	19-4-82
7.	Machhu-II	20-4-82
<i>Karnataka</i>		
8.	Feeder Channel to Dhramapura Tank	1-12-81
<i>Kerala</i>		
9.	Vamanapuram	3-3-82
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
10.	Rampuri	8-7-82
11.	Dokaria	8-7-82
12.	Dajla Dewada	8-7-82
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
13.	Sakol	16-7-81
14.	Raigohan	16-7-81
15.	Masalga	5-9-81

1	2	3
16.	Bor	5-9-81
17.	Deogad	19-9-81
18.	Urmodi	17-2-82
19.	Chanera	26-3-82
20.	Sungadawadi	26-3-82
21.	L.B.C. Ex-Girna dam at panjam	11-6-82
22.	Tembhapuri	16-7-81
23.	Shivna (Takli)	8-9-81
24.	Gandhari	26-3-82
25.	Patgaon	8-7-82
26.	Hatawane	8-7-82
27.	Bori	8-7-82
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
28.	Bethali Irrigation	10-5-82
29.	Gararda	24-7-81
30.	Sukli	1-12-81
31.	Barni	3-3-82
32.	Lhasi	3-3-82
33.	Piplad Lift Irrigation	5-6-82
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
34.	Modernisation of Kodayan System	26-5-82
35.	Anai Maduvu Reservoir Scheme	July, 82
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
36.	Lakhari Dam Project	12-1-82
37.	Pathrai Dam Project	12-1-82
<i>West Bengal</i>		
38.	Gajal Lift	15-12-75
<i>Orissa</i>		
39.	Titilagarh	5-6-82

## ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS BY N.D.M.C.

3721. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of quarters allotted by N.D.M.C. from 27 February, 1980 to 31 May, 1982;

(b) number of quarters allotted on out of turn basis during this period;

(c) is it a fact most of the allotments have been made on out of turn basis ignoring the employees on the waiting list; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Delhi Administration to check the out of turn allotments by the N.D.M.C.?

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

## ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

3722. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants waiting for allotment of Government accommodation in various types;

(b) whether there is any plan to stop allotment of Government accommodation



to the sons and daughters of, retiring Government servants;

(c) whether there is any plan to stop the allotment of Government accommodation to Government servants owning residential houses in Delhi, New Delhi area and other metropolitan cities in India; and

(d) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) being negative, what are the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) A statement showing the

demand, availability and shortage in the general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi as on 1-1-1982 is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Housing owning officers have been made eligible for general pool accommodation on the recommendations of the National Council (JCM). Similarly eligible wards of the retired Government servants have also been made eligible for the concession of ad hoc allotment on the basis of the recommendations of the National Council (JCM).

### STATEMENT

**Statement showing the demand, availability and shortage in the General Pool Accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi as on 1-1-1982.**

Type	Total demand	No. of residential units in the general pool	Shortage
A	21198	14181	7017
B	42619	15117	27502
C	22521	12799	9722
D	9041	5011	4030
E	3425	1648	1777
E-I	1217	478	739
E-II	242	70	172
E-III	121	31	90

**PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER AND LINK-ROADS IN VILLAGES IN CHINGLEPUT PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY IN TAMIL NADU**

3723. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in Chingleput Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many out of the total villages

are provided with the basic facilities like drinking water and link roads; and

(c) whether the Central Government have any programme to launch a nation wide programme to cater to the needs of drinking water and link roads facilities to the rural masses?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Rural water supply and rural roads are components of the minimum needs programme (MNP) for which outlays are provided in the State sector. However, for rural water supply; besides the provision in the state sector, a centrally sponsored scheme known as 'the accelerated rural water supply programme' has been included in the sixth plan with an outlay of Rs. 600 crores.

#### MILK BOOTH IN MAYUR VIHAR

3724. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new DDA housing colony in Mayur Vihar is lacking milk booth facilities; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to provide the milk booth facility in this colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy do not have any milk booth in Mayur Vihar. However, Mother Dairy in consultation with Mayur Vihar Residents Association has taken the following steps to meet the milk requirements of the colony: (i) permitted Mayur Vihar Residents Association to draw 300 litres of milk every day from a nearby Bulk Vending Booth of the Mother Dairy; and (ii) installed two Insulated Containers of 400 litres capacity of milk each at suitable shops close to the colony.

(b) The plan to construct 300 Bulk Milk Vending Booths of Mother Dairy has already been completed according to schedule and it will not be possible for Mother Dairy to construct a booth in the colony. The Delhi Milk Scheme are now fully committed to the supply of milk in the existing areas to which they cater.

Extension of milk supply to the colony is dependent on the feasibility of either of

the Dairies to open additional milk vending points.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES PURCHASING LAND IN THE COUNTRY

3725. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign countries are investing money in purchasing land in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : This information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### RURAL EMPLOYMENT UNDER N.R.E.P.

3726. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that rural employment is very unsatisfactory inspite of heavy investment on the National Rural Employment Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b) : The position of rural employment is not unsatisfactory in the States in which the National Rural Employment Programme is being properly implemented. A statement indicating the position of total resources available with the State Governments/ Union Territories under the programme and the expenditure incurred together with additional employment generated in each State/Union Territory during the year 1981-82 is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

Statement indicating the resources made available, utilised and employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1981-82.

S. No.	State/U.T.	Resources made available including unspent balances of the previous year during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)	Resources utilised during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generated during 1981-82 (Lakh man-days)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50,27.21	47,43.49	503.55
2.	Assam	10,62.20	5,32.00	53.20
3.	Bihar	51,00.07	15,62.04	58.32
4.	Gujarat	12,29.00	6,52.14	56.55
5.	Haryana	4,10.04	4,42.67	24.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,10.15	1,28.53	12.38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,74.42	2,27.95	11.00
8.	Karnataka	22,63.86	12,91.11	233.94
9.	Kerala	21,94.14	17,19.55	128.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28,56.62	26,60.50	357.68
11.	Maharashtra	38,55.40	31,6.00	468.00
12.	Manipur	33.10	1.70	0.20
13.	Megalaya	33.00		
14.	Nagaland	49.00	60.00	1.36
15.	Orissa	23,70.81	11,68.97	115.86
16.	Punjab	5,54.34	7,02.84	33.48
17.	Rajasthan	15,57.71	11,56.35	95.48
18.	Sikkim	20.55	9.42	1.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	37,73.20	30,18.70	746.80
20.	Tripura	1,73.12	1,82.08	14.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	89,58.16	46,96.27	230.75
22.	West Bengal	39,04.95	14,75.07	195.38
23.	A & N Islands	25.30	11.31	2.02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.30	1.28	0.07
25.	Mizoram	41.30	8.00	--
26.	Pondicherry	25.30	3.24	0.24
27.	Chandigarh	--	--	--
Total :		461,33.25	295,71.21	33,44.83

## WASTAGE OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

3727. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the wastage of Irrigation potential in our country; and

(b), if not, whether Government are prepared to make such a study in view of some reports revealing such wastage?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**बिहार में खाद्यान्न का संकट**

3728 श्री रामाबहादुर ज्ञानमौरी  
श्री ए० के० राय

}

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में हाल ही में खाद्यान्न के अभाव में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह अभाव बिहार के गेहूं और चावल के कोटे में कटौती के कारण हुआ है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और कोटे में कटौती करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्रों (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) बिहार में खाद्यान्न की कमी के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में सूखे की स्थिति होने के कारण उनकी खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता जरूर बढ़ जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) : जी नहीं। बिहार एक प्रमुख गेहूं और चावल उत्पादक राज्य है। वर्तमान विषण्ण मौसम में गेहूं की कम वसूली होने से, बाजार में पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। जहां तक चावल का संबंध है, राज्य सरकार के पास 1-6-1982 तक 53.3 हजार मीटरी टन का स्टॉक था। इसके अलावा, राज्य

को इस समय 20,000 मीटरी टन चावल और 37,774 मीटरी टन गेहूं (सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए (आवंटित किया जा रहा है।

**ASSESSMENT OF LOSS DUE TO DROUGHT**

3729. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Central Government have made any assessment about the magnitude of the drought that has ravaged millions of people in the affected States during 1981-82;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b) Statement attached.

(c) On the basis of recommendations of the High Level Committee, the Government of India approved the following ceilings of expenditure for the various drought relief measures :—

**STATEMENT**

Name of State	Ceiling of Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	26.25
2. Haryana	8.25
3. Himachal Pradesh	2.65
4. Karnataka	13.81
5. Rajasthan	87.83
6. Tamil Nadu	49.77

**STATEMENT**

States	Period of drought	Cropped area affected (in lakh Ha.)	Population affected (in lakh)	Cattle populations affected (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	Pre-monsoon	14.40	200.00	36.70
2. Haryana	Pre-monsoon	3.61	13.56	30.0.0
	Post-monsoon	6.67	25.00	N.R.
3. Himachal Pradesh	Post-monsoon	1.64	22.07	8.61
4. Karnataka	Pre-monsoon	32.21	132.00	187.38
5. Rajasthan	Pre-monsoon	87.00	167.71	413.00
	Post-monsoon	74.00	199.21	275.81
6. Tamil Nadu	Pre-monsoon	23.74	219.90	117.00

### DRINKING WATER WELLS IN THE VILLAGES FOR HARIJANS

3730. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the villages, State-wise, where there are no drinking water wells for the Harijans and other weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, whether any consideration has been made in this regard during the current financial year, if so, the details regarding the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the time by when the drinking facilities will be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) to (c) No survey of the  
villages where there are no drinking water  
wells for the Harijans and other weaker  
sections of the society has been conducted  
by this Ministry. Such a survey is to be  
conducted by the State Governments as  
drinking water supply is a State subject.  
State Governments have, however, con-  
ducted a survey of villages suffering from  
chronic scarcity or those with unsafe  
sources of water. As on 1st April, 1980,  
there were about 2.31 lakh problem vil-  
lages in the country which need to be pro-  
vided water supply facilities on a priority  
basis. During the Sixth Plan, the effort  
will be to cover all the identified problem  
villages with at-least one source of safe  
potable water available throughout the  
year. The needs of the scheduled castes  
and scheduled tribes population in the rural  
areas will be given due priority in the im-  
plementation of this programme.

### DEVELOPMENT OF INDRAPRASTHA EXTENSION II COLONIES

3731. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the  
Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Autho-  
rity has recovered any charges for per-  
ipheral development of Indraprastha Exten-  
sion II colonies from the residents; and

(b) if so, what development has been  
done and what is the reasons for delay in  
executing the remaining work ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) The DDA have reported  
that while sanctioning the building plans on  
the plots of the cooperative house building  
societies in trans-Yamuna area, the first  
instalment of peripheral charges @ Rs. 6  
per sq. mt. of the plot area is recovered.

(b) The progress of development of  
peripheral services is indicated below :—

(i) peripheral roads are nearly com-  
plete;

(ii) peripheral sewerage line work in  
zones E-8 to E-12 is in progress.

(iii) The work of laying peripheral  
water mains in zones E-9, E-10,  
E-11 is in progress. Tenders are  
being invited for peripheral water  
supply mains in zones E-8 and  
E-12. Two over-head tanks for  
zones E-9, E-10 and E-11 are  
under execution;

(iv) Tenders for peripheral storm-  
water drains for zones E-9, E-10,  
E-11 have been invited. Tenders  
for peripheral storm water drains  
for zones E-8 and E-12 are being  
invited.

### IRRIGATION SCHEMES CONTINUING IN DHANBAD

3732. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the  
Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether there is any special provi-  
sion and special type of irrigation proposed  
for the hilly areas of Chhotanagpur, if so,  
facts in details;

(b) number of such irrigation schemes  
continuing in Dhanbad District of Bihar  
and the same under construction; and

(c) whether any of such irrigation pro-  
jects receive any grant from the Centre,  
facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 'Irrigation' being a  
State subject, irrigation schemes in the

entire State, including tribal areas are investigated, formulated, financed and implemented by the State Governments. There is no special type of Irrigation or special provision for hilly areas of Chhotanagpur. However, Irrigation development for tribal areas (including Chhotanagpur) are also considered by the Planning Commission under Tribal Sub-plan during Plan discussions.

(b) Only one irrigation scheme namely 'Gobai Barrage' is under construction in Dhanbad District of Bihar.

(c) Central assistance to State is given in the form of block loans and grants for the State as a whole towards Plan expenditure and is not related to any sector of development or project.

#### APPOINTMENT OF HIGH LEVEL EXPERT GROUP

3733. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a high level expert group to study the performance and progress in the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in various States;

(b) if so, what are the observations made by the high level expert group on the above matter;

(c) whether that expert group has suggested the Government to pay better attention for the implementation of NRE Programme;

(d) whether additional amount is proposed to be allocated to various States as per the recommendation of the expert group;

(e) if so, the total amount including the additional amount proposed to be allocated to Orissa in 1982-83 for implementing the above programme in the State; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) An Expert Group to go into the various operational issues relating to the effective implementation of programmes for alleviation of

poverty was set up by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan.

(b) A statement indicating the recommendations made by the Group relating to NREP is enclosed.

(c) The Expert Group, inter-alia recommended that the National Rural Employment Programme should receive very high priority in allocation of resources and in the attention given by the State Government for efficient implementation.

(d) A total provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made in the Central budget for implementation of the programme against Rs. 180 crores provided during the year 1981-82. An equal amount is to be provided by the State Governments.

(e) and (f) Allocations for the first two quarters only have been made so far. Share of Orissa of the Central assistance for the first two quarters, comes to Rs. 410 lakhs. An equal amount has to be contributed by the State Governments as their matching share. Further allocations will be made for the third and fourth quarters after review of the actual progress during the first two quarters.

#### Statement

1. The National Rural Employment Programme should receive very high priority in the allocation of resources and in the attention given by the State Governments for efficient implementation of the programme.
2. A minimum of one kg. of grains should be made available for day for every worker under this programme.
3. Wherever adequate grains are not available atleast women workers under National Rural Employment Programme should be given grain. This would be effective method of ensuring that children get food.
4. In addition to providing food under the programme, wherever necessary and situation demands, other commodities like handloom cloth and other hand made products of common use may also be utilised for partial payment of wages.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO THE STATES  
UNDER THE NREP FOR 1982-83**

3734. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated funds to the State Governments for the first six months in 1982-83 to implement the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, the State-wise allocation made for implementing the above programme;

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated to those States in the remaining six months of the year 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-  
BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise allocations made for the first two quarters of the year 1982-83 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Allocations for the third and fourth quarters of the current year are yet to be made. These will depend also on the progress achieved during the first two quarters.

**STATEMENT**

Statement showing the allocation made under National Rural Employment Programmes for the first two quarters of the year 1982-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Funds allocated for the 1st two quarters of the year 1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,48.00
2.	Assam	2,00.00
3.	Bihar	12,10.00
4.	Gujarat	2,80.00
5.	Haryana	80.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8.	Karnataka	4,14.00
9.	Kerala	4,02.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6,60.00
11.	Maharashtra	7,10.00
12.	Manipur	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	10.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00
15.	Orissa	4,10.00
16.	Punjab	1,26.00
17.	Rajasthan	2,34.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,40.00
20.	Tripura	30.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16,70.00
22.	West Bengal	6,74.00
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00
25.	Mizoram	16.00
26.	Pondicherry	16.00
27.	Chandigarh	4.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16.00
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.00
30.	Lakshdweep	4.00
	Total :	90,62.00

**IRRIGATION SCHEMES PENDING COMPLETION  
IN GUJARAT**

**3736. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of irrigation Schemes which have not been completed even after years of work going on them in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names of the same in each of the districts of Gujarat, particularly of Rajkot and Bulsar districts;

(c) whether Government experts and other expert teams have stated and submitted reports that if irrigation facilities are provided in some of the districts of Gujarat it will produce more food for Gujarat and other States of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what is the acreage of the irrigated land in Gujarat presently, the acreage of land to be brought under irrigation in the next two years; and

(f) the aids, grants and loans proposed to be given by Centre, World Bank and others ?

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

(b) The required information is given in the statement appended.

(c) and (d) The Centre is not aware of any such report.

(e) The cumulative potential created through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes in the State is as under:—

	Lakh hectares To the end of		
	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Anticipated)	1982-83 (Target)
Through Major & Medium Schemes	10.47	10.68	11.15
Minor Schemes	14.54	14.88	15.296
<b>Total :</b>	<b>25.01</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>26.446</b>

(f) Irrigation is a State subject and necessary funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments themselves. Central Assistance is not tied up to any particular project or sector of development.

already been signed with World Bank, International Development Association (IDA) and USAID for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. Besides these, there are at present a number of medium irrigation projects in the pipeline for World Bank Assistance.

Agreement for total \$ 290 millions have

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefited
<i>I. Major Schemes</i>		
1.	Damanganga	Valsad
2.	Karjan	Bharuch
3.	Heran	Vadodara
4.	Panam	Panch Mahals, Vadodara
5.	Sukhi	Vadodara
6.	Watrak X	Kaira, Sabarkantha
7.	Sipu	Banaskantha
8.	Ukai*	Surat, Bharuch, Valsad
9.	Kadana	Kaira, Panchmahals
10.	Sabarmati	Mehsana
11.	Mahi Stage-I	Kaira
12.	Kakrapar*	Surat, Valsad
13.	Mahi Bajajsagar	No direct benefits.



S. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefited
<i>II. Medium Schemes</i>		
1.	Sukheshadur	Bhavnagar
2.	Machundri	Junagarh
3.	Kalubhar	Bhavnagar
4.	Machhan Nalla	Panchmahals
5.	Amlı	Surat
6.	Deo	Vadoda-ra
7.	Vinu-II**	Rajkot
8.	Aji-II**	Rajkot
9.	Und	Jamnagar
10.	Bhadar	Panchmahals, Kaira
11.	Aji-III**	Rajkot
12.	Mazam	Sabarkantha
13.	Demi-II**	Rajkot
14.	Hadaf	Panchmahals
15.	Guhai	Sabarkantha
16.	Kelia*	Valsad
17.	Jhuj*	Valsad
18.	Uben X	Junagarh
19.	Kalindri	Junagarh
20.	Harnav-II	Sabarkantha
21.	Rami	Vadodra
22.	Baldeva	Bharuch
23.	Pigut	Bharuch
24.	Vaidy X	Subarkantha
25.	Bhopal**	Rajkot
26.	Bagad	Bhavnagar
27.	Shingoda	Junagarh
28.	Chhaparwadi**	Rajkot
29.	Ambajal	Junagarh
30.	Raval	Junagarh
31.	Nara	Kutch
32.	Sani	Jamnagar
33.	Godathed	Kutch
34.	Amipur	Junagarh
35.	Godadhari	N. A.
36.	Hiran (Stage-II)	Junagarh
37.	Jangadiya x	N. A.
38.	Bhukhi x	N. A.
39.	Wankloshwar Bhey	Panchamahals
40.	Rajawal	Bhavnagar
41.	Mitti	Kutch
42.	Dam on Nani Valial x	N. A.
43.	Lakhigam x	N. A.
44.	Kabutari	Panchamahals
45.	Sankara x	N.A.
46.	Dholi x	N.A.
47.	Umaria x	Panchmahals
48.	Shedi Branch x	N.A.

\*Projects in Valsad district

\*\*Projects in Rajkot district

xUnapproved schemes

N.A. Information not available.

**WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT IN GUJARAT STATE**

3737. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Development Association (IDA) has approved a credit of Rs. Six crores to the Government of India for water supply and sewerage project in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas to be covered up;

(d) what is the estimated cost of the said project;

(e) when these projects are likely to be completed;

(f) what will be the outcome thereof; and

(g) what would be the mode of finance and recovery of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Board of Directors of International Development Association had approved a credit of \$72 million (equivalent to Rs. 61.2 crores) on 6-7-1982 for the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Project subject to IDA commitment authority being made available.

(c) The project consists mainly of

(i) development of water supply services in Anand, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Godhra and Nadiad.

(ii) Construction of new sewerage systems for Rajkot and Savarkundla and extensions to the existing sewerage systems for Nadiad and Anand.

(iii) Piped water supplies to about 255 problem villages divided into seven regional groups and to about 110 individual problem villages.

(iv) Low-cost sanitation for 15 selected middle sized towns.

(v) Sewerage works in Ahmedabad.

(d) Rs. 137 crores approximately.

(e) 31st December 1986.

(f) Improvement of water supply and sanitation services

(g) The project is to be financed broadly through State Plan funds and contributions by local bodies. Additional central assistance as a result of I.D.A. credit for the project will be available to the State Government. Recoveries are envisaged through appropriate user charges, taxes etc.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY STATE GOVERNMENTS UNDER NREP**

3738. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ::

(a) whether the State Government have recommended that minimum wages notified for different areas should be assured to workers seeking employment under National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, full details of the recommendations made by each State Government;

(c) whether the Centre has given its approval to the recommendations;

(d) if so, by what time these are likely to be implemented; and

(e) how it will be helpful for the District Rural Development Agencies and other rural development functionaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (e) No such recommendations have been received from the State Government. Under the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the wages to be paid to the unskilled workers have to be on par with the minimum agriculture wages prescribed for different areas of the region in the State. The wages to be paid to the skilled workers will depend upon the rates adopted for various categories of jobs by the Departments like Public Works Department, Irrigation etc.

सामूहिक आवास समितियों को भूमि का  
आबंटन

3739. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली में सामूहिक आवास समितियों को आबंटित भूमि की प्रति वर्ग मीटर दर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सामूहिक आवास समितियों को सड़कों, पार्कों सविम लेनों और अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं के लिए भूमि की कीमत का भुगतान करना है ; और

(ग) एक सामूहिक आवास समिति के एक सदस्य को आबंटित ३५ वर्ग मीटर भूमि के कुल कितनी कीमत वसूल की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में सामूहिक आवास समितियों को आबंटन के लिए अर्द्ध विक्रमित भूमि की निम्नलिखित दरें निर्धारित की हैं :—

(i) पटपड़ गंज	११० रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर
(ii) गीता कालोनी	११० —वही—
(iii) सी० बी० डी० शाहदरा	११० —वही—
(iv) बोडैला	११० —वही—
(v) रोहिणी	११० —वही—
(vi) पीतमपुरा	१३५ —वही—
(vii) रोहतक रोड	१३५ —वही—

(ख) समितियों को आबंटित प्लॉटों में प्लैट के निर्माण हेतु ३५ प्र० श० क्षेत्र में निर्माण करना अपेक्षित है। शेष ६५ प्र० श० क्षेत्र को रोड, पार्कों सीवर लैन और अन्य सामुदायिक सुविधाओं इत्यादि के लिये छोड़ा जाना है। उपर्युक्त (क) में प्लॉट के लिये बताई गई भूमि की दरों में निर्मित और खुला छोड़ा गया क्षेत्र दोनों ही शामिल हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि भूमि, सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों को निर्माण के लिए आबंटित की जाती है और समितियों के अलग अलग सदस्यों को प्लॉटों का आबंटन नहीं किया जाता। इसलिए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

REDUCTION IN RENT OF NEW TYPE 'C'  
QUARTERS

3740. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rent of type 'C' newly constructed quarters has been reduced in some colonies;

(b) if so, which are those colonies, what is the present rent of these quarters;

(c) when the rent of type 'C' quarters have been reduced, the reasons for not reducing the rent of type 'B' quarters (newly constructed); and

(d) whether Government will consider to reduce the rent of type 'B' quarters also, if so, by what date it will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A for Government residences in Delhi is fixed on the basis of pooled unit rate per sq. mt. of living area. However, when new quarters are allotted and where living area is not simultaneously available, licence fee is recovered pending calculations of the final rate of licence fee on the basis of the living area available for similar type of quarters either in the same locality or in the nearby localities. Accordingly in the case of newly constructed quarters of type 'C' in Lodhi Road complex, MB Road, DIZ arca and Arambagh area, provisional licence fee was recovered at Rs. 58/- p.m. but on actual calculations the rates have been in the range between Rs. 38/- and 40/- per month depending on the living area of the house. Similar exercise will also be done in the case of newly constructed type 'B' quarters if found necessary.

MILK SUPPLY IN DELHI

3741. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme is unable to meet the demand of milk of the consumers of Delhi;

(b) the quantity of milk in all DMS Booths which has been reduced by DMS and when this cut will be restored;

(c) the reasons in details for increase in prices of DMS Milk Bottles (empty); and

(d) whether Government will consider to supply more bottles in DMS Booths where residents are not getting milk like DMS Booth situated in Block 23, Lodhi Colony opposite Railway Station, Lodi Road etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme is at present supplying milk to the extent of 3.46 lakh litres per day as compared to its capacity to handle 3.75 lakh litres. Mother Dairy, Delhi is supplying 5.7 lakh litres of milk per day.

(b) There has been no cut in the supply of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) The prices of empty bottles was revised upwards in view of higher purchase price of empty bottles.

(d) The supply of milk to Booth No. 337 A (Morning) and 338 (Evening) has been stepped up from 1140 bottles to 1180 bottles. On some days even a few bottles of un-old milk are received back by Delhi Milk Scheme from this Depot.

INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF WATER TO RESIDENTS OF MANDIR MARG/KALIBARI MARG

3742. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the residents of 'J' & 'H' Blocks of Mandir Marg/Kalibari Marg are not getting sufficient water which is being supplied by CPWD;

(b) total number of hours for which they are being given water during this summer especially in May, June and July, 1982;

(c) whether it is also fact that the present sources from which CPWD is getting water are not adequate to supply sufficient water to these colonies, if so, what measures

are being taken by CPWD to overcome this problem;

(d) whether Government will consider to dig two/three tubewells so that sufficient water can be provided to these colonies; and

(e) if so, by what dates these tubewells will be completed and what will be their number ?

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

(b) During May, June, and July, 1982, residents of 'J' & 'H' Blocks have been getting water for about 4 to 5 hours in the morning and about 4 to 5 hours in the evening.

(c) Bulk supply of water received from NDMC for distribution in various pockets/blocks in the area is inadequate. However, water supply in 'J' & 'H' Blocks is considered adequate.

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

(e) Does not arise.

INSTALLATION OF CEILING FAN IN TYPE II QUARTERS OF MANDIR MARG/KALIBARI MARG

3743. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for installation of IIIrd ceiling fan in Type II Qrs. in 'J' and 'H' Blocks, Mandir Marg/Kalibari Marg is under consideration with the Government; and

(b) if so, what is the present position and when the final decision to this effect will be taken by Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE N.R.E.P. DURING 1980-81**

3744. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress made in implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme during 1980 and 1981 by different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALSHWAR RAM) : A statement (I) indicating the utilisation of resources and employment generated by various States and Union Territories under Food for Work, National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is appended. Statements (II) and (III) indicating the acts created during these two years under the programme are also enclosed.

**STATEMENT**

Statement showing the resources utilised and employment generated under Food for work/National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81 & 1981-82

S. No.	State/U.T.	Resources utilised including the value of Foodgrains during (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment generated (Lakh mandays)	
		1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,80.70	47,43.49	476.99	503.55
2.	Assam	69.23	5,32.00	14.85	53.20
3.	Bihar	19,20.56	15,62.04	343.96	58.32
4.	Gujarat	6,52.88	6,52.14	9.75	56.55
5.	Haryana	4,90.46	4,42.67	257.17	24.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,80.60	1,28.53	36.47	12.38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,90.45	2,27.95	34.77	11.00
8.	Karnataka	4,27.08	12,91.11	16.32	233.94
9.	Kerala	2,03.64	17,19.55	130.97	128.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25,10.64	26,60.50	661.31	357.68
11.	Maharashtra	8,87.20	31,16.00	430.77	468.00
12.	Manipur	35.15	1.70	NR	0.20
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	NW	—
14.	Nagaland	60.50	60.00	NR	1.36
15.	Orissa	18,91.89	11,68.97	321.67	115.86
16.	Punjab	2,22.45	7,02.84	36.40	33.48
17.	Rajasthan	28,04.89	11,56.35	259.52	95.48
18.	Sikkim	10.63	9.42	0.47	1.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	13,41.54	30,18.70	147.53	746.80
20.	Tripura	65.28	1,82.08	77.45	14.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36,35.15	46,96.27	479.36	230.75
22.	West Bengal	12,48.75	14,75.07	328.51	195.38
23.	A & N Islands	32.75	11.31	5.58	2.02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	1.28	0.18	0.07
25.	Mizoram	1.20	8.00	0.55	—
26.	Pondicherry	8.87	3.24	1.26	0.24
<b>Total :</b>		<b>211,73.89</b>	<b>295,71.21</b>	<b>40,71.81</b>	<b>33,44.83</b>



5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27787	4378	38	21716	2424	—	3113
4807	—	—	1001	663	—	25
—	686	277	—	1469	—	2109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17376	1642	219	16871	—	—	2615
1204	649	133	5022	3580	1360	3413
—	—	—	60237	5772	—	53833
124	1301	426	13121	—	650	532
—	—	—	8	—	—	13
—	8	10	—	96	—	48
7	—	—	5	—	—	2
54567	14611	1277	130049	36823	58442	217779

NR Not Reported.

## STATEMENT—III

Statement showing the physical benefits created under National Rural Employment Programme during 1981-82

S. No.	States/UTs.	Area covered under afforestation/social forestry (Hect.)	Drinking water wells etc for SC// STs. (Nos.)	Minor irrigation works, flood protection and works etc. (Hect.)	Soil and water conservation and reclamation (Hect.)	Rural Roads (K.ms.)	School and Balwadis Panhalyat Ghars (Nos.)	Other works (Nos.)	Period to which relates		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4339	72482	202	28124	541	16509	2730	2965	March, 1982	March, 1982
2.	Assam	86	79	123	1885	2200	846	471	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
3.	Bihar	—	100	101	7867	—	172	25	40	December, 1981	December, 1981
4.	Haryana	2333	55	87	4	—	1607	525	2	December, 1981	December, 1981
5.	Gujarat	2376	5474	34	2885	3271	533	11	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120	10	45	3	—	32	225	—	December, 1981	December, 1981
7.	Jammu & Kashmir*	46	29	105	464	266	755	179	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
8.	Karnataka	5641	346	3561	1735	25915	3696	3303	276	March, 1982	March, 1982
9.	Kerala	457	276	91	2904	48474	8464	40	1628	March, 1982	March, 1982
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
12.	Manipur	—	4	4	21	—	36	3	1	March, 1982	March, 1982
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
14.	Nagaland	50	95	60	10	20	480	155	105	March, 1982	March, 1982
15.	Orissa	35126	641	630	2635	13984	5119	1435	56	December, 1981	December, 1981
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	9688	—	—	305	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
17.	Rajasthan	565	388	486	—	179	289	4978	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	December, 1981	December, 1981
19.	Tamil Nadu	1139	1870	1986	13483	471	9472	1992	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
20.	Tripura	404	225	220	221	190	902	113	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17505	355	—	—	39581	572	24	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
22.	West Bengal	1259	7854	316	11106	9259	13490	2351	1062	March, 1982	March, 1982
22.	A. & N. Islands	23	1	7	—	—	45	2	2	March, 1982	March, 1982
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	168	60	—	September, 1981	September, 1981
25.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	4	—	35	—	—	March, 1982	March, 1982
	Total	89,679	90284	8038	83,045	1,44,358	63,494	19,713	6192		

\*Relates to Jammu Division.



**HOUSING FOR PLANTATION WORKERS**

**3745. SHRI P. K. KODYAN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of the scheme for subsidised housing for plantation workers has not been very satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to accelerate the progress of the scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) The progress of the scheme has been satisfactory.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The 6th Plan outlay for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers has been increased to Rs. 10 crores from Rs. 5 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Rs. 1.8 crores released in 80-81 and Rs. 2 crores in 81-82 to the State Governments. The budget provision for 82-83 is Rs. 2 crores.

**PROVIDING OF SAFE DRINKING WATER TO ALL THE PROBLEM VILLAGES IN THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

**3746. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to ensure fulfilment of the Sixth Plan target of providing safe drinking water to all the problem villages in the country; and

(b) what is the progress achieved so far in implementing the scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) The outlay provided for drinking water supply schemes in problem villages in the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2007.11 crores which is considerably higher than the outlay of Rs. 429.27 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79). Supply of drinking water to all problem villages has also been included in the new 20-point programme (Point No. 8). Conferences with representatives of the State Governments have been held and suitable guidelines have been

adopted to enable fulfilment of the target. In particular, low cost schemes like tube-wells with handpumps are to be adopted and expensive piped water supply schemes are to be the last alternative. State Governments have also agreed to monitor the progress closely and frequently. Monitoring of the programme is also being done closely by the Central Government.

(b) The number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities is showing an upward trend. The coverage figures including partial coverage in some States, are as follows :

1980-81—25978 problem villages

1981-82—29837 problem villages

**REVITALISATION OF THE PLAN FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION**

**3747. SHRI P. K. KODIYN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for revitalising the plan for the National Capital Region has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what machinery has been evolved for implementing the plan in co-ordinated manner ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHAM NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) to (c) No, Sir, Proposals are being framed for the consideration of the concerned State Governments/UT and the work of recasting of the National Capital Region Plan will be taken up thereafter. Presently, a central scheme for the National Region is in operation with a plan provision of Rs. 10 crores for giving loan assistance to the State Governments for approved projects in selected ring towns. The question of coordination machinery for the N.C.R. Plan is under discussion.

**HOUSING PROGRAMME IN VISAKHAPARNAM DISTRICT IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**3748. SHRI K. A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are undertaking any housing programme in Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken to ease the housing shortage in Visakhapatnam?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) to (c) 'Housing' is a State

subject. The Central Government are not undertaking any housing programme in Andhra Pradesh. However, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), a Government of India Enterprise, has provided loan assistance for housing schemes in Vishakhapatnam district as per details given in the attached statement

### STATEMENT

#### Schemes Sanctioned in Vishakhapatnam District

Sl. No.	Agency	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Project Cost (in crores)	Loan Amount (in crores)	No. of Dwelling Units sanctioned	No. of Plots sanctioned
1.	Town Planning Trust (Urban)	1	0.56	0.42	448	—
2.	A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corp. (Urban)	2	0.31	0.23	200	—
3.	A. P. Housing Board (Urban)	5	5.79	4.27	6656	—
4.	Public Sector (Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.) (Urban)	1	1.13	0.77	316	—
5.	Vishakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (Urban)	6	6.63	3.88	1633	2378
6.	A. P. State Housing Corporation (Rural)	2	0.53	0.27	1350	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>14.95</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>10603</b>	<b>2378</b>

#### Schemes in Pipeline in Vishakhapatnam District

S. No.	Agency	No. of Schemes	Project Cost (in crores)	Loan Amount (in crores)	No. of D.U.'s	No. of Plots
1.	Vishakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (Urban)	2	0.15	0.10	39	—
2.	A.P. State Housing Corporation (Rural)	1	0.78	0.39	2600	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>2639</b>	<b>—</b>

#### FISHING TRAWLERS LYING IDEAL DUE TO LOW SHRIMP CATCHES

3749. **SHRI K. A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that numerous fishing boats are lying idle in Visakhapatnam, due to low shrimp catches and un-economic operations;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to assist the fishing industry; and

(c) the actual measures implemented to assist fishing industry in 1982 in Visakhapatnam?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) and (c) Information is being collected from the State Government and on receipt will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Assistance of the following kinds are available to the fishing industry :

(i) Soft term loan through the Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(ii) a subsidy of 33% on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels;

- (iii) rebate on excise duty on High Speed Diesel with a stipulated condition; and
- (iv) harbour facilities at major and minor ports.

#### BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD CONTROL BOARD

3750. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the date from which Brahmaputra Flood Control Board started its operation
- (b) the details of the schemes taken so far;
- (c) whether the rivers in Cachar District have been brought under the above Board; and
- (d) if so, what are the schemes planned for the District of Cachar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Board has been constituted with effect from 31-12-1981.

(b) and (d) The Brahmaputra Board has started its main function of carrying out surveys, investigations and preparation of Master Plan for flood control and development of water resources. Board will also construct multi-purpose project as approved by the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### PROVISION OF CIVIL AMENITIES BEFORE REGULATION OF COLONIES

3751. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that proper civic amenities are not being provided by the concerned authorities before regularisation of colonies, especially in respect of sewage, parks and community centres etc; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps that are proposed to be taken to make such provision before the regularisation of colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued by the Government to the

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, MCD and DDA to take up the work of regularisation and provision of minimum basic facilities in the 612 unauthorised colonies, identified by the DDA/MCD for the purpose.

#### PROBLEMS OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR FOREST DEPARTMENT WORKERS

3752. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) how many proposals regarding workers' problems of Andaman and Nicobar Forest Department particularly Chattam Saw Mill received by Government during last three years;
- (b) the recommendations and action taken on them; and
- (c) how many such proposals are lying pending with Government and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT) : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The following problems were brought out by Workers through their Unions :—

- (1) Providing selection grade to various categories of posts.
- (2) Sanction of tool maintenance allowance to carpenters and masons.
- (3) Regularisation of casual mazdoors who have completed more than 3 years service.
- (4) Removal of anomalies in designation and pay-scale of workers of mill division.
- (5) Revision of pay-scale of munshies of Forest Department.
- (6) Extension of leave benefit to Industrial Workers as per CCS (Leave) Rules 1972.
- (7) Grant of Andaman Special allowance and bonus to all Workers.

(b) Necessary sanction for proposal at Serial No. 2 has been conveyed. Proposal No. 5 has not been agreed to. Proposals Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6 are under consideration in the Ministry of Agriculture and proposal No. 7 has been referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) These proposals were submitted on different dates from September, 1978 onwards.

**DAMAGES CAUSED TO ORCHARDS OF AND AGRICULTURAL LAND BY ELEPHANTS OF A & N ADMINISTRATION FOREST DEPARTMENT**

3753. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of damages caused to the Orchard or Agricultural land belonging to villagers in the Union Territory of A & N Island have been caused by Forest Department owned Elephants during last 3 years; Tahsil and village-wise details thereof;

(b) what action has been taken to provide the compensation to the villagers;

Tahsil-wise details:

<i>Rangat Tehsil</i>	
1. Bakulala	8
2. Rajatgarh	2
3. Kadamtala	28
4. Sabari	12
5. Kaloi	3
6. Rampur	9
7. Bharatpur	1
8. Urmilpur	1
9. Parnasala	4
10. Mithla	1
11. Shyamkund	2
12. Tirnvanchi	1
13. Kulla	1
14. Uttra	1
15. Kiree	1
<i>Deglipur Tahsil</i>	
1. Laxmipur	3
2. Madhupur	2
3. Subhashgram	2
4. Deshbandhu gram	2
5. Ramkrishnagram	4
6. Sagardeep	4
7. Keralaipurgram	5
8. Sitapur	3
9. Durgapur	7
10. Sitanagar	1
11. Sadesh Nagar	1
12. Sibpur	1
<i>Mayabunder Tahsil</i>	
1. Pahalgaon	15
2. Tuugapur	12
3. Webi	2
<i>Port Blair Tahsil</i>	
1. Yeraltajig	52
2. Udaygarh	1
3. Sundergarh	2
<i>Ferrargunj Tahsil</i>	
1. Namunagarh	1
2. Methakhari	2
3. Jirratang	14
4. Soal Bay	1

(c) when the rate prescribed for the said compensation was fixed and why revision has not been made so far;

(d) whether all previous elephant damage claims prior to last 3 years were paid by Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT) : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) 212 cases of damages have been caused by the elephants during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(b) Compensation has been paid to 147 cases, the balance of 65 cases are being processed.

(c) Rates for compensation were revised since February, 1982 making the same effective from 22nd January, 1982.

(d) and (e) All pending cases prior to April, 1979 have already be cleared except one case of Shri A. Y. Daniel of Shoal Bay village which is still under correspondence.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF IMPORTED EDIBLE OIL AND OILSEEDS TO ORISSA

3754. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the arrangements made for transportation of imported edible oil and oilseeds from other cities to the State of Orissa to help the cyclone affected people in that State ;

(b) whether any complaints have been received that certain agencies entrusted with the transportation of imported edible oil and oil seeds are indulging in black marketing, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The Central Government allocate only imported edible oils and not oilseeds to States/Union Territories for the public distribution system. Allocated edible oils are supplied to State Union Territories by the State Trading Corporation. For Orissa, these supplies are arranged through the State Trading Corporation's depot at Cuttack. Thereafter, transportation and distribution of this oil are done by agencies nominated by the State Government. No complaint regarding any difficulty about transportation of imported edible oil or its blackmarketing in Orissa has been received by the Central Government.

तिलहन और तेलों के अनुसंधान और विकास उत्पादन और शोधन के लिए वस्तु बोर्ड बनाने का प्रस्ताव

३७४६. श्री राम लाल राह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तिलहन और तेलों के अनुसंधान और विकास उत्पादन और शोधन के लिए वस्तु बोर्ड गठित करने का कोई निर्णय किया है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संरक्ष में की गई कार्यवाही का पूर्ण व्यौर क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) (क) तथा

(ख) : मरमेकिन विकास तथा तिलहन और वनस्पति तेलों का प्रबंध करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय तिलहन तथा वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

बिहार के पलामू, गया और हजारीबाग जिलों में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध न होना

३७५६. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पलामू, गया और हजारीबाग जिलों के लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता ;

(ख) क्या इस जिलों में पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान अब तक नहीं हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन जिलों के प्रत्येक गांव में 'डायमंड बोरिंग आपरेशन' किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है और यदि नहीं तो यह कार्य कब तक शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(क) से (घ)

पेय जल पति राज्य का विषय है और ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को मार्ग-निर्देशन दे दिए हैं कि पेय जल समस्या के समाधान हेतु न्यूनतम लागत के समाधानों (जैसे

नलकूप) लगाए जाने चाहिए। इस प्रयोजनार्थ उपकरण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के पास स्थलों के रूप में उपलब्ध हैं। एंटी योजना के दौरान यह लक्ष्य है कि पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत उपलब्ध करा कर पेय जल मुहैया कराया जाय। बिहार सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में पालामू, गया और हजारीबाग के जिलों के निम्नलिखित समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति मुहैया की गई थी :—

वर्ष	निम्नलिखित जिलों के लभान्वित समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम	पालामू जिला	गया जिला	हजारीबाग जिला
1980-81	25	161	33	
1981-82	112	105	72	
कुल	137	266	105	

EXPORT OF FINE VARIETY OF RICE BY  
ANDHRA PRADESH RICE MILLERS

3757. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any representation from the rice millers of Andhra Pradesh requesting them to export fine varieties of surplus rice which is with them; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A request from the President, East Godavari District Rice Millers' Association, to allow them to export 40,000 tonnes of superfine variety of rice has been received.

(b) The request is not covered by the existing export policy of rice, according to which export of non-basmati rice is to be made exclusively through the Food Corporation of India on Government to Government basis.

DEVELOPMENT OF PEARL CULTURAL  
INDUSTRY

3758. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to establish on commercial scale oyster development as a pearl culture Industry; if so where and when; and

(b) what plans have been drawn to protect and develop the natural beds of oyster production in the Gulf of Manner and the Gulf of Kutch, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) The development of oyster fishery for Pearl Culture is taken up by the States in areas found suitable for the culture. A pilot project for the commercial production of cultured pearls has been taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the Gulf of Manner. The Government of Gajarat are conducting culture experiments since 1979.

At present oyster beds in the Gulf of Mannar and the Gulf of Kutch are being protected and preserved by the respective State Governments.

PLAN TO COLLABORATE WITH FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES IN CAPTIVE BREEDING OF  
HOUBARA BUSTARD

3759. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to collaborate with Gulf or any other foreign country for "captive breeding" of the Houbara Bustard akin to great Indian Bustard;

(b) whether the Indian Board of Wildlife has strongly objected the lifting of ban on the hunting of bustards; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government on these points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Houbara Bustard is actually a winter immigrant to

India. There is no plan at present for breeding it in captivity in India.

(b) There is already a total ban on the hunting of bustards in India. The Indian Board for Wild Life has recommended that this ban should continue and there should be no question of allowing hunting of these birds anywhere in the country.

(c) The above mentioned recommendation of the Board is being followed by Government.

**DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN SARAI ROHILLA BY SLUM DEPARTMENT OF D.D.A.**

3760. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Sarai Rohilla Slum Redevelopment Scheme of D.D.A. Slum Department Street No. 1 of Padamnagar and Street No. 6 adjacent to dispensary opposite Police Station were proposed to be converted into 30 feet wide roads and a park was also proposed to be development near the latter one;

(b) if so, by what time the Slum Department of DDA propose to construct these roads and park; and

(c) the details of other development works proposed to be undertaken by the Slum Department of DDA in Sarai Rohilla area indicating the names of place where these are proposed to be undertaken ?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that the scheme for widening of the roads will be implemented as soon as some private properties which come within the alignment of the road are acquired and removed. The proposed park will also be developed.

(c) The DDA has reported that the following development works are proposed to be undertaken in Sarai Rohilla :—

(i) Construction of Community Halls in Sarai Basti.

(ii) Construction of 352 slum tenements near Subadhra Colony.

(iii) Laying of sewer-lines in Sarai Basti, East & West Moti Bagh.

(iv) Construction of community latrines.

(v) Development of parks and tot-lots.

**PREPARATION OF CONTINGENCY PLAN REGARDING KHARIF CROP**

3761. SHRI R. L. BHATLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have prepared any contingency plan in consultation with the State Government, particularly in the Northern Region for the kharif crop in view of the forecast of weak monsoon this year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken presently to provide adequate power and other inputs for the timely sowing of kharif crop without waiting for the outbreak of monsoon which seem to be eluding ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation started since early May, a contingency plan on drought. The State Governments and the various Departments of Government of India were given detailed guidelines and requested to take appropriate steps to keep the situation continuously under watch and to see that timely action is taken for helping the farmers in combating any situation of adverse weather conditions and to provide the rural population with employment, income, feed and drinking water, wherever the need arises. Specific action points in agricultural programme were identified and communicated for being taken care of at the State, District and Block levels. The Prime Minister's Twelve Point Programme for drought management which was the basis of combating the drought of 1979, has also been brought to the notice of the State Governments for meeting the drought situation this year. The Banking Sector has also been requested to assist the farmers in

the drought affected areas. Similarly, Ministry of Irrigation also issued instructions to the State Governments in the North Western region. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh requesting them to make the most optimum use of the available irrigation water in the reservoirs for crop production purposes. The contingency plan *inter-alia* included the following action points :

(a) Planned release and husbanding of irrigation water in the canals to ensure growing of Community Nurseries and availability of water during the crucial stages of the growth of kharif crops.

(b) Availability of diesel and electricity for irrigation pump-sets during the growth of nursery seedlings and during the crucial stages of crops growth.

(c) A massive programme of community nurseries in irrigated land so that paddy seedlings are available to farmers in unirrigated areas with the onset of monsoon.

(d) Supply of seeds and a contingency plan for ensuring availability of seeds of alternative crops in case the first crop fails and alternative crop is to be taken up for mid-season adjustments.

(e) Discouraging farmers from raising paddy in the upland areas where rainfall is not assured.

(f) Availability of credit and conversion of short term loans into medium-term loans in case of drought.

(g) A massive campaign to repair the State tubewells, canals, distribution outlets, etc. and bring them into operation.

(h) Crop weather Watch Group and Inter-Departmental Coordination Committee should start meeting.

(c) The Ministries of Energy and Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers have been impressed upon to augment the supply of electricity and diesel for running of tubewells and pump-sets particularly in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh so as to counter the ill-effects of the delayed monsoons. Central Teams consisting of officers of the Department of Agriculture

and Cooperation, Central Water Commission and Rural Electrification, have been constituted to visit the selected districts in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. These officers have been instructed to visit the interior villages and check the supply of canal irrigation water, supply of electricity/diesel for pump-sets and tube-wells, maintenance of canals and state tube-wells, availability of other critical agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides/insecticides, plant protection equipments and credit etc. as well as arrangements for monitoring the supply of inputs. These officers are currently visiting the states.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND CEILING REFORMS

3762. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether March, 1983 has been fixed as a target date for full implementation of Land Ceiling, tenancy, money-lending and other measures of Agrarian Reforms; if so, details thereabout; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure full implementation of the above measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b) In the sixth Plan document it was envisaged that the taking of possession and distribution of ceiling surplus lands would be completed by 1982-83. Tenancy, money lending and other measures of Agrarian Reforms are measures of a continuing nature. The State Governments have been requested to take vigorous steps for implementation of all Land Reforms measures.

#### ADHAWARA RIVER PROJECT vs FLOOD PREVENTION-CUM-IRRIGATION PROJECT

3763. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Adhawara River Project has been prepared as flood prevention-cum-irrigation project; and



(b) if so, details thereabout and schedule for its implementation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b) The Bihar Government has reported that necessary surveys for preparation of a comprehensive plan for flood control for the Adhawara Group of rivers have been taken up by the State. The State Government has further reported that irrigation facilities could be introduced after the areas are protected from the floods.

**ADOPTION OF VILLAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT BY INDIANS ABROAD**

**3764. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9965 on 7 May, 1979 regarding Adoption of villages for development by Indians abroad and state :

(a) how many concrete proposals under the scheme SAVIRA—Adoption of Villages by Indian Residents Abroad have been received and processed by 31-12-1981;

(b) whether the Coordination Committee and the People's Action for Development—(India) (PADI) received any donations, selected any villages and identified the development programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action Government have taken to give high publicity to SAVIRA in foreign countries through Indian High Commissions/Embassies abroad ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND**

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAI ESHWAR RAM) :** (a) 15 applications had been received upto 31st December, 1981. All had been examined and processed. So far only of these proposals has taken a concrete shape.

(b) and (c) The donations are not received by the Co-ordination Committee. These are remitted to PADI. A donation of Rs. 30,000 has been accepted by PADI from Shri Simbhoonath Capildeo, a resident of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, for construction of a tubewell for drinking water in Mahadeva Dubey village of District Gorakhpur (UP). The Government of U.P. have been consulted and project will be implemented.

(d) The scheme was publicised in collaboration with the External Publicity of the Ministry of External Affairs through Indian Missions abroad.

**FOODGRAINS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS STATES**

**3765. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to various States in 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that supply of foodgrains to Kerala for the lean months is irregular and short; if so, the measure taken to prevent to stop this; and

(c) what is the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to Kerala in 1981 and 1982 ?

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

(a) The total quantity of foodgrains supplied to various States/Union Territories etc. in 1981 and 1982 is as under :—

Year	Figures in '000 tonnes			
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
1981	5443.2	6391.1	20.6	11854.9
1982 (up to June)	3062.9	3359.9	4.1	6426.9

(b) Regular and adequate supplies of foodgrains are made to Kerala throughout the year irrespective of the lean months.

(c) The total quantity of foodgrains supplied to Kerala during 1981 and 1982 is as under :

Year	Figures in '000 tonnes		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
1981	1090.7	93.5	1184.2
1982 (up to June)	566.4	48.1	614.5

#### LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES FOR ALWAR AND BHARATPUR

3766. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several lift irrigation schemes for Alwar and Bharatpur areas are under submission to Central Water Commission but have not been cleared simply because it is not yet decided as to how the Jamuna water will be shared between Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan;

(b) is it also a fact that even though the technical experts appointed by Government for this purpose have not yet submitted their final report; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps are being taken by Government for these plans under the top priority given to irrigation schemes under 20 Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No Lift irrigation scheme for Alwar and Bharatpur areas has been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Rajasthan for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Technical Experts Committee on sharing of Yamuna waters has recently submitted the final report.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

#### USE OF GANGA WATER IN DROUGHT AFFECTED RAJASTHAN

3767. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will be Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent of total water in the country comes from

river Ganga but most of it is not utilised and it not only flows away to sea but also cause flood havoc every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this water can be used in perpetually drought prone Rajasthan in several possible ways and projects some of which had been worked out for more than a decade; and

(c) if so, what is the reason that no concrete action has been taken so far though crores and crores of rupees are spent every year on flood and drought relief programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The water resources of the Ganga are about 1/4th of the total water resources of the country. Water being a State subject, its development is being carried out by the State concerned with benefits to the immediately adjoining areas. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is of the view that there is no water to spare from Ganga for Rajasthan. However, the proposed national perspective of water resources development involving the construction of optimal storage and inter-linking of various rivers of the country, when completed, may indicate the availability of surplus waters for utilisation in the drought prone areas of Rajasthan.

राजस्थान के लिए अनुमोदित विकसित करने की किस्में श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा राजस्थान के लिए गन्ने की कौन-सी किस्में अनुमोदित की गई हैं, और

(ख) राजस्थान में क्षेत्रवार गन्ने की कौन-सी किस्में पैदा की जा सकती हैं और कौन-सी वास्तव में पैदा की जाती हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ से विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के लिए किसी किस्म की सिफारिश नहीं की है। फिर भी, संस्थान ने कोल्क 7701 नामक किस्म की उपोष्ण-कटिबंधी क्षेत्रों के लिए सिफारिश की है जिसका मौजूदा समय में अनेक स्थानों में आंच की जा रही है।

(ख) राजस्थान में अधिकतर कोयम्बतूर किस्में उगायी जाती हैं। आशाजनक किस्मों की उनके मुख्य गुणों के साथ एक सूची में संलग्न की जा रही है जो राजस्थान में उगायी जा सकती है।

1975-76 वर्ष के उपलब्ध गणना आंकड़ों के अनुसार, राजस्थान में महत्वपूर्ण किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र इस प्रकार हैं—को० (कोयम्बतूर) 419 (57%), को० 312 (24%), को० 1111 (7.7%), को० 1253 (5.2%), को० 449 (1.8%), को० 1007 (1.5%), को० 527 (1.4%) और को० एल० 29 (1.3%), इस तरह गन्ना के अन्तर्गत कुल क्षेत्र करीब 40,000 हेक्टेयर है। गन्ने की को० 6617 किस्म अपेक्षाकृत एक नयी किस्म है जो जल्द तैयार होने वाली किस्मों में से है और यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि को० एल० 29 और को० 997 किस्मों की तुलना में लोग इस किस्म को उगाना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं।

आशाजनक किस्में और उनके विशिष्ट गुण जिन्हें राजस्थान में उगाया जा सकता है

किस्में	विशिष्ट गुण
1)	(2)

को० 1148 उपोष्णकटिबंधीय भारत में अधिक प्रभावकारी किस्म, अधिक पैदावार देने वाली, देर से तैयार होने वाली, रेड राट, सूखा और पाला प्रतिरोधी अच्छी पैड़ी देने वाली है।

1158 उपोष्णकटिबंधीय भारत में लोकप्रिय, उपज और चीनी की मात्रा में अच्छी।

को० 62174 जल्द तैयार होने वाली, गुण में अच्छी, मोटा, प्रभावोत्पादक डंठल।

(1)	(2)
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को० 6304 अच्छी पैदावार वाली तथा सीधी खड़ी बढ़वार वाली, तमिलनाडु में लोकप्रिय, अब मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में भी उगाई जाने लगी है।

को० 6518 अधिक पैदावार वाली तथा सामान्य गुणवाली।

को० 6617 जल्द तैयार होने वाली और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली, रेड राट प्रतिरोधी, अच्छी पैड़ी वाली।

को० 7219 मध्यम अवधि में तैयार होने वाली, अच्छी पैदावार वाली, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत में अच्छी पैदावार दे रही है।

को० 7314 जल्द तैयार होने वाली तथा अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली, रेड राट प्रतिरोधी। पंजाब में आशाजनक।

को० 7404 जल्द तैयार होने वाली तथा अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली रतुआ रांधी।

को० 7717 यह को० 1148 से हरियाना में डंठल और चीनी के मामले में अधिक उपज देने वाली। अधिक बढ़वार क्षमता वाली।

#### DEMAND OF DRINKING WATER IN DELHI DURING ASIAD 82

3770. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the estimated normal demand for drinking water for Delhi during October—December, 1982 and the additional demand assessed for the Asiad 82 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : As reported by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Under-taking, the demand for drinking water for Delhi is 50 gallons per capita per day or 225 litres per capita per day. The Under-taking has informed that no separate assessment for October—December, 1982 has been made. The additional demand for the Asiad 82 has been assessed as 5 million gallons per day approximately.

**NEWS-ITEMS CAPTIONED "FISHERIES CORPORATION IN DOLDRUMS"**

3771. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken note of news item titled "Fisheries Corporation in Doldrums" in "The Hindu" (Hyderabad Edition) dated June 29, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that State Fisheries Corporations and deep sea fishing industry in general are facing a crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for imported Mexican fishing trawlers operating at a loss, as outlined in above news item; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to assist the affected Corporations and companies ?

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

(b) and (c) No crises in State Fisheries Corporations and fishing industry have been reported. However, in order to meet the difficulties arising out of increase in fuel costs, some incentive schemes are being examined by the Government.

(d) The news item does not indicate the loss on operations of Mexican fishing trawlers by Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation.

(e) Government has not received any request for assistance from any company or State Corporation.

**ALLOTMENT OF SCHOOL SITES TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

3772. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of educational institutions/societies which had applied for school sites during the last five years i.e. from 1977 to 1982, year-wise;

(b) the names of Societies/Schools which have been allotted land and at what rate;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal by DDA to allot 37 sites earmarked for Nursery Schools to 37 institutions/societies for running schools in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether the sites have been allotted to them and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

**PENALTY IMPOSED FOR MISUSE OF PREMISES**

3773. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6713 on 5th April, 1982 regarding penalty imposed for misuse of premises and state :

(a) whether DDA have reported that they are not aware of the rents being charged by the Lessees from their tenants;

(b) whether it is a fact that DDA imposes misuse penalty on house owner on market rates even if the house-owner specifically points out and clearly mentions the meagre rent receivable for the misused premises to DDA and also intimates his total income as assessed by Income Tax Authorities to DDA;

(c) whether the penalty so imposed, exceeding the rent receivable and even exceeding the total income of the Lessee, is human; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to relate the penalty to the rents receivable and income of the persons ?

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

(b) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the penalty for misuse is calculated on rates prescribed. For this calculation the rent if any, received by the lessess, and whether it exceeds the total rent received is not taken into consideration.

In cases of misuse where the lessee initiates legal proceedings against the tenant for eviction, the D.D.A. as per existing policy, gives concession to the lessee and charges only 25% of the amount of penalty calculated from the date the suit is filed by the lessee, calculated as prescribed.

#### MISHANDLING OF RECEIPTS IN DDA

3774. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1199 on 1 March, 1982 regarding mishandling of receipts in DDA and state :

(a) whether it is fact that the terms and conditions or licenced deed and other formalities have not been completed till now; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

#### GLAZING OF VARANDHAS IN QUARTERS OF MOTI BAGH-I

3775. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Varandhas of some quarters in Moti Bagh-I have been glazed on the request of the allottees ;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the allottees that the windows have not been properly fitted and there is leakage in roofs and also they have not been properly plastered; and

(c) if so, has any action been taken to attend to their complaints and completion certificates obtained from respective allottees before making payments to the contractor ?

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

(b) and (c) Such complaints are received by the CPWD Enquiry Offices from time to time and attended to. There is no

provision for obtaining completion certificates from the allottee concerned, but signatures are obtained from the available persons in the quarter in token of the work done before making payment to contractor.

#### WORLD BANK AIDED NATIONAL SEEDS PROJECT

3776. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not succeeded in speeding up the World Bank aided National Seeds Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the tardy utilisation of funds during the first two years of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The World Bank aided National Seeds Project involves various agencies and a large number of components. After initial difficulties, the pace of implementation has picked up. The progress of implementation is reviewed every quarter by a Central Project Management and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation). Monthly coordination meetings are also held with various agencies involved in the project to ensure speedy implementation.

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

#### PASHMINA WOOL PRODUCTION

3777. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of Pashmina Wool, and the trade thereof, is on the verge of extinction;

(b) the reasons for the producers of "Pashmina" slowly being forced out of business; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that this business does not perish ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) Production of Pashmina Wool and its trade is not on the verge of extinction.

(b) Producers of Pashmina are not being forced out of business, rather number of Pashmina goats is on increase in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) Jammu & Kashmir State Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board has taken steps to ensure reasonable prices to Pashmina producers by eliminating middle men.

#### MOUNTING SUGARCANE ARREARS

3778. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and Cooperative Sugar Mills are the major defaulters in the sugar industry who have failed to solve the problem of mounting cane arrears; and

(b) if so, the reasons, along with a detailed analysis of the situation of how Government intend to tackle this issue?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) :** (a) and (b) As on 15-6-1982, the arrears of cane price in respect of Government and Cooperative Sugar Mills (excluding the dues on account of cane purchased in the preceding 14 days, which could be paid within 14 days under the statutory provisions) were only Rs. 56.52 crores for the current sugar year representing 6.2 per cent of the total cane price payable. Against this, the arrears of cane price in respect of the private sector were Rs. 84.69 crores representing 13.8 per cent of the total cane price payable. The cane price arrears of the earlier seasons in respect of the Government and Cooperative sugar factories taken together and the private sector factories were Rs. 2.80 crores and Rs. 5.03 crores, respectively.

2. The sugar factories normally crush about 1/3rd of the cane produced but during the current season, due to a record

production of sugarcane, estimated at 180 million tonnes, there was a heavy diversion of sugarcane from the gur and khandasari sectors to sugar factories. Incentives by way of rebates in Excise Duty for early and late crushing had to be given to ensure maximum cane crushing by the factories. But for these measures much of the cane would have gone for gur and khandasari production at a much lower return causing distress to the cane growers.

3. The record production of sugar during the current year, however, created problems of credit for the industry. It affected their capacity to clear the cane dues in time as the off-take of sugar from the factories could not keep pace with the production. To overcome this problem, the credit limits of the factories were enhanced to 125 per cent of their last year's peak level drawings. In addition, individual cases for grant of still further bank credit are also considered on merits. The Reserve Bank of India have also issued instructions to all banks to ensure that the amounts of credit are utilised for the clearance of cane price dues. The Government have also decided to export sugar and to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes which will go a long way in improving the liquidity position of the sugar factories thereby helping them to clear the cane arrears.

#### LOW WATER PRESSURE IN SEWA NAGAR COLONY

3779. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to very low pressure of tap water the residents (particularly those living in the first floor of Sewa Nagar Colony (New Delhi) are facing difficulties in meeting their day to day requirement of Water;

(b) if so, the reasons for such low pressure of tap water; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) The Delhi Water Supply

& Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that the water supply to Sewa Nagar Colony is satisfactory at present. Water is available on the first floor for 3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening.

(b) and (c) The Undertaking has informed that further improvement in water supply would be brought about after the commissioning of the 100 MGD (Million Gallons per day) water treatment plant at Shahdara.

#### SUSPENSION OF F.C.I. OFFICIALS

3780. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 9559 and 1664 on 26th April, and 19th July, 1982 re : Shortage of wheat and rice in Railway wagon loaded at Jagraon destined for Sanatnagar and Revocation of suspension orders of officials of F.C.I. respectively and state :

(a) the period of suspension of each official;

(b) the allegations of chargesheets on each of them;

(c) the total amount involved in terms of rupees and weight in pilferage in all these despatches; and

(d) the particulars of enquiry officer appointed in each case of disciplinary action ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The period of suspension of these officials is indicated below :—

- (i) 6 employees from 12-4-82 to 3-5-82
- (ii) 2 employees from 13-4-82 to 3-5-82
- (iii) 1 employee from 15-4-82 to 3-5-82
- (iv) 1 employee from 19-4-82 to 3-5-82

(b) The allegations with charge sheets were :—

#### I. Category II (Depot) Officers

- (i) Improper supervision while accepting the stocks from the State Agency and despatch of same to goods shed for loading.

(ii) Short weight in bags loaded in wheat special.

(iii) Improper allotment of work among the staff for loading specials, leading to the bunglings.

(iv) Non-provision of convoy notes/incomplete convoy notes placed in some wagons and short loading of wagons resulting in payment of extra freight to the Railways.

#### II. Category III (Depot) Official :

(i) Acceptance and loading of cut and torn bags from the State Agency & without proper stitching.

(ii) Acceptance and loading of slack and damaged bags, resulting in loss to the organisation.

#### III. Category II & III (Quality Control) Officer/Officials :

(i) Improper supervision resulting in acceptance of infested and BRL stocks from the State Government and loading the same into the wagons.

(ii) Connivance with the State Agency in the above lapses/irregularity causing loss to F.C.I.

(c) The total loss involved in terms of weight and rupees were :—

Wheat : 845 Quintals—Rs. 1,22,542  
(Approx.)

Rice : 876 Quintals—Rs. 1,86,913  
(Approx.)

(d) The enquiry officer in all these cases is Joint Manager (Enquiry) FCI, Regional Office, Punjab, Chandigarh.

#### HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE FOR F.C.I. EMPLOYEES

3781. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has issued instructions for determining the eligibility of House Building Advance after taking into account the Basic Pay plus D.A. plus Addl. D.A. subject to maximum of Rs. 1 lacs;

(b) whether it is a fact that these instructions are not applicable to those employees who have already been sanctioned H.B.A. as per previous rules but still they have to make payment of the cost of flats to DDA and they have not taken over the possession of flats; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) why these instructions are not applicable in cases where the employees are yet to pay the remaining cost of the flats or have drawn the full H.B.A. ?

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

(b) and (c) These orders in regard to grant of House Building Advance are effective from 24-6-1982 and not retroactively. However, the question of applicability of these orders, in cases where only part advances had been paid and where employees have not been given possession of flats by Delhi Development Authority before this date, is under consideration of the Corporation.

#### COST OF PRODUCTION VIS-A-VIS PROCUREMENT PRICE OF WHEAT AND RICE

3782. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the basis of calculating production cost and the latest procurement price of wheat, rice and other produce procured by Government facts in details;

(b) whether this is also the remunerative price, if so, definition of the remunerative price fixed by Government, if not, steps taken thereon; and

(c) whether, there is great resentment over the low procurement price; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Detailed information in this regard is given in statements I and II.

(b) The policy of the Government is to ensure that the procurement/support

prices are remunerative to the farmer and cover his cost of production and leave him a reasonable margin of profit.

(c) The procurement of foodgrains this year has risen to a record level of 15 million tonnes which indicates that procurement prices fixed by the Government are reasonable.

(d) The question does not arise.

#### STATEMENT-I

Estimates of cost of production are generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation/production of principal crops initiated by the Government of India in 1970-71. The scheme is in operation in 16 States. Apart from this, a special study on VFC Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh is also being conducted.

The scheme envisages collection of representative data on inputs and outputs in physical and monetary terms and estimation of cost of cultivation per hectare and cost of production per quintal of the principal crops on a continuing basis. The data are being collected by cost accounting method i.e. by keeping contact with the selected cultivators continuously throughout the crop year.

The design of the study is three stage stratified random sampling with tehsil as the first stage sampling unit, a cluster of three villages as the second stage sampling unit and an operational holdings in the cluster as the third and the ultimate stage sampling unit. The size of the sample for the state is determined in proportion to the area under crops of each State.

The details of the various items included in estimation of the cost are as under :—

- (i) Value of hired human labour.
- (ii) Value of hired bullock labour.
- (iii) Value of owned bullock labour.
- (iv) Hired machinery charges.
- (v) Value of owned machine labour.
- (vi) Value of seed (both farm produced and purchased).
- (vii) Value of insecticides and pesticides.
- (viii) Value of manure (owned and purchased).



- (ix) Value of fertilisers.
- (x) Depreciation on implements and farm buildings.
- (xi) Irrigation charges.
- (xii) Land revenue, cesses and other taxes.
- (xiii) Interest on working capital.
- (xiv) Miscellaneous expenses (A-ti ans etc.).
- (xv) Rent paid for leased-in-land.
- (xvi) Imputed rental value of owned land.
- (xvii) Imputed interest on owned fixed capital.
- (xviii) Imputed value of family labour.
- From 1981-82 crop year information on cost of transport of produce from village to Mandis/procurement centres as also the managerial cost for purchase of inputs and also repair of implement and machineries in the neighbouring villages are being collected.
- Cost of production per quintal is estimated by dividing cost of cultivation per hectare (net of the value of the by-product) by the yield per hectare.

## STATEMENT-III

## Procurement/Minimum Support Prices of Foodgrains

(Rs. per quintal)					
Commodity	Variety	Year (Crop year)	Year (Marketing year)	Price re- commended by the A. P. C.	Price an- nounced by the Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Procurement Prices</i>					
Paddy	Coarse	1975-76	1975-76	74.00	74.00
		1976-77	1976-77	74.00	74.00
		1977-78	1977-78	77.00	77.00
		1978-79	1978-79	82.00	85.00
		1979-80	1979-80	90.00*	95.00*
		1980-81	1980-81	100.00*	105.00*
		1981-82	1981-82	115.00*	115.00*
Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra Maize, Ragi).		1975-76	1975-76	74.00	74.00
		1976-77	1976-77	74.00	74.00
		1977-78	1977-78	74.00	74.00
		1978-79	1978-79	78.00	85.00
		1979-80	1979-80	85.00	95.00
		1980-81	1980-81	97.50	105.00
		1981-82	1981-82	116.00	116.00
<i>Rabi Cereals</i> Wheat	All varieties	1975-76	1976-77	105.00	105.00
		1976-77	1977-78	105.00	110.00
		1977-78	1978-79	110.00	112.50
		1978-79	1979-80	115.00	115.00
		1979-80	1980-81	117.00	117.00
		1980-81	1981-82	127.00	130.00
		1981-82	1982-83	142.00	142.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>II. Minimum Support Prices Course Cereals</i>					
Barley		1975-76	1976-77	65.00	65.00
		1976-77	1977-78	65.00	65.00
		1977-78	1978-79	67.00	67.00
		1978-79	1979-80	N.R.	N.A.
		1979-80	1980-81	N.R.	N.A.
		1980-81	1981-82	85.00	105.00
<i>Pulses</i>					
Gram		1975-76	1976-77	90.00	90.00
		1976-77	1977-78	95.00	95.00
		1977-78	1978-79	120.00	125.00
		1978-79	1979-80	140.00	140.00
		1979-80	1980-81	145.00	145.00
		1980-81	1981-82	165.00	N.A.
		1981-82	1982-83	227.00	N.A.
Arhar		1975-76	1975-76	N.R.	N.A.
		1976-77	1976-77	N.R.	N.A.
		1977-78	1977-78	N.R.	N.A.
		1978-79	1978-79	155.00	155.00
		1979-80	1979-80	165.00	165.00
		1980-81	1980-81	190.00	190.00
		1981-82	1981-82	N.R.	N.A.
Moong		1975-76	1975-76	N.R.	N.A.
		1976-77	1976-77	N.R.	N.A.
		1977-78	1977-78	N.R.	N.A.
		1978-79	1978-79	165.00	165.00
		1979-80	1979-80	175.00	175.00
		1980-81	1980-81	200.00	200.00
		1981-82	1981-82	N.R.	N.A.
Urad		1975-76	1975-76	N.R.	N.A.
		1976-77	1976-77	N.R.	N.A.
		1977-78	1977-78	N.R.	N.A.
		1978-79	1978-79	N.R.	N.A.
		1979-80	1979-80	175.00	175.00
		1980-81	1980-81	200.00	200.00
		1981-82	1981-82	N.R.	N.A.
Sugarcane**		1975-76	1975-76	9.50	8.50
		1976-77	1976-77	9.50	8.50
		1977-78	1977-78	9.50	8.50
		1978-79	1978-79	10.00	10.00
		1979-80	1979-80	10.00	12.50
		1980-81	1980-81	13.00	13.00
		1981-82	1981-82	15.50	13.00

\*—For a common varieties (long bold/short bold)

N.R.—Not recommended.

N.A.—Not announced.

\*\* —These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent with a proportionate premium for every 0.1 percent increase above that level.

## Minimum Support Prices of Commercial Crops

Commodity	Variety	Crop year	Marketing year	(Rs. per quintal)	
				Price recommended by the APC	Price announced by the Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cotton (Kapas)	Punjab American	1975-76	1975-76	210.00	210.00
	320-F	1976-77	1976-77	220.00	Not announced
	-do-	1977-78	1977-78	255.00	255.00
	-do-	1978-79	1978-79	255.00	255.00
	-do-	1979-80	1979-80	265.00	275.00
	J-34/414-F	1980-81	1980-81	300.00	304.00†
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	389.00	N.A.
	J-34/414-F	1982-83	1982-83	380.00	N.A. as yet
2. Jute (Raw)	Assam Bottom and Comparable varieties & grades	1975-76	1975-76	133.00£	135.00†
	W-5 Grade	1976-77@	1976-77@	140.00£	136.00£
	W-5 Grade of	1977-78	1977-78	136.00£	141.00£
	Jute in Assam	1978-79	1978-79	150.00£	150.00£
	-do-	1979-80	1979-80	155.00£	155.00£
	-do-	1980-81	1980-81	160.00£	160.00£
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	175.00£	175.00£
	-do-	1982-83	1982-83	175.00£	N.A. as yet
3. Groundnut in shell	FAQ	1976-77	1976-77	140.00	140.00
	-do-	1977-78	1977-78	155.00	160.00
	-do-	1978-79	1978-79	170.00	175.00
	-do-	1979-80	1979-80	175.00	190.00
	-do-	1980-81	1980-81	206.00	206.00
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	273.00	270.00
	-do-	1982-83	1982-83	295.00	N.A. as yet
4. Soyabean (Black)	FAQ	1977-78	1977-78	145.00	145.00
	-do-	1978-79	1978-79	155.00	175.00
	-do-	1979-80	1979-80	175.00	175.00
	-do-	1980-81	1980-81	183.00	183.00
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	213.00	210.00
Soyabean (Yellow)	FAQ	1980-81	1980-81	220.00	N.A. as yet
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	N.R.	198.00
	-do-	1982-83	1982-83	234.00	230.00
	-do-	1982-83	1982-83	245.00	N.A. as yet
5. Sunflower seed	FAQ	1976-77	1976-77	150.00	150.00
	-do-	1977-78	1977-78	165.00	165.00
	-do-	1978-79	1978-79	175.00	175.00
	-do-	1979-80	1979-80	175.00	175.00
	-do-	1980-81	1980-81	183.00	183.00
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	253.00	250.00
	-do-	1982-83	1982-83	250.00	N.A. as yet
6. Mustard seed	FAQ	1977-78	1977-78	225.00	225.00
	-do-	1978-79	1978-79	245.00	245.00
	-do-	1979-80	1979-80	250.00	—
	-do-	1980-81	1980-81	260.00	—
	-do-	1981-82	1981-82	330.00	N.A.

1	2	3	5	5	6
7. Tobacco (Rs. per kg.)	VFCHF—2	1980-81	1981-82	8.25* 7.50**	8.25* 7.75**
	—do—	1981-82	1982-83	8.50* 8.00**	8.50 8.00

@—The APC recommended a minimum support/price of Rs- 140.00 per quintal for Assam Bottom. But the Govt. announced a minimum Support price of Rs. 136.00 for W—5 grade only owing to revision of grades.

\* Tobacco grown on light soils

\*\*—Tobacco grown on Black soils

£—Statutory basis

N.A.—Not Announced.

#### RESERVATION FOR ALLOTMENT OF SHOPS/ FLATS PLOTS BY DDA

3783. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7480 on 12-4-1982 regarding Reservation for allotment of shops flats/plots by D.D.A. and state :

(a) why DDA's rules and regulations could not be amended so far to allot the flat/plots/shops/industrial plots on instalment basis and cost to cost price to SC & ST as they are not in a position to purchase these on cash down basis; and

(b) is there any proposal for this and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) and (b). The costing  
formula adopted by the DDA for fixing  
the disposal costs of flats has in-built subsi-  
dies for the economically weaker sections  
including the Scheduled Castes and the  
Scheduled Tribes and the entire housing  
programme is operated on 'no profit no loss'  
basis. Taking into account the paying  
capacity of the registered persons, larger  
number of units under the New Pattern  
Registration Scheme, 1979 are being allot-  
ted on hire purchase basis than on cash  
down basis. In the case of shops, the allot-  
ments are made to the persons belonging  
to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes  
on the basis of restricted auctions. There  
is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/  
Tribes in the allotment of industrial plots  
by the DDA. There is no proposal for  
effecting any changes in the existing method  
of disposal of flats and shops.

#### RETENTION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODA- TION AFTER RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANT

3784. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the maximum period upto  
which a Central Government officer occupy-  
ing accommodation in the Estate Office pool  
can retain it on the existing rent and market  
rent after retirement;

(b) whether there is a tendency on the  
part of these officers who have even got  
their own houses in the Capital to retain  
the Government accommodation as long as  
they can on some pretext or the other;

(c) the particulars of such officers who  
continue to occupy Government residence  
for more than 6 months—1 year even after  
retirement; and

(d) what is penal rent charged from  
these officers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) A Government servant after  
retirement can retain the general pool  
accommodation for a period of two months  
on normal rent. Thereafter, in special  
cases, on his written request he may be  
allowed to retain his residence on payment  
of twice the standard licence fee under  
FR. 45-A or twice the pooled standard  
licence fee under F.R.-45-A or twice the  
licence fee he was paying, whichever is the  
highest, for a period not exceeding six  
months on educational/health grounds. For  
retention beyond this period damages at  
market rate is recovered but in the case of  
a house-owning officer damages at the  
market rate or twice the licence fee he was

normally paying whichever is higher, is recovered.

(b) Only in some cases has this been noticed.

(c) : Name of Officer	Type of accommodation	Quarter No.
Sh. P.C. Gulati.	B.	942-SVII, R.K. Puram.
Sh. H.R. Sharma	B.	H-98, Nanakpura.
Sh. S.P. Mehra	D.	B-19, Pandara Road.
Sh. A. Kaushik	D.	B-11, Pandara Road.
Sh. D.C. Gupta	D.	674, Laxmi Bai Nagar.
Sh. R.K. Ohri	D.	622, Laxmi Bai Nagar.
Sh. S.S. Madan	E.	D-1/30, Chankya Puri.

(d) After the expiry of normal/concessional period allowed for retention of general pool accommodation the retired officers are required to pay damages at market rate or twice the rates they were paying before cancellation, whichever is higher. However after the expiry of 15 days from the date of service of the eviction order passed under the relevant provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, damages are claimed at 3 times the market rates.

चम्बल कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोटा में खर्च की गई धनराशि

3786. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चम्बल कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 30 जून, 1982 तक कोटा क्षेत्र में सड़कों, नालियों के निर्माण, भूमि को समतल करने, में इबन्दी करने और गाद निकालने पर अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है; और

(ख) चम्बल कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 30 जून 1982 तक हुए प्रशासनिक व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, निर्माण पर 30-6-1982 तक किया गया व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

- (1) सड़कों के निर्माण पर किया गया कुल व्यय 1089.924 लाख रुपये
- (2) नालियों के निर्माण पर किया गया कुल व्यय 924.977 लाख रुपये
- (3) खेत भूमि समतल पर किया गया व्यय 624.136 लाख रुपये
- (4) नहरों की गाद तथा गाद निकालने पर व्यय 1093.340 लाख रुपये

(ख) परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 30 जून, 1982 तक हुए प्रशासनिक व्यय का व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

- (1) निदेशन तथा प्रशासन 276.784 लाख रुपए
- (2) खेत पर विकास (ओ० एफ० डी०) 291.940 लाख रुपए
- (3) कृषि विस्तार 219.539 लाख रुपए

प्राइवेट वनरोपण के लिये किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देना

3785. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हिमाचल प्रदेश में, हम क्षेत्र के पारिस्थितिक महत्त्व को देखते हुए, मघन, वन वागान हेतु प्राइवेट वनरोपण के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की एक योजना बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की विस्तृत रूप रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और

(ख) हिमालय क्षेत्र में गैर-सरकारी वनरोपण के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है, तथापि "हिमालय क्षेत्र में मृदा, जल तथा वृक्ष संरक्षण" संबंधी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के तहत अलग-अलग किसानों द्वारा अपनी भूमि में पौध रोपण करने के लिए पौधे उगाने की व्यवस्था है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फार्म वानिकी कार्यक्रम के तहत भी वृक्षों का रोपण शुरू करने के लिए किसान प्रोत्साहित किए जा रहे हैं। यह कार्यक्रम सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है जो सम्पूर्ण देश में क्रियान्वित हो रहा है।

- (4) कृषि अनुसंधान 49.47 लाख रुपए  
 (5) सिंचाई और जल निकास प्रणाली का अनुरक्षण 437.037 लाख रुपए  
 (6) सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्य 127.884 लाख रुपए  
 (7) जल निकास निर्माण-कार्य 250.949 लाख रुपए

बीजों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम का संशोधन

3787. श्री चतुर्भुज:

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद खा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार बीजों में मिलावट की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुये बीजों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पेश करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्योम क्या है ; और

(ग) इस अपराध के लिए कठोर सजा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) (क)

और (ख) भारत सरकार ने आवश्यक जिनम अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत प्रमोणकृत/लेबल नग बीजों को एक आवश्यक जिनम घोषित करने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ग) आवश्यक जिनम के रूप में प्रमाणीकृत/लेबल लगे बीजों की घोषणा की औपचारिक अधिसूचना प्रकाशित करने के बाद, अनिवायं जिनम अधिनियम के तहत सभी विनियमन विषयक तथा दार्ष्टिक उपबन्ध बीजों की विक्री और गुण (क्वालिटी) के विनियमन के लिए लागू किए जा सकते हैं

EFFECT OF FLOODS IN UDUPI, KARNATAKA

3788. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka has submitted its report to the Central Government with a request to send a study team to the flood affected Udupi to assess the loss of life and property;

(b) if so, what other assistance has been sought by the State Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

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

(b) The State Government have requested for a Central assistance of Rs. 99.24 lakhs and that this assistance should not be apportioned to the margin money of Rs. 200 lakhs.

(c) According to the scheme of financing relief expenditure, Central assistance is available only when the expenditure exceeded the available margin money. As the demand for Central assistance is within the margin money, and the calamity was a localised one, the Government of India did not consider it necessary to send a Central Team

REMOVAL OF GULLY TRAPS IN TRINAGAR, DELHI

3789. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commissioner, MCD, Town Hall, Chandni Chowk, Delhi has received requests from residents of Trinagar, Delhi for removing two gully traps which being parallel to each other are creating great unhygienic conditions and considerable hardship to the residents because the traps get choked during rainy season and water overflowing from them gets into the houses;

(b) whether some Members of Parliament have also written to him in this regard;

(c) if so, action taken in the matter; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far likely time by which work will be completed ?

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

**NEWS-ITEM "I.R.D.P. NOT LIKELY TO HIT TARGET"**

3790. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the "Financial Express" dated 19 April, 1982 under the caption "(IRDP not likely to hit target"; if so, facts in details regarding target set and the present position and the reaction thereto;

(b) whether the non-fulfilment of target by the Integrated Rural Development Programme is also proved with the particular reference to Chhotanagpur area of Bihar in the last two years; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon giving the district-wise break-up of the target and the achievement for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Financial

Express dated 19th April, 1982 does not carry any such news item. However, such a news item appeared in the Financial Express dated 14th April, 1982. The figures of beneficiaries quoted in the news item are based on incomplete data. According to the updated data 56 lakhs beneficiaries (provisional) have been assisted during the first two years of the Plan against a target of 60 lakhs. However, the standard of performance differs from State to State.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the District-wise position of the targets and achievements under IRDP during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the Chhotanagpur area of Bihar is enclosed. The shortfalls in the achievements are constantly reviewed in meetings held at the State Level as well as in the Union Ministry and corrective steps taken to improve the performance. Among the steps taken mention may be made of the scheme to strengthen the block machinery with 50% assistance from Government of India and the constitution of a high level committee to go into the problems of credit.

**STATEMENT**

**District-wise number of beneficiaries under IRDP in Chhotanagpur area of Bihar.**

District	No. of blocks	Yearly target of beneficiaries	Achievement of 1980-81	Achievement 1981-82 (Upto January 1982)
1. Dhanbad	10	6000	N.A.	2966
2. Giridh	18	10800	2913	1954
3. Hazaribagh	24	14400	2617	2004
4. Palamau	25	15000	2122	1860
5. Ranchi	43	25800	654	788
6. Singhbhum	32	19200	2494	2632
Total	152	91200	10800	12204

**LATEST POSITION OF HARRINGHATTA UNIT OF ICAR CATTLE RESEARCH SCHEME**

3791. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 593 on 12 July, 1982 regarding Dwindling Cattle Breeding Projects at National Institute IVRI and state :

(a) the latest position of Harringhatta unit of ICAR Cattle Research Scheme;

(b) the decision made by Governing Body, ICAR in this regard;

(c) whether there has been financial deterioration at Harringhatta unit during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action being taken to rectify it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The present strength of the All India Coordinated Research Project Unit on Cattle located at Haringhatta is 493 as in April, 1982. Since its transfer from the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of West Bengal; the project unit has shown considerable improvement in respect of reproduction, milk production and survival ability.

(b) The Governing body ICAR at its meeting held on 19th March, 1982 had decided that the Council should report to the Governing Body after six months of the transfer, about the progress of the Haringhatta Cattle project unit. The progress of the unit after its transfer to the Government of West Bengal was accordingly reported to the Governing Body at its meeting held on 29th June, 1982.

(c) and (d). No funds were released to the Haringhatta unit during the last three years till it was with Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, since the requisite audit certificate had not been received from the University.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND EARMARKED FOR GAON SABHA, RAMPURA

3792. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :

SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA :

SHRI RAJEST KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the land earmarked for the Gaon Sabha, Rampura, Delhi next to Traders Bank Building to Jor Bagh on Hansapuri Road has been illegally occupied by some villagers of Rampura and have set up commercial business;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove all such encroachments and take possession of the land; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that Rampura is an old village abadi, located on Gram Sabha land. The land next to the Traders' Bank building in Jorbagh on Hansapuri Road, is a part of the village abadi. Part of the residential area is being used for commercial purpose. The village abadi is in existence for the last several decades. It is, therefore, not practicable to take possession of the land by clearing the entire village abadi.

राजस्थान द्वारा गोडावण को राज्यपक्षी के रूप में घोषित किया जाना.

3793. श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व में दुर्लभ और मुख्य रूप से पश्चिमी राजस्थान में पाए जाने वाले गोडावण पक्षी को राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्यपक्षी घोषित किया है और इसका शिकार करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ।

(ख) क्या 1977 में अरब के शेखों को इसका शिकार करने की अनुमति दी गई थी और इसके खिलाफ भारी जनविरोध के कारण राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह अनुमति वापस ले ली गयी थी ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य की जनता की जोरदार भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार इस पक्षी को शिकार करने पर प्रतिबन्ध के पिछले निर्णय पर कायम रहेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रार० की० स्वामीधन) : (क) जी हां, हम पक्षी का शिकार करना देश भर में निषेध है चूंकि यह वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची 1 में किया गया है ।

(ख) 1977 में "गोडावण" अथवा "ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड" का शिकार करने के लिये कोई अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी ।

भारत में कहीं भी इस पक्षी का शिकार करने के लिये अनुमति देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।



**REPRESENTATION AGAINST IRREGULARITIES  
JUTE TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY,  
CALCUTTA**

3794. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of representations  
have been given by the SC/ST Employees  
Association/DPC members to ICAR re-  
garding the irregularities in the matter of  
appointments, promotions and confirma-  
tions in the Jute Technological Research  
Laboratory, Calcutta;

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

(c) what action has been taken by  
Government on these representations to  
rectify the irregularities, if any ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.  
SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Four  
representations have been received from an  
S.C./S.T. Employees Association and one  
from a D.P.C. member of the Jute Techno-  
logical Research Laboratory.

(b) and (c) As per statement attached.

*Statement*

The details of the main points made in  
the representations referred to in the reply  
to part (a) of the question and the action  
taken/proposed to be taken thereon are as  
under :—

1. Appointment of Shri S. N. Jha, a  
permanent Superintendent of Jute Agricul-  
tural Research Institute (JARI) Barrack-  
pore, as Assistant Administrative Officer  
under Jute Technological Research Labo-  
ratories (JTRL), Calcutta, is highly  
irregular.

A vacancy of Assistant Administrative  
Officer occurred in the JTRL when its in-  
cumbent, who was holding that post on  
deputation, applied for reversion to his  
parent office viz., JARI on his own request  
even before completing service for one  
year. Since no Superintendent at JTRL  
was at that time qualified for promotion to  
the post of A.A.O., the vacancy was circu-  
lated to the other ICAR Institutes on  
14-11-1977 by JTRL. In response, the

application of Shri S. N. Jha who was al-  
ready working as A.A.O. from 1-12-1976  
in JARI was received and on the recom-  
mendations of the D.P.C. of the JTRL, he  
was appointed to the post on transfer. The  
Management Committee of the Labora-  
tories has endorsed the above arrangement  
at its meeting held on 3-10-1980. The  
Association concerned had been informed  
accordingly by the I.C.A.R. However, the  
matter is being further examined in the  
I.C.A.R.

2. Discrimination against Shri B. L.  
Choudhuri (then Superintendent belonging  
to S.C. Community), J.T.R.L., Calcutta, on  
caste basis in the matter of promotion to  
the post of A.A.O.

Consequent on the retirement of the in-  
cumbent of the post of Superintendent on  
1-12-1975, Shri B. L. Choudhuri, Assistant,  
was appointed to the post of Superintendent  
with effect from 15-12-1975. According  
to the provisions of the recruitment rules,  
he became eligible for consideration to the  
post of A.A.O. only on 15-12-1978 (i.e.  
after completion of three years' service in  
the post of Superintendent). However, at  
that time there was no vacancy of A.A.O.  
at the Institute. The incumbent already  
holding the post was not to be displaced to  
make room for the junior staff when they  
became eligible for promotion to the higher  
post. When a vacancy in grade of A.A.O.  
(Rs. 650—1200) was circulated to the  
Directors of ICAR Institutes on 14-11-1977  
by JTRL, Shri Choudhuri had not even  
completed two years of service as Superin-  
tendent. The Laboratories required an  
efficient officer to take charge of Adminis-  
tration. Shri S. N. Jha who was already  
working as A.A.O. from 1-12-76 in JARI,  
Barrackpore, applied for transfer to JTRL.  
On the recommendations of the D.P.C. of  
J.T.R.L. he was appointed to the post of  
A.A.O. in JTRL on transfer. Subsequently,  
Shri B. L. Choudhuri, Superintendent was  
promoted to the post of A.A.O. with effect  
from December, 1980 when a vacancy  
occurred. The Association concerned had  
been informed accordingly by the ICAR.

3. Illegal proposal of the Institute to  
promote a non-S.C. candidate against a post  
of Assistant reserved for S.C.

A vacancy in the grade of Assistant  
occurred at the JTRL on 22-12-1980. Since

the vacancy fell on the reserved point for S.C. and no Senior Clerk of JTRL belonging to this community was eligible for consideration for the post, it was circulated to the other ICAR Institutes. In response, two applications from two Senior Clerks of S.C. Community—one from IARI, New Delhi and other from CRRJ, Cuttack were received. Both the candidates were recommended by the D.P.C. However, both of them subsequently declined to accept the offer. This being the position, the Institute has sent a proposal for dereservation of the point. The case is being examined in the Council.

4. Irregular promotion of non-SC/non-ST Technical staff from T-2 Category I to T-II-3 in Category II through D.P.C. instead through Assessment Committees and without completing five years' service in the grade.

According to the comments received from the Director, JTRL, the promotions were made in accordance with the then existing Technical Service Rules. The benefit was equally given to a S.C. eligible staff. No discrimination was made. The allegation made is not correct. The matter is, however, under examination in the J.C.A.R.

5. Irregular confirmation of Shri S. N. Jha on the post of Assistant Administrative Officer at JTRL, Calcutta ignoring the claim of Shri B. L. Choudhury for confirmation against the post.

After the retirement of its incumbent on 31-1-1978, the permanent post of Assistant Administrative Officer became lien-free. As Shri S. N. Jha thereafter was the first incumbent to hold the post on regular basis, he became entitled to confirmation after successful completion of probationary period. Shri Choudhury, present A.A.O., has not, so far even, completed probationary period of two years on the post and, as such, he was not eligible for confirmation on that post.

6. Adoption of illegal and improper procedure in preparation of proposals for D.P.C. for confirmation and promotion.

The allegation is vague. No specific instance has been cited in support of the allegation.

10—591LSS/82

#### FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR RAJKOT AND SURENDER NAGAR DISTRICTS IN GUJARAT UNDER DPAP

3795. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) has the DPAP financial allocation in the Rajkot and Surender Nagar Districts in Gujarat been reduced in the last 3 years;

(b) which are the development items that have stopped this year; and

(c) what are the reasons for such reduction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) No, Sir. The financial allocation has been made in the Rajkot and Surender Nagar Districts in Gujarat at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per block (which is shared equally between the Union and the State Government) since 1979-80. On the recommendation of the 'Task Force' on the DPAP and the DDP, the coverage of the Programme has been extended to 3 more blocks (2 in Rajkot and 1 in Surender Nagar district). Allocation for the blocks now included in the Programme will be at Rs. 10 lakhs per annum during 1982-83. From 1983-84 onwards, these blocks, too, will be eligible to an allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum.

(b) and (c). The Annual plans for 1982-83 have not yet been received from the State Government. Since there is no reduction in the financial allocation in these districts, the question of stopping the developmental schemes does not arise.

#### SETTING UP OF FISHING HARBOUR IN THANGASSERY, KERALA

3796. SHRI B. K. NAIR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to set up fishing harbours in Thangassery near Quilon and Kayamkumam in Kerala State; and

(b) the progress, if any, made in this regard and the future programme

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF DEVELOPED VARIETIES OF SEEDS TO FARMERS

3797. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 509 on 12th July, 1982 regarding achievements of I.A.R.I. and state :

(a) the total quantity of seed of developed varieties of crops supplied to the farmers for their cultivation;

(b) the areas of their cultivation in different States of the country; and

(c) the contribution of these developed varieties in improving the overall agricultural production

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute and its Centres located in different regions of the country have developed several improved varieties of different crop plants. The Institute has the responsibility for producing breeder seed of the varieties developed by the scientists and does not supply directly any certified seed to farmers. The quantity of breeder seed of the new varieties supplied by the Institute to the National Seeds Corporation and other agencies, during the last five years is given in annexure.

(b) It is difficult to specify exact area under cultivation of each of the varieties developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. However the areas for which the varieties are recommended is given below

Crop	Varieties	Area of adoption
Wheat	(i) HD 2204, HD 2281, HD 2285, IWP-72 DL-153-2, MLKS-11, CPAN 1696	Northern Plain Zone.
	(ii) HD 2236, HD 2278.	Central Plain Zone.
	(iii) HD 2189, HD 2278, CC 464	Peninsular Zone
	(iv) DL-20-9, HS 86, HB 208, HB 501.	Northern Hill Zone
	(v) HP 1102, HD 1209	Eastern Zone.
	(vi) HD 2135, HW 741.	Southern Hill Zone
Maize	Hybrids EH 2380, EH 2420, EH 2310 Composit Diara	Bihar
Rice	Pusa 2-21 Pusa-33	All over India. All over India.
Sorghum	(i) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6 Varieties : CSV-4, CSV-5	For Kharif cultivation in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
	(ii) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6 Varieties : CSV-3, CSV-4, CSV-5, CSV-6	Madhya Pradesh (Kharif)
	(iii) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6 Varieties : CSV-3, CSV-4, CSV-5, CSV-6	Rajasthan and Gujarat (Kharif)
	(iv) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6 Varieties : CSV-4, CSV-6	Bundelkhand Region of U.P. (Kharif)

Crop	Varieties	Area of Adoption
	(v) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6 Varieties : CSV-4, CSV-5	Tamil Nadu (Kharif)
	(vi) Hybrids : CSH-7R, CSH-8R Varieties : M-35-1, SVP-86	For Rabi cultivation in Maharashtra and Karnataka.
	(vii) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6 CSH-7R, CSH-8R Varieties : CSV-4, CSV-5, CO-21, CO-22.	Rabi cultivation in Tamil Nadu.
	(viii) Hybrids : CSH-1, CSH-7R and CSH-8R Varieties : SPV-86	Gujarat during Rabi sea-on.
Bajra	BJ 104 BK 560	All over India.
Pulses : Gram :	BG 209	North Western Plain Zone. Also suitable for North Eastern Plain Zone and Central Zone
Moong	PS-10, PS-16	For summer cultivation in Northern India.
Arhar	Pusa-74	Throughout India Suitable for Arhar-Wheat rotation.
Oilseeds : Brown Sarson :	DBS-1	Delhi, U.P., Bihar and Haryana.
Mustard :	Pusa Bold PR-45	Delhi, U.P. & West Bengal.

(c) With the adoption of the High Yielding Varieties Programme in the country, the agricultural production in

respect of the major foodgrain crops, has shown a tangible upward trend which is evident from the figures given below :—

Crops	Production in Million Tonnes	
	1965-66	1980-81
Wheat	10.39	34.43
Rice	30.58	53.23
Maize	4.82	6.80
Sorghum	7.58	10.50
Bajra	3.75	5.42
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.29	2.25

It is difficult to quantify the proportionate contribution of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute's High Yielding Varieties, but the improved varieties and

package of practices developed by the Institute have become popular with the farmers throughout the country.

STATEMENT  
Statement of IARI Breeder Seed supplied to NSC and Other Agencies during past 5 Years

(Quantity in Qntl.)

No. Crop	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	NSC	Others	NSC	Others	NSC	Others	NSC	Others	NSC	Others
1. Wheat	134.53	148.82	67.59	160.42	54.21	166.26	155.84	261.49	188.78	427.00
2. Barley	2.00	0.53	8.00	19.41	10.75	23.70	72.15	6.35	15.00	7.95
3. Oats	3.00	23.43	7.00	5.57	—	1.66	—	—	—	—
4. Sorghum	—	—	—	—	3.70	—	2.23	—	4.50	—
5. Bajra	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.32	0.25	0.35	0.29
6. Maize	—	—	—	15.96	—	—	3.74	—	—	—
7. Paddy	—	22.61	—	27.43	1.20	60.17	—	51.54	51.00	36.20
8. Gram	16.00	15.40	—	6.00	2.00	—	0.75	—	1.20	0.27
9. Pea	13.00	15.86	26.00	7.77	35.00	18.85	5.00	22.08	20.35	15.42
10. Urid	—	5.91	—	1.00	1.50	1.26	0.40	—	0.35	0.05
11. Mung	—	6.53	—	9.98	5.73	14.41	0.82	5.99	—	7.02
12. Cowpea	0.20	—	0.25	2.99	8.61	0.18	10.50	7.00	1.05	2.11
13. Arhar	—	—	—	0.75	—	0.40	—	3.65	—	6.01
14. All Veg.	4.29	3.86	0.07	2.92	0.29	4.88	0.43	1.83	0.54	1.30
15. Barseem	3.00	23.43	7.00	5.57	—	1.74	—	—	—	—

उत्पादकों को कीआपरेटिव स्पिनग मिल

3798. श्री कुम्भाराम शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) देश में उत्पादकों की कीआपरेटिव स्पिनग मिल कहाँ-कहाँ है और क्या उनसे लाभ हो रहा है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसी कोई मिल राजस्थान में भी है और यदि हाँ, तो यह मिल कहाँ है और क्या इस मिल को लाभ हो रहा है या घाटा ?

कृषि तथा शोषण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) देश में उत्पादन कर रहे 26 उत्पादक सहकारी कताई मिल हैं। ये मिल महाराष्ट्र में 14, कर्नाटक में 4, गुजरात में 3 और पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में प्रत्येक में एक-एक स्थित हैं। इन 26 में से वर्ष 1950-51 के दौरान 14 मिलों ने लाभ कमाया था।

(ख) एक मिल अर्थात्, राजस्थान महकाने कताई मिल, राजस्थान के जिला भीलवाड़ा के गुलाबपुर में स्थित है। इस मिल ने 1950-51 के दौरान 42.83 लाख रुपये का लाभ कमाया।

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(INTERRUPTIONS)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratangiri) : I have given notice of adjournment motion with reference to the curtailment of the rights of the press.

MY SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : It is not a State subject. I will invite your attention to entry 39 of the Concurrent List...

*(Interruptions)*

MY SPEAKER : You can come and discuss it with me. There are several other motions with me. You can come to me.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : It is coming under entry 39 of the Concurrent List.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : इस तरह से रोक लगा देगा, तो फिर पूरे देश में रोक लग जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर बात करिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। इस पर चर्चा का मौका मिलना चाहिए। आप सूचना मंत्री से कह सकते हैं कि वे इस पर एक वक्तव्य दें।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आप इनको बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपका गला खराब है, इसलिए आप हम लोगों को दो-दो मिनट बोलने दी दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इनका कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इतना तो दिए बैठ हूँ।

I have also got Calling Attention Notices with me. They are under my consideration. If any hon. Member has anything to submit, he can see me.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow any adjournment motion.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन लीजिए, तो आपको तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने आपको बताया है। आप सुनते नहीं हैं। आपको शोर ही करना है तो आपकी मर्जी। जोर के बोलने से क्या फायदा है। इससे आपका गला भी बैठ जाएगा और मेरा गला भी बैठ जाएगा और उसका अर्थ क्या होगा। आप शान्ति से बात करिए। मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे पास कालिग एटेंशन नोटिसेस आए हैं। मैं आपकी बात सुनने के लिए तत्पर हूँ। आप मेरे पास आइए। आप मुझे कन्चिस करिए कि यह ठीक है, मुझे भी उमको देख लेने दीजिए।

(ब्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ठीक है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे पास आएँ। मुझे भी देख लेने दीजिए। मैंने आपको बताया है कि मेरे पास कालिग एटेंशन नोटिसेसज विचाराधीन हैं।

(ब्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will consider it. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कोई चीज नहीं रोकना हूँ

(ब्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

(ब्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइए।

(ब्यवधान)

12.05 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1982, making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 358(E) dated the 27th April, 1982 regarding fixation of prices of Superphosphate, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4374/82.]

**PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar) :** Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion under rule 222 against Shrimati Pramila Dandavate for accepting Rs. 5 lakhs. . . . (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will look into it I am getting the facts. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

**PROF. K. K. TEWARI :** That is in violation of the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act, 1976.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is all right now.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have said, I have started the process I am getting the facts.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की कार्यसूची के अनुसार ४ बजे से सूखे की स्थिति पर विचार होने वाला है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सूखे जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा शाम से नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि दोपहर २ बजे से ही इसकी चर्चा प्रारम्भ होनी चाहिए। सदन के सभी दलों के सदस्य इसमें रुचि रखते हैं तथा आज के समय का उपयोग हम सरकारों विधेयकों तथा बजट के पाम करने में कर सकते हैं।

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** मान्यवर, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी कि सूखे पर चर्चा कल दो बजे से हो, लेकिन जैसा सम्माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है कि—दोनों बजट, रेलवे तथा जनरल, आज हो जाय, तब उस को कल दो बजे से रखने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। कल काल-एटेंशन भी नहीं लेंगे और दो बजे से यह चर्चा हो जायगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल लंच-आवर भी आप डिस्पेंस करना चाहते हैं।

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** बिल्कुल करना चाहते हैं

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

\*\*Not recorded.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura) : Sir, in view of the Government proposal...

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपका हाफ-एन-आवर है।

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : That is what I was trying to tell you. You have not specified the time here. The discussion on drought situation is not taking place today. I hope you will not push my discussion at the tail end. Already I have lost an opportunity. I appeal to you to put it at a time when at least some sense can be made. I am sure you will consider it. (*Interruptions*). Yes, I am immediately prepared.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Can you make any sense now ?

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Well Sir, that depends. I cannot claim.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH** : Both have to be passed. After that we can take it up.

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप चाहे लेट बेट कर करें या चाहे जैसे करें, इनको आज खत्म करेंगे।

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.**  
**NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOM ACT**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : Sir, on behalf of Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 187/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum revising the tariff values fixed *vide* Notification No. 8-Customs dated the 4th January, 1982, in respect of raisins and dates, when imported into India, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4375/82.]

**REVIEW ON AND REPORT OF MAHARASHTRA AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1980-81, ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN)** : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy 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 Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4376/82.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4377/82.]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4378/82.]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1978-79.



(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General thereon.

(2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a), (b), (c), and (d) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4379/82.]

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 97 of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 :—

(i) The Delhi Rural Primary Co-operative Society Service Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. 34 (32)/80-P & S/Coop/2317 in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th April, 1980.

(ii) The Delhi Co-operative Societies Service (Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. 34(32)/80-P & S/Coop/566 in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th May, 1982.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4380/82.]

#### ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDITOR REPORT ETC. OF THE SUPER BAZAR, THE COOPERATIVE STORES LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar; the Cooperative Stores Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4381/82.]

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. 188/82-Customs and 189/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of concessional customs duty on Aluminium and its products on its import, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4382/82.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. 207/82-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the basic and additional duty of excise on free sale sugar, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4383/82.]

12.09 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the National Waterway (Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly River) Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1982.”

NATIONAL WATERWAY (ALLAH-  
ABAD - HALDIA STRETCH OF THE  
GANGA - BHAGIRATHI - HOOGHLY  
RIVER) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the National Waterway (Allahabad - Haldia Stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River) Bill, 1982, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.10 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to check and cure the disease affecting apple crop in Himachal Pradesh and J.K.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-  
sore) : Under Rule 377, I am making the following statement :

Apple scab, one of the most dreaded disease has been playing havoc with the apple crop in Himachal Pradesh and to some extent in Jammu and Kashmir for the past several years. Even last year, this disease caused appreciable damage to the fruit. The current apple crop in Himachal which in any case is not in a good shape owing to the freakish weather in April-May, is again facing serious threat from the disease. Random surveys conducted during the past few year have revealed that this fungal disease has almost established itself in pockets of all the major apple growing areas of Himachal Pradesh. The fungus has been found to exist in both forms perfect

(*Venturia inaequalis*) and imperfect (*Spilocaea Pomi*). The spores produced by the gungus (technically called ascospores) have been observed to be the primary source of infection. It is now possible to predict the likely disease potential in a particular season by studying the maturity and productivity of ascospore.

Although several methods of controlling this disease have been discovered, experts lay more stress on preventive, rather than curative measures. The ideal method is the growing, three hybrids (identified by number 82, 84 and 157) developed in Himachal Pradesh have remained free from this disease under natural conditions as well as in experimental fields where they were deliberately exposed to the infection. Planting of such varieties on a large scale provided an easy way to combat the menace, but till now no grower has started its plantation in a large scale due to absence of proper persuasion and wide propaganda and demonstration etc.

Some fungicid spray schedules have been worked out as prophylactic measures for warding off this disease. Spraying of 0.3 per cent solution of this fungicide in summer can effectively control primary as well as secondary scab on both leaves and fruit. Other fungicides for this purpose include Bayoor, Sisthan, Bavistin, Dithane, Daconil and Delan. Application of four fungicides (Bavistin, Dithane M.45, Diforlatan and Cuman-L) in six sprays starting with the release of ascospores can provide almost complete control of scab disease. These fungicides have also been found to suppress some other fungal maladies including Leafspots, sooty-blotch and fly-speak, and some pests like the red spider-mites. But due to proper knowledge of the apple growers in Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir specially who reside in countryside, the number of such growers would be 85 per cent in the state, they don't know the application of the pesticides except very few whose number can be counted on fingers.

In considering the gravity of the situation since the economy of the two states depend upon this apple cultivation, the Government may kindly take up the issue with the state government concerned so

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

that sincere efforts to save the crop from pest attack etc. may be made. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture may kindly issue a statement on the floor of the House on their action to check and cure the diseases.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानो (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष जी, इनको क्या हो गया है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बोल तो दिया फिर आप यह कह रहे हैं।

We will consider it.

(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानो : पानी पी लो, गला सूख गया होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर शैलानो, आप अपना काम करिये, वे अपना कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बात कर रहा हूँ, आप उनसे भी बढ़ रहे हैं। आप बैठिये और बैठ कर, आकर के मुझ से बात कीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आइये, हम बात करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बारी-बारी से कहा है कि मेरे कंसिडरेशन में है। आप मुझ से मिलियेगा।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Under active consideration ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन, बेरी एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में है। Come on. आपने मुझ से यह बात पहले क्यों नहीं कहलवा ली ?

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(ii) Steps to check kidnapping of children

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानो (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के घनी आबादी वाले शहरों में बच्चों का अपहरण कर उनसे भीख मंगवाने का धन्धा करने वाले अनेक गिरोह बहुत दिनों से सक्रिय हैं। दिल्ली में अगामी नवम्बर में प्रारम्भ होने जा रहे एशियाड खेलों को

देखने हुए हम प्रकार के गिरोह और अश्रिक सक्रिय हो गये हैं और घड़ाघड़ बच्चों का अपहरण कर रहे हैं।

12.16 hrs

MR. DEPUTY : Speaker in the Chair.

इन गैंगों में पुरुष और महिलाएं दोनों ही हैं। गत माह इसी प्रकार के एक गैंग ने कानपुर शहर से एक चौदह वर्षीय बच्चे का अपहरण किया था जो काफी प्रयास के बाद वाराणसी रेलवे स्टेशन से बरामद किया गया। बालक को बुरी तरह पीटा गया था, बिजली के झटके लगा कर दिमाग का संतुलन बिगाड़ दिया गया था। दूसरी घटना गाजियाबाद जिले के पिलखुम्ना नगर में हुई जहां स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति से बोरी में बन्द तीन बच्चों को बुरी हालत में बरामद किया गया। बच्चों के अपहरण का ऐसी ही कई घटनाएं अलीगढ़ नगर और ममीपवती क्षेत्रों में हो चुकी हैं। कुछ में बच्चे किसी प्रकार बचकर भाग आये हैं। भाग कर आये बच्चे इतने भयभीत हैं कि वे कुछ भी अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को नहीं बता पाते। अभी कुछ बच्चों का पता नहीं चल सका है। इसी प्रकार की एक घटना अभी कुछ दिन पहले अलीगढ़ के जयगंज मोहल्ले में हुई, जहां दो औरतों एक बच्चे का अपहरण कर के चल दी, संदेह होने पर मोहल्ला वासियों ने इन औरतों को घर पकड़ा और उनसे तीन बच्चे बरामद हुये जिनमें से एक जयगंज ही का था।

जानकार सूत्रों से मालूम हुआ है कि इस प्रकार बच्चों का अपहरण कर के बड़े शहरों में बेच देते हैं जहां एक बड़ा गिरोह बच्चों के अंग-भंग कर उन्हें यातनायें दे कर पिछला सब कुछ भुला देते हैं। जब बच्चे पिछला सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं तो उनसे भीख मंगवाने का धन्धा कराया जाता है। भीख का सारा का सारा पैसा गैंग का मुखिया हड़प लेता है और बच्चों को जीने के लिये केवल पेट भर रोटी मुश्किल से देता है।

एशियाड खेलों को देखते हुए उन्हें टूटी-फूटी अंग्रेजी बोलने की ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है ताकि वे विदेशी नागरिकों को अपनी बात समझा कर भीख में अच्छी रकम प्राप्त कर सकें। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार के अमानुषिक अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये कोई ठोस कदम अमल में लाया जाए।

(iii) Steps to ameliorate condition of handloom weavers in the country.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति

अत्यन्त चिन्ताजनक होती जा रही है क्योंकि हथकरघा उद्योग अनेक प्रकार के संकटों के दौर से गुजर रहा है। सूत और केमिकल्स की कीमतें पहले से ही अधिक हो चुकी हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इन चीजों की सरलता से कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है साथ ही बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कपड़े की खरीद की भी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में बुनकरों को अत्यन्त कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अतः सरकार से मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि सूत और केमिकल्स की सरलता से उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कारगर एवं ठोस कदम उठाये जाएं तथा गरीब बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किया गया कपड़ा पूरी तरह सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीद लिया जाये। जब तक यह कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तब तक बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार सम्भव नहीं है। जिन बुनकरों ने तीन हजार रुपये तक के कर्ज लिये हैं उनके कर्ज भी सरकार को माफ कर देना चाहिए।

(iv) Womens' rally in protest of dowry death- and cruelties against women.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : देश में विशेषकर दिल्ली में दहेज न देने के कारण कुल-वधुओं को जीवित जलाने या मार देने की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ स्थान-स्थान पर पुलिस द्वारा महिलाओं के शोषण करने के भी समाचार आ रहे हैं।

यह स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक है।

दहेज-विरोधी कानून को कड़ा बनाने के लिए एक विधेयक दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के विचाराधीन है। मेरा आग्रह है कि अधिक विलंब किए बिना समिति शीघ्र ही अपना कार्य सम्पन्न करे।

जो पुलिसकर्मी महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध करते हैं, उनके कुकर्मों पर पर्दा डालने के बजाए उन्हें इस प्रकार की कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिए, जो औरों के लिए उदाहरण बने।

आज दिल्ली की हजारों महिलाएं संसद के दरवाजे पर दस्तक देने के लिए एकत्रित हुई हैं।

उनका साथ देने के लिए देश के लगभग प्रत्येक भाग से महिलाएं प्रतिनिधि शामिल हुई हैं। भारतीय नारी आज पीड़ित और प्रताड़ित है। उसका शोष, सम्मान और जीवन खतरे में है। जिस देश में महिला समाज की ऐसी स्थिति हो, वह देश कदापि न तो उन्नति कर सकता है और न विश्व में सम्मानजनक स्थान

प्राप्त कर सकता है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस विषय में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करे और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही का आश्वासन दे, जिससे महिला वर्ग का समाधान हो सके।

(v) Need for taking immediate steps to check mosquito menace and alleged increase in incidence of Malaria in Delhi.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : पूरे दिल्ली में मलेरिया एवं मच्छरों का भयंकर प्रकोप हो रहा है। अस्पताल में कुल रोगियों में से आधे से अधिक रोगी मलेरिया ग्रस्त हैं। एन० डी० एम० सी० द्वारा जो पहले मलेरिया उन्मूलन हेतु नियमित रूप से दवाई छिड़काव या अन्य कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते थे अब बिल्कुल ही बन्द कर दिया गया है। शहर में काफी गंदगी भी फैलती जा रही है। लोग मच्छरों से परेशान हैं। यदि जल्द मच्छरों के उन्मूलन का कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया गया तो अगले कुछ सप्ताहों में राजधानी में मलेरिया का भयंकर प्रकोप हो जाएगा।

अतः सरकार इस संबंध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे।

(vi) Soil erosion on the banks of the river Bhagirathi near Farakka set.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : Six, the people of West Bengal and the Left Front Government in West Bengal are worried about the large scale erosion on the banks of the Bhagirathi near Farakka at the Mayansukh point which has reduced the land gap between the Ganga and the Bhagirathi from 5 Kms. to 1½ Kms. The river's shifting course was resulting in the loss of Indian territory and a consequent territorial gain for Bangladesh. The West Bengal Government had asked the Ganga Flood Control Board for grant of fund to check erosion in the 1980-81 financial year. But the Board has not released the said fund so far.

The land gap between the Ganga and the Bhagirathi was nearly 5 Km. till three years ago. If the Ganga Flood Control Board does not take immediate steps to check erosion, the very purpose of the Farakka Barrage would be lost. The erosion not only poses a danger to the towns on the banks which include Dhulian and Jalangi but also threatens the very existence of the Farakka Barrage itself, the national highways, the State highways and the Railway tracks passing between the two rivers.

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

Besides, as a result of this large erosion, thousands of farmers belonging to the district of Murshidabad have been suffering from the constant shrinking of cultivable land on the one hand and loss of their valuable assets on the other and, consequently, the questions of their livelihood and rehabilitation are gradually agitating their minds.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to come forward and help the State Government of West Bengal with all necessary help to check the erosion without any further delay.

I demand that the Irrigation Minister make a statement on the floor of the House stating the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Legislative Business.....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Sir, before you take up the next item, if you permit me, I may point out that it has been published in the newspapers that the period of the session is to be curtailed by one week. We want to know whether it is true or not true or it is under consideration of the Government because we have to chalk out our programme. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He may tell us.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हजूरपुर) : पोलियामेंट का सेशन एक हफ्ता बस्टल कर रहे ?

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

12.30 hrs.

PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKET-ING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUP-PLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) : मैंने अपना नाम दे रखा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The last speaker would be Shri Chitta Basu. And the Hon. Minister will reply.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मुझे भी मौका मिलना चाहिए । मैं अपना नाम दे रखा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am not allowing you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :

मैं प्रतक्षा कर रहा हूँ ।

I gave my name first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. You need not necessarily be called.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Why not ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, I will tell you that we allotted 2 hours. We have already exhausted 2 1/2 hours. And even more than that.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I must get my number.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. The time allotted to your Party is also over.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am not allowing you. Next the Hon. Minister will reply. Shri Chitta Basu is the last speaker and the Hon. Minister will reply.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am sorry. I have got to see the time also. The Clock is there. We have got two more Bills to complete today.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not correct Unless you cooperate with the Chair, we cannot continue the proceedings.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am a Senior Member of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, Shri Chitta Basu is the most Senior Member. See the other Members like you.

Again I repeat that Shri Chitta Basu is the last speaker whose time is between 6 to 7 minutes.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I always speak last.

I rise to oppose this Bill. Naturally the question should arise why such an innocent Bill, as somebody has put it, is being opposed from this side.

*(Interruptions)*

The first ground for my opposition to the Bill is that the parent Bill, the Original Act, provides for preventive detention, giving no scope for trial for the accused.

Fundamentally speaking, we are opposed to any measure which provides for detention without trial.

Now in this case, you would agree and the Hon. Minister should agree that in order to curb the activities of the black-marketeers and the profiteers, there are many laws available with the Government and there is no dearth of weapons in the arsenal of the Government to curb or punish or even eliminate this process.

The original Act and these Amendments do provide for preventive detention and, we are, therefore, opposed to the idea of preventive detention.

The small amendment is all the more pernicious because of the fact—I do not think that the Hon. Minister will agree with me—that earlier the preventive detention order was to be issued under the original Act by the Government. That means, it was the Cabinet or the Ministry or the Home Secretary or the Home Minister whose clearance was necessary to take somebody under detention or arrest for detention without trial.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** Is West Bengal not enforcing this law?

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** If you provoke me to say so, I shall come to that point also.

This Amending Bill is pernicious because of the fact that this authority which was vested with the State Government that is, mainly the Cabinet/the Ministry/the Home Minister/Chief Minister, is now being delegated to bureaucrats and officials,

the District Magistrate, Commissioners and to the S.Ps. I think. This authority is being given to those officers. Therefore, there is every likelihood that the law would be misused.

Under MISA, many people were arrested and arrested in a way unheard of in jurisprudence. Some Forms of detention orders were printed, cyclostyled and they were kept with Police Officers only to be issued to any person whom they wanted to be arrested.

Therefore, those experiences are very much alive in our mind. If this kind of power, atrocious power, is given to authorities like Police Commissioner and District Magistrates, it is likely to be misused.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This is not an Emergency Act.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** It smacks of Emergency. I am happy, Sir, you have reminded me of Emergency. These Acts are not being enacted during the period of Emergency. It is more pernicious because of the fact that, in peace time, this kind of atrocious laws are being enacted by Parliament. I am grateful to you for having reminded me of Emergency. Anybody having an iota of democratic idea or an iota of civil liberty cannot support this kind of atrocious measure.

The reason given by the hon. Minister is amazing, surprising. He says that 45 persons could not be arrested under the original Act and that they require this Amendment to get them arrested. Does it speak well of the State Governments who have agreed to apply this Act? If the entire Government, the Cabinet, cannot get those persons, whose number is only 45, arrested, how can they expect that simply by authorising the District Magistrates and Police Commissioners they will be able to apprehend these social criminals? Their own Governments are working in the States. If it is a Government that really works, how can it be that the Cabinet cannot get these anti-social elements arrested? And you expect that you can get them arrested only if you authorise the District Magistrates and Police Commissioners! Therefore, it is all the more atrocious. On these major grounds I oppose this Bill.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

He has raised one question which requires to be answered, and that is, why the West Bengal Government has not applied this Act. The West Bengal Government shall not apply this kind of atrocious Act. I heard somebody from that side demanding of this Government to take action against the West Bengal Government for not using this Act. I think, Sir, Emergency has not yet been promulgated. In spite of that, they say this kind of amazing things!

Secondly, the title of the Bill is 'Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill'. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Have you been able to maintain the supply of essential commodities to your satisfaction? If you are satisfied, then I have nothing to say. I want to give only one example to prove that the Government has failed, and failed miserably, to maintain the supply of essential commodities to the State Governments. I take the example of West Bengal Government. The food deficit for the State of West Bengal has been estimated to be 33 lakh metric tonnes annually. The Centre has to meet this deficit from the Central Pool. But the net supply from the Food Corporation of India during the last nine months, that is, from 1-10-1981 to June 1982 was of the order of 19 lakh metric tonnes. Therefore, the supply falls short of the requirements by approximately 14 lakh metric tonnes for the months of July, August and September or 4.6 lakh metric tonnes per month. The average monthly supplies from March 1982 to July 1982 ranged between 2.25 and 2.35 lakh metric tonnes. While the requirements of West Bengal Government to maintain the public distribution system is at least 3.50 lakhs MT which this Government promised to give, actually the supply did not exceed more than 2.25 lakhs to 2.35 lakhs MT. So by 11 lakh MT per month it falls short of requirements. This is the situation regarding the supply of essential commodities. Same is the question of cement and other essential commodities which are finding their way to the black-market because of non-supply, because of drying up of supplies and because there is no commodity in the supply pipeline for the public distribution system....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am concluding.

Regarding Tripura the Government of West Bengal agreed to supply 8,000 MT of foodgrains every month but never has been there an occasion when the Government could physically deliver more than 60% of the total requirements allotted by the Government of India to meet the food deficit.

Therefore, my point is that the Government has failed and failed miserably in maintaining the supply line with the result that the essential commodities again find their way to the black-market.

Therefore, Sir, if you are interested in curbing the activities of the black-market-eers and profiteers, supply is to be guaranteed and ensured. The Government of West Bengal have suggested 14 items that should be procured by the Government of India and announced for distribution through the public distribution system and at fixed prices and then, and then alone the activities of the black-market-eers and profiteers can be curbed.

Kerala is quoted as an example as to how the public distribution system could be utilised so that the price line can be held and pegged at a particular point. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that instead of giving much more atrocious authority to the Police officers, the Government should concentrate on continuing the supply so that the public distribution system can be maintained and the activities of the black-market-eers and profiteers can be effectively curbed. That is the only way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate, they have made very valuable suggestions.

Most of the hon Members have supported the Bill.

Sir, as you must have seen, most of the hon. Members opposing this amendment have dwelt on the parent Act and have not said about this small amendment whose scope is very limited.

Members who participated on this side or that side have laid much stress on the implementation of the Act. We agree that the implementation of the Act should be made vigorously.

The implementation lies with the State Governments and the Central Government also feel the responsibility to get it implemented vigorously. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the State Governments to implement this Act very vigorously and to check this evil in the society which the black-marketeers are indulging in.

About the implementation clause some of the hon Members have put questions as to how far this has been implemented and what action has been taken under the National Security Act or under this Act. About the National Security Act I may submit that this rests with the Home Ministry and we are not concerned with it.

About the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities I may bring to the notice of the hon. House the action taken by the different State Governments. Till 12-7-82, 522 persons were ordered to be detained by the various State Governments under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, out of which, 45 persons are absconding and 49 persons are under detention. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during 1980, about 1.36 lakhs raids were made, about 25,000 persons were arrested, about 2,700 persons were convicted and about Rs. 38 crores worth essential commodities seized.

Similarly, as per—reports received, till now, in 1981 about 69,000 raids were made, about 15,000 persons were arrested, 2300 persons convicted and Rs. 17 crores worth of essential commodities

were seized. Both these Acts are being implemented by the State Governments, who are requested from time to time, to take vigorous action in this regard. Sir, this is the kind of action taken by the different States. Here, I must stress the point that the laws made by the Governments can be effectively acted upon only with the cooperation of the people.

Also, it is the duty of all of us in the House irrespective of party affiliations to cooperate with the Government. It is a crime against society and, I must request the hon. Members opposing this Bill or amendment and the people of India outside the House, that they should cooperate with the Government in this respect. Our national character should be built up and sentiments should be roused to condemn such blackmarketeers and hoarders and institutions such as educational and other social institutions should cooperate with the Government side by side with the implementation of the law. The Government is very much particular about it. Some hon. Members have gone to the length of saying that the Government is encouraging the black-marketing and hoarding. I dismiss this charge as futile, frivolous, baseless and politically motivated.

Sir, it is the duty of all of us to join together to eliminate this social evil from our country. Then, Sir, there are certain suggestions made by the hon. Members. It would be difficult for me to accept all those suggestions. But, I may refer to certain relevant suggestions and I might say that Government is very much particular about eradicating this evil. One hon. Member while supporting, said that Government should take over the whole sale trade of fourteen commodities such as rice, sugar, edible oil supplies, etc. My hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu has also referred to the same thing just now. I may say that already, the supply of rice, Jevy sugar, wheat and kerosene is being handled by the Government and its agencies and these are issued at prices below the market rates generally. Taking over of wholesale trade of fourteen commodities lined by the hon. Member would be totally beyond the resources of the Government and may, in fact, be counter-productive.



[Shri Mohammed Usman Arif]

Another apprehension made by the hon. Member was that the Act would be used against political leaders and trade unionists. I may assure that all political leaders or trade unionists either belong to the ruling party or to other parties, if they do not indulge in such crimes, they would not be harassed and the law would not apply to them. It is applied only to those who are criminals; they will have to face this law. I can assure you that no innocent person would be harassed under this Act.

Then, Sir, one hon. Member from our side also suggested that display of price-lists of all essential commodities should be made compulsory in all the States, throughout the country. In this respect, I must submit that to prevent overcharging of prices, all the States/U.Ts have issued orders for display of price lists of essential commodities in all the shops conspicuously at a prominent place of the business premises. Besides, the Standard of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 also provide for display of the name of the commodity, name and address of the manufacturers/packers, net contents in terms of weight, measure or number, month and year of manufacture and the retail sale price, to ensure that the traders do not exploit the consumers by over-charging.

Sir, some hon. Members wanted the commodities dealt with by the FCI to reach different States in time and in enough quantities. Both the Central Government and the FCI review from time to time the arrangements made for supply of food articles by the FCI to the various States. It has recently been decided that the monthly allocations of foodgrains to various States would be made well in advance, for FCI to plan its movement and supply of these grains to the various States in time. An hon. Member suggested that norm of one fairprice shop per 2,000 families should be relaxed in the case of North Eastern region. The various States have been told a long time back that in far-flung and remote areas which are thinly populated, it might be necessary to have a fair-price shop for a population even smaller than 2,000 families. In fact under the New

20-Point Programme, the States have been told to consider opening mobile shops for such far-flung areas.

There was a suggestion for setting up of vigilance committees. Instructions have already been issued to State Governments to form Vigilance Committees to keep a watch on the working of the public distribution system. A suggestion was also made to build up buffer stocks in every place specially North-Eastern States. Regular coordination is maintained between the Central agencies responsible for supply of essential commodities to the North-Eastern region like the Railways and the FCI and the States of that Region to ensure adequate stocking of these commodities in that Region, particularly during monsoons.

Sir, there is again a suggestion that action should be taken against Government officials involved in the rackets in the public distribution system. Anybody who would commit such crime shall meet the punishment provided under the law and officers are no exception to it. Lastly, a suggestion was made that there should be no discrimination in supply of rice and wheat to a particular area. Sir, let me assure the House that there would be no such discrimination.

Sir, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar in his speech wanted to know how much have the prices of essential commodities come down after the passing of the Act. It may be mentioned that the prices of such commodities depend on a number of factors including their production, the local availability, the demand by the consumers at any particular time, etc. In order to improve the local availability, it has to be ensured that the traders do not hoard the stocks or otherwise create obstacles in the maintenance of supplies of these essential commodities. It is with that end in view that this legislation was originally passed and, through the proposed amendment, action under it is now sought to be strengthened. The extent to which this legislation has helped in improving the availability of any particular commodity and keeping its price at a reasonable level would differ from State to State and area to area, depending on how effectively has this legislation been implemented by the

concerned State Government. There is no direct relationship between this Act and the price level of essential commodities, as it is only one of a package of measures to maintain the prices.

Sir, one hon. Member suggested that a parliamentary committee should be constituted. In this respect I may submit that there is already a National Advisory Council on Public Distribution. It is headed by Union Minister of Civil Supplies and includes, among others, one Member from Lok Sabha; one Member from Rajya Sabha; all State Food and Civil Supplies Ministers and representatives of Central Ministries connected with public distribution. Hence there should be no apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member that distribution work will suffer. Then there are certain other minor things which have been suggested. I may submit to this House that the whole debate was on the parent Act; and the amendment which is so small and limited in scope, did not warrant all that discussion which has taken place. However, I am grateful to the hon. Members that they have made useful suggestions; and I have tried my level best to reply to those questions.

Now the last point : hon. Member Shri Chitta Basu said that the supply of food-grains and other things were short. Essential commodities were not made available. I say that West Bengal has got the highest allocation of foodgrains.

In the end, I submit that though the hon. Members coming from West Bengal oppose the Bill, they at the same time press the Government that blackmarketing should be eradicated. Now I pose the question : what measures are they proposing to take in West Bengal, where they have their own Government? If they have evolved any formula, or if they have evolved any method or if they are taking any measures which have effectively worked, we can also adopt them. But I think no such measures are being taken to eradicate the evil.

Objections are made; and Government is criticized. But merely criticizing does not pay. In the end, I again thank the hon. Members, and end my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister.

SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1982-83.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up next item, namely, Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways.

Motion Moved :—

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2 and 16."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*\*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1982-83 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	Rs. 2,00,000.
16	Assets—Acquisition Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	200,50,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I call upon the Members to speak, I find there are notices of Cut Motions.

I find that Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Shri T. R. Shamanna, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri C. T. Dhandapani, Shri R. P. Das, prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta and Shri R. L. P. Verma are not here. Shri Chaturbhuj is also not here.

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha and Shri Sudhir Giri are available, and are willing to move their Cut Motions.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aoula) : I beg to move—

“That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of ‘Assets—Acquisition construction and replacement’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide broad gauge rail link between Narora and Chandausi via Shajahanpur, Dataganj, Binawar, Badaun and Vazirganj.](7)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move.

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of ‘Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to extend the existing Guna-Maksi line to Nagda.](20)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of ‘Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to connect the North-Eastern Region by railways to improve their conditions and to improve their economy.](21)

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of ‘Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to extend the railway line from Tarakeswar to Bishnupur and Bankura in West Bengal.](22)

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of ‘Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to construct a new rail line from Raniganj to Bankura via Majhia in West Bengal.](23)

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of ‘Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to convert Purulia-Kotshila line into broad guage line.](24)

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.

200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement' reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a Circular Railway in Calcutta city in West Bengal.]  
(25)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of, 'Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up completion of Howrah-Amta railway line.](26)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start the work for coaching terminal facilities at Asansol.]  
(27)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a rail line from Tamluk to Digha in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal.]  
(42)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is two hours. It is now nearing 1 p.m. so, the Bill must be completed by 3 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It should be at least three hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is two hours. Tomorrow, there is a discussion on drought situation; and we must see that the Supplementary Demands for Railways, and also other Supplementary Demands are passed to-day, so that we will have more time to discuss about the drought conditions. We must be rational in our approach. Therefore, I want to see that it is completed by 3 O'clock. Now Shri Ajit Kumar Saha. The time allotted is seven minutes for you.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : In only seven minutes, how can one speak ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will add three minutes more.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : During the discussion on the Railway Budget in the last session several Members including myself drew the attention of the House to the fact that the programme of replacement of the old, over-aged and worn out rolling stock, renewal of track and bridges requires immediate attention, if at all the Railway operation has to show any improvement. The Government pleaded at that time that the Planning Commission could not give enough money for this. Now, it appears, as also in the Supplementary Demands, the Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 200 crores for the current year. This is welcome. But the question is, can it do justice to the problem ?

According to the reports of the Committee on Motive Power Plan, Committee on Coach Augmentation and the Sikri Committee, the programme though augmented, by additional Rs. 200 crores will be far from satisfactory.

Let us take the example of EMU coaches both in Bombay and also in Calcutta. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, the former Railway Minister is here. He stated in this House that all the EMU coaches in the Bombay suburban area are overaged and need replacement, and sanction of some amount for acquisition of motors was also obtained. But we do not know what happened after that. There are no replacements, because as admitted by the Railway Ministry in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament, EMU replacement could not be done 'due to production constraints by M/s. Jessops Ltd. The result is that irate passengers had burnt the EMU coaches in Bombay. In the suburban area of Calcutta, every day there is a conflict between the passengers and the railway employees and those who are responsible for this state of affairs like the policy makers in the Government and the Railway Board and their officers who are far away escape the wrath of the people while ordinary railwaymen have to suffer.

Nobody justifies vandalism. At the same time, how long can the passengers and

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

commuters hold their patience? That is the question. The number of accidents due to failure of rolling stock in 1980-81 was 146 and it was 144 in 1981-82. Accidents due to failure of track was 27 and 23 respectively in these years and every year one person dies on account of these failures. But what exactly is the position of the Railways? The Sikri Committee has said that in Broad Gauge lines out of 49,522 kilometres of running track, track which requires renewal is 10,781 kilometres, which is over 21 per cent. According to this report, in 1978 fractures have been detected in over 6,000 kilometres of track. Speed restrictions have been imposed on nearly 2000 kms of tracks. And the number of 'distressed bridges' rose from 1247 in 1968 to 3553 in 1978. But in the Supplementary Demands, not a single paise has been asked for repair and replacement of bridges in spite of the fact that we had witnessed the worst accident on the Bagmati river.

13 hrs.

Now coming to the allotment of money, I find that Eastern and North Eastern Railways have been given the lowest amount. What is the reason for this? Is there an element of discrimination? Similarly, it is found that while less than Rs. 3 crores have been given to CLW, Rs. 7 crores have been given to DLW while the idle capacity in the former is 32 per cent and in the latter 35 per cent. I do not know why there is discrimination.

The people of West Bengal have been demanding new Railway lines for a long time, particularly between Mejhia and Bankura. We have been demanding an express train from Purulia to Howrah since 1971, the first time when I was elected as a Member of Parliament. But the Railway Ministry is not acceding to our request. There is a news report in the 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', the largest circulated daily in West Bengal, which says that Centre is against all the demands of the people of West Bengal in the matter of railways. In the editorial of the same paper of 29th July, it is said that the Central Government is quite indifferent in providing railway lines and if the people feel that something has got to be done by the Centre, then

they along with their representatives have to fight for that.

In another daily 'Satya Jug' there is a picture of a commuter travelling inside the EMU coach of the suburban railways holding his umbrella over his head as the water is coming inside the coach. This is the position of EMU coaches.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Umbrella provided by the Railways?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: No. his own. Since only DC EMU coaches have been provided for, it is certain that none of them would be provided for Eastern Railway where every day the situation becomes explosive. I would like to know whether a political discrimination is being made against the people of West Bengal because they have voted the Left Front Government into power again in the 1982 elections.

What about the trouble in various railways?

So far as Calcutta is concerned. I have already referred to how the daily commuters are being harassed. I would like to know what relief you propose to give to them.

I notice from the Demands that almost 30 per cent of the funds are allotted to the Railway Board, who would be free to utilize this money the way they want. Naturally, they would have more dealings with the private sector, than with the sector, because they would get more commission that way. In this way you are keeping the Railway Board officers happy.

Lastly, I will come to industrial relations. Despite the claims of the Railway Minister, I would like to say that it has not at all improved. The Minister complains that the workers are indulging in stoppage of work. But the real fact is that the railways have gone back on the agreement that they had entered into with the railwaymen. While the railways have violated the agreement, the employees find that they are not able to do that. How can you run the railways for long when the employees are dissatisfied? I would request the Minister to pay attention to this aspect before the situation becomes more serious.

**श्री बनबारी लाल बेरवा (टोंक) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेलवे का सप्लीमेंटरी बजट सदन में रखा गया है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जब से सेठी साहब ने इस महकमे को संभाला है, इस के अन्दर बहुत सारे परिवर्तन देखे गये हैं, जो सराहनीय हैं। मैं माननीय सेठी साहब की इसके लिए सराहना करता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जयपुर से दिल्ली के लिए जो पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन आती थी, उसको बढ़ा कर उन्होंने अजमेर से दिल्ली तक कर दिया है। यह बहुत ही सराहनीय काम उन का रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद रेलों पर अरबों रुपया खर्च किया गया है और वह देश के लिए बहुत ही उपयोगी था, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण था और आज हम यह देखते हैं कि रेलों का एक तरीके से पूरे देश के अन्दर एक जाल सा बिछ गया है लेकिन इसके बावजूद मुझे बहुत ही दुःख के साथ इस बात को कहना पड़ता है कि मेरा जिला हैडक्वार्टर आज तक भी रेलों से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। मैं माननीय सेठी साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस बारे में बहुत ही गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करें क्योंकि आज के जमाने में अगर रेलवे से कोई जगह जुड़ी हुई न हो, तो उस के विकास की कल्पना करना अपने आप में कोई महत्व नहीं रखती है। हम बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनाते हैं लेकिन रेलवे के अभाव में हमारा जिला इस मामले में पिछड़ा रह जाता है और आज उस की बहुत दुरी हालत है। वहां पर ज्यादातर आबादी अल्पसंख्यक लोगों की और अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की है। फिर भी उनके साथ में यह भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार हो कि और जगहों पर तो रेलवे लाईन बिछायी जाए, वहां नहीं बिछायी जाए तो यह अजीब सा लगता है।

अरबों रुपए का रेलवे का बजट यहां से हर साल पास होता है। मेरे ध्यान से, जो प्रपोजेक्स मैंने रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को दिये हैं, रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी को दिये हैं और जो दूसरी हमारी कमेटीज है, उनको दिये हैं उनको मान लेने पर कुल मिलाकर 10 से 20 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होगा और इस प्रकार से हमारा जिला रेलवे से बहुत आसानी से जुड़ सकता है। अभी जो रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी गयी थी तो मैंने उसके सामने भी निवेदन किया था, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से भी निवेदन किया है, हमारे आदरणीय पंडित जी विराजमान हैं, उनसे भी निवेदन किया था, पांडे जी से भी किया और सेठी साहब से भी निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे सेठी साहब हमारे राजस्थान से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं और हमारे प्रति सहानुभूति का दृष्टिकोण भी रखते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस पर विचार करेंगे और कुछ न कुछ इसके लिए करेंगे।

जहां तक पूरे राजस्थान का सवाल है, रेलवे के मामले में हम लोगों के माथ में अब तक कोई न्याय नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपको आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ गिनते आप खुद ही अन्दाज लगा लेंगे कि हम लोगों के साथ अब तक कैसा व्यवहार होता रहा है। मैं ब्राडगेज लाईन की बात आप से कर रहा हूँ कि कितनी-कितनी ब्राडगेज लाईन कहां-कहां पर है :—

राजस्थान में 760.39 किलोमीटर  
आंध्र प्रदेश में 3,043.72 किलोमीटर  
बिहार में 3,334.10 किलोमीटर  
गुजरात में 1,413 किलोमीटर  
कर्नाटक में 570.63 किलोमीटर  
केरल में 803 किलोमीटर

हमारे बिल्कुल पड़ोस में मध्य प्रदेश में 4,286 किलोमीटर

महाराष्ट्र भी बिल्कुल हमारे पड़ोस में पड़ता है, उसमें 3,140 किलोमीटर

उड़ीसा में 1,837 किलोमीटर,

पंजाब में 1,968 किलोमीटर,

तमिलनाडु में 1,006 किलोमीटर,

उत्तर प्रदेश में 5,588 किलोमीटर और वेस्ट

बंगाल में 2,844 किलोमीटर ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाईन हैं।

ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाईन के लिए अब तक जो हमारे सांसद रहे हैं, वे बहुत जोरदार पैमाने पर यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद की रेलवे लाईन को ब्राडगेज लाईन कर दी जाए। आप हमें एक लाईन जयपुर से सवाई माधोपुर तक के लिए दे दीजिए और एक लाईन कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक के लिए दे दीजिए। क्योंकि सात सीमेंट के कारखाने इस क्षेत्र में लगाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार लाइसेंस दे चुकी है।

एक बात मैं और अजें कर देना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान का एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा एरिया वार्डर एरिया है। उसका वार्डर पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है। हमेशा उससे खतरा बना रहता है। इसलिए भी वहां ब्राडगेज लाईन का बिछाना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा वहां जल्दी से सप्लाई पहुंच सकती है।

मेरा आप से सुझाव है, वैसे मंत्रालय से भी आपको बहुत से सुझाव आते होंगे कि आप सवाई माधोपुर से अजमेर तक एक ब्राडगेज लाईन बिछा दीजिए। इससे इस क्षेत्र में जो छोटी-मोटी जगहें रह गयी हैं वे सब उसके आवरण में आ जायेंगी। बला से आप राजस्थान के वार्डर क्षेत्र में भी आसानी से सप्लाई पहुंचा

[श्री। बनबारी। लाल बंसो।]

सकते हैं जिससे कि वक्त आने पर हमारे सामने कोई समस्या उत्पन्न न हो।

कोई समस्या उत्पन्न न हो।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका जानकारी आश्चर्य होगा कि आज इतनी लाइनों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है और इतना पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र में कुल मिलाकर दो लाइनें हैं, जो स्वतन्त्र भारत में नहीं डाली गई हैं, पहले की डाली हुई हैं। जयपुर से सांगानेर और सांगानेर से टोडाराय-सिंह—ये नैरोगेज लाइनें हैं। नैरोगेज लाइनें आमतौर से पहाड़ी इलाकों में डाली जाती हैं, लेकिन आज भी यहां नैरोगेज लाइन काम कर रही है। इसकी पोजीशन यह है कि बहुत से परिवहन कर दिए गए हैं, बहुत से स्टेशन करटल कर दिए गए हैं। रेल और बस के किराए के अन्दर एक-तिहाई का फर्क हो गया है। इससे आम आदमी परेशान है। जयपुर से टोडारायसिंह रेलवे में 4-5 रुपया किराया लगता है, जबकि बस में 13-14 रुपए किराया लग जाता है। इसके लिए विभाग का कहना है कि यह अनइकनामिक लाइन है। अगर जंगल में जाकर छोड़ देंगे तो अनइकनामिक ही होगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके आगे बढ़ाएँ और केकड़ी से शाहपुरा, शाहपुरा से मीलवाड़ा, मीलवाड़ा से नाथद्वारा के लिए बढ़ाएँ। व्यास जी भी इसके बारे में कई बार निवेदन कर चुके हैं, शायद मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है। इसको तत्काल प्रभावशाली करना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारा जो टोंक जिले में टोडारायसिंह का इलाका पहाड़ के बराबर-बराबर चलता है। यहां पर माइन्स और मिनरल के डेवलपमेंट के लिए रेलवे लाइन को आगे बढ़ाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसके बगैर हम लोगों को बहुत असुविधा हो रही है। हमारे यहां एक पट्टी का पत्थर निकलता है जिसमें ग्राम पत्थर के बनिस्पत काफी लचीलापन है और अगर इसको पालिश करके तैयार किया जाए तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे चान्दी की छत लगाई हुई है। यह जो हमको सुविधा प्राप्त है वह ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के अभाव में उपयोग में नहीं आ रही है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे जिले के जो दो सुझाव हैं, उनके बारे में खासतौर से ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें।

यह बात तो मैंने अपने जिले की कही, एक बात मैं अपने वर्ग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। शेड्यूल कास्ट के बारे में रेलवे मंत्रालय में बहुत कुछ किया गया है। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में काफी कुछ बिचार करके दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रख रहा

हूँ। आप गौर फरमाएं कि जो बैक-लॉग रह गया है, जो कमी रह गयी है, उसको पूरा कराएँ। क्योंकि आपका इस ओर बहुत सहानुभूतिपूर्वक दृष्टिकोण रहा है।

रेलवे सेवाओं के अन्दर 31-3-80 तक फर्स्ट क्लास की सविस में 5393 लोग थे, जिनमें शेड्यूल कास्ट के 419 अफसर हैं। इनका एवरेज बैठता है 7.9 परसेंट, जबकि हिमाचल से इनको ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। सेकण्ड क्लास में 5098 अफसरों में से 550 शेड्यूल कास्ट के हैं, इनका परसेंटेज 10.9 बैठता है और तीसरी श्रेणी में 7 लाख 7 हजार 34 कर्मचारी हैं, इसमें स्थिति कुछ ठीक है, पूरा कम्पलीट तो नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ ठीक है।

आप चीथे दर्ज करें। इसमें सफाई कर्मचारी आते हैं। यहां इनका कौटा पूरा है।

ट्राइबल की बात भी आप सुन लें। 5393 अफसर प्रथम श्रेणी में हैं जिनमें इनकी संख्या केवल 77 है जो कि 1.4 बैठती है। दूसरी श्रेणी में अफसरों की संख्या 5098 है जिनमें से सिर्फ 114 ट्राइबल हैं और इनका प्रतिशत 2.3 बैठता है। तीसरे दर्जे में प्रतिशत 2.8 ही है। यह किसी भी तरीके से समीचीन नहीं है। इनके कोंटे की पूर्ति करना बहुत आवश्यक है। मंत्री महोदय को इसके बारे में विशेष प्रयत्न करने होंगे। यह ठीक है आपका कार्य क्षेत्र बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है, आपको बहुत ज्यादा काम करने होते हैं, असुविधाओं का भी सामना करना पड़ता है और सब की सेवा करना मुश्किल होता है। लेकिन इसरार करके मैं इस बात का कहता हूँ कि आपसे चूंकि तबतको बहुत ज्यादा की जाती है, बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद करके हम चलते हैं, इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बात कही जाए उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश आपको तरफ से हो।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :** ये अनुपूरक मांगें 200.52 करोड़ रु० की हैं। यह जो पैसा लिया जाता है — इससे रेलों का विकास हो, लेरेलें अधिक सक्षम बनें, समर्थ बने जनता की अधिक सेवा करें, सदन के सभी सदस्यों की यदि यह इच्छा हो तो यह स्वाभाविक बात है। इसके विरोध में कोई भी नहीं हो सकता है। किन्तु जिस परिमाण में और जिस प्रामाणिकता से काम किया जाना चाहिए क्या वैसा हो रहा है? काम के अभाव में हम देखते हैं कि रेलों द्वारा आम जनता की जिस परिमाण में सेवा होनी चाहिए और जिस परिमाण में रेलों की जनता के लिए सुविधायें उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए उस परिमाण में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही हैं।

अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं का रेलों को सामना करना पड़ रहा है, यह हो सकता है, किन्तु मिलमिला तय करके, प्राथमिकता तय करके यदि हम आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करें तो निश्चित रूप से इस देश की आम जनता की अधिक अच्छी सेवा हो सकती है, ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

अनेक नई लाइनों के निर्माण की बात सदस्यों के द्वारा बार-बार सदन में उठाई जाती है और सदस्यों की मांगें पूरी हों और जनता की अधिक अच्छी सेवा हो, उसको सुविधा मिल सके, इसके उपाय करना जरूरी है। बिहार के अन्दर गिरिडीह से कोडरमा, हजारीबाग टाउन होते हुए रांची तक 223 किलोमीटर लाइन के निर्माण की बात सदन में 1977 से कही जा रही है। बजट में हर साल इसके लिए कुछ प्रावधान भी किया जाता है। इसका डिटेल्ड सर्वे कराने का आश्वासन भी सदन में दिया गया है लेकिन इस दिशा में कुछ ठोस काम किया गया हो, ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता। इस लाइन के बन जाने से इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है यह मैं कह सकता हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर में पहले भी कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि कुछ लाइनों की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। मंत्री महोदय कह भी चुके हैं कि वे सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे। मारे मध्य प्रदेश में मालवा, छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके को रेल की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है, वह इलाका रेल की सुविधा से वंचित है। वस्तर के इलाके में भी नई लाइन की मांग बहुत लम्बे असें से चली आ रही है। बिना रेलवे लाइन बिछाए हुए वहाँ कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं लग सकती है, उद्योग धंधा स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि माल के आवागमन के लिए जब तक सुविधा न हो तब तक कोई उद्योग धंधा लग नहीं सकता है, पनप नहीं सकता है। मैं इस मांग को फिर से दोहराता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इन्दौर से कोटा के बीच जो प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर हैं मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वे के काम को मंजूरी दी जाए। इस लाइन का निर्माण करने के लिए इस सर्वे की शुरुआत करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

सेंट्रल रेलवे में बम्बई वी० टी० से पसारा और कर्जन के बीच में पिछले दस साल से नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी है। रेल पुरानी हो गई है। लोगों को जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, उनकी जो सेवा होनी चाहिए, नहीं हो पा रही है। रेलवे लाइन का बदलना बहुत जरूरी है। कब तक रेल बदलने वाले हैं यह हमको बताना चाहिए।

इसको चिन्ता यदि मंत्री जी लेंगे तो ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा। इन्दौर, उज्जैन और देवास मध्य प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण नगर हैं, इनके बीच में जिस गति की रेल सेवा चाहिए, वह अभी नहीं है। बारबार कहा जाता है कि इन नगरों के बीच काफी बसें चल रही हैं। लोगों को सुविधा मिले यह रेलवे का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन्दौर, उज्जैन, देवास के बीच में फास्ट गाड़ियां चलाई जायें क्योंकि इन नगरों की काफी यात्री आते जाते हैं। यदि सवा, डेढ़ घंटे के अन्दर गाड़ी उज्जैन से चल कर इन्दौर और इन्दौर से चल कर उज्जैन आ सके तो यह काफी सुविधा-जनक रहेगा। सुबह 9 बजे उज्जैन से चल कर 10.30 बजे तक इन्दौर और शाम को साढ़े 5 बजे इन्दौर से चलकर 7 बजे तक उज्जैन पहुँचें तो उपयुक्त होगा।

सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस नागदा स्टेशन पर नहीं रुकती है। यदि इस गाड़ी को नागदा स्टेशन पर 2 मिनट के लिए रोक जाय तो जनता को काफी सुविधा होगी। अभी इस गाड़ी को पकड़ने के लिए लोगों को उज्जैन से रतलाम जाना पड़ता है जिससे काफी दिक्कत होती है। 2 मिनट का हाट नागदा पर दे कर उस टाइम को आसानी से मेकअप किया जा सकता है। इसी तरह अवध एक्सप्रेस कोटा तक आती है, इसको बढ़ा कर रतलाम तक कर दिया जाए ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग आसानी से मध्य प्रदेश आ सकें। 111 अप और 112 डाउन गाड़ियां बडौदा-रतलाम के बीच चलती हैं, इनको बढ़ाकर उज्जैन तक कर दिया जाए, इससे लोगों को काफी सुविधा होगी। इसी प्रकार एक बात कही थी जिस पर मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि रेलवे विभाग उस पर विचार कर रहा है, उज्जैन और गुना के बीच में जो ट्रेन चलती है यदि इसको बढ़ाकर नागदा तक कर देते हैं तो सारी सवारियां जो साबरमती गाड़ी की इंतजार में पड़ी रहती हैं, इस कठिनाई से यात्री बच जायेंगे। इसी तरह गुना और मकसी ट्रेक की पूरी उपयोगिता नहीं हो पा रही है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो, तीन माल गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। इस ट्रेक का पूरा उपयोग किया जा सकता है तेज गाड़ियां चला कर। इससे यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा पहुंचेगी।

रिजर्वेशन के लिये आप चार्ज लेते हैं और वैटिंग लिस्ट में रिजर्वेशन होता है। गाड़ी पर पहुँचने पर जब मालूम होता है कि गाड़ी में जगह नहीं मिल पायी है तो रिजर्वेशन चार्ज का रिफण्ड उस यात्री को नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उसके लिये उसको फिर बाहर जाना पड़ता है। पहले ट्रेन कंडक्टर से लिखाना पड़ता है कि गाड़ी में जगह नहीं है, उससे स्लिप लेकर काउन्टर पर जाना होता है और तब तक या तो गाड़ी चली



[श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा]

जाती है अथवा उसको रिजर्वेशन का पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिये वेटिंग लिस्ट का रिजर्वेशन चांज है उसमें कमी की जानी चाहिए। रिजर्वेशन की इस पद्धति में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।

रेल कर्मचारियों का रिटायरमेंट 58 साल की आयु पर होता है। बहुत से कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम होते हुए भी 58 साल तक काम करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं।

रेलवे में प्रायः ऐसी पद्धति है कि जो रेलवे का कोई व्यक्ति रिटायर हो जाये या कोई एक्सीडेंट में मारा जाये तो उसके परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को नौकरी देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति 50 वर्ष की आयु में रिटायरमेंट वालियेंटरी तौर पर ले ले तो उसके भी परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को आप रेलवे में नौकरी देकर मदद कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से जो रिटायर होने वाला है, उससे कम तनख्वाह पर उसका परिवार काम करेगा, खर्च में भी इससे बचत होगी और आप अन-एम्प्लायमेंट भी कम कर सकेंगे। इस पर भी आप विचार कर सकेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

रेलवे में आज दो मान्यता प्राप्त संगठन हैं। एक एन० एफ० आई० आर० इंटक से सम्बद्ध है उसकी दैनिकी 1981 की प्रकाशित हुई है। उसमें उसने अपनी सदस्य संख्या 3,58,000 बताई है और दूसरा संगठन है बी० आर० एम० एस०, उसकी सदस्यता 31-12-80 को 3,77,580 है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बी० आर० एम० एस० की सदस्य संख्या ज्यादा है तो इस पर भी आप औद्योगिक शांति और परस्पर सहयोग की दृष्टि से विचार करके इस संस्था को भी मान्यता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। यह कर्मचारियों तथा प्रबन्धकों के बीच सौहार्द स्थापित करने के लिए अच्छा होगा। आशा है आप इस पर भी शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का प्रयास करेंगे।

रेलवे का महकमा ठीक ढंग से काम करे, लोगों को अपनी यात्रा में सुरक्षा मिले इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अभी देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में जान-माल की दुर्घटना हो गई। जिसमें यात्रियों को शारीरिक क्षति भी उठानी पड़ी। उसमें उज्जैन का एक परिवार यात्रा कर रहा था उसको लूट लिया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के बारे में हमें चिन्ता कर के शीघ्र निर्णय करना चाहिए। आज रेल यात्री सुरक्षित यात्रा करके अपने गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुंचने में असुरक्षा की भावना रखे हुए हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

जहां तक पुगने ट्रेक बदलने की बात है, आपने कहा है कि हमारा लक्ष्य है, हम उनको बदलना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो ट्रेक रेलवे के खराब हो चुके हैं, उनको जितना जल्द से जल्द आप बदलवा सकेंगे, उससे उतनी ही दुर्घटनाओं में कमी होगी।

इन बातों को कहते हुए मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli)  
Mr. Deputy Speaker. At the outset, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants on Railways.

At the same time, I would like to bring certain things before the Hon. Minister which have created lot of confusion resulting in strikes and several activities against the Railway Department in the region of Marathwada in Maharashtra State.

We are grateful to the Hon. Minister for Railways for increasing the amount from Rs. 45 lakhs to 1.45 lakhs for conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad line into broad-gauge. We hope that the Hon. Minister would see that this amount is provided soon and that the work will go with full speed.

There is another point about which I would like to speak. If you recollect, there has been a consistent demand for the last 30 years in Marathwada Region to convert Manmad-Mudkhed-Adilabad Section gauge and we had adopted the first part of this portion from Manmad to Parbani-Parli Section and we have also started conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad Section.

Last time, on 17th December, 1981, when I had put a Starred Question on the conversion of Adilabad-Mudkhed Section, the Hon. Minister said that "a survey was carried out and it was found not feasible and economical. And so it was not possible."

But later on the Hon. Minister accepted that "since there are new cement factories coming up in this region, we have decided to undertake the location survey and we will include it in 1982-83."

While giving the Budget speech, the Hon. Railway Minister said that "we have decided to survey a number of lines." The Hon. Railway Minister did not clarify these

lines and we all thought that our line is also probably there.

But now I find that the railway line, Adilabad-Mudkhed, even for survey, is not shown in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would request the hon. Minister to see that something is done and the amount is provided for and the survey starts soon.

There is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. On 24th December, 1981, in reply to my Unstarred Question No. 5487, the hon. Minister has stated :

“As regards conversion of the remaining section, Parbhani-Adilabad, from metre gauge to broad gauge, there is a proposal under consideration taking up the survey in 1982-83 Budget.”

This is the reply given on the floor of the House. But, in spite of this reply, there is one letter written to Shri Sachkhand Hazuri Khalsa Diwan, Nanded, by the Secretary, Railway Board; it is about conversion of Mudkhed-Adilabad line from metre gauge to broad gauge; it is in Hindi; in the last paragraph of that letter, it has been said :

“जहाँ तक परभनी-मुदखेड-आदिलाबाद लाइन के आमामान परिवर्तन का सम्बन्ध है, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 1976 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों से पता चला है कि यह लाइन अलाभप्रद होगी और 245 कि० मी० के आमामान परिवर्तन पर लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेंगी। संसदघनों की कठिन स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए निकट भविष्य में उपर्युक्त निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लेना संभव नहीं होगा।”

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify which position is correct; whether the position that has been taken by the hon. Minister on 24th December 1981, in which he has assured on the floor of the House that they are going to undertake the survey in 1982-83, is correct, or the position that has been taken by the Secretary, Railway Board in May, 1982 is correct. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that this letter from the Railway Board has caused a great upheaval in the Marathwada region; people have written editorials and they are agitating at all the Stations on this section.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to clarify the position with regard to the survey of this particular line.

Lastly, I would say that this Adilabad-Mudkhed section is one of the most neglected sections. Some time back I had asked a question if the General Manager had visited this section during the last two years, and I was shocked when I received the reply that the General Manager did not visit this particular section in the last two years. I do not know how the General Manager can afford to neglect a railway section which was constructed for the benefit of the tribal people ?

Here there were two trains which were being operated, one passenger train and the other, a mixed train. Recently I have come to know that the mixed train that was operating between Purna and Adilabad has been cancelled. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this mixed train is resumed because people who find it difficult to travel by the State Transport which is costly will be benefited by this.

I again request the hon. Minister to clarify the position about the survey that was assured by him on the floor of the House in reply to the Unstarred Question that I have referred to, in view of the position that has been taken by the Railway Board.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, has come before the House with Supplementary Demands for over Rs. 200 crores. Perhaps, a sum of Rs. 200 crores is a very small amount for his Ministry. He presides over a very big empire, the biggest economic undertaking that we have in our country, the biggest public undertaking that we have in our country; he presides over an undertaking which is the biggest employer in our country. The tentacles of the Railways, if I may call them so, reach every area and every section of our population and they provide the arteries for the movement of our people and for the movement of goods which are essential for the economy of the country, for the life of the citizens. It is, therefore, natural that the Railways have to deal in big money. I would have liked to tell my hon. friend

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

that he has been doing a commendable job as the head of this big undertaking.

He is a very good and dear friend of mine. I am well aware of his competence and his dynamism. I have the reason, therefore, to expect great things from him. And it is in that spirit that I would like to address a few remarks to him about the functioning of the Railways to-day.

Unfortunately, Sir, in the last few years it cannot be said that the efficiency of the railway system has increased. On the other hand, it is a story of decreasing efficiency, increasing irregularity and increasing insecurity for the passenger, increasing number of accidents and dacoities and robberies on the trains and deteriorating industrial relations. I am sure that my hon. friend can do much better if he takes the bit between his teeth and decides to employ the dynamism and competence of which he has given evidence elsewhere in other fields.

I shall not accompany him on an inspection tour of his vast realm and deal with every aspect of the Railway Ministry. But I shall deal with the working of the suburban railway system particularly in Bombay which I have the honour to represent.

As far as the suburban railway system is concerned, the mildest description that I can give of the present situation is that the suburban railway system has become a byword for brazen incompetence and callous unconcern for the needs and the woes of the commuters. We have frequent troubles in Bombay. Recently there was very serious trouble on the Central Railway system of which my hon friend is aware. Traffic ground to a halt. Hundreds of thousands of commuters were in difficulties. The life of the city to some extent was paralysed on that day. The transport system was thrown out of gear. The functioning of offices went away and the normal business and the normal life in the city was thrown out of gear.irate passengers, provoked by the failure of the railway system, provoked by their helplessness in the face of repeated failures and breakdowns and the callousness of the railway administration, indulged in

activities which cannot be condoned. As my hon. friend who spoke before me said, none of us can hold a brief for any kind of violent attack on the railway property, whatsoever. Therefore, when we make this criticism of the Railway Ministry, we are not condoning any violent activity on the part of any one who might have legitimate grievances. Whatever the legitimacy of the grievance, the sanctity of the railway property must be protected. Not only the sanctity of the railway property, but also the life of the workers, the life and limbs of the workers who are employed in the railways must be protected. When there is a situation, an explosive situation, and when comenters want to give expression to their indignation, on the one hand we find an attack on the railway property and on the other, recently we have seen instances of attack on the running staff, the employees of the railways. This is a case of vicarious visitation of vengeance on those who are closest to the crowd. This is unfortunate, and a way must be found to avoid this by promoting better relations, better understanding between passenger associations and trade unions and the officials of the Ministry who can remove the shortcomings and explain the difficulties from which the Ministry suffers.

Regarding the trouble in the Bombay Central Suburban system, the primary cause is very well known to my hon friend. It is the condition of the rakes to which the hon. friend who spoke from this side referred. About 31% of the rakes are sick. The rakes used in the central system are not indigenously manufactured. They were imported. The company from which they were imported no longer manufactures them with the result that we cannot get replacements, with the result that we cannot get the essential spare parts required for repair. There is a constant competition in cannibalising as far as spare parts are concerned. This leads to the reduction in the efficiency of the system and constant breakdowns. Under such circumstances disrepair will be perennial, breakdowns will haunt the commuter in the Central Railway system so long as you do not find a solution for the situation.

What is the solution? The solution lies on complete replacement of these rakes imported from the United Kingdom. My

hon. friend will agree with me. Instead of imported rakes, we have to introduce indigenously manufactured rakes, manufactured at the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. The process is not so simple; it will take money; it will take time and it will mean some temporary dislocation. But, if the hon. Minister is able to convince the computers that what is being done is a sincere attempt, to remove illhealth as far as the rakes are concerned, by the induction of new rakes, indigenously manufactured, and by dovetailing the induction of new rakes with the delivery schedules and rescheduling of the time tables, and if proper public relations are maintained by the ministry, it will be possible to elicit public cooperation if one goes in for such a major venture.

Now, Sir, the frequency of suburban trains has been recently reduced instead of being increased. My hon. friend knows that the frequency of trains has been reduced. 46 suburban trains have been discontinued in the Central Railway system.

I shall now come to the Western Suburban system in Bombay. The number of break-downs in the Western Railway system is comparatively less. (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend will have his opportunity and I will listen to him with avidity. The number of breakdowns in the Western Railway system is less because the Western railway system uses indigenously manufactured rakes. But, there are problems for the commuters in the Western Railway system to which I must make a reference. First of all, there is the problem of linking the Western Railway system with the Central Railway system because the commuters have to switch over when they travel from one system to another system. You are very familiar with the situation in Bombay. There is a flyover at Bandra. It occupies a pivotal, a crucial, position a strategic position in ensuring the flow of traffic from the Western Railway system to the Central Railway system. The work on the flyover must therefore, be expedited and, for that, if necessary, increased allocations must be made available.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the Diwa-Bassein line. The present scheme is to restrict the use of this line for freight

traffic. But, if the line is to be laid, and, if it can be opened to passenger traffic as well, it will obviously benefit the hinterland through which the line passes.

Now, Sir, I have to refer to the fishermen and milk men who travel from the suburban areas using the Western Railway system to come to the town, to provide these essential commodities to that big metropolis. A number of fishermen and milk men travel by the Western suburban railway system. They face certain difficulties. Some compartments are notionally reserved for them but those compartments are flooded with and submerged by other passengers with the result that these fishermen and milkmen have to suffer acute hardship while travelling on these trains, particularly, when they travel towards the town. It is all the more important because many of them who travel to the town are fisherwomen. Therefore, you can easily understand the problems that they face in view of the fact that the reservation of the compartments turns out to be only notional.

There are certain other problems of the commuters between Borivili and Dahanu Road. My hon. friend is very familiar with Bombay. He visits this city very often. Therefore, I am sure, he knows that it is an expanding city. Where is the expansion? The expansion is not into the sea; but the expansion is on the land and, primarily, the expansion is to the northern area. Therefore, the population has been increasing to the North of Borivili and, from Borivili right upto Dahanu Road, new colonies have come up and the people are migrating; the people who were formerly living in South Bombay are now migrating to North Bombay to the Northern suburban areas. This is a trend in migration which must be known to my hon. friend who has also held the charge of the portfolio of Works and Housing once before. Therefore, the problem must be known to him. The population is increasing in that area and in addition to that, small scale industrial units and medium scale industrial units are growing in the area between Surat and Borivili.

On the one hand the population is growing and, on the other hand, the industrial units are also growing in number.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Sir, the needs of the area have increased enormously. What is the response of the Railway Ministry to the increase in population of these areas and the needs of the areas. It has unfortunately been very meagre and disappointing. Workers find it difficult to commute to their place of work and travel in either direction. There has been no increase in frequency as far as this area is concerned. The frequency of electric trains to Virar is once in 20 minutes. It should be increased to once in 25 minutes. There is no appreciable increase in the number of shuttles from Surat and Valsad through Dehanu Road, Palghat, etc. to Virar. These must be increased, and extended upto Borivali or Andheri so that commuters can avail of the services of electric trains.

Sir, there is no increase in the number of coaches. The condition of the coaches is astounding. There is no coordination between the timings of the shuttles and the timings of the electric trains they have to take and the hours of work of the commuters thus leading to passengers getting stranded and finding it impossible to attend to their work. There is demand for stoppage of some long distance express trains at Virar and Borivli about which I have written to the hon. Minister. Now, you don't increase the frequency of electric trains; you don't extend them to Virar; you don't increase the frequency of shuttles; you don't extend them to Borivli or Andheri; you don't extend roof over platforms or godowns; you don't increase the number of coaches; you don't increase booking windows and facilities for booking of season tickets in outlying suburban areas; you don't complete pedestrian overbridges. But the population goes on increasing. How do you think they will be served, and if they become indignant and angry, then who is to blame. I know it takes money but if population increases, and services are to be provided, then who will provide the services to them except you. What is worse is that you throw salt on injuries and wounds. In the face of their helplessness and your inefficiencies, when the travelling public writes to you, you don't even reply. I have received hundreds of letters from my constituents complaining that the General Manager of the Western Railways does not acknowledge letters. He seems to be

presiding over a Dead Letter Office as far as communications from commuters are concerned. If you are not willing to provide facilities and acknowledge letters then what will be the reaction in the mind of the public.

Sir, I write to the hon. Minister and many of my hon. friends and distinguished Members write to the hon. Minister but the hon. Minister sends the usual reply that he will look into the complaint. A little later another letter is received saying that it has been looked into and not found feasible. We have never received a reply that says that something is possible or something will be done. I wish to make a concrete suggestion to my hon. friend to make an appeal to him. If the situation is such that you don't have money; if the situation is such that you are not able to provide efficient services and you have your genuine difficulties, then at least explain them to the people. I suggest to the hon. Minister that he should convene a meeting of the representatives of passenger associations in Greater Bombay including the MPs, MLAs and Corporators from Bombay and officers of the two Railway systems and discuss these difficulties so that people and passengers may at least know that the Government is aware of their woes and that the Government wants to deal with their difficulties. So, I will make an earnest appeal to him that the least he can do is to meet them and explain to them and try to tell them what he intends to do.

Sir, the last point is about safety. My hon. friend Mr. Jatiya has already referred to it.

As far as the Western Suburban system is concerned, the bridges need to be renovated without delay. The automatic signalling system on the Western as well as the Central Railway needs complete overhauling. You can very well understand the connection between the signalling system and the safety of commuters. The signalling system needs complete overhauling and this must get top priority in the interest of the safety of commuters. The subject of safety of women commuters and other passengers has been brought up in this House very often and the hon. Minister is very well aware of it. I shall not take more of your time, Sir. But I do

hope that at least in the future we will get more positive responses from the hon. Minister. Sir, up till now, we have been repeating these demands and placing these problems before him and his distinguished predecessors in the House and through your indulgence, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have been given a patient hearing. But there has been no response, no positive action. I hope there will be a change for the better.

श्री काशी सलीम (औरंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और खास तौर से आज अपने मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। इन डिमाण्ड्स को पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा पता चलता है कि हम सही पालिसीज की तरफ लौटे आये हैं। और तय किया है कि रेलवे सिर्फ कामशियल अण्डरटेकिंग नहीं है बल्कि पब्लिक की सेवा का कार्य भी करता है यह और बात है कि हम ने आज़ादी के बाद रेलवे में जो तरक्की की है, वह दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले कम है। हमें मायूस है कि चाइना ने बहुत तेज़ी से तरक्की की है, हम इस लिये उतनी तेज़ी से तरक्की नहीं कर पाये कि हर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ हमारी पालिसी बदलती रही है। कभी हम यह चाहते हैं कि जहाँ बकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन का विकास किया जाय और इस नज़रिये से रेलवे का विकास किया जाये, कभी हम इस को कामशियल अण्डरटेकिंग की तरह से ट्रीट करते हैं, कभी हम कन्सोलिडेशन और रीहैबिलिटेशन की पालिसी को एडाप्ट करते हैं और इस लिहाज से हमारे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स थे वे बदलते रहे हैं। छह थोड़े दिनों से हमारा इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का प्रोजेक्ट, मेट्रोपोलिटन रेलवे का प्रोजेक्ट बहुत तेज़ी पर चल रहा था, लेकिन अब इस बजट को देख कर ऐसा महसूस होता है कि उन्होंने तीन-चार चीजों को बल्लेबाज़ करने का कोशिश की है। इसी लिये मैं मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन कर रहा हूँ। और ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर हम इस पालिसी पर अमल करेंगे तो हम जरूर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। जो भी पैसा हमारे पास है उस की तीन-चार हिस्सों में तकसीम करें और प्रायोरिटीज के मुताबिक उस पैसे को खर्च करें।

इस मौके पर मैं बहुत डिटेल्स में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन अपने क्षेत्र मराठवाडा के बारे में कुछ बातें आप के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इन बातों को कह कर अपनी काम्प्लीचुएन्सी के बोटर्स को मुतमईत करना चाहता हूँ, बल्कि मराठवाडा के 6 जिले और 80 लाख बोटर्स के दिलों में जो चिगारी 30 वर्षों से जल रही है, मैं उन की भावना को, उन की तमन्ना को, उन की तड़प को इस सदन के सामने पूरी तकसील से रखना चाहता हूँ। उनकी दिक्कतों का समझने के लिये हमें उस के इतिहास को भी थोड़ा सा देखना पड़ेगा। मराठवाडा के ये 6 जिले निजाम की फ्यूडल स्टेट से निकल कर आये थे जो बहुत जमाने से नेग्लेक्ट चले आ रहे थे। जब निजाम ने अपना कैपिटल हैदराबाद शिफ्ट किया उस के बाद से ये बिल्कुल नेग्लेक्टेड रहे। राजेरजवाड़ों ने कभी भी अपनी राजधानी को छोड़ कर दूसरे हिस्सों के विकास में इन्वेस्ट नहीं लिया, वही हालत इस इलाके की रही है। आज़ादी के बाद हमारी बड़ी अपेक्षाएँ थीं, अरमान थे और उन्हीं अरमानों के सहारे हमने महाराष्ट्र में प्रवेश किया था। जिस तरह से बम्बई का विकास हुआ उस का लाभ हम को भी मिलेगा, इस उम्मीद से हम महाराष्ट्र में शामिल हुए। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह थी—चूँकि हम फ्यूडल स्टेट से आये थे और हमारे लीडर्स भी डेमोक्रेसी के लिये उतने ट्रेण्ड नहीं थे, इस लिये महाराष्ट्र वालों ने भी हमारे साथ बेइन्फाफ़ी की और हम रीजनल डिम्पेरिटीज की चपेट में आये। आज हमारे यहां कोई ब्राडगेज नहीं है—हमारे पिछड़ेपन का सब से बड़ा सबब यही है।

मराठवाडे में अब्बल तो कोई ट्रेन नहीं और है तो एक ट्रेन है जोकि निजाम ने इमलिए बनवाई थी कि वह पाकेट, जजिरे की तरह, आइसैड की तरह रहे और हैदराबाद का पूरे देश से कोई ताल्लुक न हो। वह ट्रेन निजाम स्टेट रेलवे की मतमाड से मिक्न्दराबाद तक जाती थी और थोड़ा सा उस्मानाबाद के अन्दर जाती है। इस के बाद वहाँ के लोगों को कुछ अहसास हुआ और वह अहसास बिना-बजह नहीं है। ब्राडगेज न होने की वजह से उन को कितने नुकसानात हो रहे हैं, यह मैं आप के सामने एक एक कर के बतलाऊंगा।

[श्री काजी सलीम]

किस तरह से यह भावना वहां पर डेवलप हुई है, यह आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मराठवाड़ा के पूरे लोगों ने बगैर किसी पार्टी-बन्दी के, वगैर पार्टी को देखते हुए, अपोजीशन के और कांग्रेस के लोगों ने हर जमाने में जितने भी यहां पर मंत्री हुए हैं, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री हों या केदार पांडे, एस०के० पाटिल हों या जगजीवन राम, टी०ए० पाई हों या मधु दंडवते और सेठी जी, कोई भी ऐसा मंत्री नहीं रहा है, जिस का मराठवाड़े के लोगों ने अपने रेज्योल्यूशन्स न दिये हों और डैलीगेशन्स और जलसे कर के अपनी भावनाओं का उन के सामने रखने की कोशिश न की हो। कई दफा पालिसी बनी भी और कुछ हमारी उम्मीद बंधी। टी०ए० पाई के जमाने में यह तय हुआ था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन का हम डेवलपमेंट करेंगे और उसके लिये रेलवे का उपयोग करेंगे। चाहे उस के लिए हमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से लोन लेना पड़े। हम 10 साला बिना-सूद के लोन लेकर इस का करेंगे लेकिन फिर दूसरे मंत्री आ गये और वह पालिसी बदल गई। यह वही जमाना है जबकि हमारी पथ प्रधान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी औरंगाबाद के दौरे पर आई थी और उस वक्त उन्होंने आपनली, पब्लिकली कहा था कि हम मराठवाड़े का डेवलपमेंट करेंगे और जो दो लाइनों की बात थी, उस को उन्होंने मान्यता दी थी और यह आपनली डेक्लेयर किया था कि ये जो नेरो-गेज और मीटर-गेज की लाइनें हैं, इन को ब्रोडगेज किया जाएगा। एक लाइन मनमाड से औरंगाबाद, औरंगाबाद से परली, परली से मुतखेड और मुतखेड से आदिलाबाद तक ले जायी जायेगी। दूसरी लाइन लातूर से भीरज तक जो नेरो-गेज लाइन है, उस को ब्रोड गेज करने की बात कही थी। ये दोनों डेक्लेरेशन्स उस जमाने के हैं लेकिन पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि रेलवे मंत्रियों ने पथ प्रधान की बात भी पीछे डाल इस के बाद 1 हजार रुपये टंकन मनी 1980 के बजट में रखे गये। फिर मांग की गई, तो 1 करोड़ रुपया रख दिया गया बजाए इसके कि इस के लिए काफी रुपया रखा जाता जैसा कि हम अपेक्षा कर रहे थे। इस पार्लियामेंट के फ्लौर पर मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बायदा किया था कि हम इस में बढ़ो-तरी करेंगे और मधु दंडवते जी ने भी इस के

उद्घाटन के वक्त औरंगाबाद में यह कहा था कि सन् 1982 तक इस को ब्रोडगेज में बदल देंगे। इस के बाद पुनः इस फ्लौर पर आयी कांग्रेस रेलवे मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि 1984 तक हम इस को ब्रोडगेज करेंगे। अब इस पर टोटल खर्च 72 करोड़ रुपये का होने का एस्टीमेट है लेकिन औरंगाबाद तक फस्ट फेज को करने में 15 करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं। 15 करोड़ रुपये में भी एक करोड़ रुपया आप देते हैं, तो कितने साल इस में लगेंगे और यह तो वही बात हुई जैसा कि गान्धिव ने कहा है :

“कौन जीता है तेरी जुम्फ के सर होने तक।

मुझे पैसे से गर्ज नहीं है, मैं हिसाब-किताब की बात नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह जरूर जानना चाहूंगा कि आप कितने दिनों में इस के पहले फेज को कम्प्लीट करेंगे, दूसरा फेज कितने दिनों में होगा और तीसरा फेज कितने दिनों में होगा। रेलों का करोड़ों रुपये का बजट है। 210 करोड़ रुपये आप ने इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में खर्च किये हैं, डबल लाइनें डालने में खर्च किये हैं और दूसरी जगहों पर आप इतना पैसा खर्च करके लाइनें डाल रहे हैं लेकिन मराठवाड़ा में 10 फीट भी लाइन आज तक नहीं बिछाई गई है। यह जो रीजनल डिस्पेरिटी है, इस की वजह से लोगों में बड़ा फस्ट्रेशन है और जब फस्ट्रेशन आता है तो पूरा एक्जीनाभिक बेलेंस खराब हो जाता है।

मैं खास तौर पर यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि किस किस तरह से हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज सफर कर रही हैं। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि आज जो वेल्ड है, पूना और बम्बई की वेल्ड है, इस वेल्ड के अन्दर कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं रह गई है, जहां पर इंडस्ट्री लगाई जा सके। इसलिए महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने यह सोचा कि बेकवार्ड इलाकों में, इस वेल्ड के बाहर इंडस्ट्री लगाई जाए और औरंगाबाद में 10 तरह की फॅसिलिटीज दी हैं और सब्सीडी का लालच और इनसेंटिव दिया गया है लेकिन आज तक 10 साल में वहां पर इंडस्ट्री ने रुट नहीं पकड़ी है और वहां पर कोई ओरीजिनल इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। वहां पर उन्ही लोगों की इंडस्ट्री है, जिन की इंडस्ट्री बम्बई में मौजूद है और वहां पर उन्होंने अपनी ब्रान्चेज बनाई हुई हैं और आप जानते ही हैं कि ये कैसे बाले

किस तरह से पैसे की कमाई करते हैं। वे सन्सीडी ले लेते हैं और फिर कोई बहाना बना कर लाक-आउट कर देते हैं और फिर तमाम मैटीरियल अपने हैड आफिस पूना, बम्बई और नासिक भेज देते हैं और वहां पर सामान बनाते हैं। उन का कहना है कि सामान के लाने और ले जाने में हमारा इतना खर्च हो जाता है कि सारा प्रोफिट उसी में निकल जाता है। इसलिए वहां पर इंडस्ट्री मफर कर रही हैं। अगर हमें वहां इंडस्ट्रीज डवलप करनी हैं तो उसके लिए भी यह जरूरी है।

आप एक्सपर्ट्स की ओपिनियन को देख लीजिए। भोंसले इंस्टीच्यूट आफ इकोनिमिक्स एण्ड पॉलिटिक्स ने कहा है कि मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र को फीरी तौर पर ब्राडगंज लाईन में नबदील किया जाए। नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्लाइड इकोनॉमिक रिसर्च ने भी सर्वे किया है और कहा है कि वहां एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्युम के लिए बहून पॉर्टेणियल हैं क्योंकि वहां पानी है, विजली है। वहां हम इसके नये-नये प्रोजेक्ट्स कायम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए तीन-चार प्रोजेक्ट्स बड़े-बड़े तालाबों के पहले से ही हैं। जिनसे जाहिर है कि वहां की एग्रीकल्चरल पैदावार बढ़ेगी और हजारों एकड़ जमीन उनके नीचे आयेंगी। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद मराठवाड़े के जिम किमान के पास 50 एकड़ जमीन भी है वह भी आज भूखा भरता है। उसकी वजह यह है कि उसको बड़े-बड़े शहरों की मार्किट नहीं मिलती है। वह बड़े बड़े कार्शकारों से कम्पीटिशन कर के अपना माल वहां तक नहीं पहुंचा सकता है क्योंकि ट्रांसपोर्ट का उसे बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसलिए वह अपना माल छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर, सस्ते भाव में बेच देता है। इस तरह से वह आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। वहां खेती की पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है। अगर उसे राजधानी, बम्बई और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े शहरों से जोड़ दिया जाए तब ही उस इलाके का विकास हो सकता है।

हम एग्री इंडस्ट्री की भी बात करते हैं। वहां की मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसरों ने कहा है कि मराठवाड़ा में जो बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी है, अगर उसको दूर करना है तो वहां हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के बजाए एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू करें। आप मराठवाड़ा का नक्शा सामने

रख कर देखिये। कुलर मिले कहां हैं? वे कोल्हापुर और सांगली में हैं जो कि तमाम बड़े-बड़े शहरों से जुड़े हुए हैं। वहां पर कोआपरेटिवज ने भी अपने कदम जमा लिये हैं। यही वजह है कि वहां पर एग्री इंडस्ट्री भी डवलप नहीं कर पा रही है और उस इलाके को हर तरह का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस तरह से हम लोग पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह गये हैं।

टूरिज्म के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के केवल दस परसेंट टूरिस्ट्स ही औरंगाबाद को टच करते हैं क्योंकि उनका रास्ता बोम्बे, खजुराहों, आगरा, दिल्ली है। औरंगाबाद में जहां कि अजन्ता, एलीरा है और जिनके प्रोपगण्डे पर हम लाखों रुपये हर साल खर्च करते हैं उनके लिए कोई रास्ता न होने से टूरिस्ट्स कहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। सिर्फ एक हवाई जहाज वहां जाता है। अब टूरिस्ट्स लोग एन्जाए करने के लिए आते हैं न कि तकलीफ उठाने और ट्रेनें बदलने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। कम से कम औरंगाबाद का तो बड़ी लाईन से जोड़ना जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इसको ट्रेन और ट्रांसपोर्ट की दूसरी फेमिलिटीज दे दी जाएं तो टूरिज्म से मुल्क को कम से कम दो करोड़ रुपये सालाना का फायदा हो सकता है।

परली थरमल स्टेशन पहले 60 मेघावाट बिजली बनाता था। आज वह 250 मेघावाट बिजली बना रहा है। इसका मतलब है कि पहले उसे तीन लाख टन कोयले की जरूरत थी और अब 15 लाख टन कोयले की जरूरत है जो कि सिगरैनो कोलियरीज से आता है। यह कोयला हैदराबाद, विकाराबाद होते हुए वहां पहुंचता है और 600 किलोमीटर का रास्ता तय कर के वहां पहुंचता है। जैसे-जैसे वहां डवलपमेंट हो रहा है वैसे-वैसे वहां कोयले की मांग भी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर हम वहां के लिए मुतखेड़ा-आदिलाबाद लाईन बिछा सकें तो चन्द्रपुर का कोयला वहां एक-तिहाई खर्च पर आसानी से पहुंचा सकते हैं।

हम आज से नहीं, तीस साल से यह बात केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के सामने रखे जा रहे हैं। जब पंथ प्रधान ने भी डिक्लेअर कर दिया था और अब तक वह समस्या हल ने हो सकी है तो सिवाह अल्लाह के पास जाने के और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है। इस



[श्री का.ज. मलीम]

लिए कि पंच प्रधान से बढ़ कर के देश में और कोई अघाटिटी नहीं है।

मैं मेटो जी का कृकिया अदा करता हूँ कि जब हम मराठवाडे के सारे सदस्य उन से रिक्वेस्ट करने गए कि इन्विजनल हेडक्वार्टर को मनुमाड से हटाया जा रहा है और वहां से सामान भी उठा कर ले जाया जा रहा है जिस से कि वहां के लोग फस्ट्रेटिड हो रहे हैं एजिटेटिड हैं तो उन्होंने मराठवाडा के एम० पी० का सम्मान करते हुए उस आदेश को फौरन वापस ले लिया और एक करोड़ रुपया दिया। मफ्तीमेंटरी बजट में भी एक करोड़ रुपया देने का आश्रवामन दिया और नहर की प्लानिंग मंत्री श्री चौहान साहब से मश-विरा लेकर बढ़ाएंगे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 5 करोड़ की मांग हमारी पूरी की जाए। मैं आशा करता हूँ और बिनती करता हूँ कि निजाम हैदराबाद के बनाये जजोरे से निकालकर देश के विकास के में-स्ट्रीम में हमको शरीक होने का मौका दिया जाये।

श्री قاضی سلیم (اورنگ آباد) :

ادھیکش سہودے - میں ریلوے ڈیمانڈس کا سمرننہن کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں - اور خاص طور سے آج اپنے منتری جی کا ابھینندن کرتا ہوں اسلئے کہ آخر ہم کم سے کم صحیح پالیسی کی طرف بڑھ رہے ہیں - ان ڈیمانڈس کو پڑھنے کے بعد ایسا پتا چلتا ہے کہ ہم صحیح پالیسی کی طرف لوٹ آئے ہیں اور تہ کیا ہے کہ ریلوے صرف کمرشیل انڈر ٹیکنگ نہیں ہے بلکہ پبلک کی سیوا کا کاریہ بھی کرتا ہے یہ اور بات ہے کہ ہم نے آزادی کے بعد ریلوے نے جو ترقی کی ہے وہ دوسرے ملکوں کے مقابلے کم ہے - ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ چائنہ نے بہت تیزی سے ترقی کی ہے - ہم اسلئے اتنی

تیزی سے ترقی نہیں کر پائے کہ ہر ایڈنسٹریشن کے ساتھ ہماری پالیسی بدلتی رہی - کبڑی ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ جہاں بیک ورڈ ایریاز ہیں انکا وڈس کیا جائے اور اس نظریہ سے ریلوے کا وکاس کیا جائے - کبڑی ہم اس کو کمرشیل انڈر ٹیکنگ کی طرح سے ٹریڈ کرتے ہیں کبڑی ہم کنولیدیشن اور ریہیلیٹیشن (Rehabilitation) کی پالیسی کو ایڈاپٹ کرتے ہیں اور اس لحاظ سے ہمارے جو پروجیکٹس تھے وہ بدلتے رہے ہیں - ادھر تھوڑے دنوں سے ہمارا الیکٹریفیکیشن کا پورا پروجیکٹ میٹرو پولیٹین ریلوے کا پروجیکٹ بہت تیزی پر چل رہا تھا - لیکن اب اس پروجیکٹ کو دیکھ کر ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ انہوں نے تین چار چیزوں کو یلینس کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے - اس لئے میں منتری جی کا ابھینندن کر رہا ہوں اور ایسا محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم اس پالیسی پر عمل کریں گے تو ہم ضرور آگے بڑھ سکتے ہیں - جو بھی پیسہ ہمارے پاس ہے اس کو تین چار حصوں میں تقسیم کریں اور برابر ریٹیز کے مطابق اس پیسے کو خرچ کریں -

اس موقع پر میں بہت ڈیٹیلز میں نہیں جاؤں گا لیکن اپنے چہیترا مرائٹھواڑہ کے بارے میں کچھ باتیں آپکے سامنے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

ایسی بات نہیں ہے کہ ان باتوں کو کھکر میں اپنی کانسٹی چوینٹی کے ووٹرس کو مطمئن کرنا چاہتا ہوں بلکہ مرالٹھواڑہ کے چھ ضلع اور ایسی لاکھ ووٹرس کے دلوں میں جو چنگاری تیس ورشوں سے جل رہی ہے میں ان کی بھاونا کو۔ ان کی نمنا کو ان کی تڑپ کو اس سدن کے سامنے پوری تفصیل سے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ان کی دتفوں کو سمجھنے کے لئے ہمیں اسکے اتھاس کو بھی تھوڑا سا دیکھنا پڑے گا۔ مرالٹھواڑہ کے یہ چھ ضلع نظام کے فیوڈل اسٹیٹ سے نکل کر آئے تھے جو بہت زمانے سے ٹیگلیکنڈ چلے آ رہے تھے۔ جب سے نظام نے اپنا کیپٹل حیدر آباد سٹٹ کیا اس کے بعد سے یہ بھس نیگلیکنڈ رہے راجیہ رجواڑوں نے کبھی بھی اپنی راجدھانی کو چھوڑ کر دوسرے حصوں کے وکاس میں انٹریٹ نہیں لیا۔ وہی حالت اس علاقے کی رعی ہے۔ آزادی کے بعد ہماری بڑی ایکسائیں تھیں۔ ارمان تھے اور انہیں ارمانوں کے سہارے اچھے سہاراشر میں پرویش نیا جیمس طرہ سے بھنی کاوکاس ہوا اس کا لایہ ہم کو بھی ملے گا۔ اس امید سے ہم سہاراشر میں شامل ہوئے۔ لیکن ہمارا بدقسمتی یہ تھی۔ چونکہ ہم فیوڈل اسٹیٹ سے

آئے تھے اور ہمارے لیڈرس بھی ڈیمو۔ کریسی کے لئے اتنے ٹرینڈ انہیں تھے۔ اس لئے مہا راشٹر والوں نے بھی ہمارے ساتھ بے انصافی کی اور ہم ریجنل ڈیسپلنٹیز کی چپٹ میں آئے۔ آج ہمارے یہاں کوئی براڈ گیج نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پچھوڑے بن کا سب سے بڑا سبب یہی ہے۔ مرالٹھواڑے میں اول تو ٹوٹی ٹرین نہیں اور ہے تو ایک ٹرین ہے جو کہ نظام نے اس لئے بنوائی تھی کہ وہ یاکیٹ جزیرے کی طرح رہے اور حیدر آباد کا پورے دیش سے کوئی تعلق نہ ہو۔ وہ ٹرین نظام اسٹیٹ ریلوے کی حناڑ سے سکندر آباد جاتی تھی اور تھوڑا تھوڑا سا عثمان آباد کے اندر جاتی ہے اس کے بعد وہاں کے لوگوں کو کچھ احساس ہوا اور وہ احساس بلا وجہ نہیں ہے۔ براڈ گیج نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ان نو کتنے نقصان ہو رہے ہیں۔ یہ میں آپ کے سامنے ایک ایک کر کے بتلاؤں گا۔

کس طرح سے یہ بھاونا وہاں پر ڈیولپ ہوئی ہے یہ آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں مرالٹھواڑے کے پورے لوگوں نے بغیر کسی پارٹی بندی کے بغیر پارٹی کو دیکھتے ہوئے اپوزیشن کے اور کانگریس کے لوگوں نے ہر زمانے میں جتنی بھی یہاں پر متتری ہوئے ہیں۔ لال پھادر شاستری کو یا کیدار پانڈے ایس۔ کے۔ پانڈے ہوں یا جگ جیون رام۔

[شری قاضی سلیم]

ئی۔ اے۔۔ پائی ہوں یا مدھو ڈنڈوتے اور سیٹھی جی کوئی بھی ایسا منتری نہیں رہا ہے۔ سرائٹھواڑے کے لوگوں نے اپنے ریزولیمیشن نہ دئے ہوں اور ڈیلیگیشن اور جلسے کر کے اپنی بھاونا ان کے سامنے رکھنے کی کوشش نہ کی ہو۔ کئی دفا پالیسی بنی بھی اور کچھ ہماری امید بندھی۔ ٹی۔ اے۔ پائی کے زمانے میں یہ نہ ہوا تھا کہ ہندوستان میں جو پھچڑے ہوئے علہ فے ہیں۔ ان کا ہم ڈیولپمنٹ کریں گے اور اس کے لئے ریلوے کا ایوگ کریں گے۔ چاہے اس کے لئے ہم سینٹرل گورنمنٹ سے لون لینا پڑے ہم دس سالہ بنا سود کے لون لے کر اس کو کریں گے لیکن پھر دوسرے منتری آ گئے اور وہ پالیسی بدل گئی یہ وہی زمانہ ہے جب کہ ہماری پتھہ پردھان شریمتی اندرا گاندھی اورنگ آباد کے دورے پر آئیں تھیں اور اس وقت انھوں نے اوپنلی پبلک میں کیا تھا کہ ہم سرائٹھواڑے کا ڈیولپمنٹ کریں گے اور جو دو لائنوں کی بات تھی اس کو انھوں نے مانیتا دی تھی اور یہ اوپنلی ڈیکلیئر کیا تھا کہ یہ جو نیروگیج اور میٹر گیج کی لائنیں ہیں۔ ان کو براڈ گیج کیا جائے گا۔ ایک لائن منماڈ سے اورنگ آباد۔ اورنگ آباد سے پرلی۔ پرلی سے مت کھیڑا اور مت کھیڑ سے عادل آباد تک لے جائی جائے گی۔ دودری لائن لاتور سے میرج تک جو

نیروگیج لائنیں ہے اس کو براڈ گیج کرنے کی بات کھی تھی۔

یہ دونوں ڈکلیریشن اس زمانے کے ہیں لیکن پتہ نہیں کیا ہوا کہ ریلوے منتریوں نے پتھہ پردھان منتری انی بات بوی بیچھے ڈال دی۔ اس کے بعد ایک ہزار روپے ٹوکن مئی ۱۹۸۰ء کے بجٹ میں رکھے گئے۔ پھر مانگ می گئی تو ایک کروڑ روپیہ رکھ دیا گیا۔ بجائے اس کے کہ اس کے لئے کافی روپیہ رکھا جاتا جیسا کہ ہم اپیکشا کر رہے تھے۔ اس پارلیا منٹ کے فلور پر منسٹر صاحب نے یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہم اس میں بڑھوتری کریں گے۔ اور مدھو ڈنڈوتے جی نے بھی اس کے ادکھائن کے وقت اورنگ آباد میں یہ کہا تھا کہ سن ۱۹۸۲ء تک اس کو براڈ گیج میں بدل دیں گے۔ اس کے بعد پونھہ اس فلور پر (آئی) کانگریس کے منتری جی نے بھی کہا تھا کہ ۱۹۸۳ء تک ہم اس کو براڈ گیج کریں گے۔ اب اس پر ٹوٹل خرچ ۷۲ کروڑ روپے کا ہونے کا اسٹیٹ ہے لیکن اورنگ آباد تک فرسٹ فیئر کے کرنے میں ۱۵ کروڑ روپیہ لگتے ہیں۔ پندرہ کروڑ روپے میں بھی ایک کروڑ روپیہ آپ دیتے ہیں۔ تو کتے سال اس میں لگیں گے اور یہ تو وہی بات ہوئی جیسا کہ غالب نے کہا ہے :

”کون جیتا ہے تیری زلف کے  
سر ہونے تک“۔

مجھے پیسے سے غرض نہیں ہے  
میں حساب کتاب کی بات نہیں کرنا  
ہوں لیکن میں یہ جاننا چاہوں  
گا کہ آپ کتنے دنوں میں اس کے  
پہلے فیر کو کمپلیٹ کریں گے۔  
دوسرا فیٹر کتنے دنوں میں ہوگا اور  
تیسرا فیٹر کتنے دنوں میں ہوگا۔  
ریلوں کا کروڑوں روپے کا بجٹ ہے۔  
۲۱ کروڑ روپے آپ نے الیکٹریفیکیشن  
میں خرچ کئے ہیں۔ ڈبل لائنیں ڈالنے  
میں خرچ کئے ہیں اور دوسری جگہوں  
پر آپ کتنا پیسہ خرچ کر کے لائنیں  
ڈال رہے ہیں لیکن مراٹھواڑہ میں دس  
فیٹ بیبی لائنیں آج تک نہیں بچھانی  
ئی ہے۔

یہ جو ریجنل ڈسپیریٹی ہے اس کی  
وجہ سے لوگوں میں بڑا فرمیشن ہے  
اور جب فرمیشن آنا ہے تو  
پورا ایکونومک بیلینس خراب ہو جاتا  
ہے۔

میں خاص طور پر یہ بتلانا چاہوں  
گا کہ کس طرح سے ہمارے یہاں  
انڈسٹریز سفر کر رہیں ہیں۔ آپ کو  
تعجب ہوگا کہ آج جو بیلٹ ہے پونا  
اور بمبئی کے بیلٹ ہے اس بیلٹ کے  
اندر کوئی جگہ نہیں رہ گئی ہے۔  
جہاں پر انڈسٹریز لگائی جا سکتے اس  
لئے مہاراشٹر گورنمنٹ نے یہ سوچ کی

کہ بیک ورڈ علاقوں میں اس بیلٹ کے  
باہر انڈسٹری لگائی جائے اور اورنگ  
آباد میں ۱۰ طرح کی فسیلیٹیز دی  
ہیں۔ اور ممبئی کا لالچ اور انسپٹو  
دیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن آج تک ۱۰ سال میں  
وہاں پر انڈسٹری نے روٹ نہیں پکڑی  
اور وہاں پر کوئی اور ریجنل انڈسٹری  
نہیں ہے۔ وہاں پر انہی لوگوں کی  
انڈسٹری ہے جن کی انڈسٹری بمبئی میں  
موجود ہے اور وہاں پر انہوں نے اپنی  
برانچیز بنائی ہوئی ہیں اور آپ جانتے  
ہیں کہ یہ پیسے والے کس طرح سے  
پیسے کی نمائی کرتے ہیں۔ وہ  
سستی لیتے ہیں اور پھر کوئی  
بھانا بنا کر لاک آؤٹ کر دیتے ہیں  
اور پھر مینیر۔ انے ہیڈ آفس پونا  
بمبئی اور ناسک بچ دیتے ہیں  
اور وہاں پر سامان بناتے ہیں۔ ان کا  
کہنا یہ ہے کہ سامان کے لانے اور  
لیجانے میں ہمارا اتنا خرچ ہو جاتا  
ہے کہ سارا پروفٹ اسی میں نکل جاتا  
ہے۔ اس لئے وہاں پر انڈسٹری سفر کر  
رہی ہیں۔ ان کے لئے وہاں انڈسٹریز  
ڈیولپ کرنی ہیں تو اس کے لئے  
بہی یہ ضروری ہے۔

آپ ایکسپورٹس لی اوپینننگ کو دیکھ  
لیجئے۔ گوکھلے انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف  
ایکونومکس سو اینڈ پولیٹکس نے کہا  
ہے کہ مراٹھواڑہ چھتر کو فوری طور  
پر براڈ گیج لائن میں تبدیل کیا جائے۔  
نیشنل ڈونسل آف ایپلائڈ ایکونومک

[شری قاضی سلیم]

ریسرچ نے بھی سروے کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ وہاں ایگریکلچرل پروڈیوس کے لئے بہت پوٹینشل ہیں کیونکہ وہاں پانی ہے بجلی ہے۔ وہاں ہم اس کے نئے نئے پروجیکٹس قائم کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے تین چار پروجیکٹس بڑے بڑے تالابوں کے پہلے سے ہی ہیں۔ جن سے ظاہر ہے کہ وہاں لی انگریکلچرل پیداوار بڑے گی اور ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین ان کے نیچے آئے گی۔ لیکن اس سب کے باوجود مرالھواڑہ کے جس کسان کے پاس . ہ ایکڑ زمین بھی ہے وہ بھی آج بھوکھا مرتا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس کو بڑے بڑے شہروں کی مارکیٹ نہیں ملتی ہے۔ وہ بڑے بڑے کاشتکاروں سے کمپیشن کر کے اپنا مال وہاں تک نہیں پہنچا سکتا ہے کیونکہ ٹرانسپورٹ کا اسے بہت زیادہ خرچ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے وہ اپنا مال چھوٹی چھوٹی جگہوں پر سستے بہاؤ میں بیچ دیتا ہے اس طرف سے وہ آگے نہیں بڑھ پاتا ہے۔ وہاں کھیتی کی پیداوار بھی بڑھ سکتی ہے۔ اگر اسے راجدھانی - بمبئی اور دوسرے بڑے بڑے شہروں سے جوڑ دیا جائے تب ہی اس علاقے کا وکاس ہو سکتا ہے۔

ہم ایگرو انڈسٹری کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ - وہاں کی مرالھواڑہ یونیورسٹی کے پروفیسروں نے کہا ہے کہ مرالھواڑہ میں جو بے روزگاری اور بھوک مری ہے اگر اس کو دور کرنا ہے تو وہاں اس ہیوی انڈسٹریز

کے بجائے ایگرو انڈسٹریز شروع کریں۔ آپ مرالھواڑہ کا نقشہ سامنے رکھ کر دیکھئے۔ شوکر میں کہاں ہیں۔ وہ کولہا پور اور سنکلی میں ہیں جو کہ تمام بڑے بڑے شہروں سے جڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہاں ہر کوآپریٹوز نے بھی اپنے قدم جما لئے ہیں۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ وہاں پر ایگرو انڈسٹری بھی ڈیولپ نہیں کر پا رہی ہے اور اس علاقے کو ہر طرح کا نقصان ہو رہا ہے۔ اس طرف سے ہم لوگ بچھڑے کے بچھڑے رہ گئے ہیں۔

ٹورزم کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سارے ہندوستان کے کیول . ۱ پرسینٹ ٹورسٹس ہی اورنگ آباد کو ٹچ کرتے ہیں کیونکہ ان کا راستہ بمبئی کھجوراہو آگرا دلی ہے۔ اورنگ آباد میں جہاں کہ اجتا ایلورا میں اور جن کے پرویگنڈے پر ہم لاکھوں روپے ہر سال خرچ کرتے ہیں ان کے لئے کوئی راستہ رہنے ہونے سے ٹورسٹس وہاں تک نہیں پہنچ پاتے ہیں۔ صرف ایک ہوائی جہاز وہاں جاتا ہے۔ اب ٹورسٹس لوگ اینجوائے کرنے کے لئے جاتے ہیں نہ کہ تکلیف اٹھانے یا ٹرین بدلنے کے لئے آتے ہیں۔ کم سے کم اورنگ آباد کو تو بڑی لائین سے جوڑنا ضروری ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس کو ٹرین اور ٹرانسپورٹ کی دوسری فیسیلیٹیز دے دی جائیں تو ٹورزم کو ملک سے کم

سے کم دو کروڑ روپے سالانہ کا فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

پرلی تھرمل اسٹیشن پہلے ۶۰ میگہاواٹ بجلی بنانا تھا۔ آج وہ ۲۵۰ میگہاواٹ بجلی بنا رہا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب کہ پہلے اسے تین لاکھ ٹن کوئلے کی ضرورت تھی اور اب ۱۰ لاکھ ٹن کوئلے کی ضرورت ہے جو کہ سنگرینی کولیریز سے آتا ہے۔ یہ کوئلہ حیدرآباد وکڈرآباد ہوتے ہوئے وہاں پہنچتا ہے اور ۶۰۰ کلو میٹر کا راستہ طے کر کے وہاں پہنچتا ہے۔ جیسے جیسے وہاں ڈیولپمنٹ ہو رہا ہے ویسے ویسے وہاں کوئلے کی مانگ بھی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ اگر ہم وہاں کے لئے متکیڑا عادل آباد لائین بچھا سکیں تو چندر پور کا کوئلہ وہاں ایک تہائی خرچ پر آسانی سے پہنچ سکتے ہیں۔

ہم آج سے نہیں تیس سال سے یہ بات کینڈریہ منٹریوں کے سامنے رکھے جا رہے ہیں۔ جب ہتھہ پردھان نے بھی ڈکلیئر کر دیا تھا اور اب تک وہ سمسیا حل نہ ہو سکی ہے تو سوائے اللہ کے پاس جانے کے اور کوئی راستہ نہیں رہ جاتا ہے اسلئے کہ پینچ پردھان سے بڑھ کر کے دیش میں اور ڈوئی اتھارٹی نہیں ہے۔

میں سیٹھی جی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ جب ہم مرالھواڑہ کے مارے سلسیہ انہیں ریگولٹ کرنے گئے کہ ڈویزنل ہیڈ کوارٹر کو منماڈ سے ہٹایا جا رہا ہے اور وہاں سے سامان بھی اتھا کر لے جایا جا رہا ہے جس سے کہ وہاں کے لوگ فرسٹریڈ ہیں ایجیٹیڈ ہیں تو انہوں نے مرالھواڑہ کے ایم بی پیٹر کا سامان کرتے ہوئے اس آدیش کو فوراً واپس لے لیا اور ایک کروڑ روپے دیا۔ سپلیمنٹری بجٹ میں بھی اور ایک کروڑ روپے دینے کا آسواشن دیا۔ اور کہا کہ پلاننگ منٹری شری چوہان صاحب سے مشورہ لیکر بڑھائیں گے لیکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم ۵ کروڑ کی مانگ ہماری پوری کی جائے۔ میں آشا کرتا ہوں او بتتی کرتا ہوں کہ نظام حیدرآباد کے بنائے چیزے سے نکال کر دیش کے وکاس کے مین اسٹریم میں ہم کو شریک ہونے کا موقعہ دیا جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, when the Cut Motions were moved, some hon. Members whose names were called were not present. They have made a request to the Chair that they were not able to come for certain reasons—which I am convinced are genuine—and therefore as a special case I am allowing them to move their Cut Motions but this shall not be quoted as a precedent in the future. And that is the understanding.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Yes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move .

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a new railway line from Rajgir to Gaya.] (37)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert narrow gauge lines into broad gauge lines.] (38)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the loop line into double line on Eastern Railway.] (39)

SHRI BHOPENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to revive the Nirmali Tharbhitha railway line.] (9)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to speed up completion of Chhitan-Bagaha railway line.] (10)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert Samastipur—Darbhanga line into broad gauge line.] (11)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarune) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start detailed survey for the proposed line from Giridih to Ranchi via Kodarma and Hazaribagh town.] (41)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper maintenance of engines on N. E. Railway.] (40)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,50,00,000 in respect of Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct sufficient railway lines in Bihar in accordance with the needs of the people] (8)

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of a broad gauge rail line between Arah and Sasaram on Eastern Railway] (12)

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new rail line from Bihta station in Patna district to Anugrahanarayan Road in Aurangabad district via Bikram-Pali-Arwal.] (13).

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to double the Patna-Gaya rail line on Eastern Railway.] (14).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of constructing Sikri-Hasanpur new line on N.E. Railway.] (15)

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Darbhanga-Sitamari-Pasaul line into broad gauge.] (16).

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200,50,00,000 in respect of 'Assets—acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Darbhanga-Jay Nagar metre gauge line into broad gauge.] (17).

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल विभाग की अनुपूरक मांगों का नमस्कार करता हूँ और इसके साथ-साथ अपने माननीय नेता और रेल मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी जी का हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने ज्योही रेल मंत्री का पद ग्रहण किया, अपने जीवन के अनुभवों के आधार पर सच्चे जन सेवक के रूप में सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषणा की और अपने प्रथम भाषण में कहा कि जनता की रेल सेवा में जो अनास्था उत्पन्न हो गई है, सर्वप्रथम मैं विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि यह रेलसेवा जनता के लिए है। इस दिशा में उन्होंने निःशर्तपूर्वक काम किया है। हमारे बिहार प्रदेश में उन्होंने पंलामू एक्सप्रेस जो कि पटना से डाल्टनगंज को जाती है, उसे चलाकर बिहार की अभूतपूर्व सेवा की है और इनका यह प्रयास सराहनीय है। इसमें

योड़ी सी असुविधाएं हैं, इनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहंगा।

पटना से ३० किलोमीटर की दूरी पर जहानाबाद से इस गाड़ी को पैसेंजर ट्रेन कर दिया जाता है, जिससे डाल्टनगंज से पटना आने वाले यात्रियों को काफी असुविधा होती है। इसके अलावा जहानाबाद से पटना के लिए अनेक गाड़ियां मौजूद हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में यह अवांछनीय और कष्टप्रद है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह गाड़ी डाल्टनगंज से लेकर पटना तक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी रहे। इसमें थोड़ी सी पानी-बिजली की दिक्कत है, आशा है माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और मारी असुविधाएं दूर होंगी।

14.13 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PAINGRAHI in the chair]

मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के सबंध में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था कि छपरा से रखसौल के बीच में कोई रेल सेवा नहीं है। इससे लोगों को असुविधा होती है। प्रश्न संख्या 2042, दिनांक 3-12-81 के उत्तर में, कहा गया था कि छपरा से रखसौल वाया नैनी, जलालपुर, बनियापुर लाइन 150 किलोमीटर लंबी होगी और इस पर 30 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इस लाइन के निर्माण का काम अभी हाथ में लेना संभव नहीं है। इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि छपरा से रखसौल के बजाए इसका मोतीहारी तक कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि मोतीहारी से रखसौल बड़ी लाइन विद्यमान है। यह 100 किलोमीटर होगी और उस हिसाब में खर्च भी 20 करोड़ रह जाएगा।

मेरा अनुरोध है इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए और साथ साथ यह भी ब्याल रखा जाए कि रेलों को बदलने, रेलों की सेवा उपलब्ध करने या नई लाइनें बिछाने का जब आप काम करते हैं और जो उपेक्षित क्षेत्र हैं, वहां रेलवे लाइनें देते हैं तो लोगों की अधिक सेवा होती है। वहां की जनता वास्तव में कष्ट में है। जो क्षेत्र उपेक्षित रहे हैं, पिछड़े रहे हैं वही पर रेल सेवा का होना अपरिहार्य है और वहां रेल सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिये।

अतारंकित प्रश्न 1881 I—दिनांक 4-3-82 के उत्तर में कहा गया था कि इस नई रेलवे



### [श्री सत्य देव सिंह]

लाइन का प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने का आदेश किया गया है ताकि इसकी तकनीकी और किसी वित्तीय व्यावहारिकता का निर्धारण किया जा सके। "इन सर्वेक्षणों और परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है क्योंकि संसाधनों की भारी कमी है। निकट भविष्य में निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के लिए धन उपलब्ध नहीं होगा।" एक तरफ तो आप (ख) में कहते हैं कि धन उपलब्ध नहीं होगा और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि सर्वेक्षण के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं ताकि वित्तीय व्यावहारिकता का निर्माण किया जा सके। यह विरोधाभास है जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा नहीं हो जाएगा तब तक इस लाइन की उपयोगिता के महत्व को नहीं समझा जा सकेगा। यह रेलवे लाइन वहाँ की जनता के लिए अत्यन्त उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप प्रयत्नशील हों और जनता के कष्टों का निवारण करें। आपकी सरकार जनप्रिय सरकार है, लोकप्रिय सरकार है। इसका कर्तव्य है कि जनता की कठिनाइयों और अमुविधाओं को बढ़ दूर करें।

मैंने छपरा से मोतीहारी के बीच में रेलवे लाइन के बारे में एक प्रश्न किया था। [प्रश्न सं० 1881, दिनांक 4-3-1982] वहाँ लोगों को आने-जाने की सुविधा नहीं है। मुझे उत्तर दिया गया कि हाजीपुर और समस्तीपुर हो कर छपरा से मोतीहारी तक रेल सुविधायें पहले से उपलब्ध हैं। वास्तव में हाजीपुर मुजफ्फरपुर हो कर छपरा मोतीहारी रेल सुविधा उपलब्ध है। लेकिन इस में समय, पैसा बहुत अधिक लगता है और इसके साथ-साथ लोगों को अपार कठिनाइयों का सामना भी करना पड़ता है। छपरा से मुजफ्फरपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी जाने में काफी पैसा लगता है, समय भी बहुत नष्ट होता है। जनहित की दृष्टि से यह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण नये लाइन होगी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अति शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाए।

तारांकित प्रश्न 277 जो 3 सितम्बर 1981 को पूछा गया था उसके उत्तर में कहा गया था कि छपरा दिल्ली रेल सेवा सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि छपरा से वाराणसी हो कर जो लाइन आती है उसकी क्षमता कम है और पटना का जो टर्मिनल है वहाँ सुविधायें कम

हैं, रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वरीनी से वाराणसी तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने का तब प्रयोजन क्या रह जाता है? गाड़ी बहुत धीरे चलती है, बहुत समय लगती है। लाइन नई होने की वजह से वह तेज नहीं चलती है। गोरखपुर से छपरा 4-10 घंटे लगते हैं। छपरा से हावड़ा, छपरा से गोहाटी तक और छपरा से दिल्ली तक सीधी रेलवे लाइन नहीं देते हैं तो बड़ी लाइन बनाने का प्रयोजन ही क्या रह जाता है। आमामान परिवर्तन से तब क्या फायदा हुआ। यह लोकप्रिय सरकार है। इसकी जनता की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का कोशिश करनी चाहिये और इस दिशा में शीघ्र उचित कदम उठाने चाहियें।

छपरा वाराणसी आमामान परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1954 दिनांक 4-3-1982 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि छपरा वाराणसी के आमामान परिवर्तन का 205 किलोमीटर लाइन का काम प्रगति कर रहा है और इसकी रिपोर्ट मितम्बर 1982 तक आ जाएगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में शीघ्रता लाई जाए। लोकहित की दृष्टि से यह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण काम है।

पटना में दीघाघाट पड़लंजाघाट में गंगा पर रेल पुल के सम्बन्ध में अतारांकित प्रश्न 3276 जो 29 जुलाई को पूछा गया था उत्तर में बताया गया था कि गंगा पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान चुनने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल और विजली अनुसंधान केन्द्र पुणे में नमूना परीक्षण दिए जा रहे हैं। यह परीक्षण अन्तिम चरण में है। इस पुल के लिये तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम भी 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है तथा यह काम प्रगति पर है। इसके पहले भी मेरे अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1907 दिनांक 3-12-81 के जवाब में यही उत्तर दिया गया था कि काम प्रगति पर है। यह प्रगति का उत्तर कब तक दिया जाना रहेगा? यह पुल बनाना बहुत ही जरूरी है और इसको शीघ्र बनाया जाए जिससे उत्तर बिहार के सारन, सिवान, गोपालगंज, और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बलिया और जोनपुर जिलों का मदीर्गण विकास हो सके। यह सभी सम्भव

है जब पटना में दीघा घाट और पहलेजा घाट के सामने एक रेल पुल दिया जाये। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि इस को आप शीघ्र पूरा करें।

इसी तरह से छपरा-पारंख रोड पर एक ऊपरी पुल अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1558 दिनांक 26-2-81 के उत्तर में कहा गया कि छपरा कचहरी स्टेशन के पूर्व में छपरा-पारंख रोड पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से रेलवे विचार कर रही है। लेकिन अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। इसी तरह से अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 10203 दिनांक 29-4-81 के उत्तर में कहा गया कि छपरा कचहरी यार्ड के पूर्वी छोर पर स्थित उस पार संख्या 45 का जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट, छपरा के अनुमोदन से बन्द किया गया था। मड़क यातायात की निकासी की व्यवस्था मीजदा समपार संख्या 43 से कर दी गई थी। यह बहुत दूर है। अपने जिला पदाधिकारी से तो परामर्श कर लिया लेकिन म्यानीय एम०एल० ए० और एम०पी० से परामर्श नहीं किया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों को काफी दिक्कत होती है। हमारी मांग है कि जिम गुमटी को बन्द कर दिया है उसके ऊपर एक पुल दिया जाये और छपरा स्टेशन के पश्चिम छपरा-बनियापुर रोड पर भी, जिसके बारे में उन्होंने आश्वसान भी दिया है कि बिहार सरकार के परामर्श से यहां पर ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, इस पुल को भी शीघ्र दिया जाये क्योंकि यह अनिवार्य है। इसी तरह से अवतारनगर स्टेशन का भी विकास करना आवश्यक है।

छपरा स्टेशन से पूर्व और पश्चिम जाने के लिये गाड़ियों में रिजर्वेशन की सुविधा नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें जिससे हमारे लोगों को कष्ट न हो।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुपूरक मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के जनोपयोगी दृष्टिकोण के लिये आभार प्रगट करता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे की अनुपूरक मांगों पर यह सदन विचार कर रहा है और हर साल यही देखा जाता है, माननीय सेटी जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं और यह

भी मैं जानता हूँ कि उनका जबाब यही हो सकता है इन मांगों के लिये कि क्योंकि बाजार में कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं इसलिये, अनुपूरक मांगों की जरूरत पड़ी है। लेकिन हर बार यही देखने को मिलता है कि अनुपूरक मांगें बगैर देश का कोई भी विभाग नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले सालों में अगर आप रेल मंत्री रहे, ... मुझे तो शक है कि आपको रहने दिया जायेगा या नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

हमारी इच्छा है कि आप रहें और आप अच्छी व्यवस्था रेलवे की कर पायें, लेकिन आप आगे के लिये यह सांचिये क्योंकि हमारे देश की कैबिनेट की क्लैरिफिकेट रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। उसको देखते हुए आपको विचार करना चाहिये

जिम वक्त पूरे वर्ष के बजट और उसकी योजनाओं पर आप विचार करते हैं, तो रेलवे के हर डिपार्टमेंट में हर वर्ष उनकी डिमांड मांगते हैं कि फ्यूचर में कितनी योजनाओं पर काम करना है और पीछे की कौनसी योजनाओं पर काम करना है। मेरा कहना है कि उनका मव का हिसाब-किताब बनाकर आप रेलवे बजट सांचे, चाहे घाटे का ही लोयें, लेकिन इस तरह से बजट पेश करें कि आगे इस सदन में सपलीमेंटरी डिमांड पर विचार करने की जरूरत न पड़े।

दूसरे सदस्यों ने अपने क्षेत्रों की बात कही है, लेकिन मैं जनरल सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। हालांकि इस सदन का और इस देश की जनता का दुर्भाग्य है कि बारबार रूलिंग पार्टी और अपोजिशन में सदस्यों द्वारा मांग उठाने के बावजूद भी उस पर कोई इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सरकार का नहीं होता है। हम लोग अपनी मांग उठाकर मंजुष्ट हा जाते हैं। चाहे वह डागा माहद कहें या हम लोग कहें। इस देश में सबसे बड़ा सबान रेलवे यात्रियों की सुरक्षा का है। आज पूरे देश के लोग रेलवे के कम्पार्टमेंट में जाते हुए मफर करते हुए डरते हैं क्योंकि उनकी अपनी सुरक्षा का सबाल उनके सामने जाता है। आज रेलों में लूट-खसोट, डकैतियां और बलात्कार होते हैं। मैंने यह सबाल पीछे भी उठाया था कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाये जिससे यात्रियों में यह विश्वास हो सके कि उनकी कम्पार्टमेंट में सुरक्षा रहेगी। स्पेशल गाड़ियों में

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

तो आप थोड़ा बहुत कुछ इंतजाम कर पाये हैं, लेकिन सीकड़ ट्रेनों और पैसेन्जर ट्रेनों में जो लूट होती है, उनकी सुरक्षा का आप इंतजाम नहीं कर पाये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनमें भी आप पुलिस का इंतजाम करें।

जमी में देख रहा था, आपके डिपार्टमेंट के लोग भी बहुत लूट-छसोट करते हैं। राजस्थान में एक स्पेशल ट्रेन तीर्थ-यात्रा के लिये चली थी वहां क व्यवस्थापक ने यात्रियों का 5 लाख रुपया लूट लिया। उमने यात्रियों को इस तरह से गुमराह किया कि राजस्थान से चले तो दिल्ली आये, दिल्ली से हरिद्वार और ऋषिकेश और वहां से फिर मथुरा गये। वहां जाकर देखा तो व्यवस्थापक गायब, कोई गाड़ी नहीं। 5 लाख रुपया रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने उनसे टगा। यह बाल अश्रुवागे में भी आई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने यह 5 लाख रुपया लूटा है, उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री श्री मस्तिर्कार्जून) : वह प्राइवेट एजेंट था।

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : वह प्राइवेट आदमी था जिसने गाड़ी हायर पर ली थी। हमने तो बल्कि उन मजदूर पैसेन्जर्स को मथुरा से उनके स्टेशन तक विदाउट एनी एक्सट्रा चार्ज लिये वापिस भेजा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : प्राइवेट एजेंट के गंजेज करने के बाद उन यात्रियों को आपके डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों और कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में कैसे एन्ट्री दी क्या रेलवे स्टेशन पर आपके अधिकारियों के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई कि इतना बड़ा एगेंजमेंट हो जा रहा कि 5 लाख रुपया यात्रियों में लिया गया है, उनको रेलवे में मफर करने की इजाजत दी गई हो तो आपके विभाग की भी थोड़ी बहुत जिम्मेदानी थी। उन लोगों से पैसा लिया गया है, किराया लिया गया है।

यही घटना नहीं है, हर स्टेशन पर चोरी, लूट और हम तरह के जेब-कतर रहने हैं जिनसे बाकायदा पुलिस की फौस मिली हुई होती है। उसमें आपकी जी०आर०पी० शामिल होती है, वह लोग सब कराते हैं। एक-एक बदमाश के बारे में उनको पता होता है, कौन-कौन लोग आपके डिपार्टमेंट के हैं, उन्हें मालूम होता है। इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

सुरक्षा के मामले में एक बात और ध्यान देने की है। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि जब गाड़ी यार्ड में जाये या जहां मरम्मत होती है तो यह तो देख लेना चाहिये कि कम्पाटमेंट के दरवाजे में चटखनी ठीक है या नहीं। वहां पर इसकी तो मरम्मत होनी चाहिये। जब यात्री लाइट बुझाकर सफर करने हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि चटखनी बन्द कर दी जाये तो वह वहां से गायब होती है। ऐसी सूरत में गाड़ी लुट जाती है और पैसेन्जर्स अपने आपको निस्वहाय महसूस करते हैं।

लाइट वाले मामले में ट्रेन यात्रियों को राशनी कब मिलती है, इस पर भी सोचना चाहिये। जब गाड़ी भागती है, 80,90 किलोमीटर की स्पीड पर तो आपकी गाड़ियों में भी लाइट तेज भागती है और जब गाड़ी स्टेशन पर रकती है जहां पर कि पैसेन्जर्स को लाइट की ज्यादा जरूरत होती है तो आपकी गाड़ियों की लाइट बिल्कुल मन्द पड़ जाती है।

पूरी की पूरी ट्रेन में ब्लैक-आउट होता है। स्टेशन पर यात्री कम्पलेंट करते हैं, लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। दिल्ली स्टेशन पर हमारे साथ ऐसा हो चुका है। रेल कर्मचारी लोगों द्वारा कम्प्लेंट करने के बावजूद गाड़ी को बगैर लाइट के स्टेशन पर छोड़ देते हैं। अंधेरे में बलात्कार की घटनाएं होती हैं। हमारी किसी बहन या माना के साथ अंधेरे में बलात्कार होता है और उससे पूछा जाता है कि आपने किसी को पहचाना। महिलाएं कैसे पहचान सकती हैं?

एक्सिडेंट्स का प्रश्न अक्सर उठाया जाता है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जब से सेटी साहब आए हैं, तब से दुर्घटनाएं कम हुई हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पंडित जी ने दुर्घटनाओं को न रोकने की कसम खाई थी। आज भी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। लखनऊ और मिर्जापुर के बीच में हुई रेल दुर्घटना में 5 आदमी मर गए और 20 घायल हो गए। सियालदह एक्सप्रेस दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुई थी। आसाम मेल की दुर्घटना में 12 आदमी मर गए और 140 घायल हुए। यह तो अखबारों की रिपोर्ट है। न जाने वास्तव में कितने लोग मर गए।

फ़र्स्ट क्लास में सफ़र करने वाले लोगों के दुर्घटना में मरने पर उनके परिवारों को कम्पेन्सेट किया जाता है। सेकंड क्लास में सफ़र करने वाले सैकड़ों लोग दुर्घटनाओं में मर जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार गरीब और माध्यम श्रेणी के जी परिवार निस्सहाय और बेघर हो जाते हैं, उन्हें भी कम्पेन्सेट किया जाए।

फ़सल की कटाई के वक़्त बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लाखों लोग अपने घर छोड़ कर पंजाब और हरियाणा जाते हैं। वे टिकट लेते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें छत पर बैठ कर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। (अवधान) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीब आदमी हमेशा टिकट लेकर सफ़र करने हैं। एक तो उन्हें छत पर बैठ कर सफ़र करना पड़ता है और दूसरे उन्हें जी०आर०पी० के सिपाहियों को रिफ़्त देनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि वे उन्हें छत से उतारते हैं। चलती हुई गाड़ी की छत पर बैठे हुए कई लोग बिजली के खम्भे और तार से टकरा कर मर जाते हैं और कई मांघी और तूफ़ान में गिर कर मर जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को फ़सल की कटाई के वक़्त उन गरीब लोगों के लिए स्पेशल ट्रेन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

दिल्ली से मुरादनगर तक डबल लाइन है। मुरादनगर से सहारनपुर तक सिंगल लाइन है। सहारनपुर से अग़तसर तक फ़िर् डबल लाइन है। मुरादनगर से सहारनपुर तक का जो 80,90 किलोमीटर का तक टुकड़ा है, वहाँ गुड्र ट्रेन्ज और पसेंजर ट्रेन्ज की घंटों तक रकना पड़ता है, इसलिए उसे भी डबल किया जाना चाहिए।

मेरे क्षेत्र में इकबालपुर का स्टेशन है। इकबालपुर, गुड़, अनाज और तिलहन की अच्छी मंडी है। लेकिन वहाँ पर लदान के लिए कोई प्लेटफ़ार्म नहीं है। मैंने पांडे जी को इस बारे में लिखा था, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि इकबालपुर स्टेशन पर, लदान करने के लिए प्लेटफ़ार्म बनाने की व्यवस्था करें।

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Supplementary Grants of the Railways, presented before the House by Shri P. C. Sethi, Hon. Minister of Railways, I wish to make a few suggestions on my own behalf and on behalf of my party the D.M.K.

In the Supplementary Grants, a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been allocated for doubling of the track on the Southern Railways, Rs. 1 crore for Karur-Dindigul BG line and Rs. 20 lakh for Tirunelveli-Talayiyuthu BG Track. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for allocating these sums and I wish to request him that out of Rs. 3 crores allocated for Southern Railways, a substantial sum should be allotted for the development of TRACK in the Tamil Nadu Area. I am sure that my humble request will be heeded to by our Railway Minister.

Sir, another important thing is that there is scarcity of wagons all over the country. The main reason for this is poor wagon turn-round. The wagon utilisation also is just 30% and the remaining wagons reported sick or in repairs or as overaged. I will give the following example how industrial production comes to a grinding halt on account of non-availability of railway wagons.

In Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh there is a big industrial unit. Synthetic and Chemicals exclusively manufacturing synthetic rubber needed by the tyre industry and footwear industry in the country. In spite of abundant availability of coal, about which there are full-page advertisements in the newspapers, this industrial unit gets only 40% wagons out of the total requirement. Consequently, this unit is unable to exploit fully the installed productive capacity. This unit is producing only 40% out of its installed productive capacity. This has got another effect. Due to paucity of synthetic rubber, it is reported, that the Government have allowed the imports of synthetic rubber just to meet the gap in supplies. But, as usual, the imports are quite substantial, thus wasting our precious foreign exchange resources. How can you achieve

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

the goal of making 1982 as the successful Year of Productivity, which our hon. Prime Minister has declared. In making 1982 a successful year of productivity, the Railways have got a major role to play. I am sure that the Railway Minister will bear this in mind and take the necessary steps for improving the wagon turn-round. It is not only one industrial unit which is suffering like this. There are many such industrial units all over the country, which are handicapped for want of wagons.

Sir, the accidents on the Railways have no doubt been controlled, but they have not yet been completely eliminated. The railway travel has become a hazard for the people, particularly for people coming from South to North. It has become a nightmare for women because of frequent dacoities and robberies taking place. Unless the passengers are given adequate protection, they will not undertake rail travel from South to North. This must be looked into by the hon. Minister of Railways. Similarly, annually, the railway property worth Rs. 100 crores is being pilfered and stolen. Though there is R.P.F., it is widely rumoured that even the personnel of R.P.F. are involved in such pilferage and thefts of railway property. The hon. Minister should tone up Railway Protection Force.

In Podanur, Tamilnadu, we have the Signal and Tele-communications factory, a unique one in the country. I have repeatedly stressed on the floor of this House the need for expanding this unit. I have also written letters to the hon. Minister of Railways. If this unit is expanded, then we will be able to save substantially foreign exchange which is being frittered now in the export of these equipment. In fact, we will be able to export such sophisticated equipment if we expand this unit in Podanur, near to Coimbatore. I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this personally and do the needful. Before I conclude, I would like to point out that the level crossings in North Coimbatore and in Singanallur-Ondiputhur are closed more than ten times a day, causing great inconvenience to the road users. In these two places, flyovers must be constructed soon. Though the Railway is prepared to undertake this work soon, the State Government

is delaying the action-process. I request the hon. Minister to get into touch with the State Government and do the needful forthwith.

The Madras-Tiruchirappalli MG track must be converted into Broadgauge. The Madras Metro-Rapid Transport system should be included in the Sixth Plan and I submit to the hon. Minister of Railways that he should use his good offices in this matter.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलगाड़ियों का विलम्ब में चलना अभी भी जारी है। आज मैं जिम डील्क्स ट्रेन से आया, वह तीन घंटे लेट थी। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि दिल्ली से कलकत्ता की रफ जाने वाली एक भी गाड़ी समय पर नहीं चलती है। आज मायंकाल इस विषय पर आघे घंटे की चर्चा होनी है इसलिए उम मन्य ही आप विस्तार में इसके बारे में सुनियेना।

जहाँ तक रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, मैं दो-तीन उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। एक प्रकार से तो रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार का साम्राज्य है। मेरे पास बिहार के "मर्चलाइट" और "प्रदीप" अखबारों की दो कतरनें हैं। मर्चलाइट में अंग्रेजी में जो लिखा हुआ है उसकी चार-पांच लाइन पढ़कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Danapur Railway Division—A centre of corruption and crime."

"Nothing seems to be right with the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway and the worst sufferer of neglect is Patna Junction. It has become a centre of corruption and crime."

इसमें और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। मैं कल अपनी लिट्टी के साथ दोनों कतरनें भेजूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप मेजर प्रान्स्म अपने टाइम लिमिट के अन्दर प्वाइन्ट आउट कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत पहले पटना में एक टिकट घोटाला काण्ड हुआ था :

“टिकट घोटाला काण्ड में बर्चित रेल अधिकारी  
पुनः पटना में

पटना जंक्शन के स्टेशन अधीक्षक श्री जगदीश उपाध्याय को मुगलसराय में सहायक परिचालन अधीक्षक के पद पर स्थानांतरित कर उनके स्थान पर 14 मार्च, 1980 के टिकट घोटाला काण्ड में बर्चित श्री गुरुनानक प्रसाद को पटना जंक्शन का स्टेशन अधीक्षक बनाया गया है।”

आप पता लगावें कि यह सही है या गलत। अगर सही है तो फौरन उनको चलता करें।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : You can write letters to the Minister. Why raise individual things here?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फिर यह पार्लमेंट किस बात के लिए है? जब अखबारों में आ गया फिर यह इंडिविजुअल कैसे रह गया? चूंकि मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूं इसलिए यह बातें कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय (श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही) : आप अपना टाइम भी देखें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कम ही बोलूंगा क्योंकि मेरा गला खराब है।

अब मैं भ्रष्टाचार के सिलसिले में आपको उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। टी०सी०, कर्मशायल क्लर्क, नम्बर टेकर, सिगनलर आदि चतुर्थ वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को तृतीय वर्ग में प्रमोशन देने में एक एक आदमी से दो हजार रुपए से लेकर पांच हजार रुपए दानापुर में बसूले गए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसने लिए ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां के सबसे बड़े आफिसर ने। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि वहां के डी० आर०एम० के यहां ऐसा हो रहा है। फिर कुली-लाइसेंस की बाहली में भी यह बात हो रही है। दानापुर बराबर से इस बात के लिए मशहूर है। पहले भी इस तरह की बातें होती रही हैं।... (व्यवधान)... दस या बारह ए०एस०एम० दानापुर डिबीजन में हैं, जो एक साल से बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी फाइल डी०आर०एम० के पास रखी हुई है, क्योंकि वे कुछ नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, इसलिए उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है और फिर क्यों एक साल से सरकारी कर्मचारी चुपचाप

बैठा रहेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ जाना चाहिए। मैं आज पटना से ही आ रहा हूँ, वहां पर मुझे ये बातें बताई गई हैं। ये बातें अगर गलत साबित हों, तो कह दीजिए कि गलत है, अगर सही हों तो सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि इस तरह की बातें आगे पैदा न हों। अनुकम्पा के आधार पर भर्ती किए जाते हैं, पैसा न देने की वजह से व गरीब बेचारे मारे जाते हैं और दूसरे लोगों की भर्ती हो जाती है। हम लोगों ने कई दफा डी०आर०एम० से मिलने के लिए समय मांगा, तो कहा जाता है कि समय नहीं है। उनके पाम संमद मदत्यों के लिए भी समय नहीं है। वे पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों से नहीं मिल सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री जी को इस संबंध में कोई पत्र लिखा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ही अध्यक्ष हैं। आप बार-बार बीच में बोल रहे हैं। जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने बीच में कुछ नहीं कहा था। मैं चाहूँ तो आपको बोलने नहीं दूंगा। यह मैं कहा करता हूँ कि ये दिन-रात गोलमाल करने वाले लोग हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप इधर देखिए, तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसी बात है, तो बोलना बन्द कर दूंगा। समय भी कम है और बीच में बोल जा रहे हैं, जैसे सबसे सजग एम०पी० आप ही हैं। अगली दफा जीत कर भी नहीं आयेंगे और अगली दफा मैं आ जाऊंगा। क्या बात करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : शास्त्री जी आप इतना नाराज क्यों हो रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब मैं कुछ स्थानीय बातों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको एक नई बात बताना चाहता हूँ। परसों जब हम पटना जा रहे थे तो सोनभद्र में बैडिंग का चार रुपया लम्ता था, जोकि अब दस रुपया कर दिया गया। आप हमें यह बतायें कि यह कहां का इन्साफ है? चार रुपए से छः रुपए किया जाता तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। छपरा के संसद सदस्य भी मेरे साथ जा रहे

[श्री रामाशंकर शास्त्री]

में, उनको भी दम रूपया देना पड़ा। इस का विरोध तो सबको करना चाहिए। यह मेरी बात नहीं है, मैं तो बैडिंग लेना ही नहीं हूँ।

एक बात मैं रेलवे यूनियन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो रिक्रोगनाइज्ड नहीं है, जैसे आल-इंडिया लॉको रनिंग स्टाफ, एम्प्लोमि-एशन, मेकेनिकल स्टाफ, एम्प्लोयिमेंट, टिकट बैकिंग स्टाफ एम्प्लोयिमेंट आदि बहुत सारी यूनियनें हैं, इनके कार्यकर्ताओं को, नेताओं को ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज करने पर नौकरी से बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है, ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है, निलंबित कर दिया जाता है, नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार रनिंग स्टाफ के पांच हजार से ज्यादा लोग आज भी नौकरी से बाहर हैं। अधिकारी मन-मानी करते हैं, जो चाहते हैं, जब चाहते हैं हटा देते हैं। कहा जाता है कि प्रशासनिक इण्टिग्रिटी से ऐसा करना जरूरी है।

हम ने कोई सजा उन को नहीं दी। हमारी नीति सजा देने की नहीं है। यह पिटा-पिटयाया जवाब चला आता है। इस को रोकना चाहिये।

पटना से गया लाइन का शवाल हम यहाँ बार-बार उठाते रहे हैं। मैं ही नहीं, उस पक्ष के सदस्य भी उठाते रहे हैं कि पटना से गया जाने में 3 घंटे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगने चाहिए, लेकिन हर गाड़ी 8 घंटे में पहुँचती है। इस लिये कि लाइन इकहरी है, रास्ते में आम्बुशिंग मिलती जाती है। पटना बिहार की राजधानी है, हजारों आदमी दफ्तरों में काम करने के लिये आते हैं, लेकिन लेट पहुँचते हैं। इस लिये मेरा पहला निवेदन यह है कि इस को दोहरी लाइन किया जाये। दूसरे—यहाँ सबबंत ट्रेन्ज चलाई जायें ताकि लोग समय से आ-जा सकें।

आखरी-बात मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और आज फिर कह रहा हूँ। सीनमद्रा एक्स-प्रेस में पेन्ट्री-कार नहीं है। आप दूसरे एम० पी० से भी पूछ लीजिये कि कितनी तक-सीफ़ होती है। रात भर का सफ़र रहता है, रात को खाना चाहिये, सुबह चाय चाहिये—अगर उस गाड़ी में आप पेन्ट्री-कार नहीं लगा-येंगे तो उस से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होगी। जगह-जगह स्टेशनों पर जो आप की भोजन व्यवस्था है वह इतनी रही है कि उस से काम

नहीं चल पाता है। जब सब गाड़ियों में पेन्ट्री-कार लगी हुई है, तो इस गाड़ी में भी रखने से कौन सा आगमान फट जायेगा। आप ने इस गाड़ी का अब नई दिल्ली लाना बन्द कर दिया है, पुरानी दिल्ली पर ही इसको रोक देते हैं। उपादातर लोग इस गाड़ी से नई दिल्ली आते हैं, लेकिन अब बाध्य हो कर उन को पुरानी दिल्ली उतरना पड़ता है जिस में उन को बहुत परेशानी होती है। आप ने टाइम-टेबिल में भी नई दिल्ली स्टेशन तक दिखलाया है, लेकिन एम्प्लोयड के नाम पर कि कोई नयी लाइन बन रही है, इस लिये उस को दिल्ली में ही रोक देते हैं। यह गलत है उस को नई दिल्ली तक लाइये।

श्री प्रार० एन० राकेश (चैल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं रेल मंत्री जो से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय में आप के आदेश चलते हैं या रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन के ? मैं आप के मामले उदाहरण सहित एक तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ—2 जुलाई को कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में मैंने कहा था कि नार्दन रेलवे के इलाहाबाद मंडल में एक गाँव से 25 दिन तक काम लिया गया। इस पीरियड में जब उस को रैस्ट नहीं दिया गया तो वह अपने चीफ़ कन्ट्रोलर के पास गया, एप्लीकेशन लेकर गया, तो उस से कहा जाता है कि छुट्टी लेना हो तो पाकिस्तान चले जायें। उस के बाद जब वह अग़र के अधिकारी के पास जाता है, डिवीजनल सुप्रीन्टेन्डेंट के पास जाता है, तो उस से कहा जाता है—अगर उन्होंने तुम को पाकिस्तानी कहा है, तो मैं तुम को हिन्दुस्तानी कहा कहता हूँ। 149 गाड़ों का सिग्नेचर किया हुआ पत्र, जो उस मौके के गवाह थे, इन दोनों अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ मैंने कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में दिया। इस के अलावा आल इण्डिया मुस्लिम मजलिस, इलाहाबाद ने आप को पत्र दिया, इलाहाबाद कांग्रेस (आई) के जैनेरल सेक्रेटरी, अग़र कांग्रेस (आई) इलाहाबाद के सेक्रेटरी ने आप को लिख कर दिया, लोकदल के अध्यक्ष, इण्डियन यूनियन मुस्लिम लीग के अधिकारियों ने लिख कर दिया। जब सारे लोगों ने लिख कर दिया और जब आप ने प्राइम-फेसी केज़ पाया तो उन दोनों अधि-कारियों का ट्रांसफर कर दिया।

इस के बाद जब केस इस्टीमेट नहीं हुआ तो 10 तारीख को जब मैंने आप को नहीं,

पाया, तो एम०एस० आर० के पास गया और एम०एस०आर० को सारे तथ्यों की जानकारी दी और उन से कहा कि रेलवे में अगर कोई एम्पलाई मुसलमान है और वह पाकिस्तानी हो सकता है, तो आप तो रेलवे में मंत्री हो, आप बड़े पाकिस्तानी हुए। इस के बाद उन्होंने तथ्यों की जानकारी करने के बाद उन दोनों अधिकारियों का ससपेंड कर दिया लेकिन इस के बाद भी उन का आदेश एकजीक्यूट नहीं हुआ। रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन को उस आदेश को एकजीक्यूट करना था। फिर मिन 30-7-82 को पुनः एम०एस०आर० से बात की और उन्होंने उन अधिकारियों को बुलाया और नादन रेलवे के जी०एम० को बुलाया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन साहब का आदेश यह है कि अधिकारी जो हैं, वे इस से डीमोरेलाइज हुए हैं, इसलिए उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI श्री. M. BANATWALLA Ponnani) : This is a serious thing. This should be taken note of.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैं आपसे आशा करता था कि उन दोनों अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही करेंगे, जिन्होंने संविधान के खिलाफ हरकतें की हैं, संविधान की अवहेलना की है और उन की भारतीय नागरिकता को चेंलेंज किया है। हम आशा करते थे कि उन के खिलाफ आप कंस रेजिस्टर करेंगे और उन को उठा कर जेल के शिकन्जे में बन्द करेंगे लेकिन इस के बाद रेलवे बोर्ड का चैयरमैन उन को प्रोटेक्शन देता है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि आदेश आप का चलता है या रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन का चलता है। जो जुर्म उन दोनों अधिकारियों ने किया है, वही जुर्म रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने किया है और इन तीनों अधिकारियों को जेल के शिकन्जे में बन्द करना चाहिए। मैं हाऊस से मांग करता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को चाहे वे किसी भी विभाग में हों, जिन्होंने उन की नागरिकता को चेंलेंज किया है, जेल के शिकन्जे में बन्द करना चाहिए और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस सवाल को पुनः उठाने के लिए आप मुझे मजबूर नहीं करेंगे और आप अपने आप को मंत्री के रूप में रखेंगे और अपने आदेशों को चैयरमैन और व्योरोक्रेट्स के आदेशों से सुपरसाइड नहीं हीच देंगे।

एक दूसरी बात की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 31-7-82 को लोक सेवा समिति ने आप के मंत्रालय की जमीनों पर जो अवैध कब्जा किया हुआ है, उस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया हुआ है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय की सभी भूतना भी नहीं पता है कि कितने सारे लोगों ने उस की जमीन पर अवैध कब्जा किया हुआ है, नाजायज कब्जा किया हुआ है। नादन रेलवे की मिन्वान उस ने दी है। इस कमेटी ने बताया है कि 82 हजार मामले ऐसे हैं जिन में अवैध कब्जा किया हुआ है और उन में से 15681 मामलों में ही वेद खली की कार्यवाही हुई है। यह हालत तब है जब कानून में आप को पूरी छूट है और कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है। कैनाट प्लैस, दिल्ली में ऑस्ट्रियन्टल बिल्डिंग एण्ड फर्निशिंग कम्पनी ने आप की करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा किया और 2743 वर्ग मीटर पर नाजायज कब्जा किया हुआ है और उस को आप खाली नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। आप क्यों नहीं इस जमीन को खाली करा पा रहे हैं? इस से देश का अहित हो रहा है।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद नागालैंड में, मनोपुर में, उत्तर रेलवे ने तमाम जगहों पर रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई हैं लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी से पहले अंग्रजों के जमाने में भगवान बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ को कोटद्वारे से जोड़ने के लिए एक सर्वे हुआ था। वह रिपोर्ट आप के मंत्रालय में सुरक्षित पड़ी है। करोड़ों लोग देश के विभिन्न भागों से बद्रीनाथ के दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं और वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। उसको आप रेलवे से जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करें। जब भारत के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में आप रेलवे लाइनों का जाल बिछा रहे हैं, तो गढ़वाल मंडल को यह उपेक्षा क्यों कर रहे हैं। इसको जोड़ने की भी आप कोशिश करें।

एक आखरी बात मैं केजुमल सेबर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उनके साथ बड़ा प्रत्याय हो रहा है। एक घटना मैंने आपको बताई थी। गिसाल के तौर पर उन लोगों के डाकू मैटस बदले जाते हैं। सविः डाकू मैटस बदले जाते हैं। सारे फेक्टस को प्राइवेटिटी कांड को, उसके रजिस्टर को, उसके



[श्री प्रार० एन० राफेरा]

सारे डोकुमेंट्स को हम दिये लेकिन आपके मंत्रालय ने सारे डोकुमेंट्स को गायब कर दिया। रजिस्टर में दर्ज है लेकिन सारे डोकुमेंट्स गायब हैं। आपने लिखा है कि रेलवे के इंटेलिजेंस विभाग द्वारा उसकी जांच हो रही है, रेलवे द्वारा उसकी ईकवायरी की जा रही है। कहीं किसी के पास अब वे डोकुमेंट्स नहीं हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको इन पूरक मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ। मंत्री जी आप मंत्री नहीं हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेअरमैन मंत्री हैं। जब तक आप में यह क्षमता नहीं आ जायेगी कि रेलवे में आपका आदेश चलेगा, चेअरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड का आदेश नहीं चलेगा, तब तक मैं आपके बजट का काम कर और जम कर विरोध करूँगा।

अन्त में मैं आप से यही कहता हूँ कि जो मैंने कहा है उस पर आप ध्यान दें।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers will make a statement. I have allowed him. Shri Shiv Shanker.

#### STATEMENT *RE* BLOW-OUT IN A WELL BEING DRILLED IN BOMBAY HIGH FIELD.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):** Mr. Chairman. Sir, I have to inform the House that a blow-out occurred at 9.30 P.M. on July 30 on Platform SI located in the southern part of the Bombay High offshore field in position 19° 26'N 71° 18'E, about 100 miles from the shore. There is an uncontrolled flow of gas with traces of oil.

The jack-up rig 'Sagar Vikas' was drilling a well on this platform into a new formation where the available geological and reservoir data indicated the presence of hydrocarbons. The blow-out occurred when drilling at a depth of about 1660 metres. Seventy-four ONGC personnel who were on board the rig were evacuated in this dangerous situation, by helicopters without mishap. Despite the serious danger, an ONGC officer was able to climb on to the rig on August 1, 1982

and switch off the generators to prevent further mishaps. Unfortunately the well caught fire early this morning at 0617 hours.

The ONGC has mobilised all possible resources to control this situation. A multi-support vessel with sophisticated fire-fighting chemicals and equipment, spares and materials together with five off shore supply boats, are at the site of the blow-out. A jet of water is being sprayed over the well to check the spread of the fire in the well. Naval ships, planes and helicopters have also been mobilised to provide assistance. Two naval ships are in position near the site and naval aircraft immediately carried out reconnaissance. Coast Guard personnel are also on board to control and monitor any pollution that might arise. Other pollution control devices have also been mobilised in case such a danger arises.

The leading world experts in the control of blow-outs have been called in to assist the experts of the ONGC who have been working all hours of day and night at the site in a difficult and dangerous situation. Experts of the consultants already available in India are also at the offshore site.

Blow-outs are not uncommon in oil exploration. In the Bombay High off shore area itself, a blow-out occurred some years ago and it was possible to control it soon. Similar blow-outs have occurred in Narsapur, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and of course elsewhere in the world. The cause of this blow-out will be investigated thoroughly just as soon as conditions permit.

I will not minimise the dangers in this situation but can assure the House that whatever can be done to control this blow-out in the shortest possible time is being done. I am sure the House will join me in extending to the ONGC, our full support that their efforts in controlling the blow-out will quickly succeed.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):** This should not rest with the statement. A discussion on this very important subject should be allowed. Our Calling Attention Motions are under consideration, I believe.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : My request will be that if the discussion is held after investigation, that will be better. You kindly permit us to complete the investigation and then we will have a discussion. I have no objection to that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : How long will you take ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Sir, we express full support to the staff and the scientists who are working there to control the situation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, may I have the permission to convey the feeling of the House to the staff working there

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We hope they will succeed.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1982-83.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj) : Sir, I want to make a submission with regard to the facilities which we used to get in the Parliament House Railway Booking Office. These facilities have been withdrawn by the DRM. Now, we cannot purchase tickets of 1st class for our relations and friends from here. We will have to go to Connaught Place. The facilities of quota which we used to get has been reduced to half causing great inconvenience to the Members of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think you have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : We cannot go on tolerating the\*\* action of the DRM.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has used certain unparliamentary word. It will be expunged.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, such orders were issued but when I came to know of it, I immediately cancelled these orders. The original position has been restored and all reservations of the hon. Members and their guests will be done from the

Parliament House booking office and DRM has been asked that on such policy matters he should not issue any orders without consulting the Ministry.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : I wrote a letter in this connection to DRM. The result was that the Supervisor of the Railway Booking Office has been transferred from here. This is the respect that the DRM has paid to the Members of Parliament. It is not by the grace of DRM that we are getting it but it is as a matter of right and privilege that we are getting the tickets from here. (Interruptions)

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : We want to know whether any action has been taken against the DRM.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The step has been re-traced and I have further instructed the DRM not to issue any such orders in future otherwise action will be taken against him.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. While presenting the Railway Budget for the current year, I had mentioned that considering the crucial role of the Railway in the economic development of the country, it would be possible for some more allocations to be given to the Railways during the course of the year. It was also the consensus of the House that the Annual Plan allocation for the Railways particularly for their Rehabilitation Programme needed stepping up. It is against this background that the present Demands for Supplementary Grants aggregating Rs. 190 crores in the net are before the House.

One of the hon. Members has mentioned here that we should not come piecemeal with such demands. But the main question is that we have recently been granted this additional amount which we are disbursing for which we need Parliament's sanction and, therefore, I had to come with this additional demand. It is only a demand for the sanction of the amount which has been given to us by the Planning Commission and it is not any budget imposing any new levies or taxes.

As the House must have noticed, the important highlights of the Plan allocation are that Rs 60 crores are intended for ex-

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

penditure on rolling stock, Rs. 25 crores on New Lines, Rs. 30 crores on Line Capacity Works including Gauge Conversions and Doublings, Rs. 30 crores for Track Renewals and another Rs. 30 crores for Wheel and Axle Plant. It is also proposed to allocate an additional amount of Rs. 15 crores for the Road Services.

With the grant of additional funds, it should be possible to expedite progress of certain works in order to move extra 5 million tonnes of freight traffic over the budgeted level of 230 million tonnes and also for initiating a state of preparedness for creating additional rail transport capacity in the subsequent years. As already mentioned by me, Rs. 30 crores alone would be spent on Track Renewals which are in heavy arrears.

The final figures show that the Indian Railways achieved a record loading of 221.2 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic against 195.9 million tonnes during 1980-81 and 220 million tonnes projected at the Revised Estimate stage. The Railways continue to make rapid strides in their transportation effort during the current year as well.

The Productivity Year 1982 is a year of challenge for the Railway. During the first six months of the Productivity Year, we have carried 114.6 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic against 107.3 million tonnes carried during the corresponding period of last year.

Another significant achievement during this period has been that against an average out-turn of 1930 coach units per month last year from repair workshops, the out-turn in June this year has gone up to 2170 coaches. Likewise, periodic overhauling of wagons rose to 8327 units in June 1982, against a monthly average of 7213 wagons last year, registering more than 10 per cent increase over 1981. There is every possibility of higher out-turns in the coming months.

Not only this. The capacity utilisation of the workshops has considerably improved. It has touched a peak figure of 95 per cent for periodical overhaul of coaches and 90

per cent for wagon periodical overhaul. I have impressed on all railwaymen to adopt a work-oriented approach during the Productivity Year as, on their performance depends the overall economic development of the country. I have every hope that productivity in various spheres of railway working would improve by at least 10 per cent during the year.

Sir, Prevention of rail accidents has been receiving my attention. High-level composite teams of officers both from the Railway Board and the Railways have been regularly making intensive inspections and monitoring the working of safety measures; at the same time arousing safety consciousness amongst railway staff at all levels. Apart from myself, my colleagues and Members of the Railway Board are periodically meeting senior Railway Managers to discuss safety problem with them. We also had a dialogue with the representatives of the workers and workers themselves about improvement in safety standards.

Greater attention is being paid to repair and maintenance of such important assets like locomotives, wagons, track and signalling equipment. The rate of periodical overhaul of wagons and coaches has been stepped up. The condemnation of unserviceable locomotive, coaches and wagons has been accelerated. In my Budget speech, I had mentioned that during the year, 600 coaches, 18250 wagons and 550 locomotives are likely to be condemned. During the first three months of the current financial year about 350 coaches, 4900 wagons and 40 locomotives have already been condemned. A watch is being kept to ensure implementation of this programme. A time-bound programme has also been drawn up to man the un-manned level crossing gates.

This relentless safety drive has produced encouraging results. The incidence of accidents during the period from January, '82 to June '82, is 20 per cent less than that which occurred during the period from July '81 to December, '81. I am fully conscious of this vital aspect of railway operation and I entirely share the concern of the House that we have still a long way to go to make rail travel safer.

Another important aspect which is causing anxiety is the incidence of robberies and dacoities in running trains as also of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments. Recently, the strength of the Government Railway Police on the Railways has been augmented by nearly 7000 personnel and the Railways would be sharing 50 per cent of this cost with the State Governments on this account. Coordination with the State Police is being maintained at the higher levels; and the Railway Reforms Committee is also examining the issue. I am glad to say that the Cabinet Secretary and the Home Secretary are meeting me on the 4th, to discuss this very problem, and evolve a solution to the problem between the RPF and GRP, so that proper authority could be given to the Railway Police Force.

Another national evil which is being vigorously tackled by us is checking of ticketless travel. During the first five months of the current calendar year, over 13 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket, or with improper tickets. As a result of this check on ticketless travel and unbooked luggage, an amount of Rs. 3.7 crores was recovered by the Railway during this period, against Rs. 2.77 crores recovered during the corresponding period of last year. I intend continuing this drive more intensely and extensively.

Another important matter which has been a subject of persistent complaints is about malpractices and difficulties in the matter of reservation in trains. I have, therefore, decided to computerise reservation of berths/seats in Delhi area. Accordingly, a proposal has been included in the supplementary Demands for Grants for starting preparatory work. Earlier in the year, we had amended the Railway Act to provide for sufficiently deterrent punishment for unauthorized sale of tickets and procurement of reservations. We have not been able to implement the provisions of the amended Act, because the issue has become *sub-judice*.

The question of punctuality of trains has been raised several times on the floor of the House. I am fully alive to the concern of the House that punctuality of trains must improve. I may inform

the House that the performance of about 200 important Mail/Express trains, which are treated as prestigious trains, is being daily monitored in the Railway Board's office. During the period from January to July this year, the punctuality of these trains has considerably improved, particularly from March onwards, as compared to the corresponding period of last year. (*Interruptions*)

There can be two opinions (*Interruptions*) As a matter of fact, the improvement is more than 10%. There has also been some improvement in the overall punctuality of other Mail/Express trains. Unfortunately, punctuality on Eastern, North-eastern, and North East Frontier Railways is particularly bad, while it is not satisfactory on Central and South-eastern Railways. The punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains on Northern, Southern, South Central and Western Railways is now over 90%. However, we are looking into the punctuality problems of Eastern, North-eastern and North East Frontier Railway, and also of the Central and South-eastern Railway.

I need not elaborate on the various causes resulting in bad punctuality. I can only assure the House that this is one of the important matters which is receiving foremost attention of the entire Railway Ministry, and Chairman and Members of the Railway Board.

Within the existing constraints, we have tried to speed up the on-going works to the extent possible. Examples of this approach are :

—Allocation of an additional amount of Rs. 6 crores for the Bangalore-Guntakal conversion project. I should think that this should give some satisfaction to Shri Shamanna who raised this point during the last debate.

—allocation of a further amount of Rs. 1 crore to the Karur-Dindigul project which has been referred to by Shri C. T. Dhandapani and Mr. Kosalam.

—allocation of an additional amount of Rs. 4 crores to the six new lines in the North Eastern region. I am sure

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

that Shri Ajit Kumar Saha will take note of this.

/Efforts will continue to be made for speeding up the other works subject to availability of funds. Completion of surveys and sanctioning of projects will also be subject to the availability of funds and clearance from Planning Commission. I am fully conscious of the need for undertaking more and more railway projects in the various regions of the country, but unfortunately the resources available are far too inadequate. This applies equally to the rehabilitation programme also. I am grateful to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for the additional allocation of Rs. 190 crores now made available, approval to which I have sought through the Supplementary Demands under discussion.

My endeavour will be to persuade the Planning Commission to consider our case in the mid-term plan appraisal for a substantial increase in the allocations.

I am thankful to the hon. Members of this House for their active participation in the discussion and for giving useful suggestions. It would not be possible for me to go into details, but I would like to reply to some of the points made by the hon. members. For example, Shri Qazi made a point regarding the shifting of the Division from Aurangabad and the allocation was also reduced. I have ordered keeping the division there and the allocation has been increased to Rs. 1 crore; and in future also, we shall do more for this. Mr. Staya Deo Singh has spoken with regard to the improvement in the train services and the slow running of the trains between two stations, which is hardly 30 miles. I would certainly look into them. Mr. Shastri has mentioned about two corruption cases. I only promise him that I would certainly make an enquiry into them; and as far as pantry car on Son Bhadra Express and the question of bringing the train upto New Delhi is concerned, I would surely consider this point. Mr. Rakesh has given to me personally this case. This is wrong to say that I have not given orders; I have given orders to enquire into the case. Now he has come out with the fact that

CRB has acted against my orders. I would certainly go into it; and if I find that CRB has acted against my orders, then I will have to take a severe notice of this.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: On that paper you have ordered immediate transfer of those culprits, but that was not executed.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, no but you have given along with proof, signatures of 145 persons.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Already I have given you all the relevant documents which are with you.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as track replacement is concerned, I have said that we have provided additional Rs. 30 crores; and as far as bridge repairs are concerned previously, when the question of bridge repairs was discussed, I had already said that bridges are being considered. As far as Mr. Banwari Lal and other members from Rajasthan are concerned, Kota-Chittorgarh is now already an approved work. We have further increased the amount for this line and we hope to complete this line before the cement factory on this line comes into existence. He also said that more defence project in Rajasthan should be taken up. I would like to inform him that Suratgarh-Anupgar and Suratgarh-Bikaner new broad-gauge lines have been taken up and they are mostly defence lines and from the defence point of view, they have been taken up. Mr. Jatiya and other hon. members have also given some suggestions which I would surely look into them. Mr. Ravindra Varma has made a point about the railway suburban services in Bombay. As far as suburban services in Bombay are concerned on the Western Railway, he himself has admitted that the services are comparatively better. But on the Central Railway, the EMUs are old and they are not being imported; now they are being manufactured by Jessops; and we are now trying to acquire more EMUs from the Jessops and ICF. We have already received two or three; and in another 4-5 another 9 rakes are likely to be received. The trains which were damaged have been repaired; and now almost 805 pairs of trains on the Central Railway in the suburban are running. As far as meeting in Bombay is concerned, I met

the consumers there. I also met the Members of Parliament who were present in the town and I had discussed it with them. If Mr. Varma so desires, I can have another meeting when all the Members from Bombay and other representatives of the associations could be present.

15.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

SHRI R. N. RAKESH : What about the illegal possession of land

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, the Minister has completed his reply. If he has not replied to your points, you will get some communication from him as to what action is being taken on your demand.

Now some cut motions have been moved by the members on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1982-83.

If hon. Member agree, I shall put all the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has agreed to putting all the Cut Motions together.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is that you are objecting to?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I want to speak. Only a small speech.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. You cannot speak on cut motions now. The discussion is over. You cannot now speak on Cut Motions. That is what I am telling.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Under what rule?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want I will put your Cut Motion separately to the vote of the House. I am prepared to agree to that. You cannot now speak. Nobody can speak on Cut Motions now.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : How is it? I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody can speak now. No speech now. Shall I put all the Cut Motions moved to the vote of the House? Or do you want your Cut Motions to be put to vote separately?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I want to speak on each. Please allow me to speak on the Cut Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. This is not the practice. I am very sorry.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Why are you doing so?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the cut motions together?

I shall now put all the cut motions moved to vote of the House.

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. Now, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*The Cut Motions Nos. 7 to 17, 20 to 27 and 37 to 42 were put and negatived.*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whatever you have said, will that be taken as your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever I have said, it is all there in the proceedings.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : If whatever you have said is in the proceedings, that will become a precedent. So, that should be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now it is all settled. Why do you want to take it up ?

Now, I shall put Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1982-83 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2 and 16.

*The motion was adopted*

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3  
BILL\*, 1982

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purpose of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move † :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of

the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Speaking on my cut motion, I would like to say that my constituency is lying in a very backward region of West Bengal. Rail communication in this region is nil. Thousands of people of this region have to travel daily a long distance by bus and truck to reach Calcutta, Haldia and other trade centres to transact their daily business. If this long distance is covered by railways, apart from a great deal of revenue to the railways, the travelling public would be greatly benefited. For this purpose, a rail link between Tamluk and Digha in the district of Midnapur is urgently needed.

In 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 20,000 was made for a preliminary survey of the viability of the rail link between Tamluk and Digha. In answer to my oral question the hon. Minister, Shri Mallikarjun, stated on the floor of the House that from the view point of the passengers the prospect of the proposed rail link is very good. To a subsequent question in this regard, it was mentioned in a written reply that the Planning Commission has not provided any amount of money for this rail link.

I may state here that Contai Taluk, my constituency, being by the Bay of Bengal, thousands of tonnes of dried fish are transported from there to cater to the needs of different parts of the country. Further, there are many salt factories in the region, producing thousands of tonnes of salt, which is also transported to different regions of the country. Betel leaves constitute one of the principal economic crops of the region. These are also transported to different parts of the country. Transport of all these items by truck, besides being costly, is also time-consuming.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 2-8-1982.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendations of the President.

The region to be covered by the proposed rail link, between Tamruk and Digha, is inhabited by nearly 15 lakhs of people. At present, the requirements of these people of consumer goods such as foodgrains, cement, building materials, cloth, oil etc. are transported by motor vehicle, and country boats, which cause much inconvenience and suffering in terms of higher transport cost.

Furthermore, Digha is a sea resort, which attracts tourists in thousands. The only communication at present is motor vehicles. Naturally, this causes inconvenience to the tourists, as much time is consumed in transport. Taking all these factors into consideration, I would appeal to the Minister to arrange for the construction of a rail link between Digha and Tamruk at an early date.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नार्थ ईस्ट (पूर्वोत्तर) रेलवे की दुर्दशा के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा-बहुत कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैं कल दिल्ली से जयपुर गया था, यह भी मीटर गेज लाइन ही है और एन० ई० रेलवे भी मीटर गेज है, यदि कोई इन दोनों लाइनों पर सफर कर चुका हो तो वह यही समझेगा कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे अब वाइन्ड-अप होने वाली है। जो भी इंजन चलते हैं वह कहीं भी रास्ते में रुक जाते हैं। इक्वीप-मेण्ट के रखरखाव की स्थिति यहां तक खराब हो चुकी है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना हू कि वे इस पर ध्यान दें और इस स्थिति में सुधार के उपाय करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर स्टेशन को जो सुविधायें पहले प्राप्त थीं वह भी हाल में वापिस ले ली गई हैं। 1975 में समस्तीपुर-हावड़ा के बीच तीन-तीन गाड़ियां थीं लेकिन आज एक भी नहीं है। जबकि आप दूसरे क्षेत्रों में सुविधायें बढ़ा रहे हैं, समस्तीपुर में जो सुविधायें पहले से मौजूद थीं, उनको भी आप वापिस ले रहे हैं। यदि आप उन गाड़ियों की हालत पर नजर दोढ़ायें जो हावड़ा से समस्तीपुर होते हुए मुजफ्फरपुर और गोरखपुर तक जाती हैं तब आप राजी हो जायेंगे कि वहां पर और ट्रेन्स की आवश्यकता है। कानपुर से समस्तीपुर तक एक गाड़ी चलती है। पिछले रेल मंत्री

जी ने जाश्वासन दिया था कि दिल्ली तक रोजाना रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ कर दी जाएगी। मेरा आग्रह है कि कानपुर से समस्तीपुर जो गाड़ी जाती है, उसको दिल्ली तक लायें।

तीसरी बात, दरभंगा समस्तीपुर परिवर्तित योजना आं वनी थी, उसमें वाद के दिनों में 19५०-५५ में 15 लाख रुपए की राशि रखी गई थी। उसका उद्घाटन भी तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री, श्री केदार पांडे जी, कर चुके हैं। 1981-82 में इस योजना के तहत खर्च के लिए 50 लाख रुपए की मंजूरी दी गई थी, लेकिन अब उसे वापिस ले लिया गया है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप उस पर ध्यान दें और जो जीवनोपयोगी योजनायें हैं, उनको फिर से कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के माध्यम उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान रेल की लाइनों के मामले में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम एक अलग जोन की इसके लिए व्यवस्था करवा दीजिए। इस संबंध में रेल मंत्री जी को हम बराबर कहते आ रहे हैं और बराबर कहते हैं कि इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक राजस्थान में एक अलग रेल जोन नहीं बनेगा तब तक वहां का डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। इस संबंध में हमारी मांग है, आप भी विचारना कर दीजिए कि वहां पर एक अलग जोन बनाया जाए। ताकि वहां का डेवलपमेंट हो। राजस्थान एक डेजर्ट इलाका है, सब से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, सबसे बैकवर्ड है, यदि वहां का विकास करना है तो निश्चित तरीके से वहां अलग जोन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पर एक सर्वे लाइन थी। इस बारे में कन्ग्रेसटिव कमेटी में कहा और चिट्ठी भी लिखी। जवाब दिया गया कि सर्वे हो जाएगा। कोटा से देवगढ़ तक षाड-भेज लाइन के मर्दे के लिए बजट प्राप्ति में स्वीकृति दी गई है। टोडारायसिंह से नाथ-द्वारा तक के लिए भी सेक्शन किया है। पिछले दो तीन सालों में श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी रेल मंत्री थे, उसके बाद श्री केदार पांडे जी रेल मंत्री बने और अब श्री सेठी जी रेल मंत्री



[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

हैं—तोनों रेल मंत्रियों ने इसको बजट में स्वीकृति दी लेकिन आज तक भी सर्वे नहीं हुआ है। पता नहीं इस संबंध में कब तक कार्यवाही होगी और कब लाइन बनेगी। हम लोगों की पांच साल की अवधि है। पांच साल बराबर इसके लिए हम चिन्तित रहेंगे, लेकिन इस संबंध में कोई काम नहीं किया जाएगा। आपका रेलवे बोर्ड भी पता नहीं किस प्रकार काम करता है। जब भी कोई जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि हो जाएगा। वही स्टीरियो-टाइप जवाब दस साल पहले का रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा दे दिया जाता है। इसके सिवाय और कुछ नहा करना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका सर्वे तुरन्त होना चाहिए और अगर यह लाइन बन सकती है तो उसको बनाने की कोशिश करना चाहिए। प्लानिंग मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र को प्रायः त देखनी चाहिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सिफारिश कीजिए, ताकि राजस्थान का कुछ विकास हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Speak to the Minister separately and get the things done.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मीनाक्षी एक्सप्रेस को कि दो दिन चलनी उसका आठ दिन चलाइए, क्योंकि लोगों का बहुत तक्रलीफ है। दूसरे चेतक को आपने जल्दी लाने का आश्वासन दिया है, पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर, उसको जल्दी लाने की कोशिश कीजिए। इस गाड़ी में आप टॉजल का इंजन लगाइए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write a letter to the Minister. How do you speak all these things through the Parliament? You can discuss only some points at issue.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग चिट्ठी लिखते हैं, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है। कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सिफारिश करें कि वे इस संबंध में कुछ व्यवस्था करें।

भीलवाड़ा स्टेशन के लिये भी मैंने पहले भी कहा था, उस को माहर्नाइज कराइये। अजमेर-खंडवा लाइन बहुत पुरानी है, उस के ट्रेक्स टूटे हुए हैं जिस से बहुत ज्यादा

एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। उस के कोर्बेज और वेगन्स सब पुराने और टूटे-फूटे हैं। गाड़ियों में पानी और दूसरी सुविधाओं का अभाव है। आप ने 700 करोड़ रुपया कलकत्ता को दे दिया और हमारी लाइनें टूटी पड़ी रहीं—यह आप का क्या न्याय है? आप की इस बात को यहां पर कोई भी पसन्द नहीं करता। 50 साल तक भी वह अण्डरग्राउण्ड लाइन नहीं बनेगी, लेकिन हम पैसे के अभाव में तड़पते रहेंगे। इस लिये हमारा प्रार्थना है कि आप हमारी तरफ भी तवज्जह दीजिये। इन को तो उस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं है, ये बड़े लोग हैं, लेकिन हमारी तरफ ध्यान देने से हमारा ब्रेकवंड क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ेगा, जिससे हम को ही नहीं देश को भी फायदा होगा।

अब मैं एक-दो प्वाइन्ट्स और कहना चाहता हूँ—दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद को बड़ी लाइन में कन्वर्ट करने की चर्चा बराबर चल रही है। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह सब से पुरानी लाइन है—इस के बड़ी लाइन में बदले जाने से दिल्ली, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र—पांच राज्यों को फायदा होगा। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस को जल्द से जल्द बड़ी लाइन में बदलिये ताकि इन क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके।

एक ट्रेन—गरीब नवाज एक्सप्रेस—आप ने आगरा से जयपुर के लिये चलाई है, उस को अजमेर तक ले जाइये ताकि अजमेर जाने वाले लोगों को उस का लाभ मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय संत्री साहब ने जो बजट रखा है उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारा अनुरोध है कि हमारी बातों पर ध्यान दे कर उन को पूरा कराने की कृपा करें।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views. I promise you that I would not take more than five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister for Railways to only one point. I was listening to his speech very carefully and he said, "I am thinking of taking new projects but for want of funds I am unable to do it." But I would like to invite his attention to one project—the dream of

people of Konkon in Maharashtra i.e. West Coast Railway line which is popularly known as Konkon Railway line. When Prof. Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister during Janata regime, he pushed through this particular project. But I find that the construction is being made only from Bombay to Roha. People from two districts which I represent—Raigarh and Ratnagiri—and Sindhudurg which Prof. Dandavate represents, more than 70%, have not seen the railway. Does it look nice? We are coming at the end of the 20th Century and people have not seen the Railways! Konkon is a narrow strip. On one side there is Sindhu Sagar and on the other side is Sahyadri Mountain. It is very important from the point of view of defence because defence experts have said that when we have long coastline, it is absolutely necessary to have a parallel railway line. Taking into consideration all these facts I will appeal and request him to assist us to fulfil our dreams or at least tell us what steps you have taken. If you have not taken any steps what steps do you propose to take? Is it possible at least in my life to get an opportunity to travel from my place to Bombay? I hope Shri Sethi will assist me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER As a member of Parliament.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Even as a Member of Parliament or otherwise, I have nothing to say. But at least try hard to help us in getting a railway line and assist to fulfil the dream of people of years living in this strip of Konkon.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान सम्मान के साथ इस बात की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि इन के भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री केदार पांडे जी ने पब्लिक में और पार्लियामेंट में कहा था मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन को रक्सौल तक बढ़ी लाइन में बनावेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय साफ़-साफ़ बतलायें कि मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन कब तक बनने जा रही है या नहीं बनने जा रही है।

इसी के साथ में यह भी कहूँगा कि मेरे यहाँ एक बहुत ही नेक्लेटड स्थान है जहाँ बाल्य लाइन की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ

कि हार्जीपुर-तालगंज-बैशाली-साहबगंज-केसरिया-पहाड़पुर-हरसिद्धि हो कर सुगौली में जा कर मिले। यह गंडक कमांड एरिया में पड़ता है और वहाँ के विकास की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इस का सर्वेक्षण आप कराएँ और इस में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि हम से बैशाली को जोड़ा जा सकेगा जोकि पुराने जमाने में एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व रखता था और राजधानी रह चुका है। यह पर्यटन, व्यवसाय और तीर्थ-स्थलों को जोड़ने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है और पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के लिए भी इस लाइन का बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस का सर्वेक्षण जल्द से जल्द कराया जाए और मुजफ्फरपुर से नरकटियागंज और रक्सौल तक एक बड़ी लाइन बनाई जाए। आप प्रेडिमेंटर का यह वायदा है। इन वादों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member, everybody wants to speak. As a matter of fact, this is a wrong precedent which I have done because so many people wanted to speak. This should not have been a precedent. Shri Somnath Chatterjee also knows that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have given in writing to participate in the Appropriation (Railways) Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, all right, write your points to the Minister. He will reply to it. All of you write your points to the Minister.

Now, the Railway Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not calling you. Write your points to the Minister. As a special case, in the Appropriation Bill discussion, I have permitted and this should never be quoted as a precedent. Now the Railway Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I have already replied to the points raised by the hon. Members.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railway, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Bill be passed."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

### SUPPLEMENTARY-DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1982-83

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now, we go to the General Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for which time allotted is 2 hour. This Bill has also got to be completed today.

Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 12, 13, 26, 30, 42, 52, 63, 78, 79 and 100."

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Supplementary Demand for Grants (General) for 1982-83 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>		
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	—	480,00,00,000
13	Textile, Handloom and Handicrafts	—	11,70,00,000
	<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b>		
26	Education	—	1,60,90,000
	<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>		
30	Department of Power	1,000	7,00,00,000
	<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>		
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	—
	<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>		
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5,83,000	—
	<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>		
63	Broadcasting	—	1,000
	<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>		
78	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,50,00,000	1,000
79	Road and Inland Water Transport	—	8,00,00,000
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
100	Department of Ocean Development	5,99,00,000	—

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Notices of cut motions—Shri T. R. Shamanna not present.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,70,00,000 in respect of 'Textile, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up the working of the National Textile Corporation] (5)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,90,000 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curtail expenditure on Asian Games in view of the stringent financial condition of India.] (6)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,83,000 in respect of other expenditure of the 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the inquiry by Kudal Commission]. (7)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the policy of introducing coloured T. V. in the background of appalling poverty in the country.] (8)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport', be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more D.T.C. buses for commuters of Delhi.] (9)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, of course, it is a regular feature of the Government to come with the Supplementary Demands. If you kindly look at the list of Supplementary Demands, you will find that several Demands have

been made *ad nauseam*. But I cannot but take this opportunity of referring to the very disappointing and disturbing feature of our national economy and how greater and greater imbalance is being created in the relationship between the Central Government and the State Government, and how the whims of the Central Government are being sought to be thrust upon the State Governments and they are forced to bear the brunt as a result of this. Although we are hearing *ad nauseam* about the 20-point programme, about the productivity year, about the negative rate of inflation and what not, today the situation in the economy is that there is a steady price rise together with recessionary trend.

The view of the friends of this Government who are controlling the economy of this country, namely, the chambers of commerce and other organisations like all-India manufacturers organisations which are being pampered by this Government, their charge or their concern, is that there is a recession already which has started. Even Mr. J. R. D. Tata has said that the goods which are produced cannot be sold. He says :

"It was natural that producers who could no longer sell their products or could do so only at a heavy loss should consider that at least in their business there was a sign of recession."

He has given particulars of some of the industries like, soda ash, aluminium, polyester and special steels where, according to him, there is a clear indication of recession.

The Secretary-General of Indian Merchants' Association has expressed concern about the recession. The President of the all-India Manufacturers Organisations has also spoken about the recessionary trend in the economy. Therefore, both the 20-point programme and the productivity year have become mere jargons and it is only to create an atmosphere which may mislead the people into thinking that the economy is picking up. But, the situation is really otherwise. On the one hand, there is recession and, on the other hand, we find that the prices have been rising steadily.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

According to the latest figures that we have, between April 24 and July 17, the wholesale price index has risen from 274.3 to 291.2 that is to say, the increase in percentage terms comes to 6.16 during 14-week period. The price increase for the week ending 17th July has been 0.3 per cent compared to that of the previous week and the harvest has been in the primary article groups which rose by 0.7 per cent during the week ending July 17, 1982.

On the face of it, the claim of this Government that there is a negative rate of inflation is a deliberate attempt to mislead the people. The figures that I have given are wholesale price indices. If the wholesale price index is going up at an average annual rate of 30 per cent, one can imagine what is the position with regard to the consumer price index. The assessment is that the annual rate of increase in the consumer price index is in the region of 50 per cent. Whatever may be the propaganda or the publicity that is being given by the Government, this is what is happening. This is the position. The people are completely groaning under heavy price increase. The situation has become critical.

We find in West Bengal, the construction of a hospital building was stopped for a year and a half at the court injunction was given.

The cost of Rs. 70 lakhs projects has now become Rs. 1,30,00,000, almost double.

This is the stage of inflation in the market. As there was a delay of one and half years because of the court injunction, now the cost has gone up to Rs. 1,30,00,000/-. That gives an idea as to the state of inflation in this country. As a result, the development work was completely coming to a halt. Even whatever development programmes would have been carried out, have been sacrificed at the altar of the Asiad here. That is an unproductive expenditure.

We cannot build one flyover in West Cutta. With great difficulty, we have to find out Rs. 3 crores.

But we find there are 3 or 4 flyovers here!

(Interruption)

It is only for publicity's sake that they say that the expenditure is only Rs. 4 or 5 crores. The road have been widened here.

But we cannot build up road in my Constituency. I have been trying. I got it approved. But the money is not there. This is the position. This imbalance is being created. Development projects are sacrificed.

(Interruptions)

Please keep quiet for a while, for a change.

Therefore, the position is that we are coming to a complete halt so far as development projects are concerned.

Kindly look at the incongruity. We cannot provide for housing, for the daily necessities of people, for setting up proper public distribution system through which the vulnerable section of the society can get essential articles at proper price, but we are having 5-Star hotel in the capital of India just to suit the private interests of certain powerful person!

How can this country proceed in this way? I am sure, most of the 5-Star hotels will not be ready for the Asiad. Even though almost at throwaway prices the land, cement and steel have been given for building 5-Star hotels, these will not be utilised for this purpose for Asiad but for some other purposes. How is this country to proceed?

I would like to know what is the Government's attitude towards recessionary tendency and what is the attitude towards this inflationary tendency that we are having.

After 35 years of independence, we find that we are getting into tremendous crises. There are no rains. Drought condition is there. The irrigation facilities are not provided. We are still dependent so much on nature for the purpose of producing our foodgrains.

The Hon. Minister has to come again "Well, the situation will improve if we

are better rains." Is this the way we are going to regulate our economy and attain self-sufficiency? At one point of time, we were having drought situation, tremendous misery for the people. Every State is suffering.

Central Study Teams would be sent to State Governments. They will come back and in their wisdom they will make recommendations and then some money will have to be provided for the drought-stricken people. Is this the way the country has to proceed?

After nearly four decades of independence, we are in this position. We cannot meet our minimum requirements!

But please look at the incongruity. We are exporting farm products! We are exporting food! It has been very rightly said by Dr. Ashok Mitra :

The slogan was 'Export or perish'. Now the position is that we have to export and perish. This is the position today. But exports must be carried on because there is a complete failure so far as our export performance is concerned; there has been no improvement; the gap is becoming wider and wider. We find that, so far as foreign trade is concerned, there is a demand for nearly Rs. 480 crores or something like that as capital expenditure for export products. This is our position in foreign trade.

So far as power is concerned, they are asking for Rs. 7 crores for power. In the Consultative Committee it has been admitted that the performance of Central organisations like the DVC has declined; there is a steep decline in the performance of the DVC as the Minister himself has admitted. Of course, what he says, we do not understand. I do not know whether he understands himself what he says. This is the position. There is a complete chaos in the power sector. In Delhi we are, in a sense, privileged persons; probably our circuit is linked up with number one and we do not suffer power-cut so much, but the other areas of Delhi are suffering from load-shedding.

We are having Farakka in the Central sector. But it is there only on papers.

Recruitment is going on against all norms, all principles; nothing else is being done. This is the performance in the Central sector. There is an admitted failure in the power sector. I do not know what the Ministers here are doing. Good for nothing!

There is a Supplementary Demand for Education. Today the work in the Central Universities, in the Central educational institutions, has come to a standstill. In Delhi itself there are serious problems. Because the time is limited, I am not going into the details.

So far as Shipping and Transport is concerned, today the Indian shipping is in a great predicament. The Indian shipping companies are going out of circulation. Most of them have become sick; they cannot function. The Shipping Development Fund Committee provide funds only to their specially-favoured companies like the Birla companies. The smaller companies are facing the biggest difficulty in shipping and they are caught in the problem of recession in shipping also. I do not know what they are going to do with these moneys.

So far road and inland water transport are concerned, we see only the roads of Delhi being widened. In water transport we have not found any improvement.

I want to take this opportunity to refer, as I indicated in the beginning, to the imbalance that is being created in our national economy because of the attitude taken by this Government with regard to States' expenditure. So far as the Central Government is concerned, during the last three years, it has over-spent to the extent of Rs. 7,000 crores. So far as all the States together are concerned, they have resorted to overdraft, over a period of three years, the cumulative effect, to the extent of about Rs. 2,500 crores. So far as the Central Government's overdraft is concerned—there is no 'overdraft' in the technical sense; it is 'overspending'—they have got the Reserve Bank; the Treasury Bills are given to the Reserve Bank which the Reserve Bank has to honour. There is no question of repaying any liability to the Reserve Bank by the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Central Government. They are over-spending on projects, the outcome of which does not percolate to the ordinary people of the country. That amount is realised from the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is bound to give them the money.

But on the plea of disciplining the States' expenditure, you have to-day totally stopped overdraft and the result is—I can warn the Government—that by this you will not be able to teach a lesson to West Bengal alone, every State in this country will have to face the music and I have no manner of doubt that you will have to withdraw your policy of overdraft because the State Governments where you are functioning or malfunctioning more with your internal fight going on—I am not concerned with your internal fight—...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What about you ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am very happy that Mr. Vyas went to West Bengal during elections as Congress (I) observer. ... (Interruptions) In recognition of his great services rendered there, people have elected only 49 Members. ... You understand, Sir, only 49 members. ...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What about infighting in your State ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I hope you go there once more and you will go down. ... (Interruptions) What his Party is—he knows. I will be very happy to see in the papers one day that he will be the next Chief Minister of Rajasthan. I can only sympathise. ... We are discussing a serious matter and this gentleman does not know what he is talking. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't get diverted.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : He is talking about Congress Party, but what is going on there ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the situation is that State Governments' development project programmes have to be curtailed. It is extremely difficult to spend for the State Governments only out of the existing balance in their accounts

with the Reserve Bank. The history of India's fiscal policy has never been such as this Government wants to introduce now. For 35 years it has not been possible. Why does the Government want to change it ? So many States, almost each of the States has to take recourse to these overdrafts. Now you dry up at the source the possibility of taking recourse to this money and refund. When inflation is there and costs are increasing by leaps and bounds, recourse to overdraft having been stopped, necessarily it will slow down the tempo of development not only in West Bengal but throughout India. The Central Government policies are that when prices are raised, they are only accountable to the people here in Delhi because they are in direct contact with the people here. So far as peoples in the States are concerned, it is the State Governments that have to face the music. When prices rise on cement, steel and sugar, the people from your constituency do not come to Delhi to ask Mr. Poojary or Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee or for that matter, the Prime Minister as to why you are not able to control the prices. They will go there to the State Government. Here it is being done and a calculated policy has been adopted now to dry up the resources of the State Governments. This may be a precursor of your Presidential system of Government—I do not know. But the monetary and the fiscal policy which has been adopted by this country has been like that but it is now being put in a particular shape which will bring havoc in the national economy. Instead of having a productivity year—Productivity Year or the 20-Point Programme, whatever you may say—we are going down and sliding down very fast and we have to realise that. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Only two minutes more—Sir. I know the constraint of time.

So far as the State Governments are concerned, now the Committee presided over by Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi is exercising on that. There is going to be an enlargement of the list of items on which Sales tax can be levied or which are going to be brought under the umbrella of the

additional excise duty. But, additional excise duty rates are not increased. The sales tax rates are increased. You know, Sir, the textile, tobacco and other industries which can bear a greater burden of imposition are kept out from the additional duties. No sales tax can be levied—not more than 4% can be levied by the State. If the State Government levies the sales tax then they cannot participate in the distribution of additional excise duty. Now, what is going to happen? We have shown the sales tax realisations as having been increased up to 47% and the additional duties to the extent of 13 to 14%. But, the benefit of these additional excise duties should go entirely to the States. They are not enjoying that because you are not increasing the rates of additional excise duties to placate those persons who are in the big business.

Now, the income-tax rate is being reduced. You know that 80 to 85% of the income-tax realisation is distributed among the States and if the income-tax rates are increased, there will be more realisations of income-tax and the State benefits out of that. But, if there is an increase in the surcharge, that entirely goes to the Centre. Therefore, the policy that has been adopted is to lower the income-tax rate and increase the surcharge so that entire realisation from the levy goes to the Centre alone. How can the States then survive? To-day you may be thinking that you will put us into difficulties. We are resilient enough and our people will bear all the difficulties that they have to face. But, they will never surrender to these types of machinations.

Therefore, I would like to impress upon this Government that by taking up the attitude of gimmick, you cannot solve the problem. You have to reduce the imbalance, the disparities between the resources of the States, their standard of living. By indulging in this wasteful expenditure, within we are witnessing in Delhi everyday, you cannot solve the problem. The unproductive expenditure is increasing and it is bound to affect the inflationary tendencies in this country. Therefore, I would very strongly urge this Government to change its policy. The public distribution system, if they, has to be strengthened,

if any benefit is to reach the common people. We have been crying hoarse every-time and we had been raising this. Why can't you find money for the purpose of strengthening the public distribution system by giving 14 essential articles to the people through the ration shops/fair price shops at the same rate throughout India, at least, to the vulnerable people of the society. They will get at least this benefit. But, nothing is being done. The IMF has now got hold of the economy in our country. We have surrendered to IMF and we have surrendered to big business. The MRTPC Act is amended. That is why we go on protesting. We know that the capitalistic structure cannot solve the main problem. You talk of socialism. You go there and elsewhere and talk of so much progress India is supposedly making. After all, what progress is being made. It goes to a handful of the people. The people will naturally resent this and we shall certainly protest against this calculated attempt which is being made to denude and deprive the State Governments and thereby, the people of the State very much of the resources. That is why we oppose these Demands.

श्री समीनुद्दीन (गोंडडा) : सभापति महोदय, ग्राम बजट की जाँच सप्लीमेंटरी डिमार्न्ड्स सदन में पेश की गई है, वे बहुत ही मृत्नासक और दुस्त है और 1ग लिए में उनकी तार्द करता हूँ। इस आम सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में बहुत सी चीजें आ जाती हैं : रेल के अनिश्चित भेती भी आ सकती है, सिचाई भी आ सकती है और ला एंड आडर भी आ सकता है। मैं कुछ बातों के बारे में इन्हें स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

आज देश में ड्राउट छाया हुआ है, जिस पर एक स्पेशल बजट होगी। खासकर हमारे क्षेत्र में नहर ऐसी है कि जब बारिश होती है, तब तो वह पानी पाती है और जब बारिश नहीं होती है, तब वह पानी नहीं देती है। 1979 और 1981 में बारिश नहीं हुई और हमारे क्षेत्र के चानन डैम ने पानी नहीं दिया। सारी की सारी खरीफ़ की फ़सल और रबी की फ़सल मर गई। लेकिन अफ़सोस इस बात का है कि चूँकि नहर खुदी हुई है, कर्मचारी और अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं, इस लिए नहर विभाग सिचाई टेक्स वसूल करने के लिए नोटिस दे देता है। एक तरफ़ तो ड्राउट हो



[श्री समीनुद्दीन]

गया, सरकार ने उसे ड्राउट घोषित किया और दूसरी तरफ़ किसानों से इरिगेशन टैक्स वसूल किया जा रहा है। एक तो ड्राउट की वजह से परेशानी है और दूसरी सिचाई विभाग की घाँघलियों से परेशानी है। जो नहर ड्राउट के बक्त पानी न दे सकती हो, उसका टैक्स वसूल नहीं करना चाहिए। यह कानूनी तौर पर नाजायज है।

मैंने अभी अभी कुछ दिग्गु सिचाई विभाग के मुख्य अभियंता, सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर, एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर भागलपुर का अपने क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत धोरैया के नहरी इलाके का दौरा कराया था। मैंने उन्हें बताया कि नहर को खुदे हुए दम बरम हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ पानी पाम नहीं हुआ है, मगर फिर भी सिचाई टैक्स लेने के नोटिस दिए जा रहे हैं। पानी तो नहीं दिया, लेकिन सिचाई टैक्स की मांग की जा रही है। दम बरमों से पानी पाम नहीं हुआ है और कर्मचारी जागीर खा रहे हैं।

हमारी सरकार ने नहरों की खुदाई और डेम बनाने का जो काम किया है, वह काबिले-तारीफ़ है। लेकिन चूँकि उनमें आम किसानों को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं पहुँच रहा है। इस लिए उनके बीच हमारी बड़ी बदनामी हो रही है। यहाँ रिपोर्ट्स आ जाती हैं कि मरु जगहों पर पानी दिया गया है। अगर मरु जगहों पर पानी दिया गया था तो 1979 और 1981 में ड्राउट कैसे हो गया? चानन डेम से धोरैया तक के इलाके में अभी तक एक कतरा पानी भी नहीं दिया गया है। उस इलाके की सारी पौद खत्म हो चुकी है। लेकिन यहाँ पर रिपोर्ट आती कि वहाँ पानी बह रहा है। तो यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि हमारे पैसे भी खर्च होते हैं और हमारी सरकार की खुशनामी न हो कर हमारी बदनामी होती है। ऐग्नीकल्चर और इरिगेशन दो विभाग हैं। हम ने बहुत गौर करने के बाद देखा कि इन दोनों विभागों में किसानों का ताल्लक है। मगर ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे एक गाय हो जिस का पीछे का हिस्सा एक आदमी का हो और आगे का हिस्सा दूसरे आदमी का हो। तो पीछे वाला हिस्सा लाभदायक है और आगे वाला हिस्सा खर्चीला है। इसी तरह से इरिगेशन पर तो खर्च होता है...

समापति महोदय : समीनुद्दीन साहब, सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रान्ट्स में इरिगेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं है। यदि ड्राउट पर आप की बोलना है तो वह कल आएगा, कल उस पर बोल सकते हैं।

श्री समीनुद्दीन : मैं सामान्य बजट पर बोल सकता हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इन दोनों विभागों में ताल्लक नहीं है। ऐग्नीकल्चर वाले पीछे का हिस्सा लेकर बताते हैं कि इतना गल्ला पैदा हुआ, इतनी प्रगति हुई मगर गल्ला पैदा हो नहीं सकता है जब तक कि सिचाई न हो सिचाई एक खर्चीली चीज़ है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐग्नीकल्चर के साथ इरिगेशन हो। ऐसा न हो कि खर्च करने वाला कोई और हो और नफा व अदाद शमार बतलाने वाला कोई आर हो। ऐग्नीकल्चर और सिचाई विभाग का कुछ ताल्लक होना चाहिए और ऐग्नीकल्चर के साथ कुछ हिस्सा सिचाई का रहे तो किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। जो सूखे इस वक्त है इसमें कोई ताल्लक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है, चूँकि सामान्य बजट है इसलिए मैं पुनिस के मिलमिले में भी बोल रहा हूँ। अभी अभी मैं मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट फार होम से मुलाक़ात कर के आया हूँ। इस दिल्ली शहर में जब पुनिस की ओर में अक्वाम पर मजालिम होते हैं और ज्यादाती होती है और यह माननीय संसद सदस्य और उसकी सरकार के सामने होती हो, उस का कोई इलाज न होना हो तो यह बहुत अफ़सोसनाक बात है। अभी अभी 6 जुलाई को बेगमपूर के मोहम्मद मन्नीम ने अपने दरख्त को काटा था। वह पीपल का दरख्त था। होज खान की पुनिस का एरिया वह है, वहाँ की पुनिस न उसको पकड़ लिया कि तुम नें पेड़ क्यों काटा। वह तूफ़ान में गिर गया था। और वह उसके कम्पाउंड में था। जब उसने काटा तो उस के लडके को और उस के छः मजदूरों को गिरफ़्तार कर लिया। गिरफ़्तार ही नहीं किया बल्कि उस का बहुत मारा। जिसका नाम मोहम्मद साविर अली था। उस के बाद जब जमानत पर वह छूट कर आया तो इन्जरी रिपोर्ट लेकर लेफ़्टिनेंट गवर्नर और आई० जी० से इजाजत मांगी कि हम इस दरोगा पर केम करेंगे। यह इजाजत माननी थी कि यह खबर पा कर पुनिस ने उस के लडके की तारीख 26-7-82 को फिर गिरफ़्तार कर

निया और आज आठ रोज हो गए हैं होज खास थाने से अब मेहरोली की तरफ नेपालपुर चौकी में कहीं उम को छिपा रखा है। उस के पिता से यह कहलवाना चाहते हैं कि तुम ने यह केम क्यों किया? मैं ने होम मिनिस्ट्री में निष्ठा, दम बारह एम पीज ने लिख कर भेजा; घर वाले परेशान हैं कि मेरा बच्चा कहाँ है? मपर पुलिस सारे मामले को दवाए हुए हैं। पता नहीं चल पाया है कि वह लड़का कहाँ है। तो ये मनसनीखेज वाक्या राजधानी में होना है जिन की पुने दरख्वास्त वाप्ने जान-कारों में स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर के पास भेज चुका हूँ और उन की निशानदेही भी कर चुका हूँ कि इतन रोज तक होज काजों थाने में गुरुनाल मेहना थाना प्रभारी ने रखा और आज वह लड़का कहाँ है पता नहीं, लेकिन अभी तक उम लड़के को वापिस नहीं किया गया है। आज यह हालत पुलिस की है। यद् पुनिम की ज्यादाती है। पुलिस जोंकि हमारी रक्षक है, वही अगर भक्षक हों जायेगी तो लोगों का कैमे राहत मिल सकनी है। किसी तरह में भी राहत नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहंगा कि पुलिस जिम्मेदारी के साथ लोगों को हिफाजत करे, लोगों को राहत पहुंचाए, नभी हमारी हुकूमत कामयाब हो सकती है और तभी हम मुन्क और कौम को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

आज समाज में दो चीजें सामने आती हैं। अक्सरों में भी बार-बार यह आता है कि हरिजनों क घर जवाए गए और हिन्दू-मुस्लिम रायदम हो गए। बहुत गौर करने क बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अंग्रेजी दौर हुकूमत में ऐसा नहीं होता था और अगर होता भी था तो बहुत कम होता था लेकिन आज इतना क्यों हो रहा है। मैं बहुत गौर करने के बाद इस नमीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार और श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी के प्रगतिशील कदम जो उठाए गए हैं उनका यह नतीजा है। हरिजनों को लोग मवेशी समझते थे, उन पर सवारी की जाती थी, उनको सामने बैठने नहीं दिया जाता था। आज प्रगतिशील कदमों के पेश-नजर ने अपने हुकूक पहचानने लगे हैं, वे सामने बैठने का अपना हक लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन बड़ी जाति के लोग जोकि अंग्रेजी दौर हुकूमत देख चुके हैं, इसको बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए आज वे खून-खराबा कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री समीनुद्दीन : दूसरी तरफ मुसलमानों पर जो प्रहार हो रहा है उसकी वजह यह है कि कहते हैं कि मुन्क के दो टुकड़े हो गए, हिन्दु-स्तान बन गया और पाकिस्तान बन गया, पाकिस्तान में इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम हो गई फिर हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू हुकूमत क्यों न कायम होगी।

सभापति महोदय : मन्त्री डिमाण्ड में यह सब कुछ नहीं है।

श्री समीनुद्दीन : हिन्दुस्तान में उर्दू तालीम भी सिखाई जाती है और अरबी तालीम भी सिखाई जाती है। येक्यूजर स्टेट की यह एक नुमाया पहचान है लेकिन इसका रिणक्शन अच्छा नहीं है। जो साम्प्रदायिक खयाल के लोग हैं वे इसको बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री समीनुद्दीन : बहरहाल, जो मन्त्री बजट यहाँ पर पेश किया गया है उसकी में मन्त्री गुरजोर ताईद करते हुए अपने भाषण को खत्म करता हूँ।

شری یمن الدین (گوڈوہ) : سپہا

پتی سپوڈے عام بجٹ کی جو سیلیمنٹری ڈیمانڈس سڈن میں پینس کی گئی ہیں وہ بخت ہی مناسب اور درست ہیں اور اس لئے میں ان کی ٹائڈ کرتا ہوں۔ اس عدم سیلیمنٹری بجٹ میں بہت سی چیزیں آ جاتی ہیں۔ ریل کے اترکت کمیٹی بھی آ سکتی سیچائی بھی آ سکتی ہے اور لا اینڈ آرڈر بھی آ سکتا ہے۔ میں کچھ باتوں کے بارے میں اظہار خیال کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

آج دیش میں ڈراوٹ چھایا ہوا ہے جس پر ایک اسپیشل بجٹ ہوگی۔

[شری ثمن الدین]

خاص کر ہمارے چھتر میں نہر ایسی ہے کہ جب بارش ہوتی ہے تب تو وہ پانی پانی ہے اور جب بارش نہیں ہوتی ہے تب وہ پانی نہیں دیتی ہے۔ ۱۹۷۹ء اور ۱۹۸۱ء میں بارش نہیں ہوئی اور ہمارے چھتر کے چائن ڈیم نے پانی نہیں دیا۔ ساری کی ساری خریف کی فصل اور ربیع کی فصل مر گئی۔ لیکن اٹسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ چونکہ نہر کھدی ہوئی ہے۔ کرمچاری اور ادھیکاری کام کر رہے ہیں اس لئے نہر وبھاگ سنچائی ٹیکس وصول کرنے کے لئے نوٹس دے دیتا ہے۔ ایک طرف تو ٹراوٹ ہو گیا سرکار نے اسے ٹراوٹ گھوشت کیا اور دوسری طرف کسانوں سے اروگیشن ٹیکس وصول کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ایک نو ٹراوٹ لی وجہ سے پریشانی ہے اور دوسری سنچائی وبھاگ کی۔ دھاندلیوں سے پریشانی ہے۔ جو نہر ٹراوٹ کے وقت پانی نہ دے سکتی ہو اس کا ٹیکس وصول کرنا چاہئے۔ یہ قانونی طور پر ناجائز ہے۔

میں نے ابھی ابھی کچھ دن ہوئے سنچائی وبھاگ کے مکھیہ ابھینتا سپرنٹینڈنگ انجینیر۔ ایگزیکٹو انجینیر بھاگلپور کو اپنے چھتر کے انترگت دھریا کے نہری علاقے کا دورا کرایا تھا۔ میں نے انہیں بتایا کہ نہر کو کھدے ہوئے دس برس ہو گئے

ہیں۔ لیکن ابھی تک وہ پانی پاس نہیں ہوا ہے مگر پھر بھی سینچائی ٹیکس لینے کے نوٹس دیئے جا رہے ہیں پانی نو نہیں دیا لیکن سینچائی ٹیکس کی مانگ کی جا رہی ہے۔ دس ورشو سے پانی پاس نہیں ہوا اور کرمچاری جاگیر دبا رہے ہیں۔

عماری سرکار نے نہروں کی کھدائی اور ڈیم بنانے کا جو کام کیا ہے وہ قابل تعریف ہے لیکن چونکہ ان سے عام نسانوں کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے۔ اس لئے ان کے بیج ہماری بڑی بدنامی ہو رہی ہے۔ یہاں رپورٹ آجاتی ہے کہ سب جگہوں پر پانی دیا گیا ہے۔ اگر سب جگہوں پر پانی دیا گیا تھا تو ۱۹۷۹ء اور ۱۹۸۱ء میں ٹراوٹ کیسے ہو گیا۔ چائن ڈیم سے دھریا تک کے علاقے میں ابھی تک تک قطرہ پانی بھی نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ اس علاقے کی ساری پود ختم ہو چکی ہے لیکن یہاں پر رپورٹ آئے گی نہ وہاں پانی پہنچ گیا ہے۔

تو یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے کہ ہمارے پیسے بھی خرچ ہوئے اور ہماری سرکار کی خوش نامی نہ ہو کر ہماری بدنامی ہوئی ہے۔ ایگریکلچر اور ارریگیشن دو وبھاگ ہیں ہم نے بہت غور کرنے کے بعد دیکھا کہ ان دونوں وبھگوں سے کسانوں کا تعلق ہے۔ مگر ایسا لگتا ہے کہ جیسے ایکڈ کائے کو جس کا پیچھے کا حصہ ایکڈ

ادمی کاہو اور آگے کا حصہ دوسرے ادمی کا ہو۔ تو پیچھے والا حصہ لایہ دایک ہے اور آگے والا حصہ خرچیللا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے اررگیشن پر تو خرچ ہوتا ہے۔۔۔

سبھا پتی مہودے . ثمین الدین صاحب سپلیمنٹری گرانٹس میں اررگیشن کے بارے میں کچھ نہیں ہے۔ یدی گراوٹ پر آپ کو بولنا ہے تو وہ کل آنے گا کل اس پر بول سکتے ہیں۔ شری ثمین الدین : میں سامانیہ بجٹ پر بول سکتا ہوں۔

میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ان دونوں وبھاگوں میں تال میل نہیں ہے۔ ایگری کلچر والے پیچھے کے حصہ کو لے کر بناتے ہیں کہ اتنا پیدا ہوا اتنی پرگتی ہوئی مگر گلہ پیدا ہو نہیں سکتا ہے جب تک کہ سینچائی نہ ہو اور سینچائی ایک خرچائی چیز ہے اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ ایگریکلچر کے ساتھ اررگیشن ہو ایسا نہ کہ خرچ کرنے والا کوئی اور ہو اور اعداد شمار بتلانے والا کوئی اور ہو۔ یہ تال میل ایگریکلچر اور سینچائی وبھاگ کا کچھ تال میل ہونا چاہئے اور ایگریکلچر کے ساتھ کچھ حصہ سینچائی کا رہے تو کسانوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ لایہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ جو صورت اس وقت ہے اس میں کوئی تالعیں نہیں ہے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے چونکہ سامانیہ

بجٹ ہے اس لئے میں بھی پولیس کے سلسلہ میں بول رہا ہوں ابھی ابھی میں اسٹیٹ منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ فار ہوم سے ملاقات کر کے آیا ہوں اس دلی شہر میں جب پولیس کی اور سے عوام پر مظالم ہوتے ہوں اور زیادتی ہوتی ہو اور یہ مانیہ سنسد سدسیہ ارران کی سرکار کے سامنے ہوتی ہو اس کا کوئی علاج نہ ہوتا ہو تو یہ بہت افسوس ناک بات ہے ابھی ابھی چھ جولائی کو محمد سلیم نے اپنے درخت کو کاٹا وہ پپیل کا درخت تھا حوض قاضی کی پولیس کا ایریا وہ ہے۔ وہاں کی پولیس نے اس کو پکڑ لیا۔ کہ تم نے ہٹو کیوں کاٹا۔ جو طوفان میں گر گیا تھا۔ اور وہ اس کے کمپاؤنڈ میں نیا جب اس نے کاٹا تو اس کے لڑکے کو اور اس کے چھ مزدوروں کو گرفتار کر لیا۔ گرفتاری نہیں کیا بکر اس کو بہت مارا۔ جس کا نام محمد صابر علی تھا۔ اس کے بعد حب ضمانت پر وہ چھوٹ کر آیا تو اتجری رپورٹ لے کر لیفٹیننٹ گورنر اور آئی جی سے اجازت مانگی کہ ہم اس داروغا پر کیوں کریں گے۔ یہ اجازت مانگی تھی کہ یہ خبر پا کر پولیس نے اس کے لڑکے کو تاریخ ۸۲-۷-۲۶ کو پھر گرفتار کر لیا اور آج آٹھ روز ہو گئے ہیں حوض قاضی تھانے سے اب مہرولی کی طرف نیپالویں چوکی میں کہیں اس کو چھپا رکھا ہے۔ اس کے پتا سے یہ کھلوانا چاہتے ہیں کہ تم نے

[شری ثمین الدین]

یہ کیس کیوں کیا۔ میں نے ہوم منسٹری میں لکھا دس بارہ ایم۔ پی۔ بی۔ بی۔ نے لکھ کر بھیجا۔ گنیر وائے پریشان ہیں کہ میرا بچا کہاں ہیں۔ مگر پولیس مارے معاملے کو دبائے ہے پتا نہیں سونے پایا ہے کہ وہ لڑکا کہاں ہے۔ چل یہ شنٹی خیز واقعہ راجدھانی میں ہوتا ہے جس کی پوری درخواست وادطے جانکاری میں اسٹیٹ ہوم منسٹر کے پاس بھیج چکا ہوں اس کی نشاندہی بھی کر چکا ہوں۔

کہ اتنے روز تک جوض قاضی تھانے میں گرو لال سہتا تھانہ پر بھاری نے رکھا اور آج وہ لڑکا کہاں ہے پتہ نہیں لیکن ابھی تک اس لڑکے کو واپس نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ آج یہ حالت پولیس کی ہے۔ یہ پولیس کی زیادتی ہے۔ پولیس جو کہ ہماری رکشک ہے وہی اگر بھکشک ہو جائے گی تو لوگو کو کسے رادکپٹمل سکتی ہے کسی طرح سے بھی راحت نہیں ملے گی۔ اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ پولیس ذمہ داری کے ساتھ لوگوں کی حقت کرے لوگوں کو راحت پہنچائے تبھی ہماری حکومت کامیاب ہو سکتی ہے اور تبھی ہم ملک اور قوم کو آگے بڑھا سکتے ہیں۔

آج سماج میں دو چیزیں سامنے آتی ہیں۔ اخباروں میں بھی بار بار آتا

ہے نہ ہریجنوں کے گھر جلائے گئے اور ہندو مسلم رائٹس ہو گئے۔ بہت غور کرنے کے بعد مجھے ایسا لگتا ہے کہ انگریزی دور حکومت میں ویسا نہیں ہوتا تھا اور اگر ہوتا بھی تھا تو بہت کم ہوتا تھا لیکن آج اتنا کیوں ہو رہا ہے۔ میں بہت غور کرنے کے بعد اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا ہوں کہ کانگریس سرکار اور شریعتی اندرا دینی کے پرگتی شیل قد کا جو اٹھائے گئے ہیں رلکا کا یہ نتیجہ ہے۔ ہریجنوں کو لوگ مویشی سمجھتے تھے ان پر سواری کی جاتی تھی ان کو سامنے بیٹھنے نہیں دیا جاتا تھا۔ آج پرگتشل قدموں کے پیش نظر وہ اپنے حقوق پہنچانے میں لگے ہیں وہ سامنے بیٹھنے کا اپنا حق لینا چاہتے ہیں لیکن بری جاتی کے لوگ جو کہ انگریزی دور حکومت دیکھ چکے ہیں اس کو برداشت کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔ اس لئے آج وہ خون حرابہ کر رہے ہیں۔

سبھا پتی مہودے۔ (شری چنتا  
حنی پاپی گڑھی) : اب سماپت  
کیجئے۔

شری ثمین الدین۔ دوسری طرف مسلمانوں پر جو پرہار ہو رہا ہے اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ فرقہ پرست ہندو کہتے ہیں کہ ملک کے دو ٹکڑے ہو گئے۔ ہندوستان بن گیا اور پاکستان بن گیا پاکستان میں اسلامی

حکومت قائم ہو گئی پھر ہندوستان  
میں ہندو حکومت کیوں نہ قائم ہوگی -  
سبھا پتی مہودے - (شری چیتا منی  
پانی گڑھی) : سیلیمنٹری ڈیمانڈس  
میں یہ سب نہیں ہے

شری ثمین الدین : ہندوستان میں  
اردو تعلیم بھی سکھائی جاتی ہے اور  
عربی تعلیم بھی سکھائی جاتی ہے -  
سیکولر اسٹیٹ کی یہ ایک نمایاں  
پہچان ہے لیکن اس کا ری ایکشن  
اچھا نہیں ہے - جو سامدائک خیال  
کے لوگ ہیں وہ اس کو برداشت کرنے  
کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں -

سبھا پتی مہودے : اب آپ سماپت  
کیجئے -

شری ثمین الدین - بہر حال جو  
سیلیمنٹری بحث یہاں پر ہوتی ہے  
گیا ہے اس کی میں مزید پر زور ٹائڈ  
کرتے ہوئے اپنے بیٹاشن کو ختم کرنا  
ہوں -

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) : सभापति महोदय,  
चार महीने पहले १०८२-८३ का बजट इस  
सदन में पास किया गया था। सरकार ने  
अब पूरक मांगों को एक पहली लिस्ट सदन के  
समक्ष रखी है। लगभग दो, सवा दो सौ  
करोड़ रुपए की मांग इस अनुपूरक बजट में  
की गई है। सरकार जब वर्ष का बजट तैयार  
करती है तब अन्दाजा लगाती है कि इस साल  
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में इतना खर्चा होगा और  
शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर इतना खर्चा आयेगा।  
लेकिन इसका अन्दाजा अभी तक न सरकार  
को हो पाता है और न बजट बनाने वालों को  
हो पाता है। कम से कम नौ महीने पूरे हो  
जाते तो कुछ रिजल्ट सामने आता, लेकिन  
अभी चार ही महीने हुए और यह मांगों की  
लिस्ट यहां पर लाई गई है। सात-आठ मंत्रा-  
लयों के १४ विभागों के लिए मांगे रखी गई  
हैं। मैं सबसे ऊपर तो बोलना नहीं चाहूंगा,

लेकिन मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के बारे में कहना  
चाहता हूँ। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में फारन-ट्रेड  
एंड एक्सपोर्ट प्रोडक्शन के लिए गुरु में डेढ़  
सौ रुपए की व्यवस्था की थी, लेकिन अब साढ़े  
चार सौ करोड़ तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इन  
सब को देखते हुए लगता है कि एक्सपोर्ट  
तो बढ़ता नहीं है। हमारे अधिकारियों के  
विदेशों के दौरे चलते रहते हैं। मैं आपको  
आई०एफ०टी० के एक सम्माननीय डायरेक्टर  
के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। उनको इयूटी  
नहीं है, लेकिन वे फिर भी बहुत दौरे करते  
हैं, जिसकी वजह से हम को फारन एक्सचेंज  
की कमी होती है। एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता नहीं है  
और एम्पोर्ट का काम बढ़ गया है। इम्पोर्ट  
ज्यादा कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण हम लोग  
नुकसान में जा रहे हैं। सम्माननीय डायरेक्टर,  
जिन का नाम\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't bring an individual name.

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल : उनके फारन टुअर्स में कोई  
कमी नहीं आती है। आपने नेशनल टैक्स-  
ट्राइल कारपोरेशन को ११ करोड़ ७० लाख  
रुपए का लोन दे रहे हैं, जैसा कि इस डिमांड  
में दिया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से  
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब से नेशनल टैक्सट्राइल  
कारपोरेशन स्थापित हुआ था, तब से अब तक  
हम कितना लोन दे चुके हैं? जहां तक मुझे  
जानकारी है जितने भी सरकारी उद्योग हैं,  
उनमें घाटा ही हांता है, जब कि प्राइवेट कंपनी  
में प्राफिट होता है। मंत्री महोदय को इस के  
बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। नेशनल टैक्सट्राइल  
कारपोरेशन को हमारे यहां ६-७ मिलें हैं, जिनमें  
से दो-तीन बन्द हैं और ३-४ बिल्कुल नुकसान  
में चलती हैं। इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय को  
ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बजट में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए सबसे  
कम पैसा मांगा गया है। जबकि और कामों  
के लिए अधिक पैसे की मांग की जाती है।  
इस देश की ७० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों  
में रहती है, देहातों में रहती है, उनके लिए  
शिक्षा की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं  
जिस क्षेत्र से चुनकर आया हूँ, वहां पर आज  
भी ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां स्कूल के लिए बिल्डिंग  
नहीं है। जहां बिल्डिंग है, वहां टीचर नहीं

### [श्री जगन्नाथ पाठिल]

है और जहां टीचर है, बिल्डिंग है, तो लड़के नहीं हैं। जहां पर लड़के हैं, टीचर हैं और बिल्डिंग भी है, तो उनको कोई सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। किसी किसी स्कूल में तो ब्लैक बोर्ड तक की भी सुविधा नहीं है। एक स्कूल तो मैंने खुद देखा है, जिसमें कि दो टीचर हैं—एक महिला और एक पुरुष—उसमें दोनों के बैठने तक के लिए भी एक ही कुर्सी है। जब एक टीचर बैठता है, तो दूसरा खड़ा हो जाता है, और जब दूसरा बैठता है, तो पहला खड़ा हो जाता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कब तक कायम रहेगी। आजादी प्राप्त हुए ३५ साल हो गये, आज भी महाराष्ट्र की पोजीशन यह है कि स्कूलों में जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिये ३००० अतिरिक्त क्लासें खोलने की इजाजत शिक्षा संस्थाओं को नहीं मिली। वहाँ की शिक्षा संस्थाओं ने सरकार से मांग की थी कि हमारे यहाँ विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है इस लिये हम को तीन हजार अतिरिक्त कक्षाएँ खोलने की इजाजत दी जाय, इस इजाजत के न दिये जाने से १ लाख ८० हजार विद्यार्थी शिक्षा से वंचित रह गये, उन को कक्षाओं में भरती नहीं किया जा सका—यह हमारी आजादी की परिणति है।

इसमें ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के लिये लगभग ७ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के नार्थ एवेन्यू में मैं रहता हूँ। पिछले १०-१५ दिनों से बिजली का जो खाल वहाँ चल रहा है वह मैं देख रहा हूँ। कभी बिजली आती है तो कभी चली जाती है। १९८० में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हम को काम करने वाली सरकार चुन कर दो और देश की जनता ने उन को बहुमत दे कर काम करने वाली सरकार चुन दी, लेकिन परिणाम क्या निकला? लोगों को महसूस नहीं होता है कि यह काम करने वाली सरकार है। मेरा तो ऐसा कहना है कि हम ७ करोड़ के बजाय इन को १५ करोड़ रुपया दे दें जिस से जो एक जगह बैठी हुई सरकार है, उस को थोड़ा "शाक" लगेगा और वह कुछ सक्रिय हो सकेगी।

सभापति महोदय, ऐसे कई प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जो अभी भी आधे रह गये हैं, समय पर प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे नहीं होते जिस से १ करोड़ के

बजाय २ करोड़ और २ करोड़ के बजाय ४ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। जो एस्टीमेट बनाया जाता है, उस के अन्दर समय से काम पूरा नहीं होता तथा उस की कास्ट बढ़ती जाती है। महाराष्ट्र की यह हालत है—हमें गांव-गांव में बिजली पहुँचाना है, लेकिन होता यह है कि जिस गांव ने इन्दिरा जी को वोट दिया, चाहे वह कितनी भी दूरी पर हो उस को बिजली मिल जाती है, लेकिन यदि किसी गांव के पास से बिजली की लाइन जाती है लेकिन उस ने इन्दिरा जी को वोट नहीं दिया है तो उस को बिजली नहीं मिलती। आप महाराष्ट्र के विद्युत् डिपार्टमेंट की जांच करेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जितना खर्चा बिजली देने पर होता है उस से ज्यादा खर्चा "वहीकल्स" पर होता है। मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि वहीकल्स नहीं हाने चाहिये, वहीकल्स होने चाहिये, लेकिन यदि उन का खर्चा बिजली देने की कास्ट से ज्यादा होता है तो वह आप-पत्तिजनक है। इस पर कंट्रोल हाना चाहिये।

इस बजट में गृह मंत्रालय के लिये भी धनराशि मांगी गई है। पिछले तीन हफ्तों से यहाँ बैठ कर मैं सदन की बहस को बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में अखबारों में रोजाना खबरें आती हैं कि कहीं महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार किया गया, कहीं ट्रेन लूटी जाती है, कहीं बम लटी जाती है, कहीं बैक लूटा जाता है। अब महाराष्ट्र के अखबारों में भी इस प्रकार के समाचार आने लगे हैं कि कहीं पर बस लटी गई, कहीं पर डकैती पडी, घर-घर में चोरी होने लगी है। मेरे क्षेत्र में तो यूनियन के कारण मजदूरों में बहुत ज्यादा असंतोष फैल गया है। हमारे मजदूर भाइयों में असंतोष होने के कारण वहाँ झगड़े बढ़ रहे हैं और पुलिस कुछ नहीं करती है। झगड़ा होने के बाद पुलिस आती है—क्या हो गया, कैसे हो गया, किधर हो गया—कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। अगर कहीं कुछ नाम दे दिये गये तो पुलिस वाले उस की जानकारी नहीं करते हैं। थाना, डाम्बीविली, उल्हास नगर, कल्याण, अम्बर-नाथ—ये ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ चोरी बढ़ रही है। दो-नम्बर का धन्धा करने वाले लोगों को पूरा मौका मिल गया है, वहाँ कानून का कोई राख्य नहीं है। इतना पैसा हम इस डिपार्टमेंट पर खर्च करते हैं तो हमें यह भी

देखना चाहिये कि लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त हो। लोगों को ऐसा महसूस होना चाहिये कि पुलिस-वाले हमारा संरक्षण करेंगे। लेकिन ऐसी बात नज़र नहीं आती है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सम्मान्य मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इतना पैसा लेते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया आप लेते हैं, तो कुछ काम करने के भी आप को दिखाना चाहिए। एक साल का बजट आप पहले लाए थे लेकिन उस के 4 महीने बाद ही आप सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स सदन के सामने ले आए हैं। और कितनी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में लाने वाले हैं, यह वे अपने जवाब में बताए। अगर यह हमें बताना देगे तो आगे के लिए अच्छा हो जाएगा। हर एक महीने में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स सदन के सामने लाना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

जनरल बजट की डिमांड्स पर जो आप न भ्रम बोझ का मोका दिया, उन के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स आज सदन के सामने पेश हैं, उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मन से पहले तो मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और जितना विकास तेज़ गति में देश का हो रहा है, उस में जितना हिस्सा राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिए, उतना नहीं मिल पा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मिनरल्स हैं, जिन पर वेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज हम वहाँ पर खड़ी कर सकते हैं जिससे उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके। भारत सरकार को उस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ आंगूचा, भीलवाड़े में बहुत बड़ी खान जिक की है। उस से 6 करोड़ टन डिपोजिट है और आज के पेपर में निकला है कि हम ४५ हजार टन सीसे और जस्ते का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, जो कि हमारी खपत का आधे से कम है। इसका और उत्पादन हम 1989 से शुरू करेंगे। इस का मतलब यह होगा कि उस वक़्त तक कम से कम 100 करोड़ रुपये का हमको इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा और सीसा और जस्ता मंगाने पर हम को इतना ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इतने ही पैसे में अगर एक सुपर जिक स्मैल्टर प्लांट हमें आंगूचा,

भीलवाड़ा जिले, में लगा दें और इस खान में डिपोजिट जिक का निकाल कर सीसे और जस्ते का उत्पादन करें, तो हम बहुत सा फारेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकेंगे और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अपने यहाँ एक इंडस्ट्री खड़ा कर लेंगे, जिस से हजारों आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा और जो रीजनल डेवेलोपमेंट उम को समाप्त करने में हम बहुत बड़ा योगदान करेंगे। इसलिए इस ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इतना बड़ा जिक का डिपोजिट हमारे यहाँ होते हुए भी हम को बाहर से ये सब चीज़ें मंगानी पड़ती हैं। इस का सर्वे वगैरह हो चुका है और एक्सकेवेशन हुए हैं लेकिन इस प्लांट को बनाने में इतनी देरी की जा रही है, जिस की वजह से करोड़ों रुपया हमें फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में खर्च करना पड़ता है। 300 करोड़ रुपये में हम यहाँ पर इंडस्ट्री स्थापित कर सकते हैं और फॉरेन एक्सचेंज को बचा कर देश को तेज़ी के साथ आगे ले जा सकते हैं और प्रगतिशील बना सकते हैं।

(श्री सांमनाथ चटर्जी पीठासीन हुए 16-48)

मेरा कहना यह है कि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में क्यों इतनी देरी लगाई जा रही है। इस को तुरन्त इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए और एक सुपर जिक स्मैल्टर प्लांट वहाँ पर लगाया जाए, जिस में हजारों आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले और सीसे और जस्ते के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था तुरन्त की जाए, मेरा यह आप से निवेदन है।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन माइका से पेपर बनाने के सम्बन्ध में है। इस देश में तीन जगहों पर माइका निकलता है। बिहार में निकलता है, राजस्थान में भीलवाड़े से निकलता है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में निकलता है। आपने माइका से पेपर का कारखाना बनाने का वहाँ आदेश दे दिया है, तो राजस्थान के अन्दर भी भीलवाड़े में, जहाँ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर माइका निकलता है, पेपर के कारखाने लगाने की भारत सरकार व्यवस्था करे। अगर हमारे यहाँ पेपर का एक बड़ा कारखाना लग जाता है, तो निश्चित तरीके से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा और माइका से पेपर बना कर हम फारेन एक्सचेंज भी



### [श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बचा सकते हैं और न केवल उम को बचा सकते हैं बल्कि फॉरेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। यह फॉरेन एक्सचेंज कमाने वाली संस्था बन सकेंगी और इस से हमारे देश को बहुत फायदा होगा। इसलिए इस काम को भी तुरन्त हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है जहाँ के ६० परसेंट लोग खेती-बाड़ी पर निर्भर करते हैं। वहाँ के लिए तीन उर्वरक के कारखाने लगाने की योजना है—एक गैस पर आधारित, एक राक फास्फेट पर आधारित और एक पाईर्गार्ड पर आधारित। गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने की स्वीकृति हो चुकी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे तुरन्त शुरू कराया जाए जिससे कि वहाँ के किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। राक फास्फेट और पाईर्गार्ड पर आधारित कारखाने भी वहाँ स्थापित होने चाहिए। राक फास्फेट वहाँ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर निकलता है और पाईर्गार्ड भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर निकलता है। इन पर आधारित खाद के कारखाने भी यदि राजस्थान में लग जाते हैं तो निश्चित तरीके से राजस्थान ही नहीं देश के अन्य भागों का भी बेहतर बनाने का काम हम कर सकते हैं और फॉरेन एक्सचेंज भी हम बचा सकते हैं। इन पर आपको सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत है। वहाँ पर बिजली का बहुत अभाव है। वहाँ पर एक मध्यप्रदेश के हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स से बिजली मिलती है और एक पंजाब के हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स से बिजली मिलती है। इनसे राजस्थान को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। इसलिए राजस्थान की इंडस्ट्रीज ठप्प पड़ी हुई हैं। किसी इंडस्ट्री को वहाँ 50 परसेंट और किसी को 100 परसेंट तक बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। इस से राजस्थान में इंडस्ट्रियल पैदावार न होने की वजह से 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। वेस्ट बंगाल के लोग जो कुछ नहीं करते हैं वहाँ तो बिजली मिलती है लेकिन लोग जो पैदा करना चाहते हैं उनको आप बिजली न दो तो हम लोगों का कितना बड़ा नुकसान होता है। राजस्थान को आपको थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स देने चाहिए जिस से कि राजस्थान की विद्युत् की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके।

आपने राजस्थान को चार सौ मेघावाट के एटोमिक पावर प्लांट्स दिये हैं जिनकी दोनों इन्डिया खराब है। राजस्थान किस प्रकार से प्रगति के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़े यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। हाइड्रो पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स से हम को बिजली नहीं मिलती, थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट कोटा में मार्च में कमीशंड होने वाला था, वह नहीं हुआ। उम वक्त कहा गया कि जुलाई में कमीशंड होगा लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। हम को तो अब ऐसा लगने लगा है कि यह योजना खटाई में पड़ गयी है। राजस्थान का भविष्य उज्ज्वल होना चाहिए था लेकिन बिजली के अभाव की वजह से राजस्थान का भविष्य ठीक नहीं दिखायी पड़ रहा है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इन पर ध्यान दीजिए। वहाँ पर लिग्नाईट पर आधारित विद्युत् की याजना चल सकती है जो फलाना के अन्दर लग सकती है। कोटा में दो यूनिट तैयार होने वाले हैं उनको जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार करवा कर राजस्थान की विद्युत् की पूर्ति जल्दी से जल्दी करवाएँ जिस से कि राजस्थान प्रगति के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ सके।

सेन्ट्रल असिसटेंस आपने ऐसी राज्य सरकारों को भी दी है जिन्होंने कि उम खर्च नहीं किया। आपने बाद के लिये 25 करोड़ रुपया दिया लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने दम करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च नहीं किया। ऐसी राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ आपको सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो पैसा रिसीफ के लिए दे और राज्य सरकार उसको खर्च न करे तो इस से लोगों को तो परेशानी होती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी बदनामी होती है। फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए आपने असिस्टेंस दी उसको राज्य सरकार ने खर्च नहीं किया, इस से फ्लड कंट्रोल राहत कार्यों में लोगों को जो रोजगार मिलने वाला था वह रोजगार उन्हें नहीं मिला। फ्लड कंट्रोल, फौरीन या अन्य प्रकार के जिन राहत कार्यों के लिए सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस दी जाती है उनके लिए उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए, न कि उसको बर्बाद किया जाना चाहिए। वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार ने कई योजनाओं के पैसे की बर्बादी कर दी जिसको बर्बाद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए था, उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए था जिस से लोगों का विकास होता। ऐसी सरकारों के

खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करने की निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

हमारी एम्प्लॉयमेंट और मेल्ट एम्प्लॉयमेंट की स्कीम है। एक एन०आर०ई०पी०, दूसरी आई०आर०डी०पी० और तीसरी ट्राईमम स्कीम है। इन स्कीमों को बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है और बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने इनके लिए दिये गये पैसे को खर्च नहीं किया है क्योंकि इन योजनाओं के लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि जितना पैसा भारत सरकार देगी, उतना ही पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी देना होगा। बहुत सी सरकारें ऐसी हैं जो ओवर ड्राफ्ट की वजह से पैसा खर्च नहीं कर पा रही है, इसलिए वे सरकारें उस प्रकार की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित नहीं करती, उसकी वजह से रोजगार भी नहीं दे सकती। हम लोगों की योजना थी कि इतने लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन वे तमाम रोजगार योजनाएँ असफल हो गईं और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जो रोजगार देना चाहती हैं, उनकी आर्थिक उन्नति करना चाहती हैं, राज्य सरकारों की वजह से, उनके असहयोग की वजह से वे योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित नहीं हो पा रही हैं। ऐसी राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

ओवर ड्राफ्ट के संबंध में आपने बहुत अच्छा निष्कर्ष निकाला है, उसकी प्रशंसा किए बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारें ओवर ड्राफ्ट करके पैसे का दुरुपयोग करती हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। अगर सही योजनाओं पर पैसा लगाया जाए तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, लेकिन अगर गलत जगह पैसा लगाया जाए, अपनी पार्टी के कैडर को तैयार करने में या कार्यकर्ताओं को नज्जयज फायदा देने के लिए पैसा लगाया जाए, ऐसी राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ सख्ती से कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। मैंने तो बार-बार मान की है कि जहाँ-जहाँ भी नज्जयज तरीके से पैसा खर्च किया गया है, उन सरकारों को बर्खास्त करके राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उनको नसीहत मिले और जनता को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए। जनता के विकास के लिए जो योजनाएँ हैं, वे निश्चित तरीके से पूरी की जानी चाहिए—इस बात की उन सरकारों पर बर्दाश लगाई जानी

चाहिए। सारे कार्यक्रम ठीक प्रकार से चल सकें, इन बातों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted time for two points.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: मैं आपकी बात के सपोर्ट में एक प्वाइंट कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether you support or not, you have exceeded your time.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक होना चाहिए। मैंने पहले भी इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया था कि दो-तीन राज्यों का छोटा-सा बकाया राज्यों डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक नहीं होगा तो जनता को लाभ नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता। इसके लिए कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को मजबूत बनाना पड़ेगा, उनको आर्थिक मदद देनी होगी, तब जाकर के आवश्यकता की चीजें जनता तक पहुंचाई जा सकेंगी। इसलिए इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्रोग्राम को मजबूत बनाएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समापन करता हूँ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): सभापति जी, हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने एक बात बहुत अच्छी कही है कि जितने भी राज्य में पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है जिन राज्य सरकारों ने पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया है उनको बर्खास्त करके वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना चाहिए—जैसे कि राष्ट्रपति शासन में दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा। अगर यह हुआ भी तो मैं जहाँ तक समझता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकार है, वहीं दुरुपयोग हुआ है और उन सरकारों के बर्खास्त होने की नीजत आ जाएगी, अगर दुरुपयोग का अर्थ ही न बदल दिया जाए।

खैर, आज सवेरे कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में यह कहा कि हाल के दिनों में देश में वर्षा अधिक हुई है। इसलिए अच्छी फसल होने की संभावना है। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के तीन दशक बीत जाने के बाद भी हम ऐसी स्थिति में हैं कि हमारा किसान अच्छी फसल के लिए

[प्रो० जयलाल कुमार मेहता]

आसमान की ओर ही ताकता रहता है। हम ऐसी कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाए हैं, जिससे मौसम की अनिश्चितता पर हमारी खेती निर्भर न रह कर के स्थायी रूप से सिंचाई का व्यवस्था पर निर्भर रहे। यह देश का एक बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। मैं बिहार राज्य की बात करूंगा। वहां करीब छ. अरब रुपया सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने पर खर्च हो चुका है। लेकिन आज भी वहां स्थिति यह है कि किसान खेती के लिए वर्षा पर निर्भर करता है। अगर अच्छी वर्षा हो जाती है तो खेती अच्छी हो जाती है और नहीं होती है तो खेती भी अच्छी नहीं होती है। इतनी राशि खर्च करने के बाद भी खेती मौसम की अनिश्चितता पर निर्भर करती है और खेती की जब बरबादी होती है तो भगवान को दोषी ठहराया जाता है। यदि वर्षा अच्छी हो जाती है तो हम कह देते हैं कि हमारी सिंचाई व्यवस्था बहुत सफल रही, इसका श्रेय हम ले लेते हैं, प्रशंसा के चागीदार बन जाते हैं लेकिन जब खेती बरबाद हो जाती है तो कसूरवार भगवान को ठहरा देते हैं। इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं कि सिंचाई व्यवस्था दुरुस्त न होने के कारण यह बरबादी हुई है। दुख तो तब होता है कि जहां पर सिंचाई की पक्की व्यवस्था का दावा भी किया जाता है वहां भी पानी न मिलने के कारण फसल बरबाद हो जाती है। हमारे राज्य की जनता का यह पूछने का अधिकार है कि ऐसा क्यों होता है? जहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां तो ठीक है लेकिन जहां—सिंचाई की पक्की व्यवस्था है वहां ऐसा क्यों होता है,—इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है, कौन दोषी है, यह जानने का जनता का अधिकार होना चाहिये। दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है यह जानने का भी जनता का अधिकार होना चाहिये।

हाल के वर्षों में विकास कार्यों पर जितना खर्च हुआ है उसको देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि कृषि सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यों पर खर्च का हिस्सा भी बढ़ा है। यह प्रशंसा की बात है। 1978-79 में यह प्रतिशत 27 तक चला गया था। किन्तु खेद की बात है कि इतने भारी वित्तीय निवेश के बावजूद भी उत्पादन की विकासदर अपेक्षित रूप से नहीं बढ़ी है। यह दर केवल तीन प्रतिशत रही जबकि देश की

वदती हुई आबादी का पेट भरने के लिए यह कम से कम चार प्रतिशत होनी चाहिये। इस तरह से हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा पता नहीं।

आरम्भ में लक्ष्य रखा गया था कि 1972 तक हम कृषि उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे। किन्तु जब सिंचाई व्यवस्था दुरुस्त नहीं हुई तो हम ने इस लक्ष्य को बढ़ा कर दो हजार ईसवी कर दिया। लेकिन जैसी हालत है, न उर्वरक समय पर मिल पाता है, ऊर्जा का भी यही हान है और मौसम की अनिश्चितता भी है, इसको देखते हुए मुझे सन्देह है कि दो हजार ईसवी तक भी हम इस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर पाएंगे।

हमारे राज्य में नदियों की कमी नहीं है। कमी है तो केवल योजनाबद्ध रूप से उन नदियों के पानी के सदुपयोग की। आपका मुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस देश में जहां प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत का औसत बहुत अधिक है या राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की जो खपत है उसकी तुलना में बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत बहुत ही कम है। हमारे देश में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष बिजली की खपत 188 किलोवाट है, जब कि बिहार में 162 किलोवाट और यदि केवल उत्तर बिहार की बात करें तो 14 किलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष मिलता है और उत्तर बिहार में बेगूसराय जिले का छोड़ दें हमलिये कि वहां थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है और उसके आम पाम थोड़ा अधिक बिजली खर्च होती है क्योंकि वहां उर्वरक और तेल शोधक कारखाना है, तो केवल बेगूसराय को छोड़ दें तो उत्तरी बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष 6, 7 किलोवाट से अधिक बिजली की खपत नहीं होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम कृषि में कैसे उन्नति कर पायेंगे? सुझाव दिया गया था कि अगर हम कोसी का बराह क्षेत्र में बांधने की बात सोचें तो 33 लाख किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन सम्भव है। केवल नदियों की बाढ़ रोकने के लिये नियंत्रित करना आवश्यक नहीं है, हमारी योजना ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि बाढ़ भी रुके और सिंचाई भी हो और बिजली का भी उत्पादन हो। और इसलिए कोसी को बराह क्षेत्र में बांधने की आवश्यकता है जिससे 33 लाख किलोवाट बिजली मिलने की सम्भावना

है और साथ ही उत्तर बिहार का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा उससे सिंचित हो जाएगा। अभी जो कोसी में कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उसमें सिंचिंग बहुत होना है जिससे खतरा बढ़ गया बैराज में सिंचिंग का जिसके कारण कोसी अपना रास्ता बदल सकती है जिससे बिहार में और तबाही होगी। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि कोसी का बराह क्षेत्र में बांधने की बात पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचें।

अकाल की जो स्थिति बिहार में पैदा हो गई है उसके लिये आपने बक्ती तौर पर राहत देने के लिये उदाहरण दिखाई है। लेकिन यह भी समझ लें कि इससे काम नहीं चलता है। हर साल यही होता है कि बाढ़ और सुखार के मौसम में राहत देते हैं जिसका सही उपयोग कभी नहीं हो पाता। उदाहरण के लिये मानसू में लेसनन हाई बे का इरोजन रोकने के लिये जब बाढ़ आ जाती है तो बहुत पैसा उड़ेल दिया जाता है। जो सामान उसमें लगाया जाता है बजाय नदी का इरोजन रोकने में उसका उपयोग हो, वह बाजार में चला जाता है। इसलिये बक्ती तौर पर जो भी सहायता देने हैं उसमें सावधानी रखें और ऐसा मौका ही न आये कि बक्ती तौर पर राहत देनी पड़े। क्यों न उसके पहले से ही उसका इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाय ?

1967 में बूढ़ी गंडक के पानी का सही इस्तेमाल करने के लिये नदी में फ्लोटिंग पम्प की व्यवस्था करने की बात सोची गई थी। बूढ़ी गंडक के पानी का इस्तेमाल फ्लोटिंग पम्प के द्वारा ही ठीक तौर से किया जा सकता है क्योंकि उसमें पानी का लेबिल हमेशा घटता बढ़ता रहता है और वहां से नहरें निकालने में कठिनाई है। इसलिये फ्लोटिंग पम्प व्यवस्था के बारे में आप सोचें तो उग इलाके को बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 3 महीने के बाद ही जो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स पेश की हैं उससे इस बात का संकेत मिलता है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों की वित्तीय स्थिति संतावनी भरी और गम्भीर है और उसके प्रति हम सभी को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना होगा। केवल 3 महीने में 2,26261 करोड़ की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स ल कर

आये, और शुरू की जो लाइनें हैं डिमान्ड्स की उसमें यह लिखा है कि यह फर्स्ट बैच है। कितनी और सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स ले कर आयेगें कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह इस बात का संकेत देता है कि आपको यह शंका है कि कितना और आपके बजट में इन्फ्लेशन होगा, कितना और अधिक बजट बढ़ेगा। इस बारे में आपका शायद अभी तक पूरे तरीके से जानकारी नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहंगा कि आपके बजट पर जिन तरीके से आपका खर्चा हो रहा है, उस पर जब तक आप नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप किसी तरह से भी स्टेट फाइनेन्स को और सेंट्रल फाइनेन्स को नियंत्रण में नहीं ला सकते हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के फाइनेन्शियल इवैल्यूएशन में 3 पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग पर आपका 12 हजार करोड़ रुपया व्यय हुआ है। आपकी अकेली पावर अंडरटेकिंग पर छठे प्लान में 6 हजार करोड़ रुपया वैस्टरन एक्सपेंडीचर हुआ है। इस तरीके से कंट्री में डेफिसिट हो रहा है। ट्रांसपोर्ट अंडरटेकिंग और इरिगेशन अंडरटेकिंग उसके नेक्सट हैं। जब 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा 3 अंडरटेकिंग पर हा तो किस तरह से उसको देश बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, इस पर आपको गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

आप जो यहां सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स लेकर आते हैं और पास करा लेते हैं, यह तो सीधा प्रॉसीजर है। प्रॉसीजर तो ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर आपका क्या नियंत्रण है? आज सब में हांड लगी हुई है वह घाटे का बजट लेकर आती है, अपनी रिभिसेज्ड इवैल्यू नहीं करती और जो रुपया उनका आप देते हैं उनका सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। जैसा और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जिन काम के लिये रुपया दिया जाता है, उस प्रोजेक्ट पर खर्चा न कर के और दूसरे तरीके से स्टेट्स में रुपया खर्च करते हैं। स्टेट्स ने आपके दिमें हुए फाइनेन्स को किस तरह से सही इस्तेमाल किया है या नहीं, इस बात का कोई इवैल्यूएशन या जायजा आप नहीं लेते हैं। अगर किसी स्टेट ने सही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है तो उसके खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? जो स्टेट्स अपनी रिभिसेज्ड नहीं बढ़ाती हैं और

### [श्री रामसिंह यादव]

लगातार मांग करती रहती हैं कि उनको हिस्सा मिले, नए प्रोजेक्ट्स मिलें, अधिक रुपया मिले, उनके बारे में अपनी क्या नीति है ? अगर आप नीति निर्धारण नहीं करेंगे तो कब तक इसको बर्दाश्त करते रहेंगे ?

आपने आई० एम० एफ० का 5 हजार विलियन का लोन ले रखा है। अगर आप वह लोन नहीं लेते तो आपकी क्या स्थिति होती ? आज जो भी कंट्रिब्यूशन मुल्क के सामने है, अगर ब्राह्मर के लोन को किसी तरह से अपनी इनकम में से हम नैगेटिव कर दे, मायनस कर दे, और देश को तब उनमें से गजरना पड़े तो फिर हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति क्या होगी ? इस बात को देखने की क्या आवश्यकता है। पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंग्स चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स रन करती हों या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स रन करती हैं, इनके बारे में जब आप 'मरीयम व्यू' नहीं लेंगे तब तक आपका फानेंस ठीक नहीं चलेगा।

मुपर बाजार पर आप किस तरह से और किस लिए इतना रुपया खर्च करते हैं। गरीब आदमी, पर टैक्स लगता है और सारे मुपर बाजार आज लाम में जाते हैं। इसी तरह टूरिज्म की अण्डरटेकिंग हैं, वहां कई तरीके के अलग-अलग आइटम्स हैं जिन पर वैस्युफुल टैक्सपेडिबल होता है। उस पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। आपका कोई भी प्रोडक्चिव प्रोग्राम नहीं है। जब तक कोई भी प्रोग्राम क्रिएटिव और प्रोडक्टिव न हो, सामाजिकी को उसमें लाभ न हो तो आप क्यों उसमें इतना पैसा लगाते हैं ? उससे आपको क्या लाभ है ? आप गरीब आदमी पर टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं और उसका रिटर्न मिलता नहीं है।

आप ने 1742 करोड़ रुपए का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो लोन में कन्वर्ट करने का प्रावधान कर दिया, लेकिन यह भी क्या आपने देखा है कि जितना ओवर-ड्राफ्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है, उतना ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है। दोनों का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट्स बराबर है। इसके बारे में भी आपको देखना होगा कि यह ओवर-ड्राफ्ट क्यों बढ़ रहा है। जब तक आप इसका कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे, प्राइस पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकना है। अगर ओवर-ड्राफ्ट कण्ट्रोल होगा तो प्राइस पर कण्ट्रोल करने की भी आप में क्षमता आएगी।

जिन स्टेट्स पर नैचुरल क्लैमिटीज आती हैं आप ने आज तक इतने फाइनेन्स कमीशन बैठाए

हैं, लेकिन उनके माध्य किसी ने भी आज तक अस्टिम नहीं किया, चाहे तमिलनाडु हों, वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार, राजस्थान हों, जिनमें सूखा या फ्लड है। उनसे निपटने के लिए आपका नेशनल लेवल पर थिंकिंग देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सचिव फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक्सपर्ट वाडी हाँते हुए भी उसने एक अन-एक्सपर्ट रिपोर्ट दी है और नैचुरल क्लैमिटीज को मीट करने के लिए उसी तरह की एलोकेशन की है। मेन्थ फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 126 पर ग्लिबेट पॉर्जन यह है :—

### "OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ON OTHER TERMS OF REFERENCE

In the light of the existing policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure and after considering the expenditure incurred by the State Governments in providing gratuitous relief and on repair and restoration works of public properties after natural disasters, we recommend the following annual provisions (margins) under the Head of Account" 289-Relief on account of natural calamities for different States :

Rajasthan Rs. 774 Lakhs per year.

अगर राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेश को, जहाँ लगानार पांच साल से सूखा पड़ रहा है, 7 या 8 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाए, तो वह स्टेट सूखे की स्थिति से कैसे निबट सकती है ? कुछ राज्यों में कई समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं कि अगर सेंटर उन्हें हाथ में नहीं लेगा, तो राज्य तो उन्हें बीस माल तक भी हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। उदाहरण के लिए राजस्थान में पानी की समस्या है। जब तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इसके लिए कोई प्रोजेक्ट तैयार नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक राजस्थान के लोगों को पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं दी जा सकेगी। इसी तरह राजस्थान में बिजली की समस्या है, जो कि और स्टेट्स में भी है : हमारे यहां एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट सेंटर का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। वह 175 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट है। वहां पर 400 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसका ईअर्ली

एवरेज 100 मेगावाट का भी नहीं है। इस प्रकार के जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स से स्टेट की इकानोमी आगे बढ़ सकती है और प्राइव्शन में वृद्धि हो सकती है, अगर वे फेल हो जाती हैं, तो आन्टरनेटिव तरीका क्या है ?

कोटा का धर्मल प्लांट 1980 में कमीशन होना था, लेकिन वह आज तक कमीशन नहीं हो सका है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आज भी यह नहीं बता सकती है कि वह कौन सी तकनीक को कमीशन होगा। अगर स्टेट की इकानोमी को बेमिक रेक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ? वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्जीक्यूटिव सेक्टर को विजली नहीं मिलती है। फ़िनांशल एक्सपर्ट्स ने एक्सप्लैनेट किया है कि इसकी वजह से एग्जीक्यूटिव और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को एक माल में 4,000 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है। हम लिए यह जरूरी है कि वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडिचर को कम किया जाए और ऐसी स्कैम बनाई जाएं, जिनसे प्राइव्शन बढ़े और हर आदमी को उसका लाभ हो।

आज मुंबई फ़रक़ा बैराज के बारे में मदन में बात हुई कि उसके लिए धन की व्यवस्था की जाए और जो डेजर्ज पैदा हुए हैं, उनके लिए क्या तैयारी है। राजस्थान केनाल विश्व का सबसे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। एक आर्टिफ़िशियल केनाल द्वारा इरिगेशन के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करने वाला दुनिया में उसके मुकाबले का कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार आज तक नहीं कह सकती है कि राजस्थान केनाल कब पूरी हो जाएगी। उसके दो चरण 1980 में कम्प्लीट हो जाने थे, लेकिन अभी तक दूसरे चरण का एक-तिहाई या एक-चौथाई हिस्सा पूरा हुआ है। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बार्डर के साथ 700 किलोमीटर तक रहने के कारण उसका एक स्ट्रेटेजिक महत्त्व है, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उसका महत्त्व है। उससे दो लाभ हैं : उसके द्वारा हम डेजर्ट को ग्रेनरी में चेंज कर सकते हैं, अपने प्राइव्शन को बढ़ा सकते हैं और ग्राम आदमी की स्थिति को बेहतर बना सकते हैं। दूसरे, अगर बार्डर पर पानी नहीं होगा, तो आदमी वहां रहने के लिए नहीं जाएगा, जिससे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा होगा। इस लिए जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स को स्टेट्स पूरा नहीं कर सकती हैं,

उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए स्टेट्स के लिए प्रायर्टी बेसिस पर पैसे का प्रावधान करना होगा।

अंत में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एट्रिफ़िनास कमीशन तो बिठा दिया। लेकिन जब तक आप एक्सपेंडीचर कमीशन नहीं बनाएंगे इस देश के अंदर, तब तक फाइनेंस को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप एक्सपेंडीचर कमीशन बनाएँ, स्टेट्स के ऊपर उन की रिपोर्ट लाइएँ। जो स्टेट्स मही तरीके से रिपोर्टिंग का मोविलाइज नहीं करते और खर्च ठीक तरीके से नहीं करते उन के खिलाफ जब तक ऐक्शन नहीं होगा तब तक विनोय स्थिति काबू में नहीं आ सकती।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स का समयन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : आप ने मुझे सिर्फ पांच मिनट दिया है, मैं आप को सहयोग देने की पूरी कोशिश करूंगी। पहली बात तो यह है मन्त्रीमेंट्री बजट फेंस करने की कोशिश सरकार ने की है इसलिए मैं पहले धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि पिछले माल में एक नया रवैया शुरू हो गया था कि एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स से कुछ टकसेज बढ़ा दिए, प्राइमेज बढ़ा दीं, इनकम बढ़ा दिया। तो कम से कम मन्त्रीमेंट्री बजट का पहला फेज आप लाए हैं जैसा कि आप ने कहा कि यह पहला फेज आया है अभी और कितने आएंगे कुछ पता नहीं।

मैं अपने विचार सिर्फ दो पहलुओं पर रखना चाहती हूँ। पहली बात है पब्लिक इन्स्टीट्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में। हमारे देश में अनाज बहुत पैदा हुआ है, चीनी बहुत पैदा हुई है। सीमेंट की भी हालत सुधारने के लिए अन्तुले जैसे व्यक्ति को निकाला भी गया है। लेकिन तब भी ऐसा लगता है कि आज भी देश में खास कर देहातों में ये सारी चीजें लोगों को ठीक तरह से मिलती नहीं हैं। 14 चीजों के बारे में आप ने कहा है कि मिल जाएंगी। लेकिन मैं एक बात की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूँ कि आस्ट्रेलिया से हमारी सरकार ने 7 लाख 50 हजार टन गेहूँ मंगाया है। आस्ट्रेलियन गवर्नमेंट ने इम्पोर्ट करने के पहले ही यह कहा कि हम के ऊपर पेस्टिसाइड्स जो स्प्रे किया है उस की वजह से यह खाने लायक नहीं है, व्यायजनस

### [श्रीमती प्रमिला वडवले]

। लेकिन उन के यह कहने के बावजूद भी हमारे देश में मात लाख टन गेहूं आया हुआ है। यह सारा गेहूं पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए हमारे देश के गरीब लोगों को ही खाना पड़ेगा। आप को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक ज़माना था कि जब घट्टा मिश्रित माइलो हमारे देश के लोगों को खाने को दिया गया। एक तरफ से खेसारी दाल का उत्पादन कम किया जाय या उस को बन्द किया जाय ऐसी मांग होती है तो हमारे कृषि मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह संभव नहीं लगता। दूसरी तरफ यह कहते हैं कि देश में अनाज इतना पैदा हुआ है फिर भी परदेश से यहां इतना अनाज आया है। इस के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, जो राशि खर्च की गई है उस राशि का क्या होगा? कन्ज्यूमर गाइडेंस सोसाइटी आफ इंडिया एक कन्ज्यूमर्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है, उस ने मांग की है। और पूछा है कि इस के लिए जो भी राशि खर्च हो गई है उस का क्या होगा? शायद सरकार यह सोचे, वह शायद यह समझती है कि हमारे देश के लोग कैसा भी खाना हों, खाएंगे। पत्थर भी खाना पड़े तो खा कर रहेंगे। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अगर वॉनिंग के बाद भी सरकार इस तरह की बातें करती है तो यह बहुत गलत बात है। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि सरकार इस के बारे में तुरन्त क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और हमारे देश के लोग जो कन्ज्यूमर्स हैं और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर पूरी तरह से निर्भर करते हैं उन के लिए वह क्या करने जा रही है? खर्च के बारे में भी मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि इस का खर्चा किस प्रकार से मीट करने वाली है।

सीमेंट के बारे में इसलिए कहती हूँ कि अन्तुले को निकाला लेकिन आज भी बम्बई में और महाराष्ट्र में लोग कहते हैं कि एक मंत्री को निकाला, मगर आज भी लोगों को सीमेंट उपलब्ध नहीं है। तो यह सीमेंट लोगों को कैसे मिलेगा यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें।

तीसरी बात मुझे कहनी है कि अगर हमारे देश में चीनी बहुत पैमाने पर पैदा हुई है तो राशन की दुकानों में उस की मात्रा बढ़ानी चाहिए नहीं तो आखिर में एक इंडस्ट्रियल क्राइसिस पैदा होने वाली है शुगर इंडस्ट्री में। एक तरफ से बफर स्टॉक के

लिए हमारा पैसा खर्च होने वाला है दूसरी तरफ उस के साथ साथ जनता को चीनी अधिक मात्रा में मिले, इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन की है। मुझे दुख से कहना पड़ता है कि ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन की वजह से सब से अधिक हमारी वहनों पर हमला हो रहा है। पुलिस उनके ऊपर अत्याचार कर रही है। पुलिस को भी कई शिकायतें हैं, कठिनाइयां हैं, इस के लिए सरकार ने खर्चा कर के एक पुलिस कमीशन बैठाया। उसने अपनी पांच रिपोर्टें दी है लेकिन उन को वह हमारे सामने क्यों नहीं रखते? अगर हम ठीक तरह से उनके ऊपर पैसा खर्च कर सकें तो हम उनको कठिनाइयां दूर कर के देश की ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन को ठीक कर सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ से डावरी के लिए आज एक डिमांडेशन हो गया। कल एक होने वाला है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिम व्यक्ति के ऊपर हमारे देश की रक्षा की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि मुझे सबक सिखाने की कांशिश विरोधी दलों ने की है। एक आम पुरुष स्त्री पर इसलिए अत्याचार करते हैं कि वह उनका सबक सिखाने की कोशिश करता है।

They want to show their grudge.

मुझे लगता है

This is too much of a simplification of the whole problem.

17.26 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.)

आज डावरी के लिए अत्याचार हो रह है। इतना सिम्प्लीफिकेशन करने से यह काम नहीं होगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इतनी राशि खर्च करते हैं, पुलिस कमीशन बैठता है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट पांच वाल्यूम्स में है, उसको लोक सभा के सामने रखना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जो गोल्ड आक्शन हुआ उसके सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट भी पार्लमेंट के सामने नहीं आई है। यह जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं यह देश के समक्ष जाने चाहिए। आज पुलिस का जो सवाल है वह बहुत ही महत्व का है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आबरा में मधु नाम की लड़की पर जो काण्ड हुआ है, इस प्रकार के अनेक

काण्ड अलग जगहों पर हो रहे हैं। आज देश की हालत लगातार बिगड़ती जा रही है। ला एंड आर्डर मेंटेन करने के लिए हम इतना खर्चा कर रहे हैं लेकिन जब तक हम इम्पोर्ट कांट्रोल पर नहीं जायेंगे तब तक यह हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर हम वास्तव में महिलाओं की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो सरकार को महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कुछ आश्वासन है लेकिन उनके ऊपर कहा तक कार्यान्वयन किया गया है इसका जिक्र यहां पर होना चाहिए। अभी हम मदन के समक्ष यह पहला मप्लीमेंटरी बजट आया है, अभी आगे और कितने आयेंगे इसका पता नहीं है। यदि आगे और भी आने वाले हैं तो उसमें महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार और महिलाओं की शिक्षा और ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन सुधर नहीं सकती है।

law and order situation is linked up with the situation of the women of our country who are totally and economically dependent on somebody else.

मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इन दो तीन इश्युज पर यहां प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें। श्री मनोहरम बागड़ी (हिसार) आगे वाली बात मंत्री जी जरूर नाट करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Kadiyan.

Only five minutes to each Member as we have got to complete it by 6 O'clock. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is waiting.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : It can continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Shri Kadiyan.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) . This is the first list of Supplementary Demands. As many hon. Members have pointed out, I do not know how many more supplementary demands are going to be introduced.

Though the Government is claiming that the economy has improved and the inflationary rate has been almost controlled

or reduced to 6%, the situation in the country is far from satisfactory so far as the life of the ordinary people is concerned.

There has been a continuous rise in the whole-sale price index in the last three months which, I think the Government cannot refute and the rise in the retail prices will be much higher than the rise in the whole prices.

Apart from the prices of essential commodities different sections of the working people of our country have also been affected by this inflationary situation.

Now, Sir, while the prices of essential items are going up, there has recently been a decline in the prices offered to the farmers for their produce. Take, for example, sugarcane, jute, cotton and coconut. Therefore, I do not agree with the Government's claim at all that the inflationary situation has been controlled and the economy is picking up.

Now, Sir, the first major item in the Supplementary Demands for Grants is on conversion of overdrafts into loan. Since I have no time, I do not go into the details. The States have been accused of overspending—They do not live within their means. The charge is often heard. I do not deny that in some cases, the States are overspending. But, then they are accused of financial indiscipline. I do not think the Centre is also free from the financial indiscipline. If we look into the deficit financing in the last few years, we can find that there has been a considerable increase in the deficit financing by the Centre. So far as the Centre's deficit financing is concerned, there is no limit because there is the Reserve Bank of India. Treasury Bills could be produced before it and it will give the currency, the money. But, so far as States are concerned, there is a limit to the deficit. There is a limit to the overdraft. The overdraft from the Reserve Bank has now been stopped and it is converted into loan. I do not think that this is a solution to the problem of constant financial complaints on the State Governments. It is the State Governments which are responsible for directly solving the problem of development in the States and they are



[Shri P. K. Kadiyan]

finding it increasingly impossible to meet the growing expenditure on the development schemes. The distribution of resources between the Centre and the States is very inequitous. Now the highyielding revenue sources like the surcharge on Income-tax and import duty are outside the divisible pool. The Centre is also trying to take away more items out of the sales tax net by subjecting them to excise duty. Take for example, sugar, textile, tobacco and tobacco products. If you see the total transfer of resource from the Centre to the States in the last three years, you can see that the percentage of the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States had been decreasing.

In 1977-78, the percentage of total transferred amount from the Centre to the States has increased by 23% in 1978-79 the increase was by 33% and in 1979-80 it was only by 19%, which came down further to 16% in 1980-81 and to a meagre 4% in 1981-82. One of the reasons for the increase in non-Plan expenditure of the State Governments is the natural calamities like droughts and floods, of course, Central aid is given but that meets only a part of the expenditure on drought or flood relief works.

Another reason for the rise in non-Plan expenditure in the States is the heavy burden of repayment of interest charges on the loans which the State Governments have taken from the Central Government. More than one-third of the total loans advanced to the States every year is being paid by the States by way of interest charges. In 1982-83 budget loans and advances to the States amount to Rs. 3,972.93 crores. The projected capital receipts by way of recovery alone in the budget is Rs. 1,643 crores. My point is that out of the loans and advances made by the Centre to the States a big portion is being every year returned to the Centre by way of interest and principal. These are the main reasons for the increase in the non-Plan expenditure of the State Governments. Therefore, merely converting the overdraft into loan will not solve the problem. It is a temporary solution. The basic reason is the inequitous distribution of resources between the States and

Centre. Therefore, I would request the Government to seriously consider the question affecting financial reforms. There must be a conference of the Chief Ministers and the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister presided over by the Prime Minister in order to thoroughly examine this basic question of Centre State financial relations. So, this is my main request. I have got many other points. But since is, no time, I am concluding my speech with these words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Ram Lal Rahi. (Interruption)

No commentary please. The hon. Member may complete his speech in five minutes. He will be the last speaker; then the hon. Minister will reply. I request hon. Members to cooperate. I will give more chance from tomorrow.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robert-ganj): You give justice to all, including Treasury Benches; therefore please give me 5 minutes to speak on the Supplementary Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do justice to all. Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ये अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगें दो ही दशाओं में सदन में पेश होती हैं, या तो साल के अंत में कोई नये काम प्रारंभ किये जाएं, उन के लिए मांगें रखी जाती हैं अथवा सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण या दूषित मूल्य नीति के कारण जब चीजों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, तब अनुपूरक मांगें रखी जाती हैं और यह मिल-मिला जहां तक मैं देख रहा हूँ, लगातार एक लम्बे अर्से से चला आ रहा है और ऐसा लगता है कि यह प्रक्रिया निरन्तर चलती रहेगी। यह सदन बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और एक सर्वोच्च संस्था है जब देश में ऐसी प्रक्रिया बन जाए और बार बार चलती रहे, हर साल चलती रहे, तो ज्यादा बेहतर यह होगा कि जब जनरल बजट पेश हो, तो उस में इस तरह का एक प्रावधान कर दिया जाना चाहिए कि अगर कोई नये काम किये जाएंगे या चीजों के दाम बढ़ने के कारण किन्हीं अनुमानों के लिए हम को और पसा देना पड़ेगा, तो इस मद से पसा दे दिया जाए। ऐसा कर के अगर सदन का समय बचाया जा सकता है, तो

ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। ये जो अनुपूरक मांगें पेश की गई हैं उन के साथ यह भी कह दिया गया है कि यह पहली किस्त है। इस के मायने यह हुए कि अभी दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी किस्त फिर आने वाली है और अगर यह सदन छः बार बैठे, तो 18-20 घंटे इसी के लिए चाहिए सरकार को। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस सदन का समय इस तरीके से नष्ट न करें।

इस में शुरू किया गया है कृषि से। मैं भी कृषि से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बीच में टोका-टाकी हो जाती है और कह दिया जाता है कि यह मद इस में नहीं है। कृषि और वनों से इस को शुरू किया गया है और वनों के लिए पहली अनुदान मांग रखी गयी है वनों का कटान और पहाड़ों को नंगा करना बहुत लम्बे असें से चला आ रहा है और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि पहाड़ ढिसलते गये और बरसात के कारण नदियों के जरिये मिट्टी बहती गई और पहाड़ नंगे हो गये। साथ ही मिट्टी जाने से नदियों कीमतह उंची हो गई। इसलिए जहाँ इस से बुरे तरीके से पहाड़ प्रभावित हैं, पहाड़ क लोग कष्ट में हैं, जहाँ पहाड़ नंगे हो गये हैं, वहाँ बरमान आते ही नदियों का पानी बढ़ना है, तो मारा मैदानी इलाका उस से प्रभावित हो जाता है। इसलिए यह जो काम है यह बहुत अच्छा है, बहुत उत्तम है और अधिक से अधिक, युद्ध स्तर पर अगर हम पहाड़ों पर वन लगा सकें, झाड़ियाँ लगा सकें और उन का नंगापन दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर सकें, तो यह बहुत अच्छा काम होगा और इस से बहुत फायदा होगा। इस से जल संरक्षण का काम हो सकेगा और जल को रोकने में बहुत काफी मदद मिलेगी और जल को इकट्ठा करने में पहाड़ पुख्ता होंगे। इसलिए यह बहुत उत्तम काम है और इस को आप को बहुत पहले करना चाहिए था। अभी तक आप सोते रहे हैं लेकिन देर से आए, दुरुस्त आए और ठीक रास्ते पर आ गये, यह अच्छी बात है।

दूसरी एक बात और मैं कहना चाहूँगा। बड़ी आवाज लगा-लगा कर सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि मुद्रास्फीति को हम कम कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है जब अंधेरा आँखि पावे तब जगु पतियाए।

अगर इसकी ज़रूरत है, आवश्यकता है तो इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? अगर आप इसके लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं तब तो आपकी बात सही है। आप कहते हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति और मंहगाई कम हो रही है। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि पिछले साल इसी महीने में सीमेंट के, लोहे के क्या दाम थे और आज क्या दाम है? हम आप से चीनी का दाम पूछेंगे कि पिछले महीने में क्या थे और आज क्या है तो आप जवाब नहीं दे पायेंगे, और जवाब देंगे भी तो टालमटोल कर के देंगे क्योंकि आपकी सरकार के आने के बाद से दाम बढ़े हैं और आप कीमतों को रोकने में असफल रहे हैं।

किसान जिस चीज को पैदावार करता है उसके दाम तो बढ़े नहीं हैं लेकिन वह जो चीजें पैदावार करने में इस्तेमाल करता है उसके दाम बढ़ गये हैं। लेकिन जब किसान की पैदा हुई चीजों के दाम आपको तय करने होते हैं तो उस वकत किसान की राय नहीं लेते हैं। कारखाने वाल, बड़े बड़े उद्यमी मनमाने तौर पर दाम बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं और जो दाम वह तय कर देते हैं उनको आप मान लेते हैं। किसान की बात सुनी नहीं जाती है। आपके राज में किसान मारा जा रहा है। आपकी व्यवस्था में किसान की दुर्दशा है। यह स्थिति कब तक चलेगी? आखिर आप किसान की उपज के दाम, उसके उत्पादन मूल्य, उसकी लागत के अनुसार, खाद, बीज, पानी की कीमत को जोड़ कर क्यों नहीं तय करते हैं? आप गेहूँ, चावल और दूसरी चीजों के दाम उसकी लागत को देख कर तय करें, यह मेरी मांग है। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसान दुखी रहेंगे और आप उसकी उपज का उसकी उचित मूल्य देने में असफल रहेंगे।

आयात और निर्यात की बात आती है। यह बात सही है कि बाहर से सामान मंगाने में आप माहिर हैं। हमारे अपने देश में हमारे उद्यमी, हमारे व्यवसायी बहुत-सी चीजें बन सकते हैं। उनको आप प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिए विवशता में वे लोग अपने नये उद्योग नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं।

मैं आपको एक नयी चीज बताना चाहता हूँ। गन्धक हमारे देश में आयात होता है और आयात हो कर यह गन्धक हमारे देश की

[श्री राम साह राहो]

कई फेक्ट्रियों में काम में आता है। इस गन्धक के इस्तेमाल होने के बाद, इसकी जो मैल निकलती है, उस मैल को शुद्ध कर के 60 से 70 फीसदी तक गन्धक तैयार किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों ने, उद्यमियों ने इस को कर के देखा है। एक उद्यमी ने तो महात्माजी केमिकल्स के नाम से बरेली में एक कारखाना भी लगा दिया है। अपने आप यह कारखाना लगाया है। इस कारखाने में खराब गन्धक से 50 से 70 फीसदी तक गन्धक तैयार किया जाता है। अब ऐसे कारखाने को अगर सौ वेगन कोयला चाहिए, तो आप उसे 16 वेगन कोयला ही देते हैं। गन्धक आप बाहर से मंगाने हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा जिनकी कि आपको किल्लत है, कठिनाई है, उसको आप इसक मंगाने पर खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन आप इस प्रकार से गन्धक तैयार करने वाले को उचित मात्रा में, पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला दे पाने में असमर्थ हैं। इस बात की बार बार मांग की जाती रही है। चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं ऐसे जो दूसरे बहुत से उद्योग हैं उनके बारे में नहीं कहूंगी, जो कि उन्होंने स्वयं लगाये हैं और जिनको प्रोत्साहन दे कर आप काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आप उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रहे हैं। मेरी आप से दख्खास्त है कि आप उद्योग मंत्री जी को या कोयला या कच्चे माल से जो भी सम्बन्धित मंत्री हो उनको कहें कि ऐसे उद्योगों को अनुदान और कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए, नाकि इन चीजों के मंगाने में जो विदेशी मुद्रा हम खर्च करने हैं, उसकी बचत हो और इन चीजों का अपने देश में ही उत्पादन बढ़े। उस में हम इन चीजों को दूसरे देशों को बेचने में भी समर्थ हो सकते हैं।

यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. member for giving valuable suggestions, and also making valuable contribution. On this subject, 9 hon. members have spoken. They have spoken about the recession, inflationary rates, public distribution system, shortage of cement,

shortage of power, setting up of power plants, imbalances; so many issues were raised. At the very outset, I may submit what is the scope of the debate. I may be permitted to bring to your notice rule 216 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. It says as follows:

"The debate on the supplementary grants be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

I request the hon. members to forgive me for not meeting all the points as I have got limitations so far as time availability is concerned; and under these circumstances, I will not be in a position to oblige the hon. members.

This is the first batch of the supplementary demands for the current financial year. It covers 14 demands for the gross additional expenditure of Rs. 2,262.61 crores. It includes the expenditure of Rs. 1745.75 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. The expenditure on revenue account will be to the tune of Rs. 8.55 crores and a balance of Rs. 2,254.06 crores for the capital outlay which includes the disbursement of loans and advances. It also includes the additional plan expenditure of Rs. 15.24 crores. The related receipts for the period would be about Rs. 480 crores. Besides this, the supplementary demand include the capital expenditure charged of Rs. 2.25 crores of loans to be given to the states. How this supplementary demand involves a net total expenditure of Rs. 1780.36 crores. So, in other words, we can say, the net out-go from the Consolidated Fund of India is to the tune of Rs. 1780.36 crores.

Now reference has been made regarding the deficit. It has been stated by the hon. member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee regarding the deficit of the Central Government. He has gone to the extent of saying that the Central Government has gone to the extent of spending to the tune of Rs. 7000 crores

I do not agree with the figures given but who is responsible? Who is responsible for this deficit in the Central Budget? Now, we have to analyse it. My submission would be, in this particular budget, as I have stated, I bring to your kind notice that the deficit has been caused because of the deficit incurred by the State Governments. What is the total deficit incurred by the State Governments? It is Rs. 1,743.46 crores and out of this, West Bengal—to which Shri Somnath Chatterjee belongs—according to the figures given, has incurred Rs. 340.71 crores.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) :** He belongs to India, not only West Bengal.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I know. But at the same time, you cannot attack the Central Government saying that the Central Government is responsible for the deficit. Who is responsible for this deficit? Who is responsible for it?

Now, we have to get in the form of Supplementary Demands. We have to cover this deficit. How can we cover it? We have to come before the House in the form of Supplementary Demands.

This is the first batch of Supplementary Demands. Particularly, in this batch the total States' deficit to be covered under the supplementary Demand is Rs. 1,743.46 crores out of the total demand of Rs. 2,262.61 crores. So, we have not come up before the House with this Supplementary Demand without any reason. Who is responsible for this? You cannot blame us.

**SHRI ATAI BHARI VAJPAYEE** (New Delhi) : Government of India.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I appeal to all one State Governments to observe financial discipline.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** West Bengal is not going to obey you.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :** Why are you interfering? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Order. order, please.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** You cannot dismiss West Bengal . . . . (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I am dealing with the points raised by the hon. Members.

The main expenditure for which the Government have come before this Hon. House relates to the transfer of Rs. 1,743.46 crores to States for clearing their deficits as on 31st March, 1982. As the House is aware, the Hon. Finance Minister made a detailed statement in this House on 8th July, 1982 on this subject. Therefore, I will only very briefly touch on this subject. Out of the 20 States which bank with the Reserve Bank of India—Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim do not bank with the Reserve Bank of India—18 States closed their accounts as on 31st March, 1982 with a total deficit of Rs. 1,743.46 crores. The deficits ranged from Rs. 340.71 crores in the case of West Bengal to Rs. 85 lakhs in the case of Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :** What about Rajasthan?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** We are not excluding Rajasthan.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What is the amount?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** They want State-wise figures of deficit. You read out.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I will give you the figures.

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 18.95 crores
Assam	: Rs. 127.43 crores
Bihar	: Rs. 197.39 crores
Gujarat	Rs. 74.60 crores
Haryana	Rs. 75.79 crores
Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 36.91 crores
Kerala	: Rs. 93.93 crores
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 154.88 crores
Maharashtra	: Rs. 81.40 crores
Manipur	: Rs. 66.29 crores
Meghalaya	: Rs. 16.41 crores
Nagaland	: Rs. 21.96 crores
Orissa	: Rs. 24.43 crores
Punjab	: Rs. 97.35 crores
Rajasthan	: Rs. 283.46 crores
Tripura	: Rs. 30.72 crores
U.P.	: Rs. 85 lakhs.
West Bengal	: Rs. 340.71 crores

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

In the given situation, the Government of India decided to give term loans to these States aggregating Rs. 1743.46 crores in order to clear these deficits. These loans are for a duration of 10 years for special category States, namely, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. For other States the duration of loans is 5 years. The loans carry an interest of 6.5 per cent per annum and the repayment of principal and interest will start after a moratorium of one year i.e. from 1984-85 onwards.

18 hrs.

The Reserve Bank has also taken action to double the ways and means limits which the States have with the Bank to provide a larger cushion against temporary imbalances between their receipts and expenditure. The normal ways and means limits of the States have accordingly been raised from Rs. 260 crores to Rs. 520 crores. Over and above these normal ways and means limits, the States can also avail of special ways and means advances against their pledge of securities. This amount now is Rs. 152.31 crores. It is hoped that with all these measures, the States will not run into overdrafts. But if unfortunately, they do run into overdrafts for a period of more than 7 working days, the Reserve Bank of India will have no option but to stop their payments.

As mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister before this House, this Supplementary Demand will, no doubt, increase the budgetary deficit of the Centre—Shri Somnath Chatterjee is correct when he says that there will be increase in the budgetary deficit of the Centre but it would have no impact on the economy as such, since this deficit by the States has already been absorbed by the economy.

The second main item relates to provision for technical credits under the bilateral Trade and Payments Agreements. The Budget provides Rs. 80 crores for this purpose, but this provision is now required to be augmented by Rs. 480 crores taking into account the drawals so far and those expected during the rest of the year. It is also expected that the related repayments will be of the same order and hence there

will be no net outgo on this account from the Consolidated Fund of India.

As the House is aware, the technical credits are sanctioned by the Government of India to enable trading partners to make purchases of the goods from this country, when due to a temporary imbalance in trade, the rupee funds generated by their export to India are not adequate for the purpose.

The other items about which would like to mention are the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 11.7 crores for National Textile Corporation and Rs. 8 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation. For NTC it has become necessary to provide working capital loan to enable the Corporation to execute a contract for supply of 30 lakh metres of terrycot cloth worth Rs. 15 crores to Defence Services. Since the liquidity position of the Corporation is not satisfactory, it has become necessary for the Government to advance this working capital loan.

In the case of DTC, as the House is aware, whereas the operational costs have gone up over the years, the fares have not been raised for the last several years. The Corporation is at present incurring a cash loss of about Rs. 2 crores per month.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do you want to increase the fares ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : आप चाहत है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To make good the loss.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is under consideration of the Shipping and Transport Ministry. While the budget provides Rs. 2 crores for this purpose, a supplementary demand of Rs. 8 crores is being requested in order to meet the requirements of the Corporation upto the end of August 1982.

Coming to the rise in prices, it is true that the price situation, which showed remarkable improvement in the past year or so, has come under renewed pressure since May. But these pressures are mainly due to seasonal factors, which have been aggravated by the inclement weather and delay in the onset of the monsoon, which

has encouraged speculative activities and thus adversely affected the market psychology. However, we should note that the annual inflation rate of wholesale price index as on 17th July 1982 was 1.3 only, compared with 10.6 in the corresponding period last year.

The hon. Member. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, was pleased to raise the point regarding recession which usually means a decline in production. In 1981-82 industrial production increased by 7.9 per cent. In April 1982 there was a further growth of 7 per cent. Considerable growth in production has been registered in May 1982 in many industries, like coal, crude, petroleum, cement, vanaspati and sugar. Some deceleration in output has been witnessed in certain pockets like cotton textiles. As the underlying reason varies from industry to industry, one should not generalise it and say that recession has set in the economy.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav mentioned that the Seventh Finance Commission has provided only Rs. 7.74 crores for natural calamity relief for Rajasthan. What has been provided is the minimum amount.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Was it mentioned by Shri Yadav or Shri Vyas ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It was mentioned by Shri Yadav. Shri Vyas referred to power shortage and setting up of power plants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vyas might have forgotten to mention it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The Finance Commission recommended that if the expenditure in the year is likely to exceed this level, then the State Government should send a memorandum to the Centre, detailing the needs of relief expenditure, when the Central Government will send a team to assess the needs of the State Government and recommend additional funds.

I find that Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not present here. I have already referred to some of the points mentioned by him. He said that we have given up the slogan 'export or perish'. We feel that exports are essential for earning foreign exchange.

which is so necessary for importing essential commodities. The budget provision for export promotion and market development in the form of subsidy is to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores. So, we have not allowed export to perish; on the contrary, export is being encouraged.

The hon. Member has raised some other points. Apart from the fact that the time is limited. I have got the further limitation of rule 216.

The hon. Shri Vyas raised a point about IRDP. The budgetary allocation for IRDP for the plan period is to the tune of Rs. 1,500 crores in the form of subsidy. Further, assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores has to be ploughed from the banking and other financial institutions, including co-operative banks, in order to lift 1.5 crores of families above the poverty line.

And so, for that purpose beneficiaries have been identified; the Reserve Bank and also the Government have issued the direction to all the units of the banking sector.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Your banks are not cooperating under this scheme. So, even the 25 per cent of the earmarked money has not been spent in this sector. Kindly instruct the banks.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are going to have meetings with the State Governments to discuss all these points and we have started the dialogue with some of the State Governments also.

Some of my friends have referred to the need to observe financial discipline. Now, I appeal to the Members to cooperate with the Governments.

Some of the Members have referred to productivity, the 20-point programme and implementation of the 20-point programme also. They also referred to the improvement of the working conditions of public enterprises. Sir, in this connection I may refer to the 20th point of the 20-point programme. It says, we have to improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing the efficiency. So far as banks and LIC are concerned, we have taken necessary steps, I can say this because I am also dealing with the banking sector. You might have also seen that we are moving from

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one place to another to improve the working conditions of these public enterprises and financial institutions like banks and LIC. My submission would be, let us work together, let us cooperate in this.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Who will cooperate ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The Opposition has to cooperate in this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are cooperating. Their cooperation is very superb. They are cooperating. Why do you doubt it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Regarding cooperation in production, they should not hamper production.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, my submission would be that so far as productivity is concerned, the answer is hard work and discipline. This is the only slogan we can give to the nation and in this respect, I appeal to the hon. Members from the other side also to cooperate. (Interruptions).

Let us work together. With these words I conclude. Thank you very much.

I may also submit that there are valuable contributions from the Opposition side. I am grateful to them. But I am sorry, I could not meet all the points because of the shortage of time. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some cut motions have been moved by hon. Members for Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1982-83. If agreed, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together. I hope you will all be agreeable to put all the cut motions together.

*Cut Motions Nos. 5 to 9 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants

(General) for 1982-83 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 12, 13, 26, 30, 42, 52, 63, 78, 79 and 100."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.\*

I beg to move :\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for their services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, Section 21 dated 2-8-1982.

\*\*I introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration." Shri Ramavatar Sastri. You must be as short as possible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कपड़ा उद्योग घोर संकटों के भंवर में फंसा हुआ है। उस के उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं यह बता सकता हूँ कि सात महीने से भी अधिक हो गए, बम्बई में ढाई लाख कपड़ा मजदूरों की हड़ताल आज भी जारी है रिबीजन आफ पे स्केल और दूसरे जो उन के सवाल हैं उन को ले कर। उन की तरफ सरकार अभी भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही है और प्रतिष्ठा का विषय बना कर हम हड़ताल को लम्बी करती जा रही है जिग का असर कपड़ा उद्योग पर अधिक में अधिक पड़ रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अभी भी जो लोग हड़ताल में शामिल हैं उन मजदूरों की युनियनों के साथ समझौता वार्ता चला कर रास्ता निकाले और इस संकट को हल करे।

दूसरी बात शिक्षा मंत्रालय को मांगों से सम्बन्धित है। आप जानते हैं कि पूरे हिन्दु-स्तान की युनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजज के टीचर्स बहुत दिनों से पे रिबीजन के मवाल को लेकर और कुछ दूसरे सवालों को ले कर आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। बिहार के 16 हजार टीचरों ने लगभग तीन महीने तक हड़ताल भी की। अखिल भारतीय टीचर्स फेडरेशन उन का है। उन की नती सूची मांग है। मेरा निवेदन होगा, सरकार ने वादा किया था 1975 में कि उन को पे का रिबीजन होगा। 1975 में नहीं हुआ, अब 1982 है। तो उन के पे रिबीजन की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

उसी तरीके से छात्रों के ऐडमीशन का मवाल प्रयंकर रूप में है। दिल्ली में भी है और हर जगह है। इस का भी रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए ताकि जो लड़के पढ़ना चाहते हैं उन का ऐडमीशन हो सके।

तीसरी बात मैं ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री की मांग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, बार बार यहां सवाल उठाया

गया पटना में टी०वी० स्टेशन के बारे में। 1975 में वही टी०वी० स्टेशन बनाने की बात थी। लेकिन 1975 तो बहुत दूर चला गया, 7 वर्ष हो गए, 7 वर्ष के बाद भी पटना वालों को यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ कि माटे साहब उन के लिए कुछ कर सकें। यहां टी०वी० केन्द्र शोध से शोध म्यापित किया जाए इस की तरफ मैं उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आखीरी बात मैं मांग संख्या 79 के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ रोड ऐंड इनलैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में। बिहार में गंगा नदी पर पटना में पुल बनाया। बहुत अच्छा काम किया गया। हालांकि समय पर नहीं बनाया गया बहुत देर से बनाया गया। उसको डबल करना है। वह प्राब्लम अपनी जगह पर है इसलिए उसको डबल होना चाहिए।

तीसरा सवाल मैं यह उठा रहा हूँ कि उसको वजह से आने-जाने और ट्रांसपोर्ट की प्राब्लम बहुत बिकट हो गई है, यदि पटना शहर में आप जायें तो देखेंगे कि चलने की जगह नहीं है। जो हम लोग पैदल चलने वाले पेडेस्ट्रियन्स हैं, उनके लिए बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है। वहां पर चालीस हजार रिकशा हैं। पुल बनने से हजारों ट्रक्स और बसेज आती-जाती रहती है। टमटम और टेक्सियां भी चलती हैं। लेकिन जा सड़कें हैं वह बहुत कम चौड़ी हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्राब्लम का हल निकालना होगा। इसका हल तो पहले ही निकाला जाना चाहिए था जबकि पुल की योजना बनी थी, तभी, ट्रैफिक बढ़ेगा, यह बात जो प्लानर्स और इंजीनियर्स थे, उनको दिमाग में रखनी चाहिए थी। उन्होंने यह बात दिमाग में नहीं रखी। लेकिन अब वहां पर बहुत जरूरी है कि सड़कें चौड़ी की जायें, फ्लार्ड-ओवर्स बनाए जायें तथा दूसरे तरीके से वहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की जो समस्या है उसका हल निकाला जाए वरना पटना शहर में लोगों के लिए चलना भी मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

यही मेरे चार निवेदन थे जो आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत हैं।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I fully share the views and also the concern of the hon. Member especially regarding the



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Textiles strike. He has raised certain issues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You send it to the concerned Departments.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Yes, Sir. Regarding the T.V. Station, I think, the hon. Minister who is present might have taken note of. So far as other issues are concerned, they are administrative matters and his views will be conveyed to the concerned Ministries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up clause by clause consideration :

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Before we go to the Half-an-Hour Discussion, I suggest that because of the discussion on the Drought Condition tomorrow, we may slip over lunch-hour tomorrow. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House that we will not have lunch-break tomorrow ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will have lunch tomorrow but the lunch-interval will not be there.

18.24 HRS.

## HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

### LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in reply to my Question (a) whether Government are aware that most of the trains including the most prestigious trains are running inordinately late; (b) if so, reasons therefor; and (c) remedial steps taken thereon, hon. Minister, Shri Mallikarjun, said in the first sentence :

“Yes, some prestigious trains do run late sometimes. . . .”

Now, Sir, I shall call this reply to be the under-statement of the decade. Sir, the reply is as coy and shy as the newly married bride.

Mr. Mallikarjun is sitting in front me. To imagine him as a coy and shy bride is a little difficult. For that I have to cover my eyes. But nobody else would have made that kind of a statement. It would have been much nearer the truth had the Minister said, “Yes. Some prestigious trains do run on time once in a blue moon.” Will you not agree with me, Sir ? I ask any hon. Member sitting here, is this not the situation ? Can anyone say that is not true ? Is it not the situation that some prestigious trains, sometimes, once in a blue moon

run-on-time? (*Interruption*) You have no other alternative. But I know some people have conscience and they will agree with me.

Now, it is not just my word against his word. In reply to the preceding debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Railways, the hon. Railway Minister, Mr. Sethi, made a claim that from January to July, the punctuality performance has considerably improved—you mark the word “considerably”. He, of course, said that in the Eastern, the North-Eastern, the South-Eastern and the Central Railways, there is unpunctuality. But there also he claimed that from January to June, it has considerably improved. On June 22, I personally reached Howrah by Kalka Mail. It is supposed to reach Howrah at 8.45 A.M.—I will come to the re-schedule timings later—but it reached Howrah at 12 O’clock, not very late, only 3 hours and 15 minutes late. But as I alighted from the train at the station, I heard an announcement saying, “A. C. Express will be 11 hours late” and another announcement immediately following the earlier one said that such and such train from Bihar will arrive 23 hours late. This was in June. Doubtless, there has been considerably improvement from January to June.

In Delhi, when we were coming to Parliament—some six of us MPs were there—the A.C. Express, a prestigious train reached here at 2 P.M. instead of reaching here at 9.35 A.M. (Scheduled time). Doubtless, there has been considerable improvement. If this is called considerable improvement, I do not know what can be general deterioration.

I would like to mention another thing before going to other “considerable improvements”. The Sealdah line of Calcutta has really become a plague in everybody’s life. Thousands and thousands of commuters travel by that route. Everyday, there is such a chaotic condition about the running of trains that the plight of the people cannot be imagined. Commuters reach home at 1 O’clock in the morning and it is no surprise that every time there is some riot, something, somebody getting beaten up, etc. etc. That being our own region, I particularly wanted to mention it.

Then, the hon. Minister, Mr. Sethi, said that it is true on such and such railways the things are not so good. But he claimed that there has been great improvement on the Southern Railway and that here has been 90 per cent punctuality. You yourself, Sir, come from the southern side; here and some hon. Members coming from the south.

There is a train called KK Express, the prestigious train? You ask hon. Members Shri E. Balanandan or Shri P. K. Kodyan or Shrimati Susheela Gopalan—I do not know if there is any other Hon. Member present on either side—at least you are there—ask the Hon. Minister to say how many times during the course of the last three months, the KK Express did come on time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I believe better late, than accidents.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That is another thing.

The Hon. Minister said:

“200 trains, mails and expresses are being particularly looked into.”

I would request the Hon. Minister Shri P. C. Sethi to make a statement here whether any considerable improvement has taken place at any time by any of these 200 trains from the month of January to June this year? How many times trains came on time within the six months?

If there is any improvement in the situations, then that would be real news because trains running late is no more a news. But here, if the Hon. Minister really can say that on such and such date, this train came on time, that would be banner headline.

I would request everybody here to canvass that if such a thing comes about, that would be a banner headline.

What are the reasons? They are even more interesting. I quote:

“On account of alarm chain pulling, miscreants’ activities, disconnection of hose pipe, rolling-stock failure, defects and other operation failures.”

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Among the remedial measures also :

“Liaison with the concerned State Governments is being maintained by various zonal railways for arresting the incidence of alarm chain pulling, hose pipe disconnection and other miscreants’ activities.”

Put together, one would come to the conclusion that it is all the miscreants of the world who have united against the railway administration for making the trains run late !

I do not deny that in some parts of the country there are some people who go on pulling chains etc. and that causes delay. But, after all, this is the statement made ! On the strength of it, it seems that it is miscreants’ affair.

I ask the Hon. Minister to definitely tell me how many times is it due to the miscreants’ activities that all over India this chaotic condition has been created in the railway train running and how many times is it due to really certain other series factors which need consideration ?

Before going to those other factors, I would like to deal with two other “remedial measures”.

In reply to my question what remedial steps were taken thereon, the statement says :

“Punctuality of the performance of important mail and express trains is watched in the Railway Board’s Office on day to day basis.”

“General Managers are paying personal attention about matters pertaining to punctual running of trains.”

One remedial measure to make is “day to day watching in the office.” Very high-sounding phrase “day to day watching from Railway Board Office” !

I would like to know how many officials of the Railway Board including its Chairman have travelled in trains during the last three months out of their schedule on touring. Let the Hon. Minister say.

I would also like to know how many times have the Hon. Ministers of Railway

travelled in trains of late and how many times have they performed their tours by aeroplanes ?

Day to day watching from house-tops, from ivory-towers, is very good but the results naturally are what they are. I have already described. I do not want to repeat them.

Another question is the General Managers are paying personal attention to matters pertaining to punctual running of trains. I cannot say about all General Managers; surely they are definitely paying personal attention ! But I quote one personal reference.

In June, one day, I was in Kharagpur. The General Manager of South-Eastern Railway happened to be there on that day having travelled by train to Kharagpur. He had to go back to Calcutta. On that day it was found that the East Coast Express was running late by six hours. The General Manager paid ‘personal attention’ to it and arranged for a special train for himself to go back to Calcutta. This is one of the performances that I know of. Very great personal attention indeed ! This cannot be denied. I do not know how many more are paying that kind of personal attention. But this is from my own very little personal experience that I have said.

All that I want to say is that, really, this kind of answers are irresponsible answers, to say the least, considering the seriousness of the situation with regard to late-running of trains which dislocates everything. You go to the station and stand there for hours and hours together to receive somebody who is coming, maybe a pregnant woman, but coming after giving birth to a child, maybe a heart patient but coming almost collapsed. There are so many other things also which are happening.

Actually the reasons that are mentioned are reasons which are true for all time to come. In Bengali we say and, perhaps, in Hindi also :

“Yuge yuge kale kale satya”

They are eternal truths. Whatever the hon. Minister may say in his reply, our own personal experience shows that, in the last three or four months, the situation has very much deteriorated. What is the

actual reason for this special deterioration, apart from the general deterioration? That was my question. But that has been totally ignored.

I would like to mention two things in this connection. Already there is an instruction from the Railway Board—if the Minister would controvert me, let him, but according to me this is the position—that half an hour's late will not be considered late any more; there is an official instruction to that effect. That apart, as you know, from last May, most of the trains which are long-distance trains, prestigious trains, have been given more running time. For example, the Kalka Mail has been given more than one hour extra running time, officially. So, already one and a half hours' late-running is absorbed. The K. K. Express has been given three hours extra running time. Three hours are absorbed by this extra running time, and then half-an-hour is also given, over and above that.

Now you can see how this brilliant calculation of 90 per cent punctuality is arrived at. All the trains are put together, long distance trains like the K. K. Express and the Kalka Mail and also short distance trains covering a few kilometres are lumped together and then this wonderful percentage is given which will confuse everybody. I have given our experience which cannot be denied.

So, Sir, you will please remember the instruction part. You will also remember that, when the new administration started, when the new Chairman of the Board came, since the question came up that the railway revenue has to increase and we all agreed that the railway revenue should increase; tickets, travel should be avoided, etc. etc. But in the name of augmenting the railway revenue, it was decided that the goods trains would be given precedence. So, the entire coordination between running of goods trains and running of passenger trains has been destroyed. Since then, the late-running has really been on the increase.

Now, whatever is written here, 'on day-to-day basis' and all that, I firmly deny and call it bogus. Our experience shows that, in this very time, the situation has deteriorated.

Another factor, which everybody mentioned here yesterday and today, is track-repair. Dandavateji the other day pointed out that out of 61,000 km., 10,000 km. are in deplorable conditions, splitting of rails, etc. is there and also some other Member said that in your area the trains are no more moving, they are to be pushed...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : They are walking.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I say they are not walking, they are absolutely lying down practically. There are some really very serious shortcomings ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even-walking—you do not agree ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is a good fortune that some of them are walking. This is the situation. Sometimes they do not walk, let alone run. At least walking is an improvement.

Sir, in order not to waste the time, I would like to point out that there is another big area that in this list of so-called reasons, 'miscreants' etc. are there. But I would like to say that two or three very important ones have not been mentioned. I would like the Minister to make a thorough examination of it and not to give such perfunctory answers to such important questions which can cover them with glory but that is an imagined glory—totally an imagination. Let him come back to the reality and stand on his own legs. He has big legs. He can stand firmly. After all let him not behave like a newly married bride and let him answer our questions and find out what are the real reasons. Otherwise this kind of an answer is not going to satisfy anybody, not only me, but not only the Members of the House but the whole country is absolutely dissatisfied with the performance of our Railways. I, through you, would like to register that and I would like the Minister to come out openly with the answers that I have sought for.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : This is an international phenomenon !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One amendment to your suggestion. Instead of being called a 'newly married bride', you can

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

call him a 'newly married bridegroom.' No bride will be like Mr. Mallikarjun.

Yes, the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Unfortunately, I am not that shy bridegroom or a bride if somebody considers me in his imagination as a bride.

Coming back to the exact reality as has been expected by the hon. Members in this august House the Government would never make any attempt to deviate from the existing realities in terms of the service to the people of the country and particularly, in relation to the commonest man, the poor man, who has got various programmes and who has to reach his destination in time and with great difficulty to meet his own schedules. So, it has been the constant effort on the part of the Railway Administration to see that the people are transported from one remote corner to another remote corner of this big country. In carrying them in proper times, all out efforts are being applied by the railway administration. In our work there is nothing to hide. The punctuality of trains is one of the basic factors which has been very much concern with the people and the Government.

Everyday about 10 million people are carried by the Indian Railways from one part of the country to the other. The carrying part we take as a secondary phenomenon. The means of carrying is more important and it consists of about more than 1636 passenger trains, 2376 EMUs and 517 mail and express trains which are being run daily to cater to this 10 million passengers and in which, of course, the suburban passengers in Bombay itself account for 4.5 million commuters. However, it becomes an important and basic duty of the Railways to see how best in time the passengers can reach their destinations and without any sort of inconvenience to the travelling passengers. For various reasons which are known to this august House—it has been earlier informed also.

Punctuality had been affected in the past few years also. If you take the past ten years or so, the punctuality was no doubt quite satisfactory to the tune of 100 per cent. But, during the period of two years of emergency and a year preceding it or even earlier to that, the punctuality was affected. Now, also it has been affected. If you take the years from 1980-81 to 1981-82, what has been mentioned by the Minister of Railways in this august House is that considerable improvement from January to June had been made in the punctuality of trains. It might not have been to the contentment of the hon. Member. But, there has been a considerable improvement as compared to the previous year. The punctuality of trains—the performance of the trains—was much more satisfactory, comparatively, from January to July, 1981. I do not dispute the punctuality of the trains that is being experienced by the Members on that side as well as this side. Instead of entering into a controversy I want to tell you what exactly the Government is going to do. Our effort is to see that the punctuality or better performance by trains is maintained properly. For that, a cell has been created with a Joint Director to look after the punctuality of trains in the Railway Board. Apart from that, we have created an emergency cell through which the running of trains is monitored. There are various factors which come in the way of punctual running of trains. As has been mentioned by the hon. Member, alarm chain pulling, hose pipe disconnections and various other factors are also responsible for the late running of trains. I do agree to this extent that one of the factors responsible for this is due to bad coal sometimes and our telecommunication system sometimes is a little bit affected by the miscreants—One has to take cognisance of this factor. As the Member rightly said, track condition and rolling stocks are also the other factors responsible. The factors which are, of course, not within our control are alarm chain pulling and hosepipe disconnection and so on and so forth. If the railways do not take up the renewal of track work that is also one of the factors for not running the trains punctually. Sometimes, there will be speed restrictions imposed on trains also. At the moment, on about more

than 2,000 K.M. track, the speed restriction is there. This covers the trunk routes through in which all mail and express trains and other prestigious trains pass when they come from one end to the other once they come under those restrictions in spite of proper visualisation made by the Administration before the tabulation of the time-table itself is made. Later too, particularly when an emergency arises with regard to the bridge or track being not in order, there will be a lot of late running of trains. Sometimes, because of the failure of the locomotives—they may not move out of the shed within the scheduled time—there will be a delay of two to three hours. Then from the originating point itself, the train may start late or, in-between, for various reasons, the trains may not run punctually. You know we are also very much concerned with the coaches and because of the lack of funds allotted by the Planning Commission we are not able to produce the requisite number of coaches also for the replacement. India being a vast country combined with various factors of this nature definitely there is some shortfall in the maintenance of punctuality. However, Government is making all endeavour on its part to ensure that the punctuality is maintained.

As regards 200 prestigious trains there are a number of trains which had about 90% of punctuality. In the eastern zone and the NF Railway, of course, punctuality is much more affected but still we are making all possible efforts to see that they maintain punctuality. In the 1 Up Kalka Mail we do maintain 90% punctuality. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Who will believe ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I will come to the DN train. DN train does not maintain punctuality. 2 DN Kalka Mail maintains only 43.3% punctuality because of various factors like electric failures, track renewal and bridge work, etc. There are various combined factors which are really coming in the way and Government is making absolute endeavour on its part as a moral obligation to see that the passengers—particularly the poor passengers who travel mostly in trains—do not suffer. We have constituted some teams which will

go and report back on the safety measures as well as on the technical side so that if any lacunae persists it can be attended to.

Sir, what the hon. Minister has told needless to be taken lightly but politely speaking in this august House I would say that it is the sincere effort on the part of the Railway Administration to see that the punctuality performance of the trains is improved to the maximum extent at the earliest possible time.

\*SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I will thank Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee for raising discussion on such an important matter, in the Lok Sabha. Sir, from the points raised in this discussion and from the statement of the hon. Minister, it appears that the Government is not able to correctly evaluate the seriousness of the situation. A little while ago the 'Kalka Mail' was mentioned. I do not know on which day the Kalka Mail runs on time either on the UP or on the DOWN. The Minister has stated that 90% of the trains run on time. But do our travelling public believe that? Sir, this serious matter is being taken rather casually and the root of the problem is being bypassed in a rather well-planned manner. Sometimes we have seen that there is a lack of cohesion in what the different Ministers state in this House. One Minister's statement does not tally with that of another Minister. I will cite a few examples : In the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25th March, 1981, the then Railway Minister Shri Kedar Pandey was quoted as saying that within one month he will establish punctuality in the running of trains. Then, Sir, on 23rd April, 1981, Shri Mallik Arjun said just the opposite thing. He said that in our country perhaps it would not be possible to run trains on time. Today again the hon. Minister is saying that considerable improvement has been achieved in the running of trains. This way, Sir, conflicting and contradictory statements are being made repeatedly.

Ours is a vast country, and lakhs of people depend on the Railways for travelling to earn their livelihood or to carry

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Satya Gopal Misra]

on their business or to transport their goods etc. Over the last two years and a half, the Railways have increased the fares and freight on several occasions. But their main achievement has been that only the proportion of late running of trains has considerably gone up. The late running of trains gradually came to be recognised and the running time was extended by two hours or three hours but in spite of that the trains are running late. The main causes for late running of trains are being cited as disconnection of hose-pipes chain-pulling agitations etc. That means the public are being held mainly responsible for the late running of trains. I concede that some cases of chain-pulling etc. are there. But to say that they are the sole reasons for this ill, is not based on facts. Sir, the maintenance and repair of tracks and equipment is the responsibility of the Government. Who else is responsible for the faults in the railway tracks, signalling equipment etc., other than the Railway Ministry? In our country there is a dual authority in charge of the Railways. One is the Railway Board and the other is the Railway Ministry. We do not know who is responsible for what. They run like two parallel lines that never meet. Other countries have some law for their Railway system. We too have our own set of rules and law. For example there is penal provisions for chain pulling or ticketless travelling. This is of course correct. Such miscreants should be punished. But what about the administration? They are wasting valuable time of crores of travelling public through late running of trains. Now who will compensate the people for this loss? I know such a system of compensation exists in Sweden. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will introduce some system of compensation for the peculiar types of damages or loss suffered by passengers due to late running of trains. The Minister had spoken high sounding words like 'Monitoring cells' etc. We are not interested in monitoring cells and all that. We simply want to know when he will be able to restore punctual running of railway trains for the convenience of the people? Sir, thrusting the entire blame for late running of trains on the public will not do. We want to know what steps

he will take to punish the railway officers who contribute to or cause late running of trains. He may amend the Railway Act, and provide for punishment to the erring officers. When is he going to do that? It is a fact that the day to day experience of the travelling public do not tally with the statement of the Minister. Practically every train today runs late.

In the end Sir, I want to state a few specific things—I would ask the hon. Minister whether trains have run regularly on the Lalgola-Sealdah Section of the Eastern Railway for a single day at any time? Sir, about eight lakh people travel to and from the Sealdah station every day. I do not know of any other station which attracts so many passengers every day. I would like to know what steps he is going to take to ease the situation at 'Sealdah'. In Bombay they have separate tracks for suburban trains. But at Sealdah where eight lakh people use the railways every day there are no separate tracks for local/suburban trains. Is he going to attend to this problem? We are not interested in high sound words. We want to know whether he will take the suggested steps so that the inconvenience and harassment of the travelling public is removed and the trains run on time.

19 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, Late running of trains in this country has become a perpetual phenomenon. (*Interruption*) It may be part of a global phenomenon also. Some people here feel that if there is any kind of corruption anywhere, that has to be considered as part of a global phenomenon. But what I feel is that it is there only because of the most callous and indifferent attitude of the Railway Administration.

In spite of the fact that the hon. Minister knows that trains are not running on time, he is just trying to defend the whole thing. I should say that in no part of the country are trains running in time. I would like especially to talk of the North Eastern Railway. I, in fact come from Gorakhpur.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tell about your personal experience.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** Yes; that is why I am talking only about the correct things, and not about wrong things. You should just try to find out how many trains in the North Eastern Railway are running in time.

The Minister is telling that about 90% of the trains are running in time. He is saying that they are having a monitoring cell, and that the punctuality performance is being watched by the Railway Board. If he tries to find out how many trains are running on time, he will find that 90% of the trains in the North Eastern Railway are not running on time. The Railway Administration in that particular Zonal Railway is completely paralyzed. It does not appear that there is any Railway administration there. One gentleman is the General Manager there. If you ring him up at the office, nobody in his office will receive the telephone call. When we made complaints in the Railways' Consultative Committee the Chairman of the Railway Board was defending that administration. He was also praising that person who was responsible for the whole thing. But I can tell you that the people who are residing in that area are the worst victims. Every day, the fare is being increased; but the common people are not getting any benefit or facility, and there is no improvement in the facilities provided to the people by the Railways. Government must take all these things seriously and try to improve the situation.

I would like to give an example. There is a Rapti-Gomti Express running between Lucknow and Gorakhpur. This train is always running late. In fact, its running time should not be more than five hours. But that train, according to the schedule mentioned in the Time Table, should reach within nine hours. According to that schedule, the train should reach from Gorakhpur to Lucknow within 9 hours or so, but this train always takes about 10-11 hours like that; and the people are very much harassed. This time should be reduced; first according to the Railway time table schedule, that time must be reduced and at the same time, it should be seen that whatever has been mentioned in the time table, the train should run accordingly, but it has never run like that. I have already made a complaint about it. Therefore, I

request the hon. Minister to look into the running of those trains and at the same time I would like to ask one question about it. I want to know whether he is going to take any action to improve the running of the trains in the North-Eastern Railway so that trains must run in time and the passengers who are travelling by those trains may not be harassed. This is a very specific question and I would like to get a categorical reply from him.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You can reply to Mr. Misra and Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. Mr. Arjun Sethi is not present here.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** What the hon. member Shri Mishra has mentioned merely giving a plea that trains are running late because of the chain pulling or hose-pipes disconnection is not a satisfactory factor. It is true. I have already informed that, apart from this, there are other factors like loco failure also; sometimes bad coal is also being supplied; sometimes the signalling telecommunication system also get obstructed because of miscreants, because they will take away some important metal from this signalling for want of no reason and then it becomes an hindrance. As he has suggested that there should be improvement in the signalling and telecommunication system, the Government is aware of this factor because sometimes even the urchins also without knowing anything, some vested interests sometimes will simply send some boys on the track and they will take away some copper material; they do not know anything about that and that will be sold to some vested interest for just Rs. 2; and that man makes money out of it. So, such factors of anti-social elements involvement is also there. It does not mean that this is merely the cause; so many variety of causes are there for the improper running of the train. Being cautious the Government is making all intensive efforts even to see that the punctuality on the lines Lalgola and Scaldah and some other parts of the Eastern Railway be maintained; and positive measures can be adopted on the part of the Government; that I have already informed.

So far as the compensation for the delay or the late running of the trains is concerned, because of the passengers losing their own interest, there is no proposal with the



[Shri Mallikarjun]

Government of India to compensate to the passengers as the passengers in Sweden or elsewhere are being compensated.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur has expressed his views about the North-Eastern Railway. I fully agree with him that there is no 90 per cent of punctuality; it is below that. But there are other factors also. For example, he is keen and desirous to seek an assurance that in the NER the trains should run punctually. For example, he has given the name of a train from Gorakhpur to Lucknow which takes about 9 hours. I do agree with it. What has happened in the recent past because of the conversion of the Smastipur—Barabanki; and after the conversion work has also been completed in that there will not be the possibility to maintain any train at the optimum speed; there will be a gradual increase in the speed because it is a converted track? So, far that reason, from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, the experience of the hon. member, whatever he has got, may be true. And apart from that, in the N.E. Railway itself for example, from Brauni to Katihar, that section is also bad. That section has been approved for conversion but for lack of funds we are not able to undertake all these things. And

because of the track condition, as you have rightly mentioned, safety is given priority. Even if someone reaches the destination late it does not matter; safety is the prime thing. In this context due emphasis has been laid on it and the Government is fully conscious of the various lacunae persisting; and for this reason itself, first priority is given to punctuality of trains. Ever since Shri Sethi ji has come, he has been openly declaring, and he has been taking positive measures also, to see that punctuality is properly maintained. For the attainment of punctuality of trains Government is making all efforts. If there is a mechanical defect it is removed immediately and a SIG-committee has been constituted for this purpose. Other reasons like defects in the track which I have already mentioned in the House are also being looked into to attain punctuality and to meet the aspirations of this country. The Railway administration will not spare any efforts to maintain punctuality of train.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House started adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

1912 P. S.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 3, 1982/Sravana 12, 1904 (Saka).