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Monday, March 29, 1982  
Chaitra 8, 1904 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eighth Session**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXVI Contains No. 21 to 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 29, 1982/Chaitra 8  
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:** Sir, for want of quorum we are late by four minutes.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरा ख्याल है कि अब आपका मन लगता है काम करने में ।

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** The Opposition has not come. We were in full strength here.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it so?

तो फिर हम ही गलती पर हैं, हम देख नहीं पा रहे थे कि मेम्बर हैं या नहीं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** कोरम रजनों सरकारी पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी है ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Chitta Basu. Q. No. 500, Q. No. 499 is under transfer.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Q. No. 500. The Minister is not here.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चित्त बसु जी को यहां होते हुए भी नजर नहीं आ रहे ।

### Measures to Check the Prices of Urban Land

500. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development in its meeting held at New

Delhi on February 5 and 6, 1982 made certain recommendations to check the increase in the prices of Urban Land;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) action taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):** (a) The Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development in its meeting held at New Delhi on 4th and 5th February, 1982, discussed the question of increase in the prices of urban land. However, no specific recommendations were made by the Council in the matter.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, as you know, the Government, on various occasions, have agreed that there has been an abnormal price-rise in urban land. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether or not it is a fact that the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 was enacted with the principal object of implementing the Government's urban land, policy which consists of socialisation of urban land, prevention of concentration of land in the hands of a few, prevention of speculation and profiteering in the urban land and to ensure equitable distribution of the urban land and that Act of 1976 has not yet been implemented. May I know from him whether the Government have examined the drawbacks or shortcomings in that Act; if so, whether they propose to amend this Act and what specific steps have been taken in that direction.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** Sir, the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act was passed in February 1976 to prevent concentration of land in

the hands of a few persons, to bring about more equitable distribution of urban land and to use the surplus lands to subserve the common good and to prevent speculation and to make use of the gains for the benefits of the community.

The act provides for the ceiling on vacant land held by the persons in the urban areas, acquisition of excess land on payment of a specified compensation. It also restricts the transfer of vacant land and property without the permission of the competent authority. This Act is in operation. It has been found that this Act is not very much effective and so, the amendment to this Act is under consideration of the Government so as to make it more effective.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, recently, about a month or so ago, a paper was prepared by the Ministry of Works and Housing. In that paper, it was specifically mentioned—I quote:

'The measures to control the land price will have to be both fiscal and regulatory.'

Therefore, the Government's policy was very much clear that fiscal measures as well as certain regulatory measures are to be taken. May I know from him what particular steps have been taken in this direction of taking fiscal and other measures? What particular fiscal and regulatory measures have been taken by the Government in that regard? Would the Government enlighten this House?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, urban land is a State subject. We have now requested the State Governments to take fiscal as well as administrative measures as well as other necessary measures to check speculation in urban land prices.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the racketing in urban land is nothing but depositing the black-money in purchasing those urban lands. The Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 is very much framed with all carefulness but whenever it is given to the States for framing rules this has been diluted from

its scope and objectives. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will enact a fresh law with all its effectiveness and direct the State Governments to follow *in toto*

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, we are considering some amendments but always it is the option of the State Government to get it implemented. So, we cannot direct them. In some States like Tamil Nadu the Urban Ceiling Act is not in operation. They have their own Act. It is also not operating in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Nagaland.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, pending amendment of the Urban Ceiling Act may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will fix higher ceiling of urban land price in respect of Delhi?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, so far as Delhi is concerned the Government of India order dated 2.5.1961 about acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi is under operation. About 69,000 hectares of land has been notified under this Order and it is being disposed of by DDA. Commercial plots are put to auction and so far as other plots are concerned they are disposed of on pre-determined basis.

### नर्मदा परियोजना की लागत में राज्यों का हिस्सा

502. श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :

श्री नवीन रवाणी :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार की ओर से इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है कि संबंधित राज्य नर्मदा बांध परियोजना की लागत में अपना हिस्सा नहीं दे रहे हैं ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा अपना हिस्सा न दिए जाने से बांध के निर्माण कार्य के दूरा होने में बाधाएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनायें न हों ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मार्च, 1982 तक उनके द्वारा 128.80 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किए जाने की प्रत्याशा है, जिसमें से अन्य तीन लाभ-भोगी राज्यों के हिस्से की लागत निम्न प्रकार से होगी :—

महाराष्ट्र	15.40 करोड़ रुपये
मध्य प्रदेश	32.51 करोड़ रुपये
राजस्थान	5.38 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) इस मामले पर पहले अगस्त, 1981 में हुई सरदार सरोवर निर्माण सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में विचार विमर्श किया गया था, जिसमें तीनों लाभ-भोगी राज्यों द्वारा यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि वे बकाया राशि के अपने भाग का 1982-83 से आरम्भ करके तीन बराबर किस्तों में भुगतान करेंगे ।

उसके पश्चात्, इस मामले पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा तीनों लाभ भोगी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की दिसम्बर, 81 में एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी । उसके पश्चात् संबंधित राज्यों की 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजनाओं में उनकी बकाया राशि को पूरा करने तथा 1982-83 वर्ष के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान हेतु धन-राशि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए योजना आयोग के साथ इस मामले को उठाया

गया था । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जनवरी 1982 में गुजरात सरकार को 300 करोड़ रुपये पहले ही रिलीज कर दिए हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, नहीं । अभी तक नहीं । तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को लागतों के अपने भाग की समय पर अदायगी करने के लिए राजी करने हेतु सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपका ख्याल था कि श्रीमती रामदलारी से विजय पानी हों . . . .

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : किसी से विजय पाने का सवाल नहीं है ।

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: The Narmada Project (known as Sardar Sarovar) is an important national project. It has got significant importance in the Indian economy—especially in Agricultural Production, Power Production, Industry and Employment.

15 lakhs acres of land will be irrigated. 500 M.W. of power is estimated to be produced by this project.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 2348 crores. It is proposed to be completed within 10 years, that is, by 1990-91.

According to the Award given by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal, the water supply, the electric supply and the cost of the project have been distributed among the concerned States—Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

According to the information given by the Minister 'all efforts are being made to persuade them'. But in reply to Q. No. 509 the Minister says this: 'Provision necessary including 1/3 share is Rs. 20.44 crores' whereas they have actually made provision in 1982-83 Budget of Rs. 9.60 crores only. Therefore, it is not possible to pay the arrears in 1982-83 also. So, I would like to know from the Minister about this:

What concrete steps are you going to take for the timely payment of the share by the respective States so that the work will not suffer? May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration? Or, will you consider to make direct payment by the Centre to the Gujarat Government and the amount of the respective States, by cutting from their Grants or Revenue which the Centre has to pay to the States?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is true that this is an important national project which will give benefits in the irrigation sector as well as in the power sector. As you know, Sir, and as the House already knows, the implementation of such projects is the responsibility of the States. There are certain shares allotted to the beneficiary States. It is also true that Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are lagging behind in payment of their respective shares to persuade them to make timely payment. Various steps are being taken. The Central Minister of Irrigation had taken a meeting with the Chief Ministers of these beneficiary States. Maharashtra has already given Rs. 3 crores. The rest they will give. It was decided in that meeting that from 1982-83, the total allocation of the share of the States should be provided in their annual Budget, plus one-third of the arrears. So, this was as a matter of fact, a sort of agreement between the Chief Ministers and the Minister of Irrigation. In view of that agreement, Maharashtra has already given Rs. 3 crores. They have provided in their Budget. They have provided their share in 1982-83, as well as one-third of the arrears. But, it is also a fact that Madhya Pradesh, because of certain financial constraints, are not able to pay the arrears. We have taken up the matter with the Madhya Pradesh Government and we hope that things will be all right. We are pursuing the matter. This is the what the Central Government can do at this stage.

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: What about Rajasthan? Their share is about

Rs. 6 crores and they have made available only Rs. 50 lakh. Now, my second supplementary is that I want to know whether any proposal for getting loan for this project is pending with the World Bank. If so, I would like to know the details thereof in getting it in time.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I do not have the details regarding the World Bank's loan readily available with me. I can give this information later on.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Is it a fact that the Expert Committee of the World Bank has visited the site and the opinion of the Committee is that the site is an earthquake-prone area? It is also said that the design should be changed. Has the Government agreed to change the site? What is the latest position on this? Is there any proposal from the Saurashtra area to cover more land under irrigation from the Sardar Sarovar by lift irrigation, particularly, the Saurashtra region of Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli districts, if it is not possible by gravity?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The hon. Member has widened the scope of the question, and also the formation of the question while putting the supplementary. I do not know if the supplementary put by the hon. Member arises out of the main question because the main question is with regard to the shares of the three States towards the cost of Narmada Project, i.e. Sardar Sarovar project.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Sir, my question is still pending. The Minister has not replied to my question. Is there any demand from the Saurashtra area, particularly the districts of Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli for covering more land area under irrigation from the Sardar Sarovar if that is not possible by gravity?

MR. SPEAKER: You will give the information afterwards.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नर्मदा योजना से मध्य प्रदेश में

एकदम अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बनी हुई है। पहले नवागांव की ऊंचाई के बारे में भी वहां बड़ी हलचल थी। मुझे दुःख है नर्मदा आयोग ने बिना राय मांगे पुनासा बांध की ऊंचाई भी काफी ऊंची कर दी, जिससे मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी का एक चौथाई भाग बिना कारण से डूब में आ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नर्मदा आयोग ने पुनासा बांध की ऊंचाई के बारे में जो बिना मांगे अपनी राय दी है, जिसके लिये कोई रेफरेंस नहीं था, क्या केन्द्रीय शासन इस पर फिर से विचार कर पुनासा बांध की ऊंचाई को कम करायेगा? इसके साथ ही साथ इस अनिश्चितता के कारण पिछले 10 साल से हमारी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में जो डेवलपमेंट का काम रुक गया है, न सड़के बनी हैं, न पोस्ट ऑफिस खुल रहे हैं, न बिजली आ रही है, किसान भी सारे परेशान हैं, वह दूसरी फसल ले नहीं सकते, उनके कुआँ में पानी है, उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है, क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि इस अनिश्चितता की स्थिति को वह कब तक स्पष्ट कर देंगे?

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे मध्यप्रदेश के पास पसा नहीं है, उसके लिये केन्द्र उसमें कितनी ज्यादा मदद देगा?

श्री ज़ावरुलहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यहां ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले पर रिव्यू करने के लिये नहीं बैठे हैं। 12 साल तक, सारी चीजे ट्रिब्यूनल के विचाराधीन था और सारी बातें सुनने के बाद उसने फैसला किया है। यकोनम प्रोजेक्ट का इन्वैस्टीगेशन, प्लानिंग और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है और वह टेक्नीकल आस्पैक्ट देखकर रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसको भी हम देख लेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश के शेर के बारे में जो पर्टिनेन्ट सवाल है, हम मध्य प्रदेश की डिफिकल्टीज को प्लानिंग कमिशन के नोटिस में ले आये हैं, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री

की कुछ फाइनेशियल डिफिकल्टीज हैं, लेकिन हम परसू कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से इस मामले को हल किया जाये।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This has been hanging fire since 1967, when there was a coalition Ministry there, a non-Congress Ministry, and my good old friend, Shri Govind Narian Singh and his foot down on it and it obstructed further development. Thereafter, the Tribunal was appointed, it had detailed studies and in the end, it gave its award and all the Chief Ministers of the three State Governments have agreed to it. From time to time, towns like Surat come to be overwhelmed by the floods from Narmada. In view of these facts, would the Government, at least at this late hour, think of the possibility of taking it over, the development of this valley and this project, instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the changing moods of these three Governments and the obstructive attitude and activities of the Madhya Pradesh Government over decades?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: This is beyond our control. Irrigation is a State subject and the Central Government can only give assistance and advice to the States, but we cannot take over the project from the State Governments if they do not agree.

#### U.N. Water Supply Decade

506. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is a signatory to the "U.N. Water Supply Decade" and committed itself to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation for all by 1990;

(b) if so, details of the preparations made by Government to meet the target of the said UN declaration; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHAN-



TY); (a) Yes, Sir. As a member of the United Nations, India is committed to the goal of the Decade and will strive to provide to the maximum number of people of the country safe water

and hygienic waste disposal facilities during the period 1981—1991.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

### Statement

As drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects, steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the States and Union Territories the need to take effective measures to comply with the Resolution of the United Nations. The Decade, has been launched in this country with effect from 1-4-81. The following targets have been recommended for the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade:

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (1) Urban water supply          | 100% of the population to be covered by March, '91.  |
| (2) Rural Water supply          | 100% of the population to be covered by March, '91.  |
| (3) Urban Sewerage & Sanitation | 100% of the population to be covered in respect of Class I cities and 50% in respect of Class II and other towns. Over-all coverage in each State should be 80% of the urban population by means of sewerage or simple sanitary methods of disposal. |
| (4) Rural Sanitation            | 25% of the population to be covered with sanitary toilets.   |

The financial resources needed for achieving these targets is estimated at about Rs. 15,000 crores based on 1980 prices. At present the allocation during the Sixth Plan has been decided and an outlay of more than Rs. 3900 crores as compared to Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan has been provided in the water supply and sanitation sector. Additional allocations in the VIIth Plan and in the first year of the VIIIth Plan will be considered at the appropriate time. The material and equipment needs for the Decade have also been assessed.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government of India is committed to fulfil the target of the Resolution of the United Nations with regard to the Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. However, I had asked for the details about the steps taken in this regard. In the Statement, it has been stated that 'steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the States and Union Territories the need to take effective measures to comply with the Resolution of the United Nations'. I know that drinking water is a State subject and they will say so. But even after 35 years of our independence, we know the enormity of the problem. Out of a total number of 5.76 lakhs of villages in the country, according to the latest Government figure not less than 2.30 lakhs of vil-

lages have been identified as problem villages. However, in reality, the number is much more. Also, the criterion of identifying the problem villages according to the number of persons, and excluding the number of cattle, is very much defective.

In view of the enormity of the problem, the Government have announced the accelerated rural water supply programme, and the minimum needs programme, but from the figures made available in reply to various questions put in this House, it is seen that a very little amount has been released to the States to fulfil the minimum needs programme. According to the reply given by the hon. Minister very recently, out of a total amount of Rs. 1407.11 crores for the minimum needs programme, the funds released to the

States were Rs. 84.24 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 41.00 crores in 1981-82, and fifteen crores for purchase of bricks. If that is the tardy rate of progress as regards this enormous problem, then my specific question is how the Government proposes to mobilise the resources, as it says here, of Rs. 1,500 crores based on the 1980 figures to achieve the target committed according to the United Nations Decade?

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** Sir, as a matter of fact the programme has been placed by the Prime Minister before the National Development Council to devise a machinery for launching the Decade. The Hon. Minister of Works and Housing has also addressed letters to the Chief Ministers specifying the programme to be undertaken. In the year 1980, an Apex Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Works and Housing, to formulate the policy and to guide how to achieve the objective. That Apex Committee has now constituted different working groups. And the Working Group on financing has recommended Rs. 15,000 crores—and not Rs. 1,500 crores—at the 1980 price level to achieve the targets. The Apex Committee has also constituted a Working Committee which has already determined the targets viz., 100 per cent rural water supply, 100 per cent urban water supply, 100 per cent urban sewerage and sanitation in Class I cities, 50 per cent urban sewerage and sanitation in Class II and other towns; and 25 per cent rural population with sanitary toilets. These targets have been accepted by the concerned Urban Development Ministers and also by the Secretary.

Now, the problem is wherefrom Rs. 15,000 crores come. Perhaps that is the point which is agitating the mind of the Hon. Member. It requires collective efforts of the State Governments and the Union Government. Out of Rs. 15,000 crores, it has been recommended that around Rs. 13,000 crores will come from the Plan outlay: Rs. 2,000 crores from the special cess and another Rs. 150 crores from the

LIC. This has been the recommendation and it is under process at various stages by the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** Sir, the reply given by the Hon. Minister is not satisfactory in the sense that on the basis of the past experience it is clear that the targets committed by the Government of India in the case of the International Year of the Disabled; International Year of Women; and International Year of the Child lagged far behind the pronounced programmes. Now, in view of the very glaring failure of the Government of India to achieve even the minimum of the targets set for these International Years, may I know from the Hon. Minister, whether the Government of India is proposing to set up a Central Board with regional Offices of sanitation and water? whether the Government is prepared to consider any proposal of water and sanitation proportionate cess on industries and individuals earning more than Rupees one lakh per annum? Whether the Government is prepared to consider any proposal of 0.05 savings from wasteful expenditure in all Government establishments and to public undertakings to meet the requirements of necessary funds, to fulfil the targets.

**MR. SPEAKER:** These are suggestions.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** These questions have come up in this very House, to fulfil our requirements, and the commitment in respect of the U.N. Decade regarding water and sanitation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has taken down the suggestions very seriously.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** I have already replied to the hon. Member about how the finances will be arranged, and how administrative arrangements have been made; and that an apex body has been constituted, which will guide the State Governments and help to streamline the activities. But we cannot interfere; it is a State subject. And that is why but

many of the suggestions which hon. Member is placing here, State Governments must note. They concern the State Governments. The Working Group on Finance is always considering various proposals. They have recommended some proposals.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** अध्यक्ष जी इसी सदन में गत शुक्रवार के दिन हम मिनिस्टर महोदय ने जवाब दिया था ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इन्होंने ही ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** जी, इन्हीं श्रीमन् ने कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक सारे गांवों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा । इनका रिटन-रिप्लाय भी है और आज जवाब दे रहे हैं कि हण्ड्रेड परसेंट आफ दि पोपुलेशन टू बि कवर्ड वाई 19.1। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक—मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम, एक्सीलरेटेड रूरल वाटर स्कीम और नेशनल रूरल वकर्स प्रोग्राम—तीनों स्कीम्स को कोऑर्डिनेट करते हुए आप पानी देंगे या नहीं देंगे ? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज कितने और गांव बाकी हैं जहां पर पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं है ?

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:**

I am sorry I could not place the matter very clearly, so that the hon. Member could understand it. The problem is that we have decided that 2.31 lakh villages will be covered within the 6th Plan period. They are problem villages; and one source of safe water supply will be available. So far as the Decade's programme is concerned, in all the rural areas there will be adequate supply of water. that is the distinction.

As everybody knows, in 1972 and 1973 we calculated our problem villages, and specified them to be 1.52 lakhs. After covering 95,000 villages, even now 2.31 lakh villages still remain problem villages, on account of various factors e.g. droughts coming in,

so that more villages could be located—villages which are traditionally water-scarce areas. This is the magnitude of the problem. I hope the dimensions of the problem will be appreciated by hon. Members.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने दो लाख कुछ प्रोब्लेमेटिक गांव बताए हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान के बारे में आप को विशेष जानकारी है या नहीं है, वहां 35 हजार गांवों में से 25 हजार गांवों में आज भी पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** व्यास जी, आप मंत्री जी का अगले महीने वहां के किसी गांव में ले जाइए ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** अध्यक्ष जी, आपके पड़ोस में ही तारानगर और सरदार शहर में पीने का पानी कड़वा होता है । जिस के पीने से कुवड़ निकल जाती है और आदमी अन्धा हो जाता है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि राजस्थान के 25 हजार गांव, जिनके सम्बन्ध में आपने 108 करोड़ रु० छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिया है, वहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:**

It is a matter of negotiations between the State Government and Planning Commission; and it was the agreed figure; and in consideration of the background of financial constraints, it has been agreed to.

#### **Grant of Housing Loan to Government Employees**

507. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rules presently in force for the issue of loan to Government employees for the construction of a house or for purchasing land;

(b) the service period required to get or procure the loan; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of the loan and advance the period of service for obtaining the loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A Government employee is granted house building loan for the purchase of land and construction of house thereon or for the construction of house. No loan is given for the purchase of land alone. House Building Advance rules are contained in the relevant Rules and various orders issued from time to time.

(b) House building advance is granted to permanent Central government servants or those who have rendered at least 10 years' continuous service.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: According to the existing rules, the Government intends to give loan upto 75 months basic pay which is the maximum amount which is given to the Government Servant, if the flat or the house is new. But under the existing circumstances, the prices of the houses and the flats are rising and it is going beyond the reach of an honest Government employees to buy a new flat or land. I would like to ask you whether you would consider giving loan for second-hand flats also the valuation for which should be done either by the department architect or the Government Department. Secondly, the cost of the flat should be Rs. 90,000 or whichever is the maximum, according to the wishes of the employees.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The loan is advanced under the house building advance rules. So far as Government is concerned, there is absolutely no proposal for reconsideration or review of the rules. As a matter of fact, on account of financial constraint, the Government cannot go further.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: My request is to consider it for the Government employees who would like to go in for or buy second-hand flats, because it is impossible for the Government servants to go in for new flats. Therefore, I was asking you this question. I would like you to consider this proposal. If it has not come to you so far, I would like you to do it now.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. lady member has raised it. You should consider it at least; you cannot just throw it like that. Please consider it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: You can also consider this fact that if the purchase of second-hand flats is permitted, what will be its consequences. A lot of manipulation will be open.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Now, there are no manipulations.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The hon. Member's suggestion is being noted down.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: If a society consisting of minimum of 12-15 members from the Government employees comes forward will the Government direct the State Government Housing Board to construct houses for the employees who have come together and formed a cooperative?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: We cannot give a directive to the State Governments. There is a federal structure. They have a little bit of sovereignty under the Constitution.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: The Government of India is granting loan to the Central Government employees. As a former Central Government employee may I ask: would the Government consider it and sanction some quantity of cement and steel used for the construction of houses; would the Central Government straightway give this quota of cement and steel to the Central Government employees?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
That is irrelevant; it should be expunged.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:**  
That is a suggestion noted down by me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am in a quandry: whether to abide by his request for the Deputy Speaker.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It will be withdrawn tomorrow.

### Irrigation Projects Sanctioned during Last Three Years

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\*508. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:**  
**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major and medium irrigation projects that have been sanctioned by his Ministry in the last three years; and

(b) how many of them have been cleared by the Planning Commission so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b). Ministry of Irrigation does not sanction any major and medium irrigation projects. It only assist the Planning Commission in the process of acceptance of the projects by the Planning Commission. During the last three years from March 1979 to February 1982, the Planning Commission has accepted 16 major and 87 medium irrigation projects.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:**  
I want to know from the hon. Minister, because the utilisable potential of waters resources of Orissa through major and medium irrigation projects estimated a 39 lakh hectares and till today only 7.37 lakh hectares have been brought under irrigation, the estimated under irrigation on implemented under irrigation on implementation of the major and medium irrigation projects accepted by the

Planning Commission in the last three years.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** I could not follow the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please repeat your question.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:**  
The utilisable potential of water resources of Orissa, through major and medium irrigation projects is estimated at 39 lakh hectares but till today only 7.37 lakh hectares have been brought under irrigation. May I know from the hon. Minister the estimated cost and the areas to be brought under irrigation on implementation of the major and medium irrigation projects accepted by the Planning Commission in the last three years?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** I am afraid, I will not be able to give a reply.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not think that it calls for such a long question. Three years' statistics, how can he give? These things should be in the form of written questions. Please send it to him.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:**  
The strategy of the Union, Government is completion of On-going projects and then taking up new projects; and preference should be given to drought-prone and tribal areas, for removal of regional imbalances. In view of this, what are the salient proposals of the Government to increase the irrigation potential of Orissa in order to bring it to the national level?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** This also does not come under the main question. If the hon. Member is interested, I will pass on this information to him.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:**  
I am not satisfied with this answer.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not satisfied. He will stand the answer to you. He will despatch it post haste.

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI:** So far as the irrigation projects are concerned, in the new 20-Point Programme emphasis is that more land should be brought under irrigation. It is the experience of the State Government, where two States are involved in one project, either because one State does not give prompt attention or because of reasons like evacuation of the people and acquisition of land, etc. some major projects are getting delayed. Therefore the objective of the project is defeated and implementation is hampered. In this respect I want to know if the Government of India instructs the State Governments to perform their part properly and complete their portion expeditiously so that the major projects are completed without any delay.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** As far as the inter-State projects are concerned, all the beneficiary States are made parties to the agreement, and it is under that agreement of those beneficiary States that the project report prepared. It is expected that they should come forward with their share of costs towards the project. Wherever there is any difficulty unsolving any problem the Central Government can take up the matter with the State Governments for implementation. Because, implementation of the projects is a State subject and the Central Government cannot take over the projects on its own. All possible assistance is given to sort out their difficulties and the Central Government takes up the matter with the States which are the defaulters for providing their share of the costs.

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI:** I simply asked whether the Government has got any intention to make a special provision or special machinery about this.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** The National Water Resources Council, with the Prime Minister as Chairman, has

been proposed to be set up for that very purpose to look after these problems.

**श्री राम स्वयं राम :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और वे इस में बहुत ज्यादा इण्टरफियरेंस नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस उत्तर के आलोक में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी हो कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं जो होती हैं वे सेण्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन से क्लियर होकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जाती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 26 दिसम्बर को आप की गया में सुखद यात्रा हुई थी और गया की जनता का आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि असिंचित भूमि को सिंचित करायेंगे। बिहार सरकार ने 1975 में वाटर कमीशन को मुहाने रिजर्ववायर को स्कीम भेजी थी और उसके बारे में मैंने जब जून 81 में इस सदन में पूछा था तब मुझे उत्तर दिया गया था कि आप वह स्कीम वाटर कमीशन से क्लियर करा देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वाटर कमीशन जा सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की सिंचाई योजनाएं देखता है, उसमें जो काफी विलम्ब हो जाता है, उसको दूर करने के लिए आप कोई नई तरकीब निकालना चाहते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने मेरा हवाला दिया है, तो थोड़ा न्याय तो करना पड़ेगा।

**श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी :** जनाबे-आला जहां तक इस प्रोजेक्ट का सवाल है, जब आप वहां तंशरीफ ले गये हैं तो हमारे लिए बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी हो जाता है कि इसको तैयार किया जाए। जहां तक इस मुहाने प्रोजेक्ट का ताल्लुक है, इसके बारे

में मैं एक बात अर्ज कर दूँ कि प्रोजेक्ट का बनाना, उसका इन्वेस्टीगेशन करना, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना ये तीनों काम उस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हैं जो उसको बेनिफिशरी है। यह प्रोजेक्ट बिहार गवर्नमेंट का है। ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स को टैकनो इकोनामिक ऐगल से सेप्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन एग्जामिन करता है कि इकोनामिकल्ली मुनासिब है या नहीं। फिर वाटर कमीशन रिक्मण्ड कर के प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजता है।

इस पर्टिकुलर मुहाने प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में वाटर कमीशन ने यह महसूस किया कि इसके बारे में और इफॉर्मेशन की जरूरत है या उसमें कुछ त्रुटियाँ हैं। एक बात मैं अर्ज कर दूँ कि वाटर कमीशन ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अपने कमेण्ट्स लिख कर भेज दिये हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक रिवाइज कर के वह प्रोजेक्ट नहीं भेजा है। अगर माननीय सदस्य स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर दबाव डालें तो हमारे हाल पर भी बहुत कृपा होगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एक दफा मुझे और बुलाइए।

#### Drinking Water for Problem Village

\*510. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 79,000 more villages have surfaced a "problem" villages requiring instant attention for drinking water;

(b) out of these, how many are in Madhya Pradesh and in which Districts; and

(c) when all these villages will be provided facilities for potable drinking water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the indentified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of District	No. of problem villages remaining to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80
1		2
1.	Sagar	716
2.	Chhaterpur	397
3.	Panna	293
4.	Damoh	414
5.	Tikamgarh	393
6.	Jabalpur	1108
7.	Narsingpur	206
8.	Balaghat	802
9.	Mandla	917
10.	Snoij	646
11.	Chindwara	658
12.	Raipur	747
13.	Rajnandgaon	574
14.	Durg	534
15.	Jagdalpur	379
16.	Bilaspur	1273
17.	Surguja	1045
18.	Raigarh	507
19.	Rewa	663
20.	Satna	839
21.	Shahdol	805

1	2
22. Sidhi . . .	696
23. Gwalior . . .	215
24. Datia . . .	298
25. Morena . . .	766
26. Bhind . . .	370
27. Guna . . .	880
28. Shibpuri . . .	237
29. Indore . . .	265
30. Dhar . . .	671
31. Jhabua . . .	190
32. Khar-gonc . . .	607
33. Khandawa . . .	263
34. Ujjain . . .	274
35. Ratlam . . .	434
36. Mandsoor . . .	589
37. Dewas . . .	295
38. Shajapur . . .	393
39. Vidisha . . .	502
40. Hoshangabad . . .	497
41. Betul . . .	515
42. Bhoral . . .	93
43. Raisen . . .	426
44. Rajgarh . . .	633
45. Sehore . . .	364
46. Bastar . . .	515
TOTAL	24944

Note : Number of problem villages identified in Madhya Pradesh was 14020. No district up is available.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Minister has laid an elaborate statement on the Table showing 46 districts and 24944 problem villages. There is a footnote attached to it which says:

"Note Number of problem villages identified in Madhya Pradesh in 1971-72 was 14020"

This was the number in 1971-72. As on 31-3-80, the number of these villages had gone upto 24944. This is an anomalous position. I do not understand it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की।"

SHRI KAMAL NATH: So, it seems that there is something wrong with the basis of classifying problem villages. I am sure the Minister and the Government must have some basis for evaluating these problem villages and how to solve this problem. I would like to know from the Minister the basis of this evaluation. Is this the final list? May be ten years later he will produce another list which will show that in 1982 the number of the problem villages was 24944 and now it is 30,000. I can specifically say about Chindwara District which is my constituency, that this figures is not only wrong but wholly wrong. I would like to know the basis and the method of evaluation of these problem villages.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be wholly wrong?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I have already said that in the year 1971-72 1.52 lakh problem villages were identified. Subsequently more areas were brought to light.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: How? By astrological means?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Normally it would have been the effort of the Government of India to minimise the number of problem villages. But the fact remains that during the course of drought and all that, the State Governments come forward with a statement that more villages were suffering from scarcity of water and so, they should be identified as problem villages. As a matter of fact, the basis has been



stated in the answer itself that the problem village is that village where not even one source of safe potable water is available throughout the year. In the Sixth Plan, the number of those villages considered is 1.90 lakh, if I am correct. Under the 20-Point Programme which the Prime Minister has declared, this figure has gone upto 2.31 lakh.

So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the number was 14020 in 1971-72. We have covered 9600 villages approximately during this period. We have not yet received full report upto March. We are expecting that. I would request the hon. Member to appreciate the problem in a realistic manner.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I take his advice and appreciate the problem. The problem is indeed very grave because he says that no final list has yet come. He is awaiting the final list.

MR. SPEAKER: Wait for next year.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It seems that the villages which were not problem villages, are also becoming problem villages because the source of drinking water during the course of the year dries up or fails. I think, people drinking water has to be given priority number one, as bad drinking water leads to infection and diseases. And in turn, this leads to demand for more medical facilities and more public health centres. Considering its importance, I would specifically like to know whether this issue was taken up in the recent meeting of the Planning Commission in this background and whether it has been given priority because potable water should essentially be priority number one. The Minister has said that 'effort' will be made to resolve his problem in the Sixth Five Year Plan. By 'effort' does he mean that a decision has been taken or by 'effort' does he mean that an effort will be made to take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Your time will be up and you will not be answered.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, it is a very important issue and I would request you to listen because this would also concern your constituency. So, I would request the Minister to assure the House that it would be given first priority, especially in the districts of Madhya Pradesh and this matter will be taken up, if it has not already been taken up, in right earnest with the Planning Commission.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the awareness of the Government is reflected in the Sixth Five Year Plan allocation of Rs. 2007 crores for drinking water purposes, where as the allocation in the Fifth Five Year Plan was around Rs. 429 crores only. Secondly, the Government have already decided that within the Sixth Five Year Plan period we have to cover 2,31,000 villages and the Government is also aware of the additional financial implications involved therein.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: What about the assurance?

(Interruptons).

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

#### Joint-Venture Forest Plantation

\*501. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage entrepreneurs in setting up joint-venture forest plantation and create small productivity forests to improve the supply of raw materials;

(b) whether it is also proposed to review the existing legal measures for controlling deforestation;

(c) the other fiscal incentives proposed to be made available for forest plantation and the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Government has no such proposal under consideration.

(b) The existing measures for controlling deforestation have been reviewed and as a result the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was passed in October 1980.

(c) The Central Government gives 50 per cent Central assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 1000 per hectare and Rs. 250 per 1000 seedlings to States for raising and maintenance of forest plantations as also for free supply of seedlings to farmers and children under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" in selected districts.

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए धनराशि का आबंटन

\* 504. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1980-81 की तुलना में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए बहुत कम धन राशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए प्रस्तावों पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउद्दौल हमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों

के लिए वार्षिक योजनागत आवंटन निम्न प्रकार है :—

	करोड़ रुपये
1980-81	40.00
1981-82	42.00
1982-83	46.00

(ख) वित्तीय ससाधनों की तंगी के कारण, 1981-82 के दौरान कोई अग्रिम केन्द्रीय योजनागत सहायता स्वीकृत नहीं की जा सकी।

#### Sale of Sub-Standard Seeds

\*505. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have expressed great concern regarding sub-standard seeds being sold in the market and has stressed the need for better quality control; and

(b) whether any directive has been issued to the National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Ministry is concerned about the quality of seeds being sold in the market as this is a vital input for ensuring higher crop yields. Under the Seeds Act, 1966, enforcement of quality control on seeds is the responsibility of the State Governments. This point has been improved upon the States on several occasions.

(b) The State Farms Corporation of India and the National Seeds Corporation were set up with the primary objective of producing and distributing seeds of guaranteed quality. They are fully aware of the concern

of the Government in respect of the quality of the seeds and their performance is continuously monitored and reviewed by the Government.

**Meeting with Chief Ministers Re:  
Share of Cost for Narmada  
Project**

\*509. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether he held a meeting on the 28th December, 1981 with Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to share the cost of the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada Project);

(b) what was the commitment made by each State and how much did each State actually contribute;

(c) was the shortfall due to the Planning Commission not ensuring adequate financial provision; and

(d) how is this situation to be rectified?

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

(b) The Chief Minister, Maharashtra stated that during the current year (1981-82) Rs. 3 crores have already been paid and that the provision of remaining amount of Rs. 6.68 crores which includes 1/3rd of the arrears agreed to be paid will also be made by the State Government during the year 1982-83. The Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh while appreciating the need for making adequate provision in his State plans, expressed that, in view of constraint of financial resources, the State would not be able to provide full amount during 1982-83. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan was not present in the meeting.

The actual amounts proposed by the States in their Annual Plans

1982-83 against the requirements are as under:—

	Provision necessary including 1/3rd arrears share	Provision actually made
	(Rs. crores)	
Maharashtra .	9.68*	9.68*
		*(Rs. 3 crores already released)
Madhya Pradesh	20.44	9.60
Rajasthan .	6.11	0.50

(c) No, Sr.

(d) This matter has been actively taken up by the Centre as well as the State Government of Gujarat with these State Governments.

**Brahmaputra Board**

511. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Brahmaputra Board constituted in pursuance of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980 and its terms of reference; and

(b) the progress made by the Board in its work so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Brahmaputra Board constituted with effect from 31st December, 1981, in pursuance of Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980, comprises of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Manager and Financial Adviser of the Board and representatives one each from the States/ Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram, and 5 concerned Central Ministries and four Central Agencies of the Government of India and the North Eastern

Council. The Board will carry out the necessary surveys and investigations and prepare a Master Plan for the control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage having regard to the development and utilisation of the water resources of the Brahmaputra Valley for irrigation, hydro-power, navigation and other beneficial purposes. The Board will also undertake construction of multi-purpose river valley projects as approved by the Government of India.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Manager and Secretary to the Board have joined their assignments recently. Preliminary studies have been undertaken by the full-time members.

### भारतीय खाद्य निगम का कार्यकरण

†513. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों अर्थात् मुंगेर, मौकामा, जमुई या झांझा के लोगों को समय पर राशन का पूरा कोटा सप्लाई कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उचित दर की दुकानों को राशन के लिए परमिट अथवा ग्रावंटन पत्र निर्धारित तिथि वीतन से पहले जारी किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के मूल्यांकन हेतु कोई बैठक होती है यदि हां, तो बैठक में कौन-कौन भाग लेते हैं ?

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

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य को किए गए समूचे

ग्रावंटनों के अन्दर-अन्दर राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए ग्रावंटन आदेशों के प्रति बिहार राज्य खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति निगम को खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक निर्भुक्त करता है। इसके बाद खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति निगम शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को उचित दर की दुकानों के व्यापारियों को खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करता है। जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित थोक व्यापारियों और खुदरा व्यापारियों को चीनी सीधी जारी करता है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचनानुसार, उचित दर की दुकानों को निर्गम आदेश समय पर दे दिए जाते हैं। तथापि, चीनी के मामले में कभी-कभी संचलन सम्बन्धी बाधाएँ पैदा होने के कारण जबकि स्टॉक मास के अन्त में पहुँचता है, दुकानों को माल उठाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कम समय मिलता है।

(ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए प्रबन्धों की समीक्षा करने के लिए राज्य के प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से बैठकें की जाती हैं। जब वःभी भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिए कहा जाता है तब वे इन बैठकों में भाग लेते हैं।

### Purchase policy of Super Bazar

\*514. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI;  
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken to streamline the working of Super Bazar, New Delhi and making available all items of quality at competitive rates like safety matches, agarbattis etc.;

(b) have suggestions been received from any quarters to bring about improvement in the functioning of Super Bazar and procurement of items; and

(c) if so, details thereof together with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Manage-

ment of the Super Bazar is taking all possible steps to ensure its smooth working and to make available quality goods at fair prices to consumers.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Suggestions received in writing	Action Taken
<p>1. Letter dated 28-10-80 from General Secretary, Residents Association R.K. Puram, Sector 1, New Delhi. :-</p> <p>Reputable goods such as 'Chavi' brand match boxes and 'Nandi' and 'Sankranti' brand agarbatties may be sold in the Super Bazar.</p>	<p>The Super Bazar examined this suggestion and was of view that from the angle of majority consumer preference, these items need not be added on to the inventory, at that stage.</p>
<p>2. Letter dated 1-10-81 from Dr. A.U. Azmi, M.P. to the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Supplies :</p> <p>'Rath' brand safety matches and 'Nandi' and 'Sankranti' brand Aggarbatties may be sold to the consumers by the Super Bazar.</p>	<p>Samples have been obtained and are being tested for quality. The result is awaited.</p>
<p>3. Letter dated 14-2-82 from Dr. A. U. Azmi, M.P. to the Prime Minister :-</p> <p>There is need for democratisation of the management of the Super Bazar.</p>	<p>Subsidiary Rules for holding a representative General body meeting of the Super Bazar are being finalised. After these are finalised, a representative General Body meeting will be held to elect 6 members for the Managing Committee. Till then the Govt. nominated 9 members on the Managing Committee are functioning.</p>

#### Immovable Property of Rajasthan State with Central Government

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have taken away the major portion of property (immovable property—various houses of Rajasthan from the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested Government of

India to return all these buildings after vacation;

(c) whether Government of India are averse to the vacation of these buildings and to hand over the same;

(d) whether Government of India are not paying any rent towards the buildings occupied by them; and

(e) whether Government of India have entered into any agreement with the Government of Rajasthan, if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) The undermentioned

houses of Rajasthan Government in  
Delhi are with the Central Govern-  
ment on rental basis from the dates  
shown against each:—

Name of the House

Date from which with Central  
Government

1. Bikaner House	18-7-1950
2. Udaipur House	21-1-1952
3. Jaipur House	17-4-1952

Besides the above, the property at  
No. 2 Racquet Road is under requisition  
with the Government of India  
from the 15th December 1947.

The undermentioned houses have  
been purchased by the Central Gov-  
ernment at the prices and from the  
dates shown against each:—

Name of the House

Price  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Date of execution

1. Jaisalmer House	7.34	18-7-1970
2. Dholpur House	10.47	18-7-1970
3. Kotah House	10.07	18-7-1970

(b) and (c). The Government of  
Rajasthan has been requesting for re-  
lease of Bikaner House, but due to pre-  
vailing shortage of office accommoda-  
tion for the Central Government offices  
in Delhi/New Delhi, it has not so far  
been possible to release this House to  
the State Government. The State  
Government has been requested to  
allow the Central Government to con-  
tinue to utilise this House for some  
time more.

(d) The Government of India are  
paying rent in respect of Bikaner  
House & Jaipur House, Udaipur Hou-  
se is with the Delhi Administra-  
tion since 28-5-65. Rent in respect of  
this house was paid upto February,  
1968 end payment of the same has  
been stopped by the Delhi Adminis-  
tration from March, 1968 onwards.

The rent payable to the State Govern-  
ment is adjustable by the Delhi Ad-  
ministration against the expenditure  
incurred by them on carrying out  
repairs to this building. This is be-  
cause the Rajasthan Government  
failed to undertake repairs to the said  
building.

As regards No. 2, Racquet Road,  
the ownership of the property is  
under dispute in the High Court of  
Delhi. As soon the ownership of the  
property is decided, the compensation  
will be paid accordingly.

(e) The three properties mentioned  
at (a) above were taken on rental  
basis on the terms and conditions mu-  
tually agreed upon by the Government  
of Rajasthan with the Central Govern-  
ment in a meeting held on 9-1-1963 in  
the then Ministry of States.

### Legislation on Water-Use

516. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:  
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-  
WAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a legislation on the matter of water-use in the overall national interest to put the total water resources of the country to optimum use;

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

(c) State-wise comments received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). There is no immediate proposal to bring such a legislation.

### Export of Rice by MARKFED

\*517. SHRI B. D. SINGH:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of rice purchased by MARKFED for export was found to be sub-standard and that the countries who wished to purchase the rice have rejected it;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the quantity of the rice found to be sub-standard and the value involved; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the purchase of rice by MARKFED; if so, details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The matters relating to exports of Basmati rice are handled by the Ministry of Commerce. However, as per information obtained, a quantity of

about 1,720 MT Sela Basmati Rice costing Rs. 92.82 lacs procured by MARKFED for purpose of export through State Trading Corporation is reported to have not been accepted by the foreign buyer although stocks of rice had been certified by the Export Inspection Agency as export-worthy.

(c) No. Sir, as far as this Ministry is aware.

### कपास का उत्पादन और खपत

5586. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी:  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान कपास की कितनी मात्रा का उत्पादन किए जाने की सम्भावना है और देश में कपास की कितनी खपत है और गत वर्ष कपास का कितना भण्डार था; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा कपास का समर्थन मूल्य कितना सुझाया गया और सरकार द्वारा क्या मूल्य निश्चित किया गया ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी नाथन) : (क) वांछित जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है :--

(प्रत्येक 170  
कि० ग्राम की  
लाख गठों)

1. 1981-82 में कपास के 80 से सम्भावित उत्पादन का 82 प्रारम्भिक मूल्यांकन
2. सितम्बर/नवम्बर, 1981 के दौरान कपास की खपत 17.89
3. 1-9-1981 को गत वर्ष (1980-81) कपास मौसम से ले जाया गया स्टॉक। 16.35

(ब) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने सिफारिश की कि "1981-82 के मौसम के लिए जे-34/414—एफ किस्म की औसत अच्छी किस्म की कपास के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 380 रुपये प्रति कि्वटल निर्धारित किया जाये तथा लम्बे रेशे वाली कुछ उत्तम किस्मों का छोड़ कर, अन्य किस्मों के लिए तदनुसूची मूल्य जे-34/414—एफ तथा अन्य किस्मों के बीच सामान्य मूल्य अन्तर के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाये। लम्बे रेशे वाली उन उत्तम कपासों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनके लिए घरेलू मांग कम हो रही है, उनकी मांग तथा आपूर्ति स्थिति के बीच आवश्यक समायोजन लाने के लिए विद्यमान विभेद का समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है।"

#### Evaluation of National Policy on Soil

5587. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the International Conference of Soil Science he had stated that a national policy on soil should be evolved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he had suggested that urbanisation should not be done at the cost of agriculture;

(c) whether Government are aware that in Delhi more and more agricultural land is being taken over by DDA for the purpose of urbanisation; and

(d) if so, whether Government will call a halt to acquiring of agricultural land henceforth in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. For efficient utilisation of land resources, it was emphasized that land policy should be evolved. It was suggested that such a policy should include the following:

Assessment and inventory of soil resources for all end users.

Optimising the agriculture productivity through proper land use.

Security of land tenure.

Preventing and combating soil degradation through scientific water management.

Awareness through educational programmes.

Monitoring changes in productivity and developing warning systems and techniques to overcome the impending damage.

(b) It was suggested that the proposed soil policy must aim at saving as far as possible the high productivity lands for agricultural uses. Urban expansion and new satellite towns should be restricted to the marginal lands.

(c) and (d). Consistent with the essential requirements of land for urban growth, every effort is made to avoid the conversion of agricultural land wherever possible.

#### Working Group on Pulp Wood Plantation

5589. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up a Working Group in 1981 to explore the possibilities of raising pulp wood plantation as well as work out the economics of plantations and modalities of financing these plantations;

(b) if so, whether Government have received its report; and

(c) if so, its suggestions to Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Working Group has not yet finalised its report and the same awaited.

(c) Question does not arise.



**Unauthorised Construction in P. F. Colony, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi**

5590. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the unauthorised construction in the Bhavishya Nidhi Enclave, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi (which is a staff colony of the Provident Fund Organisation) the Delhi Development Authority has refused to issue completion certificate to the architect;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that Government have passed orders to remove the unauthorised construction and to secure completion certificate; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the Society has been served with a notice to remove the unauthorised structure indicating that if this is not done, the request for issue of completion certificate will be rejected and appropriate action will be taken against the Society.

**Bustard Sanctuaries**

5591. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sanctuaries set up in the country for the great Indian Bustards;

(b) the name of the places where these sanctuaries have been set up ; and

(c) the details about the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken by Government for the protection of such rare species?

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

R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). In the following National Parks/Sanctuaries special focus is on the Conservation of the Great Indian Bustard :

- (i) Desert National Park (Rajasthan)
- (ii) Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary (Maharashtra)
- (iii) Ghatigaon-Kuno (Great Indian Bustard) Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).

(c) The Great Indian Bustard is included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and is thus afforded full protection all over the country. In addition, a special study on the status and ecology of the species is being carried out, which would form the basis for a long-term conservation programme for the species.

**Building of Houses on Turn-key basis**

5592. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any proposals for adoption of new construction technologies which could build houses on a turn-key basis;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) Proposals have been considered by the Central Public Works Department, the main construction agency of the Govt. for adoption of new construction technologies which could be used to reduce the cost of construction. However, there are no proposals with the CPWD for construction on turn-key basis.

(b) The various Research Institutes have been evolving new construction techniques and materials with a

view to reduce the cost of construction. The C.P.W.D., have tried some of these techniques like :

- (1) Adoption of single brick load bearing walls for four storeyed construction. They have even constructed a five storeyed single brick wall on an experimental basis and the same is under observation.
- (2) Adoption of single stack system of plumbing.
- (3) Use of secondary species of timber for doors and windows.
- (4) Termite proof of buildings and houses.
- (5) Use of under-reamed piles for foundation.
- (6) Adoption of steel frames for doors and windows.
- (7) Hollow concrete block masonry.
- (8) Stone block masonry.
- (9) Use of refined methods of design including extensive analysis with the help of computers.

(c) The process of adoption of new techniques and new materials with a view to reduce the cost of construction is being continued.

#### Payment of Interest to Allottees

5593. SHRI CUMBUM M. NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1174 on 1-3-82 regarding Shalimar Bagh, Delhi L.I.G. flats and state :

(a) the dates from which representations for payment of interest are pending (Shalimar Bagh LIG Flats A/c) ;

(b) normally how much time is required for deciding such applications;

(c) whether any decision on the pending applications has been taken till date;

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

(e) is it also a fact that DDA is not issuing conveyance deed to these allottees inspite of repeated requests from the allottees ; and

(f) if so, when they are likely to be issued conveyance deed as they have already paid the full and final payment of the flats ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The D.D.A. has reported that in 3 cases of A/c block, representations were received on 10-9-81, 15-2-82 and 8-3-82.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that each case is decided on merits and the time taken varies from case to case.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The D.D.A. has reported that one flat was allotted on hire purchase basis and hence the question of issuing conveyance deed papers does not arise. In the remaining two cases, the DDA has reported that conveyance deed papers are under issue to the respective allottees for stamping. It has further reported that action regarding execution and registration will be taken after the receipt of documents from the allottees, duly stamped.

#### Production and Consumption of Edible Oils

5594. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA- DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main edible oils produced in India; and

(b) the details of their production and consumption for the last three years ?

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

main edible oils produced in India are groundnut, mustard, sesame, cotton-seed and coconut.

(b) The production figures of these oils during the last 3 years are as follows :—

(Qty. in thousand tonnes)

Edible oils	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Groundnut . . . . .	1427	1321	1156
2. Mustard . . . . .	569	439	687
3. Sesame . . . . .	159	104	136
4. Cottonseed . . . . .	262	272	269
5. Cocounut . . . . .	162	172	174

Virtually the entire production of these oils is consumed.

**Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

5595. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR ;  
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE ;  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

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

(a) the current position regarding staff/agnation in the C.P.W.D. so far as Junior Engineers are concerned;

(b) whether the Department has since changed the rules in this regard ;

(c) if so, whether the same is going to ease the situation in any way; and

(d) if not, the details in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) Junior Engineers (Civil) belonging to general category who were appointed in 1959 and those of them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories and were appointed in 1966 are presently being considered for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer (Civil), as and when vacancies arise. Similarly, Junior Engineers (Elect) of general category who were appointed

in 1963 and Junior Engineers (Elect) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories appointed in 1967 are now being considered for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineers (Elect) as and when vacancies in that ratio rise.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Vacant Posts of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

5596. SHRI NIREN GHOSH ;  
SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE :

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

(a) details of the Assistant Engineers posts still vacant in the C.P.W.D. at the end of 1981; and

(b) what is Government's plan to fill those vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). 29 vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and 6 vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Electrical) lying vacant at the end of 1981 have since been filled by promotion of Junior Engineers.

**Employment through NREP in the country**

5597. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employment generated in terms of mandays through food-for-work programme and National Rural Employment Programme in the whole country year-wise from 1977 to 1981; and

(b) total number of employment generated, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the employment generated in mandays under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme giving State-wise figures as also the figures for country as a whole during the year 1977-81 is enclosed.

**Statement**

The employment generated under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Employment generated 1977-78 (in lakh mandays)	Employment generated 1978-79 (in lakh mandays)	Employment generated 1979-80 (in lakh mandays)	Employment generated 1980-81 (in lakh mandays)	Period to which related	Employment generated 1981-82* (in lakh mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	186.79	532.91	476.99	March, 81	231.01
2.	Assam	6.11	4.06	115.86	N.R.	..	NIL
3.	Bihar	14.76	641.42	753.39	343.96	March, 81	10.72
4.	Gujarat	..	301.00	523.84	9.75	March, 81	8.44
5.	Haryana	..	30.03	124.19	257.17	March, 81	N.R.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	2.72	43.47	22.44	Dec., 80	N.R.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	10.99	29.83	34.77	March, 81	N.R.
8.	Karnataka	5.02	20.15	12.13	16.32	March, 81	N.R.
9.	Kerala	21.43	46.83	149.18	5.69	June, 80	27.54
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44.00	450.00	456.02	661.31	March, 81	N.R.
11.	Maharashtra	..	143.00	449.12	430.77	March, 87	N.R.
12.	Manipur	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.
13.	Nagaland	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.
14.	Orissa	68.69	362.39	552.27	321.67	March, 81	30.28
15.	Punjab	0.14	49.93	32.28	6.40	March, 81	11.71
16.	Rajasthan	6.87	500.74	400.35	154.75	Dec., 80	24.08
17.	Sikkim	..	..	..	N.R.	..	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	222.54	147.53	March, 81	298.61
19.	Tripura	..	29.65	99.97	77.45	March, 81	11.93
20.	Uttar Pradesh	58.19	223.32	819.52	479.36	Dec., 80	NR.
21.	West Bengal	216.43	233.44	540.50	328.51	March, 82	95.35
22.	A & N Islands	..	..	N.R.	2.55	June, 80	N.R.
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	0.33	0.18	March, 81	NIL
24.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	N.R.	..	N.R.
25.	Mizoram	..	2.00	0.52	N.R.	..	N.R.
26.	Pondicherry	..	..	1.50	1.26	March, 81	NIL
TOTAL		444.94	3538.46	5909.72	3778.83	..	749.07

N.R. = Not Reported.

(—) = Indicates that the State Govt./U.T. concerned did not participate in the programme during the year.

\* — Information relates to the period ending June/Sept./December, 1981.

#### Scientists Abroad on Deputation

5598. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MULLU ;  
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH ;  
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY ;  
SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA ;  
SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Council of Agricultural Research scholars who have returned after completing deputation as well as the number of those still abroad after expiry of their term during the last three years; and

(b) the details regarding the reasons as well reaction of Indian Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and The information about the Indian Council of Agricultural Research scholars who have returned after completing deputation as well as the

number of those still abroad after expiry of their term during the last three years (i.e. Calendar year 1979, 1980 and 1981) is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Several reasons are given by the scientists overstaying abroad, such as that their services are further required by the foreign Government/organisation; they want to complete their studies; etc. Another most plausible and obvious reason seems to be that the jobs outside are much more lucrative and accordingly they want to stay as long as possible.

So far, however, as the ICAR is concerned, the policy is to allow scientists to avail of the foreign assignments/fellowships for specified period of time but insist on their coming back to the respective jobs and contribute to research work here in the country. Also the policy is not to allow unauthorised overstayal by such scientists. By staying abroad beyond the original periods of deputation, such scientists are not only blocking the chances of others who are equally keen to serve abroad for some time.

but they are also denying the ICAR the use of the expertise gained by them during their period of deputation abroad. The reaction of the ICAR in such cases is not to permit unauthorised overstay abroad.

#### Development of Milk Scheme

5599. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount allotted for development of milk schemes during the last two years to different States;

(b) the details regarding the names of the States which failed to fully utilise the allotted money during the above period; and

(c) the number of dairies set up in the State of Orissa during the last two years and the total number of Dairies/Farms established in that State by

Government Co-operatives or by Private farms with foreign collaboration or with foreign countries aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The statement showing State/Union Territory-wise details of allocation of under State plans funds and expenditure for dairying and milk supply schemes for the last two years is attached.

(c) No dairies/farms were set up with foreign collaboration in the State of Orissa during the last two years. However, two central cattle breeding farms are functioning in the State at Chiplima and Korapet. A dairy plant is functioning at Cuttuck. Besides, pilot milk supply schemes are in operation at Puri, Behrampur, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal.

#### Statement

State/Union Territory-wise Outlays & Expenditure for Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes During 1980-81 and 1981-82 under State Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U. Ts.	1980-81		1981-82	
	Revised Outlays	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	170.00	170.00	100.00	100.00
2. Assam	85.00	46.00	60.00	60.00
3. Bihar	109.00	102.00	160.00	160.00
4. Gujarat	*300.00	302.00	32.00	32.00
5. Haryana	16.00	13.00	60.00	60.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	85.00	86.00	80.00	85.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	*326.00	361.00	*344.00	344.00
8. Karnataka	210.00	349.00	211.00	211.00
9. Kerala	152.00	115.00	180.00	180.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	62.00	56.00	80.00	75.00
11. Maharashtra	550.00	449.00	739.00	740.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12. Manipur	.	*53.00	53.00	*60.00	60.00
13. Meghalaya	.	16.00	14.00	16.00	16.00
14. Nagaland	.	*90.00	88.00	*100.00	100.00
15. Orissa	.	*161.00	169.00	*200.00	170.00
16. Punjab	.	*341.00	331.00	51.00	51.00
17. Rajasthan	.	*321.00	371.00	180.00	180.00
18. Sikkim	.	*92.00	88.00	90.00	115.00
19. Tamil Nadu	.	29.00	29.00	96.00	43.00
20. Tripura	.	26.00	20.00	35.00	35.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	*475.00	494.00	203.00	214.00
22. West Bengal	.	192.00	139.00	150.00	188.00
SUB TOTAL		3861.00	3895.00	3227.00	3219.00
23. Andamans	.	*35.00	35.01	*50.00	47.03
24. Arunchal Pradesh	.	*86.68	83.05	9.00	9.00
25. Chandigarh	.	*2.61	3.40	*12.00	11.11
26. Delhi	.	135.00	135.00	5.00	5.00
27. Goa	.	12.55	11.11	15.00	15.00
28. Lakshadweep	.	..	..	*14.00	14.00
29. Mizoram	.	*65.00	65.00	*88.00	88.00
30. Pondichery	.	5.00	3.78	4.00	1.95
31. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	*7.70	6.43	*8.00	9.07
SUB TOTAL:		349.54	342.78	205.00	200.16
GRAND TOTAL		4210.54	4237.78	3432.00	3419.16

\*Including Animal Husbandry Outlays & Expenditure.

Source : (i) Revised Outlays 1980-81 = P.C. (P) 2/79 dated 9-4-81 & 13-4-81.

(ii) Approved Outlays 1981-82 = Annual Plan documents.

(iii) Actual expenditure 1980-81 = Anticipated expenditure 1981-82 State Plan Branch

### दिल्ली की कुछ बस्तियों में सरकारी क्वार्टरों में गैरेज

5600. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्पदा कार्यालय ने पहले गोल मार्केट, मन्दिर मार्ग, बाबा खड़ग सिंह मार्ग और डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र के श्रेणी-एक, दो, तीन के सरकारी क्वार्टरों में साइकल, स्कूटर आदि रखने के लिए अलग से गैरेजों की व्यवस्था की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय बन रहे श्रेणी एक, दो तथा तीन के क्वार्टरों में ऐसे गैरेजों का निर्माण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों के स्कूटरों तथा साइकलों की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

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

(क) कुछ क्वार्टरों में अलग अलग गैराज दिए गए हैं जब कि अन्यो में उपरि मजिलों के लिए (भूतल को छोड़ कर) या तो साझे गैराज स्थान या अलग अलग गैराज दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : इस समय, उपरि मजिलों के लिए (भूतल को छोड़ कर) या तो गैराजों या साझे गैराज स्थान की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

### Financial Assistance to Co-operative Agro-based Industries

5601. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative agro-based industries which have been ex-

tended financial assistance by the National Co-operative Development Corporation of India during the last two years;

(b) whether this Corporation has established its branches in the State of Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of agro-based co-operative Industries that have been getting financial assistance from the said Corporation in the State of Orissa up to the end of 1981 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has provided financial assistance to 242 cooperative agro-based industries during the last two years.

(b) Yes, Sir. The N.C.D.C. has established a project office at Bhubaneswar in Orissa State.

(c) The Project Office at Bhubaneswar started functioning from 6th October, 1981. This office functions under the administrative control of the Regional Directorate, N.C.D.C., Calcutta.

(d) The Corporation has given financial assistance to 69 agro-based co-operative industries in Orissa up to the end of December, 1981.

### Houses for Ministers

5602. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to persue the policy of the former Janta Government to construct modern houses for Ministers; and

(b) if so, when this new scheme is expected to be implemented ?



THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) Presently, there is no  
proposal to construct new houses for  
Ministers.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Time scale for JJJunior Engineers

5603. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state what is  
the maximum time needed for the  
Junior Engineer to reach optimum  
of the pay scale in the grade ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : The existing scale of pay  
of Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. is  
Rs. 425-15-560-20-700 and the maxi-  
mum thereof is reached in 16 years.

#### Allotment of Surplus Land to Harijans in Delhi

5604. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to have  
a survey of Delhi villages to identify  
surplus land for allotment of house  
sites to landless harijans ;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up  
a committee to implement this scheme;  
and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A survey is  
already under way.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Rural Housing Scheme

5605. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-  
JEE : Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Central assist-  
ance sanctioned and disbursed, State-  
wise and year-wise from 1977 to 1981  
on account of rural housing schemes;

(b) total number of rural houses con-  
structed or under construction, State-  
wise and year-wise from 1977 to 1981  
separately; and

(c) what are the specific program-  
mes to cope with the growing hous-  
ing shortages in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) The Central assistance  
for the State sector plan schemes in-  
cluding housing is being given in the  
form of 'block loans' and 'block  
grants' without being tied to any  
scheme. Apart from this, loan assist-  
ance for housing is provided by the  
Central Institutions like HUDCO,  
LIC, GIC and the Scheduled Commer-  
cial Banks. The State-wise allocations  
made through these institutions for  
rural housing during 1977 to 1981 are  
being collected and will be laid on the  
Table of the Sabha.

(b) The details of rural houses con-  
structed during the different years, as  
furnished by the States Govts., are  
given in Statement.

(c) The 6th Five-Year Plan envis-  
ages coverage of all the rural landless  
families with house-sites and more  
than 25 per cent of them by construc-  
tion assistance by 1985; the remaining  
families to be taken care of during the  
subsequent plans.

## STATEMENT

Number of rural houses constructed in various States.

S. No.	Name of State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Proposed)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2,75,270	2,20,000
2.	Assam	291	198	736	81
3.	Bihar	Nil	6	26	50,000
4.	Gujarat	42	125	1,703	13,398
5.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	51	151	166	257
8.	Karnataka	38,091	73,652	50,271	Not indicated
9.	Kerala	305	597	928	2,721
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	160	436	1,119
11.	Maharashtra	47,763	34,170	61,306	53,800
12.	Manipur	No scheme under implementation during these years.			
13.	Meghalaya	Do.			
14.	Nagaland	Do.			
15.	Orissa	2,794	3,255	3,576	3,766
16.	Punjab	Nil	36	742	10,000
17.	Rajasthan	Nil	1,200	Nil	10,000 (under construction)
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	7,430	29,041	40,000
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	20	96
21.	Uttar Pradesh	443	373	1,809	11,562
22.	West Bengal	14,577	14,500	19,606	21,098

## Implementation of Land Ceilings

5606. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has collected reports from various State Governments about the progress made by

them in implementing land ceilings (agricultural land) ;

(b) if so, the total area of surplus land distributed by each State Governments among the rural poor including the SC and ST in last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.  
(b) and (c). A statement is ap-  
pended.

### STATEMENT

Land distribution by State Governments amongst the rural poor during the last three years under revised ceiling laws.

State/Union Territory	Total land distributed	Land distributed to SCs	Land distributed to STs	Land distributed to others	Period to which the information relates
Andhra Pradesh	88,677	37,988	12,465	38,224	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Assam	2,117	*	*	*	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Bihar	6,362	*	*	*	1-1-79 to 31-8-81
Gujarat	6,037	4,702	419	916	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Haryana	15,688	7,720	..	7,968	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Himachal Pradesh	278	35	118	125	1-10-80 to 31-10-81
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Karnataka	23,299	11,698	1,119	10,482	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Kerala	7,739	3,910	129	3,700	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Madhya Pradesh	24,288	7,046	9,235	8,007	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Maharashtra	5,780	*	*	*	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
Manipur	..	..	..	..	1-1-79 to 31-7-81
Orissa	7,228	2,474	2,799	1,955	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Punjab	7,572	3,820	..	3,752	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
Tamil Nadu	27,039	8,961	9	18,069	1-1-79 to 31-12-81
Tripura	576	159	198	219	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
Uttar Pradesh	38,090	16,337(a)	..	21,753	1-1-79 to 30-11-81
West Bengal	19,562	*	*	*	1-1-79 to 30-9-81
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	214	2	212	..	1-1-79 to 30-11-81
Delhi	..	..	..	..	1-1-79 to 31-7-81
Pondicherry	113	30	..	83	1-1-79 to 31-10-81
TOTAL	2,80,659	1,04,882(b)	26,703(b)	1,15,253(b)	

\* details not available.

(a) Includes area distributed to Scheduled Tribes also.

(b) Excludes figures of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

**Indo-Pak talks on control of Locust**

5607. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that talks on measures to be adopted to control locust were held between India and Pakistan recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) At the invitation of the Government of Pakistan, an Indian delegation of four Officers (three from the Government of India and one from Rajasthan State) participated in the Indo-Pak bilateral talks held at Karachi on 3rd and 4th March, 1982. They discussed the current locust situation obtaining in India and Pakistan, as also in neighbouring countries and made an assessment of possible developments in the near future. They also reviewed the control potentials in both the countries and steps for improving preparedness to meet the locust threat should a contingency arise.

**Fund allocation for Horticulture Development**

5608. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are allocating funds to various States for the development of horticulture ;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be sanctioned to Orissa for horticulture development in 1982-83; and

(c) the developmental programme proposed to be undertaken in Orissa in the above year for the promotion of horticulture ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following Centrally sponsored Schemes have been approved for implementation in Orissa during 1982-83 :—

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Coconut including package programme on Coconut, production and distribution of Tall X Dwarf hybrid coconut seedlings and establishment of hybrid seed gardens for D x T hybrids.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Cashewnut Development including laying out of demonstration plots and improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation in departmental and non-departmental areas.

(iii) Establishment of progeny Orchards and Subsidised Cashewnut plantation in departmental and non-departmental areas and adoption of plant protection measures for cashew.

Besides, the Coconut Board has proposed to take up a scheme on coconut plantation on canal embankment and areas expansion programmes under coconut. Allotment of funds for these schemes for 1982-83 are to be sanctioned after the approval of the Budget Estimates by the Parliament.

**Scale of Pay of Junior Engineers and Draftsman Grade II**

5609. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scale of the Junior Engineers and that of the Draftsman Grade II are the same i.e., Rs. 425-700 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the post of Junior Engineer is a promotional post ;

(c) if so, is it a fact that some of the Draftsmen promoted as Junior Engineers in 1974 are getting less pay than that of the Draftsman ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) A revised pay scale of Rs. 425—700 was given to Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. w.e.f. 1.1.1973 in lieu of the pre-revised pay scale of Rs. 180-380, as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Similarly, a revised scale of Rs. 330—560 was given to Draftsman Grade II in C.P. W.D. w.e.f. 1.1.73 in lieu of pre-revised scale of Rs. 150—240. The demand made by Draftsman in C.P.W.D. that Draftsman Grade II should be given revised pay scale of Rs. 425—700, was referred to the Board of Arbitration, Ministry of Labour who gave an award in June, 1980 for acceptance of the demand. Accordingly, orders were issued on 10th November, 1980 revising the pay scale of Draftsmen Grade II in CPWD to Rs. 425—700 nationally w.e.f. 1.1.1973, though actual benefit was allowed w.e.f. 16th November, 1978 as per the award.

(b) to (d). The post of Junior Engineer is not a promotional post for Draftsmen Grade II. Recruitment of Draftsmen Grade II to the post of Junior Engineers in 1974 was made through departmental examination and not by promotion. Having come on the cadre of Junior Engineers prior to 16th November, 1978 those persons are not entitled to claim benefit of revision of the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 given to Draftsmen Grade II.

**कन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा भवनों के निर्माण में राख तथा चूना-मिश्रण**

5610. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यक्रम में भवनों के निर्माण में

राख तथा चूना मिश्रण के प्रयोग का प्रावधान किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्य हेतु निविदाएं आमंत्रित करते समय राख तथा चूना मिश्रण का उल्लेख न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) आमतौर पर मार्किट में उपलब्ध उड़न राख और चूना भारतीय मानक विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप नहीं होते हैं ।

Foreign loan received by National National Development Corporation

5611. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise break up of amount received by the National Dairy Development Corporation as loan from foreign countries;

(b) the manner in which the goods received by way of grant have been utilised;

(c) whether it is a fact that goods received from foreign countries by way of grants were put to sale; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) National Dairy Development Board has not received any loan from foreign countries.

(b) to (d). The sale proceeds of edible oils received by way of gift by National Dairy Development Board, in pursuance of an agreement with Cooperative League of U.S.A., are utilised for project investment under the project "Restructuring of edible

oils and oil seed production and marketing." The gift edible oil received under National Dairy Development Board's Vegetable Oil Project is sold to generate funds for the said project.

### Drought Prone areas Programme

5612. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought prone area programme is still existing under the Central scheme;

(b) if so, the States where such scheme is under implementation;

(c) whether that drought prone programme scheme is under implementation in Orissa at present;

(d) if so, the name of the districts of Orissa which have been identified for undertaking such programme in 1981-82;

(e) whether Government are aware that some more districts of Orissa have been affected by drought due to the failure of crops in the last part of 1981;

(f) If so, whether any new districts have been declared as drought affected districts; and

(g) the Central assistance proposed to be augmented in 1982-83 for implementing welfare programme in the drought affected district and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The Drought Prone Areas Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme the cost of which is shared equally between the central and the concerned State Governments. This pattern has been in vogue since 1974-75. The Programme is in operation in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) 25 blocks of Kalahandi and Phulbani districts of Orissa are included in the Programme.

(e) to (g). No new district of Orissa has yet been included in the Drought Prone Areas Programme. The Programme seeks to promote drought proofing measures in chronically drought prone areas and not to provide relief in the event of occasional crop failures. Such relief is provided by the State Government which, in case the expenditure is expected to be substantial, seeks an advance plan assistance. According to information received in the Ministry, 3244 villages comprised in 9 districts of Orissa have suffered a crop loss of 50 per cent or more during 1981-82. The State Government have not asked for any assistance.

### Centrally sponsored water Supply Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

5613. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount contributed by the Central Government for the construction of centrally sponsored water supply schemes for each one of the 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh during the past three years, year-wise, separately included in the current financial year;

(b) whether Government would release financial assistance for the speedy execution and completion of these schemes keeping in view the estimated cost for each scheme having gone up on account of rise in cost of inputs and wages and

(c) if so, the date by which it would be done?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-  
SHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a)

Financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is given for the State as a whole and not district-wise or Scheme-wise. The following amounts were released to the State Government for works during the last 3 years:

Year	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)
1979-80 . . . . .	388.86
1980-81 . . . . .	561.77
1981-82 . . . . .	264.50

(b) and (c). The provision of drinking water supply facilities is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments from the funds, provided under the State Plans. However, Central Government gives grant under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to the State Governments to supplement their resources in providing safe

drinking water to the identified problem villages. The major effort has accordingly to come from the State Governments.

**Integrated Rural Development Programme**

5614. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected some districts in the country for inclusion under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of these districts and the annual financial provision for 1982-83 for each of such districts.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir. The IRDP has been extended to all the 5011 development blocks in the country with effect from 2-10-1980.

(b) A statement showing the allocation to the various States/Union territories, for 1982-83 is attached.

**Statement**

State-wise allocation of funds for Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1982-83  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of districts	No. of Blocks	Total allocation @ Rs. 8 lakhs per block
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	22	324	2,592
2.	Assam . . . . .	10	134	1,072
3.	Bihar . . . . .	31	587	4,696
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	19	218	1,744
5.	Haryana . . . . .	12	87	696
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	12	69	552

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	10	75	600
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	19	175	1,400
9.	Kerala . . . . .	11	144	1,152
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	45	458	3,664
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	26	296	2,368
12.	Manipur . . . . .	6	26	208
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	5	24	192
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	7	21	168
15.	Orissa . . . . .	13	314	2,512
16.	Punjab . . . . .	12	117	936
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	26	232	1,856
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	4	4	32
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	16	377	3,016
20.	Tripura . . . . .	3	17	136
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	56	876	7,000
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	16	335	2,680
23.	A. & N. Islands . . . . .	2	5	40
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	5	48	384
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1	1	8
26.	D. & N. Haveli . . . . .	1	1	8
27.	Delhi . . . . .	1	5	40
28.	G. D. & Diu . . . . .	3	12	96
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	1	5	40
30.	Mizoram . . . . .	3	20	160
31.	Pondicherry . . . . .	4	4	32
	ALL INDIA . . . . .	402	5,011	40,088

### Drainage system in Vikaspuri, Delhi

5615. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vikaspuri, a residential colony developed by DDA for over six years is a great health hazard because it has no drainage system/sanitary arrangements so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps DDA propose to take in this regard when the monsoons are at hand?

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



(a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the drainage system in the colony is complete and only a part of the main out-fall drain is kuoha. Action to pave the same is being taken. There is no stagnation of water in the colony. It is, therefore, not correct to say that th colony is a health-hazard.

#### **Issue of letter of intent to Sal Udyog**

5616. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Letter of Intent of Sal Udyog in Bastar of M.P. was issued and to whom it was issued; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the Letter of Intent and whether any compliance to the letter of intents the factory has been established and what are the facilities that have been given to the persons to whom the letter of intent has been issued and whether those facilities are being continued.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Lack of basic amenities in Janakpuri Market**

5617. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2345 on 8th March, 1982 regarding lack of basic amenities in Janakpuri Market and state:

(a) whether the facilities mentioned in part (a) of the Question are in working condition or have just been provided in layout plan and if these amenities are available how many bathrooms are in working condition and how many tube lights have

been fixed and are working in Verandahs of the market;

(b) what is the break-up of the amount realised from shopkeepers and much amount was paid per shop to the contractor and what was the reserve price of the shops; and

(c) reasons for not making provision of bitumenised approach roads in the lay-out plan and whether DDA would now consider making approach roads duly mettled with bitumen?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Appoinment of Civil Engineers in DDA**

5618. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in the Delhi Development Authority New Delhi, fresh graduates in Civil Engineering are not being appointed as Assistant Engineers directly, but fresh candidates belonging to SC|ST communities are being appointed as Assistant Engineers directly;

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

(c) the total number of fresh graduates in Civil Engineering belonging to SC|ST communities who have been appointed directly as Assistant Engineers may be stated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have informed that direct recruitment for appointing officers in the grade of Assistant Engineers (Civil) against general category vacancies has not been resorted to in the recent past in order to provide adequate promotional avenues to the

qualified and experienced Junior Engineers in DDA. However, with a view to filling up the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the level of Assistant Engineers (Civil) direct recruitment has been exclusively from the candidates belonging to such categories.

(c) Ten.

### Housing Schemes

5619. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing schemes proposed by Governments of

West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland during the last three years; and

(b) the details of schemes sanctioned and rejected by the HUDCO during the last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-  
SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a)  
and (b). The information is given in  
the statement

**Statement**  
Particulars of the Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years.

State	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	No. of Schemes	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan amount	No. of Schemes	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan amount
West Bengal	1	359.18	298.78	11	1096.52	647.35
Orissa	5	276.74	200.79	3	121.10	83.18
Assam	1	142.35	95.57	2	241.63	166.65
Manipur	..	..	..	1	17.00	10.84
Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	258.04	157.13

Notes: 1. HUDCO has not rejected any scheme received from the above States.

2. No. Scheme has been received from the States of Maghalaya and Tripura.

3. Besides, some schemes from West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Manipur are in the pipeline. The project cost of all these schemes is Rs. 1800.32 lakhs with HUDCO's loan of Rs. 1171.15 lakhs.

### Shortage of Sugar at Fair Price Shops of Delhi

5620. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of ration card holders in Delhi/New Delhi have not been getting wheat and sugar for the last three months due to the short supply of wheat and sugar to the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, whether a representation has also been submitted by the Fair Price Shops Association, Delhi to the Civil Supplies, Department, Delhi Administration during the month of February, 1982 in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply full quota of wheat and sugar to the Fair Price Shops in Delhi/New Delhi to remove the hardship of the ration card holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that some of the card holders could not draw wheat and sugar during the last three months due to inadequate supplies of these commodities to the Fair Price Shops. However, no card holder has been denied his fortnightly quota of wheat and sugar continuously for three months.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. To ensure equitable distribution of wheat and to cover maximum number of food card holders, some readjustment in issue scale of wheat has been made by the Delhi Administration with effect from 16-3-82 whereby the issue scale of wheat has been reduced from 12 kgs per adult per month to 10 kgs per adult per month and, in lieu of this reduction, 1 kg. of resultant Atta and 1 kg. of rice have been provide.

### IRDP in Dhanbad District of Bihar

5621. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the IRDP pursued in Dhanbad district of Bihar in the year 1981-82 with block-wise break-up;

(b) total financial assistance given and the number of families benefited with block-wise break-up;

(c) number of Scheduled Caste and Sheduled Tribe families benefited, facts in details; and

(d) whether it is a fact that due to the complicated procedure of bank financing the rural poor fail to take benefit of the IRDP, if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) All the 10 blocks of Dhanbad district (Bihar) namely Baliapur, Baghmara, Chandan Kiari, Chas, Dhanbad Gibinpur, Jorapokha, Chirkunda, Top Chanchi and Tundi are covered by the Integrated Rural Development Programme since 2nd October, 1980.

(b) During 1981-82 no amount has been released so far to Dhanbad district towards central share. 2694 families have been assisted upto December, 1981. The block-wise information is not compiled by the Ministry.

(c) Out of 2694 families indicated in reply to par (b), 431 belong to Scheduled Castes and 500 belong to Scheduled Tribe.

(d) Based on the recommendations of a Working Group appointed in June 1978, the lending procedures in banks for loans to agriculture and allied activities have been simplified to some extent.

### Displacement of slum dwellers

5622. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of compensation and subsidy being given to urban slum dwellers on their displacement;

(b) the rate of compensation and subsidy being given to rural slum dwellers on their displacement; and

(c) the amount allocated for the two sectors separately in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI- SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Scheme for Environmen- tal Improvement of Slums is being operated by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme in the urban areas. The Scheme does not cover the rural slum dwellers. The Scheme is aimed at provi- sion of basic services in slums and not at displacement of slum dwel- lers. In case improvement works sometimes involve displacement affec- ted households are usually provided with alternative sites. A sum of Rs. 151.45 crores has been provided for Environmental Improvement of Slums in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

### Pure Drinks to Run Hotels

5623. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS- ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pure Drinks Limit- ed would be capable of running the Hotel industry satisfactorily and pro- perly when they have no previous ex- periene in the line; and

(b) what are the exact terms and conditons of the payment of the licence fee to be charged by NDMC?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI- SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a)

The New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Department of Tourism have reported that the hotel project would run satisfactorily as M|s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. have entered into a working collaboration with M|s So- ciete des Hotels Meridien Paris, a reputed hotelier of international stand- ing.

(b) The NDMC entered into a licence agreement with M|s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. for con- structing, furnishing and commission- ing of a five-star hotel at the site al- lotted to the NDMC at the crossing of Raisina Road and Janpath, at the Company's own cost, and on payment of a minimum guaranteed amount of Rs. 2.68 crores per annum or 23 per cent of the gross turnover from the said hotel for every financial year, whichever is higher. The NDMC have also granted the Company a morato- rium on payment of the annual licence fee due in the years 1982 and 1983 in order to facilitate construction of the hotel. The licence fee for the period of moratorium is payable in ten half-yearly instalments commenc- ing with the annual licence fee fal- ling due in the year 1984

### Financing Fishing Trawlers by SFDC

5624 PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Development Fund Committee is continuing to fi- nance fishing trawlers;

(b) whether Government are aware of the depression in the fishing in- dustry and therefore the difficulty in the fishing companies to meet the repayments due to the Shipping De- velopment Fund; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Shipping Development Fund to assist the small fishing entrepreneurs in the present depression in the fishing in- dustry?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise, but to assist the small fishing entrepreneurs the Government have extended the period of repayment of loan from the Shipping Development Fund Committee from 8 years to 16 years (with one year moratorium).

#### Land Financing Companies in Delhi

5625. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) have many private land finance companies are running in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these companies are bogus and possess no land and are cheating the public; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the security of public money.

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

#### Cases pending in Courts of Additional Rent Controllers, Delhi

5626 SHRI ZAINUAL BASHER:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI R. R. BHOLE:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether functioning in Courts of Additional Rent Controller in Delhi

has virtually collapsed owing to tremendous increase in cases;

(b) if so, number of cases pending in these courts as on 28 February, 1982 and the number of courts dealing with these cases;

(c) whether on an average 70 to 80 cases are listed for a single sitting in each court and dates ranging from 3 to 7 months are given by the Readers again and again without conducting any hearing;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of Courts keeping in view the huge arrears of cases in these Courts;

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take to ease the situation; and

(f) whether any survey has been conducted regarding pending work in these courts during the last year and if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) The number of cases pending before the Controller/Additional Controllers as on February 28, 1982 is:—

Eviction Petitions	7702
Standard rent petitions	566
Deposit of Rent applications	1806
Applications for restoration of amenities	446
Miscellaneous other applications	3075
Effeting repair	97

There is no Rent Controller and six Additional Rent Controllers dealing with the Rent Cases

(c) It is correct that 70 to 80 cases are listed for single sitting in each Court per day. It is however incorrect that Readers of the Courts of Rent Controller/Additional Rent Controllers given dates. All work is done under

the supervision of the Presiding Officers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) Monthly/Quarterly statements showing institution, disposal and pendency are called.

#### Bio-Gas plants in Rural Sector during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans

5627. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) provisions made in the Fifth Plan and the amount utilised and target achieved in installing of bio-gas plants in the rural sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has provided an outlay of 50 crores to set up one million family-size and 100 community bio-gas plants in the Sixth Plan; if so, the State-wise allocation of funds made and targets fixed; and

(c) the efforts made to involve rural and other organisations to make this massive operation a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During the Fifth Plan installation of bio-gas plants formed a component of the Central Scheme for Development of Local Manurial Resources for which an outlay of Rs. 16.54 crores was provided. A sum of Rs. 565.77 lakhs was released as Central subsidy during the plan period. In addition, Rs. 120.00 lakhs were released during 1979-80 for the spill-over liability of the Fifth Plan.

Over 70,000 bio-gas units were reported set up in the country as against the target of 1,00,000 units fixed for the Plan period (1974-75 to 1978-79).

(b) Out-lay approved by the Planning Commission for the National Project for Bio-gas Development for

the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 50.00 crores. The physical target envisaged under the Project is setting up of 4,00,000 bio-gas units to match the present outlay.

A statement showing State-wise provisional physical targets is attached. The funds commensurate with the achievement of targets will be allocated to the States. Presently, Community plants are not being funded from this project.

(c) A multi-agency approach has been adopted for the implementation of the bio-gas programme. Besides the State Governments and Khadi and Village Industries Commission/Boards, Corporate bodies such as State Agro-Industries Corporations and recognised voluntary organisations having rural base are being inducted for setting up bio-gas units.

#### STATEMENT

State-wise Provisional targets for setting up of bio-gas units during Sixth Plan period

S. No.	State	Physical Targets (No.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,000
2.	Assam	700
3.	Bihar	25,000
4.	Haryana	11,000
5.	Gujarat	35,000
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000
7.	Karnataka	35,000
8.	Kerala	30,000
9.	Maharashtra	35,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35,000
11.	Orissa	20,000
12.	Punjab	11,000
13.	Rajasthan	25,000

1	2	3
14.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	35,000
15.	Tripura . . . . .	100
16.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	60,000
17.	West Bengal . . . . .	10,000
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	550
19.	Pondicherry . . . . .	150
20.	Others . . . . .	500
Total . . . . .		4,00,000

1982-83 के दौरान बायो-गैस संयंत्रों  
की स्थापना के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य

5628. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या  
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान  
बायो-गैस जैसे संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए  
निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा  
क्या है ; और

(ख) जो व्यक्ति इन संयंत्रों को लगाना  
चाहते हैं उन्हें उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा इस  
अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या  
प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने की घोषणा की गई  
है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी-  
नाथन) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान

बायो-गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए  
राज्यवार लक्ष्य —

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सुझाए गए लक्ष्य
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5 000
2.	असम	200
3.	बिहार	6000
4.	गुजरात	6700
5.	हरियाणा	2500
6.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	200
7.	कर्नाटक	5000
8.	केरल	2500
9.	महाराष्ट्र	7000
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	7000
11.	उड़ीसा	3000
12.	पंजाब	2500
13.	राजस्थान	5000
14.	तमिलनाडु	5000
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	14000
16.	प० वंगाल	3000
17.	त्रिपुरा	100
18.	पांडिचेरी	100
19.	गोवा	100
20.	अन्य	100
योग . . . . .		75000



(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान बायोगस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए विभिन्न लाभानुभोगियों के लिए केन्द्रीय राज-सहायता ।

केन्द्रीय राज-सहायता की राशि (रुपये)

संयंत्रों का आकार  
(घन मीटर)

अनुसूचित  
जनजातियों  
तथा पहाड़ी  
क्षेत्रों के लिए

छोटे तथा सीमांत  
किसानों के लिए

सभी ग्रन्थों  
के लिए

1

2

3

4

2	1500	1000	750
3	1950	1300	1000
4	2300	1500	1200
6	2900	1900	1500
8	---	---	1500
10	---	---	1600
15	---	---	1900
20	---	---	2650
25	---	---	3600
35	---	---	5740
45	---	---	6470
60	---	---	8110
85	---	---	12110

**Safe Drinking Water Supply**

5629. SHRI CHITTA NAHATA:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two-third of the rural people are still deprived of safe drinking water facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in his regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-  
SHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a)  
and (b). As per the assessment made

on the basis of the information given by States/Union Territories, about 31 per cent of the rural population (based on projected population of 1981) had reasonable access to safe drinking water supply as at the end of March, 1981. The target is to cover the entire rural population during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, i.e., by March, 1991. During the Sixth plan period (i.e., by March, 1985), 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 number of problem villages as on 1-4-1980 was about 2.31 lakhs with a population of about 18.65 crores (1971 Census).

### Visit of President of Award Abroad

5630. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:  
SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how many times the President of AVARD (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) and the Secretary of the AVARD have been abroad during the last one year and which were the countries visited by them and for what purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): In accordance with the information furnished by AVARD, Shri Radhakrishna the President of AVARD visited Sri Lanka to attend the General Conference of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies—Geneva, held in Colombo during November 22—27, 1981. They have also informed that Shri A. C. Sen who was the General Secretary did not visit any foreign country in the course of the last one year.

Foreign visits by office-bearers of AVARD or any voluntary organisation do not require permission of this Ministry nor are such visits reported to the Ministry.

### Exploitation of Marine Potentials

5631. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an action programme to exploit the marine potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made in the Sixth Plan for modernisation and expansion of fishing harbours?

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

(b) Various measures to exploit the marine resources are being taken by the States and Union Territories for exploitation of territorial water fisheries by grant of assistance to both mechanised boat and non-mechanised boat sectors. The Central Government under their Plan have the following important schemes for exploiting marine fishery resources from the Exclusive Economic Zone;

- (i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mixture of indigenous imported and chartered fishing vessels.
- (ii) Providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.
- (iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels through Shipping Development Fund Committee;
- (iv) Augmentation of fisheries survey;
- (v) Augmentation of training facilities;
- (vi) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and bathing facilities at smaller fishing centres; and
- (vi) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose, 'The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 has come into force w.e.f. 2-11-1981.

(c) A Plan provision of Rs. 36 crores has been made for modernisation and expansion of fishing harbours.

### Free Sale of Essential Commodities

5632. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to stop free sale of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): No, Sir.

#### Utilisation of Surplus stock of Sugar

5633. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the expected record production of sugar in the 1981-82 season, Government have examined and question of utilisation of surplus stock of sugar;

(b) the estimated internal consumption and the quantity available for the proposed buffer stock of sugar, the estimated amount required viz. non-recurring and recurring for creating a buffer stock;

(c) whether the modalities in this regard have been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) (a) to (d):- With a carry-over stock of 9.94 lakh tonnes from the previous year and an estimated production of about 68 lakh tonnes this year, the total availability of sugar in the current sugar year 1981-82 is expected to be about 78 lakh tonnes. Out of this, a quantity of about 57 lakh tonnes is estimated to be required for internal consumption leaving about 21 lakh tonnes to be utilised partly for exports and partly for creation of a buffer stock or as carry-over stocks for the next year.

The quantum of the buffer stock as also the modalities of its operation have not yet been finalised.

#### World Bank Loan for Narmada Project

5634. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government have sought a loan from the World Bank for the Narmada Project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the World Bank has recommended a change of site for the construction of the Dam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Discussions with the World Bank regarding size and scope and quantum of assistance are still in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Lifting the ban on inter state movement of Gur

5635. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on the movement of Gur from one State to another;

(b) whether keeping in view the record production of sugarcane, Government are making adequate arrangement to crush all the sugarcane in sugar factories;

(c) whether Government are aware that the production of sugarcane during the recent years has gone up and it has become difficult for the crushers and Kolhug to consume all the sugarcane;

(d) whether Government are proposing to lift the ban on movement of Gur if it already exists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Central Government have not imposed any ban on the movement of gur from one State to another;

(b) and (c). The sugar factories have a limited crushing capacity and it is not possible for them to crush all the sugarcane produced. A sizeable quantity of sugarcane is used by the crushers and kolhus. In order to increase the use of sugarcane by sugar factories and thereby reduce the pressure on gur manufacture, the Government gave an incentive in the form of a rebate in Excise Duty for early crushing.

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

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए कानून

5636. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के न्यूनतम और अधिकतम मूल्य निश्चित करने हेतु कानून बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस तरह का कानून कब तक बनाया जाएगा और लागू कर दिया जायेगा और उस बारे में बर्ताना क्या है ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Extension of time for completion of construction of Houses

5638. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the office bearers of the Railway Board Employees Cooperative Housing Society who are building houses in Anand Vihar in Delhi have been granted extension of time for completing construction by the Delhi Administration/Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether it is a fact that some ordinary members placed in similar situation have not yet been given extension of time inspite of their representations and have been asked to pay fine; and

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) above are in affirmative the reasons for this distinction and the number of applications still pending?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that they have no information about the names of the office bearers of the society which change with elections from time to time. Therefore, it is not feasible for them to give this information. The D.D.A. has however confirmed that there is no discrimination between office bearers of a society and ordinary members.

The DDA have, however, informed that in view of the scarcity of the building material, it has been decided that extension of time for completing construction on plots may be allowed upto 31.12.82 free of penalty, in cases where the building plans had been got sanctioned before 1-7-1981.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Cattle in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi**

5639. SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 milch cattle are being kept by milk sellers in the lawns of Government quarters of A, X and Y Blocks of Sarojini Nagar causing unhygienic conditions for the allottees residing in these blocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these cattle belong to some milk sellers who are residing in an adjoining village in that area;

(c) whether it is also a fact that twice this area was cleared by Government but these milk sellers have again settled down with cattle in this area; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor and by when Government propose to shift these milk sellers from this area?

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.

### **Streamlining the Functioning of F.C.I.**

5640. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has suggested some steps to streamline its functioning; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Government and Management of the Food Corporation of India keep the

working of the Food Corporation of India under constant review in order to improve its efficiency. The Chairman, Food Corporation of India had recently discussed, with the Officers of the Corporation, the possible steps which could be taken for improving the internal functioning of the Corporation.

### **Participation of Business Houses in Rural Development Programme**

5641. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines for concessions to big business houses for taking up rural development had been worked out;

(b) the names of business houses engaged in development of rural areas in the country;

(c) whether any specific areas for rural development programme by industrial houses had been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Under section 35CC of the Income Tax Act, 1961, companies and co-operative societies are entitled to a deduction in the computation of their total income in respect of expenditure incurred by them on any programme of rural development which has been approved by the prescribed authority. Under Section 35CCA, any expenditure incurred by an assessee by way of payment to an association or institution for carrying out any approved programme of rural development will qualify for deduction in their income-tax assessments provided the association or institution is also approved by

the prescribed authority. The prescribed authority for this purpose is a State level Committee comprising a designated Commissioner of Income-tax and the Officer of the State Government not below the rank of a Secretary. Guidelines for the approval under Section 35CC and 35CCA have been issued by the Ministry of Finance.

No List of business houses engaged in the rural development is maintained.

(c) and (d) No, specific areas have been identified for business/industrial houses to take up rural development programmes. However, they are at liberty to take up such programmes in the areas specified in sub-clause (ii) of Clause (b) of the Explanation to sub-section (1) of Section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with the Notification No. S.O. 691(F) dated 29-9-1979 issued thereunder by the Ministry of Finance in the Department of Revenue.

### राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना

5642. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार राज्य सरकार को राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत कुछ धनराशि प्रदान की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस धनराशि का राज्य के पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उपयोग नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण कार्य बिहार के समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में किया गया ?

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

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) व (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Sugar Factory for Punjab

5643. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Punjab has the highest per hectare production of sugar (5.33 tonnes) as against next lower production of 3.55 tonnes for U.P.;

(b) whether in view of this, Government would consider setting up of more modern sugar mills in Punjab; and

(c) whether Government will assist Punjab in setting up 5 more sugar mills especially at Govindwal Sahib, and Amritsar and Kapurthala Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) On the basis of figures available for the completed sugar year 1980-81, the per hectare production of sugar, taking average recovery, average yields and losses into account, works out to 6.49 tonnes and 5.87 tonnes respectively for Punjab and U.P.

(b) and (c) There is no State wise quota fixed for number of new sugar mills to be licensed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Licences for the establishment of new sugar factories are to be granted, in any State, in accordance with the guide lines indicated in the Press Note dated 4th July, 1980.

Further one Letter of Instent has already been granted for the establishment of a new 1250 TCD Cooperative Sugar Factory at Dhablan in Distt. Patiala. Applications from Punjab and other States received in this regard, would be considered keeping

in view the inter-State/inter-regional and backward areas priorities and on the merits of each application.

भूमि का अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत बिहार में चीनी उद्योगों में निर्धारित भूमि

5644. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में काम कर रहे तथा रुक पड़े हुए चीनी कारखानों का वीरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में भूमि को अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम लागू किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वीरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश चीनी कारखानों के पास निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक भूमि है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस भूमि को भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के अंतर्गत लाने में कृषि श्रमिकों व गरीब किसानों को इस फालतू भूमि के वितरण करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

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

(क) बिहार में 30 चीनी कारखाने हैं जिनमें से 28 कारखाने कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) पांच सदस्यों तक के परिवार के लिए भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा भूमि की श्रेणी पर निर्भर करते हुए, 15 एकड़ से लेकर 45 एकड़ तक भिन्न-भिन्न है। प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिए, अधिकतम सीमा के दसवें भाग की अनुमति दी

जाती है जो अधिकतम सीमा क्षेत्र के  $1\frac{1}{2}$  गुणा से अधिक नहीं होगा।

(घ) व (ङ) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार बिहार में 8 चीनी कारखानों के कब्जे में अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि है। फालतू भूमि को अधिग्रहित किया जा रहा है और इसका वितरण कमजोर वर्गों में किया जा रहा है। कर्तूत के अनुसार लगभग 1,290 एकड़ भूमि पहले ही वितरित कर दी गई है।

### Housing Fund Allocated to Ministries

5645. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the funds allocated by his Ministry to various Ministries for housing loan are exhausted by the end of the financial year i.e. March end, while the fresh funds are allocated by the end of July, by the time the Ministry allocates funds to various offices it is already September, by the time the individual officer gets it, it is October or November whereas the housing agencies like D.D.A., Noida, G.D.A., H.D.A. etc. demand 25 per cent money for the first instalment within 30 days; and

(b) Whether Government would consider this situation and Some solution so that the Government servants do not die to procedural delays?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The allocations to the various Ministries for housing loan are made in the first Week of April from the funds provided in the Vote on Account and further allocations are made by middle of May after the grant is voted. The funds from supplementary Grant, if any, are allocated by first week of January.

(b) Does not arise.

**Land under cultivation with Irrigation facilities**

5646. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present area of land under cultivation with irrigation facilities and area without irrigation in each State;

(b) the target fixed for providing irrigation upto 1985-86; and

(c) what steps are being taken to provide more irrigational and agricultural facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A statement showing the provisional figures of gross sown area, gross irrigation potential and gross area without irrigation is enclosed (Statement).

(b) By 1985-86, the total irrigation potential is expected to go upto 70.5 million hectares.

(c) Steps are being taken to complete the ongoing irrigation projects and also take up new projects to maintain the tempo of irrigation development.

*Statement*

*Gross Sown area, Gross irrigation potential created and Area without irrigation*

(Thousand hectares)

S.No.	State	Gross Sown Area	Gross Irrigation Potential	Gross area without Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	13121	5093	8023
2.	Assam . . . . .	3311	412	2899
3.	Bihar . . . . .	11381	4996	6385
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	10389	2517	7872
5.	Haryana . . . . .	5522	3077	2445
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	935	105	830
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	990	435.8	554.2
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	11133	2150	8983
9.	Kerala . . . . .	2886	799	2087
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . .	21747	3189	18558
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	19860	3001	16859
12.	Manipur . . . . .	213	43.2	169.8
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	223	26	197
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	150	44	106
15.	Orissa . . . . .	8275	2162	6113
16.	Punjab . . . . .	6630	5292	1338



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan . . . .	17496	3416	14080
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	65	10	55
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . .	7684	3104.5	4579.5
20.	Tripura . . . . .	385	39.4	345.6
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	24300	15876	8424
22.	West Bengal . . . .	7878	3056	4822
	SUB-TOTAL STATES . .	174574	58844	115730
	UNION TERRITORIES . .	693	112	491
	GRAND TOTAL . . . .	175177	58956	116221

#### Construction of godown by C.P.W.D.

5647. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department is executing the foodgrains protection scheme in Bihar involving a cost of more than one crore rupees;

(b) whether the Circle Office, Faridabad or the Office of the Chief Engineer, Delhi is supervising these schemes; and

(c) whether Government will set up a special food works division in Bihar with a view to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the expenditure on works in hand during the current financial year (1981-82) is expected to be approximately Rs. 40 lakhs. The work is being supervised through Food Storage Division, Kanpur and Food Storage Sub Division at Buxar and Patna.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Opening/continuance of Divisions in C.P.W.D. is primarily dependent upon the workload in each financial year. The annual workload of Rs. 40 lakhs does not justify creation of a division to look after this work.

#### Implementation of NREP

5648. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total quantum of wheat, rice asked for by each State Government in connection with the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980 and 1981;

(b) total quantity sanctioned, State-wise during the above mentioned period (rice, wheat separately);

(c) total quantity actually made available to each State (rice, wheat separately) during 1980 and 1981; and

(d) if not, whether grains supply has been slashed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The allocations of the resources under National Rural Employment Programme to different States/Union Territories are not made on the basis of the demands received from the States but on the basis of a formula evolved in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance under which 75 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent weightage to incidence of poverty in each state.

(b) Statement I indicating the quantity of foodgrains and cash funds released to each State during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is enclosed.

(c) Statement II indicating the quantity of foodgrains and cash funds actually made available to each State/Union Territory during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 as per reports received so far is also enclosed.

(d) Supply of foodgrains under the programme has now been fixed on the basis of one kg. per head per day and balance wages are paid in cash.

## Statement I

The foodgrains cash components released to States/Us under FWP/VREP during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Resources 1980-81.					Resources 1981-82;				
		Rice (M. Ts.)	Wheat (M.Ts.)	Total (M. Ts.);	Cash; funds (Rs. lakhs)	Rice (M. Ts.);	Wheat (M.Ts.);	Total (M. Ts.);	Cash funds (Rs. lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,05,000	..	1 05 000	1345.00	31 500	..	31 500	1896.00		
2	Assam	5,500	..	5 000	262.20	6 000	..	6 000	400.00		
3	Bihar	88,000	[22,000	1 10 000	1725.50	20 000	..	20 000	1210.00		
4	Gujarat	13,750	3 750 (Jawar) 5,000	22,500	396.90	..	9,200	9,200	560.00		
5	Haryana	8,500	15,000	23,500	102.75	..	2,500	2,500	160.00		
6	Himachal Pradesh;	16,900	3,600	20,500	70.15	1,000	1,000	2,000	120.00		
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	5,000	10,000	104.75	625	625	1,250	80.00		
8	Karnataka;	32,000	..	32,000	593.40	14,000	..	14,000	828.00		
9	Kerala	31,500	..	31,500	575.10	13,400	..	13,400	864.00		
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,59,200	39,800	1,99,000	950.10	8,000	14,000	22,000	1320.00		
11	Maharashtra	30,000	10,000	72,000	1015.40	..	12,000	12,000	710.00		
			32,000 (coar se gran);								

12	Manipur	..	..	13.10	150	..	150	10.00
13	Meghalaya	750	..	13.00	200	..	200	10.00
14	Nagaland	2,400	..	9.00	200	..	200	20.00
15	Orissa	1,00,500	..	586.00	14,000	..	14,000	820.00
16	Punjab	1,500	4,500	179.00	..	4,300	4,300	252.0
17	Rajasthan	47,500	82,500	330.00	..	8,000	8,000	468.00
18	Sikkim	500	..	4.55	100	..	100	8.00
19	Tamil Nadu.	60,000	..	1059.50	25,000	..	25,000	1480.00
20	Tripura	4,750	..	38.20	1,000	..	1,000	60.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	2,11,000	58,500	2375.40	20,050	35,750	55,800	3340.00
22	West Bengal.	80,000	..	955.60	22,500	..	22,500	1348.00
23	A & N Islands	1,050	..	9.30	150	..	150	16.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	500	..	9.30	150	..	150	16.00
25	Chandigarh;	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Mizoram	650	..	9.30	150	..	150	32.00
27	Pondicherry.	650	..	9.30	300	..	300	16.00
		10,06,450	2,81,650	12740.00	1,78,475	87,375	2,65,850	15984.00

## Statement—II

The foodgrains/cash funds actually made available under FWP/NREP to States/ UTs during 1980-81 & 1981-82

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Resources made available 1980-81				Resources made available 1981-82			
		Rice '000' (MT)	Wheat '000' (MT)	Total '000' (MTs)	Cash funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Rice '000' (MT)	Wheat '000' (MT)	Total '000' (MTs)	Cash funds (Rs. in lakhs) (as on 24-3-82)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.7	0.4	139.1	1345.00	7.9	7.9	1896.00	
2.	Assam	3.3	0.5	3.8	262.20	..	..	400.00	
3.	Bihar	18.9	151.8	170.7	1725.50	1.6	1.6	1210.00	
4.	Gujarat	..	..	..	396.90	..	..	560.00	
5.	Haryana	10.3	13.7	24.0	102.75	0.7	4.8	160.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.4	3.6	21.0	70.15	..	..	120.00	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.1	7.3	18.4	104.75	..	..	80.00	
8.	Karnataka	11.4	0.7	12.1	593.40	..	..	828.00	
9.	Kerala	32.3	..	32.3	575.10	..	..	804.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	143.8	33.5	177.3	950.10	2.2	2.2	1320.00	
11.	Maharashtra	26.4	12.2	38.6	1015.40	..	11.3	710.00	
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	13.10	..	..	10.00	
13.	Meghalaya	0.4	..	0.4	13.00	..	..	10.00	
14.	Nagaland	5.4	..	5.4	9.00	..	..	20.00	
15.	Orissa	112.9	31.5	144.4	586.00	8.1	8.1	820.00	

16.	Punjab	.	.	.	.	6.3	6.3	179.00	..	..	..	252.00
17.	Rajasthan	.	.	.	33.1	136.6	169.7	330.20	..	0.8	0.8	468.00
18.	Sikkim	.	.	.	..	..	..	4.55	..	..	..	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	84.2	..	84.2	1059.50	12.1	..	12.1	1480.00
20.	Tripura	.	.	.	16.1	..	16.1	38.20	..	..	..	60.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	102.4	108.6	211.0	2373.40	0.2	0.2	0.4	3340.00
22.	West Bengal	.	.	.	59.5	7.0	66.5	955.60	7.8	..	7.8	1348.00
23.	A & N Islands	.	.	.	..	..	..	9.30	..	..	..	16.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	..	..	..	9.30	..	..	..	16.00
25.	Chandigarh	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Mizoram	.	.	.	..	..	..	9.30	..	..	..	32.00
27.	Pondicherry	.	.	.	0.2	..	0.2	9.30	..	..	..	16.00
TOTAL		.	.	.	827.8	513.7	1341.5	12,740.00	40.6	17.1	57.7	15,984.00

Note :—The excess in the quantity of foodgrains made available over the quantity released (as indicated in Statement I) in some cases is due to the lifting of foodgrains out of the quantity released to the concerned State Government/UT in the previous year.

### Food for work programme

5649. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal of the working of "Food-for-work Programme" has been made; and

(b) Plans, if any to effect improvements in the "Food-for-work Programme"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. An evaluation of the Food for Work Programme was made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in the year 1979-80.

(b) On the basis of the short comings noticed in implementation of food for Work Programme, the whole programme was reviewed restructured and renamed as National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980.

### Construction of Flats by HUDCO in West Bengal

5650. HRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO have any proposal to construct rented flats (LIG and MIG), Hire-cum-purchase flats (LIG and MIG) and industrial houses on separate plots in the surrounding area of Barnipur, Sonarpur, Garib Bagha Jatin, Jadavpur and Dhakuria in West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) HUDCO mainly finances housing schemes to be put up by different housing agencies. It normally does not undertake direct construction work except in a limited way on behalf of some housing agency to demonstrate the feasibility of low cost construction for reaching the various target groups.

### चावलों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5651. श्री वया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चावल को मुक्त बिक्री में अचानक 60 प्रतिशत की कटौती करने तथा खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस (आ०जी० एल०) के अधीन परमल चावल को बासमती चावल के नाम से बेचने की अनुमति दिए जाने कारण चावल की कीमतें निरंतर बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार चावल की कीमतें स्थिर रखने के विचार से चावल की मुक्त बिक्री पर लगाई गई कटौती को हटायेंगी ;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए चावल का निर्यात बंद करने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) बासमती चावल का खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस पर निर्यात किया जाता है । जहाँ तक अन्य किस्मों के चावल का सम्बन्ध है वार्षिक आधार पर किए गये निर्णय के अनुसार ही केवल

सीमित मात्रा का निर्यात करने की इजाजत दी जाती है। और वह भी केवल भारतीय खद्यनिगम द्वारा निर्यात किया जाता है। केवल उतनी मात्रा मात्रा में ही चावल का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है जिससे देश को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को खराब पड़ने की कोई आशंका न हो अथवा आन्तरिक मूल्य में अनुचित वृद्धि होने की कोई संभावना न हो। इस वर्ष चावल के मूल्यों में जो मामूली वृद्धि हुई थी वह अंशतः 1981-82 के खरीफ मौसम के लिए धान के वसूली के लिए मूल्यों में 101- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि होने और पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के मूल्यों वृद्धि होने से परिवहन लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण भी हुई थी। पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार में हथिया वर्षा के असफल रहने के कारण धान की फसल भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी।

### Rural Reconstruction

5652. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what has been and is the Central allotment as subsidy, loan or grant to each of the States and Union Territories during the last three year for Rural Reconstruction;

(b) what is the amount, district-wise, for Bihar for the same period; and

(c) which of the States could not spent the allotted amount and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Central releases to the States/Union Territories for some of the major programmes of rural reconstruction, like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are indicated state-wise in Statements I to IV.

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(b) The Central releases under NREP are not made district-wise. The Central releases to Bihar under IRDP and DPAP district-wise are indicated in Statements V and VI. DDP is not in operation in Bihar.

(c) Generally, the Central assistance which remains unutilized under these programmes in the States at the end of a financial year is available for utilization during the next year. The major reasons for under-utilization have been administrative and infra-structural inadequacies and difficulties in the flow of credit.

### Implementation of public distribution system through cooperatives

5653. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where public distribution scheme is exclusively implemented through the cooperatives;

(b) the steps taken to finance the scheme;

(c) what steps are being taken in the States where cooperatives have not yet been actively involved; and

(d) names of the States, number of societies involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). A statement showing the total number of fair price shops in each State/Union Territory and the number of such shops in Cooperative Sector as per last reports, is attached. None of the States has yet implemented the Public Distribution System exclusively through Cooperatives. However, the Sixth Five Year Plan takes note of the fact that for successful operation of the public distribution system, a much bigger role may have to be assigned to Cooperatives, so that over a period of



time, the entire net-work of retail outlets could be run by them. In a letter sent to all Chief Ministers on 24-11-1981, Union Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Civil Supplies

has drawn their attention *inter-alia* to this aspect. In the Central sector, a sum of Rs. 56 crore has been earmarked for development of cooperatives in Urban and rural areas.

### Statement

*The total number of fair price shops and the number of them in Cooperative Sector*

S.No.	State	Total number of fair price shops	Number of fair price shops in cooperatives Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	28317	2985
2.	Assam . . . . .	15731	14254
3.	Bihar . . . . .	37142	3058
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	9783	3915
5.	Haryana . . . . .	5184	1550
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2873	1970
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	3377	1373
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	14000	8165
9.	Kerala . . . . .	11471	1713
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	22812	5236
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	28749	9076
12.	Manipur . . . . .	945	25
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	1755	105
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	11	—
15.	Orissa . . . . .	17366	2584
16.	Punjab . . . . .	10210	2939
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	9972	5483
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	13	—
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	17506	12559
20.	Tripura . . . . .	745	88
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	48075	10700
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	18193	1064
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island . . . . .	192	62
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	171	71
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	200	55

26. Dadar, Nagar and Haveli . . . . .	40	31
27. Delhi . . . . .	2180	118
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	379	176
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	23	25
30. Mizoram . . . . .	357	32
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	166	107

### Fresh Registration of Flats by DDA

5654. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA has stopped fresh registrations for houses;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan with the DDA to develop new housing colonies in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The registration schemes are opened from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The DDA has reported that following new residential colonies are being developed by it:—

Kishan Garh, Rohini, Shalimar Bagh Block 'C' and 'D', Ghonda, Trilokpuri, Vasant Extension, Masood Pur Complex, Sidhartha Extension, Sukhdev Vihar, Ghazipur, Jahangir-puri, Gulabi Bagh and the area behind Andrews Ganj.

### Government Accommodation

5655. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) plans for housing accommodation to Government servants;

(b) percentage of Government servants accommodated so far; and

(c) prospects during the next 2 years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is proposed to construct 17258 quarters in 'general pool' during the Sixth Plan in Delhi.

(b) The percentage of satisfaction is 49 in 'general pool' in Delhi.

(c) It is expected that about 3,000 quarters will be constructed in the 'general pool' in Delhi during the next two years.

### Rural Reconstruction Projects

5656. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state:

(a) rural reconstruction projects of Central Government carried directly or through State Governments;

(b) how is the coordination between State and Central Government schemes worked particularly when the State Government has its own rural reconstruction projects; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to arrest the large scale rush of the rural people to cities in search of food and work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Centrally sponsored programmes of rural development like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme etc. are implemented through the state governments and district and block level agencies functioning under them.

(b) Apart from conferences and consultations held from time to time, co-ordination in the implementation of programmes of rural development is sought to be achieved through coordination committees at the state level with representatives of the Central Ministry and representatives of various state government departments, corporations and other agencies. At the district level, coordination is being attempted by entrusting the planning, implementation and monitoring of various rural development programmes to the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner. At the block level also, coordination is being brought about through the involvement of the block machinery in the implementation of the rural development programmes.

(c) While the investment being made in the rural areas through programmes for the development of agriculture, irrigation, cottage and village industries, services etc. will improve the general economic condition of the rural population and reduce migration of people from rural to urban areas, a specific programme for providing food for work to the most needy segments of the rural population is being implemented through the National Rural Employment Programme. Through this programme alone, 300 to 400 million mandays of employment is generated in the country in a year and in the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1620 crores is provided for this programme. The National Rural Employment Programme is part of the 20-Point Programme and vigorous steps are taken to step up the pace of implementation of this programme.

### Unirrigated Areas in Western Rajasthan

5657. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Western Rajasthan a lot of area is unirrigated and receives the lowest rain fall in the country and if so, the total of such area at present;

(b) the steps Central Government have taken to improve dry land cultivation for the betterment of the farmers; and

(c) the organisations which are working under the Central Government for catering the needs of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir. According to the latest available information, out of the total of 79.41 lakh hectares net area sown in Western Rajasthan—Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali Districts, the net irrigated area was 12.20 lakh hectares during 1979-80, thus leaving net unirrigated area sown to the extent of 67.21 lakh hectares.

(b) One of the main research centres of All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture is located at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. Intensive research works are carried out for evolving location specific dryland farming technology. On the basis of research findings suitable packages of land and water management and agronomic practices have been recommended for stabilising/improving agricultural production in Western Rajasthan. Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme are also being implemented.

(c) Central Arid Zone Research Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is located at Jodhpur with its sub-Centres at Bikaner and Pali.

**फालतू जमीन का उपयोग और लाभ उठाने के लिए केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति**

5658. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहीत की गई फालतू भूमि के उपयोग और उसका लाभ उठाने के सम्बन्ध में किसी अध्ययन दल का नियुक्ति की थी; और यदि हां, तो कब तक तथा अध्ययन दल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इस दल ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट कब प्रस्तुत की और रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नगर विस्तार के लिए आरम्भ में कितनी फालतू जमीन उपलब्ध होने की संभावना थी; और अब कितनी जमीन के उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत फालतू जमीन अधिग्रहीत की है और वास्तव में उन्होंने अब तक कितनी जमीन अधिग्रहीत कर ली है?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ) : नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 का कानून बनने से पूर्व असम, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में और छावनो क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित रिक्त भूमि की सीमा 74,110.26 हेक्टेयर थी। तथापि, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों एवं पाण्डिचेरी, चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं बताई गई।

नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1976 की धारा 6(1) के अन्तर्गत दर्ज फालतू रिक्त भूमि के विवरणों के आधार पर फालतू रिक्त भूमि की सीमा उन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 3,06,036.88 हेक्टेयर बताई जाती है जिनमें यह अधिनियम लागू है।

अब तक अजित एवं राज्य सरकारों के पास निहित रिक्त भूमि की सीमा 4,136.82 हेक्टेयर बताई जाती है जो इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	भूमि हेक्टेयरों में
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	206.50
बिहार	15.76
गुजरात	64.27
कर्नाटक	729.32
मध्य प्रदेश	646.01
महाराष्ट्र	1195.00
उड़ीसा	8.71
राजस्थान	14.93
उत्तर प्रदेश	1161.81
पश्चिम बंगाल	73.31
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	
दिल्ली	21.20

**Drill to deposit Fertilizer and seeds**

5659. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government have evolved a drill costing Rs. 60/- to deposit fertilizer and seeds;

(b) whether Government have fully tested this drill and found its usefulness for the farmers and if so the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government would popularise the use of this drill through mass production and proper campaign and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from Karnataka Government.

**Foodgrain to Karnataka**

5660. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any reports that the

Public Distribution System in Karnataka has suffered due to short supply of foodgrains by the Centre;

(b) whether State Government of Karnataka has approached the Union Government for the supply of more foodgrains—rice, wheat and sugar during the year 1980-81; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the quantity sent by Central Government and what was the demand of the State of Karnataka during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). The State Government had reported that reduction in the monthly allocation of rice to Karnataka from 25,000 tonnes in November, 1981 to 10,000 tonnes in December, 1981 was adversely affecting their public distribution system. In response to their requests for increase in allocation of foodgrains, the monthly allotment of rice for public distribution system was raised from 10,000 tonnes in January, 1982 to 15,000 tonnes in February, 1982 and 20,000 tonnes in March, 1982. A statement indicating monthly demand and allocation of rice, wheat and sugar to Karnataka during the year 1980-81 is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Demand, Allotment of Rice, Wheat and Allotment of Sugar from Central Pool for Karnataka during 1980-81.*

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Month	DEMAND					ALLOTMENT			
	Rice	Wheat		Sugar	Rice	Wheat		Sugar	
		PD.	Mills			P.D.	Mills		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
April 80	Nil	10.0	36.0	See note	—	10.0	36.0	14.215	
May 80	5.0	10.0	36.0	below.	5.0	10.0	36.0	14.215	
June 80	5.0	10.0	36.0		5.0	10.0	36.0	14.215	
July 80	7.5	5.0	36.0		7.5	5.0	36.0	14.215	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
August 80 . . . . .	5.0	10.0	36.0		7.5	5.0	17.39	14.215
Sept. 80 . . . . .	12.5	5.0	36.0		12.5	5.0	17.39	14.215
Oct. 80 . . . . .	5.0	5.0	36.0		12.5	2.0	25.0	14.215
Nov. 80 . . . . .	10.0	10.0	36.0		12.5	2.0	23.0	14.215
Dec. 80 . . . . .	10.0	10.0	36.0		12.5	2.0	22.0	14.215
Jan. 81 . . . . .	14.5	5.0	36.0		14.5	3.0	22.0	14.215
Feb. 81 . . . . .	25.0	3.0	22.0		14.5	3.0	22.0	14.215
March 81 . . . . .	20.0	3.0	30.0		15.0	3.0	22.0	14.215

*Note* :— The requirement of sugar for the State was worked out on the basis of 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-1978.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस अड्डा, दिल्ली पर  
डी० डी० ए० द्वारा दिये गये ठेके

5661. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस अड्डे पर ठेके दिये जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो जिन व्यक्तियों को गत तीन वर्षों में ठेके दिये गये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन ठेकों से गत आठ वर्षों के दौरान कितनी आय हुई है; और

(ग) बस अड्डे के भवन के लिए कितने टेंडर दिए जाते हैं और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को इससे कितना वार्षिक किराया मिलता है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Provision of gas slab in the chimney  
Hood of Government quarters

5662. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4060 on 14-9-81 regarding provision of slabs for cooking gas in Government Residential Colony, R. K. Puram, New Delhi and state:

(a) the approximate cost of providing one gas slab in the chimney hood;

(b) will a phased plan be drawn up to complete this work so as to provide a facility which is much needed or at least where demanded; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-  
IN SINGH): (a) Rs. 100 approximat-  
ely.

(b) and (c). The total cost involved being over Rs. 13 lakhs on non-plan side, it cannot be stated whether such a programme will be undertaken.

### National Rural Employment programme

5663. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering appointment of a panel to study the special programmes of state Government for generating rural employment;

(b) whether Government have undertaken fresh evaluation of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP);

(c) whether NREP had suffered a setback due to inadequate allocation of funds and foodgrains for food-for-work programme by the Government Departments;

(d) if so, what efforts have been made to get additional funds, food-grain quota as also essential materials such as cement, iron and steel to meet the requirements of NREP;

(e) whether the IRD Programmes have also suffered a set back due to lack of adequate credit from Rural Banking Sector; and

(f) what steps have Government taken to revitalise both these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A committee has been constituted on the strategy for full employment in rural areas under chairmanship of Secretary Rural Development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The implementation of National Rural Employment Programme has not suffered a set back due to inadequate allocation of funds and foodgrains. All the same, provision of funds for the programme has been stepped up for next year i.e. 1982-83 to Rs. 380 crores from Rs. 360 crores

for the current year. Instructions have also been issued to the State Governments for making requisite quantity of essential material like cement & steel available for meeting the requirement of work under National Rural Employment Programme.

(e) and (f). According to the reports received, the implementation of I.R.D. Programme in the States is not receiving desired impetus partly due to lack of adequate credit support from the banks. Following steps have been taken in this direction:

(i) A circular containing guidelines for credit support for I.R.D. Programme has been issued.

(ii) A High Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to review the credit support for IRDP and to identify difficulties experienced by States in respect of smooth flow of credit support for IRDP and to suggest suitable measures to redress them.

(iii) Regional Seminars on institutional finance are organised from time to time to find ways and means to solve the difficulties experienced in respect of credit support for IRDP. These have been attended by bankers and DRDA authorities.

(iv) Ministry of Finance have called meetings of the Chief Executives of Commercial Banks and the State Government authorities for sorting out the problems of credit support for IRDP from time to time.

### Findings of Enquiry Committee on Death of Sheep of Chwri

5664. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry Committee set up by the governing body of the ICAR has found that

mismanagements and malpractices led to the death of a large number of sheep in the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI) near Jaipur; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings and action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). An Inquiry Committee was set up on 15th May, 1979 by the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. to look into the matter regarding high rate of mortality of sheep at the Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, near Jaipur, and to submit its report within two months. An unauthenticated copy of the final report has been received in the Council only on 20th February 1982.

The final report along with Part-I and Part-II of the report which were received earlier in detail will be examined after which the entire report of the Inquiry Committee with the Council's comments thereon will be submitted for consideration of the Governing Body of the Council.

#### Drought in Bhil Areas

5665. SHRI JAINARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Central Government to provide relief measures to lakhs of hunger stricken tribal people in Bhil areas in Rajasthan on account of severe drought situation prevailing there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): On the basis of the reports of the Central teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India sanctioned to Rajasthan a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8782.80 lakhs for various drought relief measures during 1981-82. The State Government in

turn allocate funds amongst the affected districts including the tribal areas according to the extent of damage suffered.

#### Allotment of Type IV Government Accommodation in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi

5666. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many type IV houses in Lodhi Colony have been allotted during the period 1-1-1981 to 31st December, 1981;

(b) is it a fact that during the last 12 months over-riding priorities have been given to certain persons ignoring the claims of others waiting for their turn for change for the last 9-10 years;

(c) if not, the number of type IV houses allotted in Lodhi Colony on ad-hoc basis and the number of houses allotted from the change list, *inter-alia* indicating the dates covered for both categories of officers waiting for allotment/change on turn/out-of-turn lists; and

(d) if the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for departure from the norm of allotting houses into 1:1 ratio?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 21

(b) and (d). Over-riding priority has been given to certain persons on the basis of merits of each case. During the last 12 months, 16 of these houses have been allotted on ad-hoc basis and 5 on the Change Waiting List.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Drinking Water Wells

5667. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Central Government are not financing for open drinking water wells; and



(b) if so, how Government propose to solve the drinking water problem when borewells are not successful and the source of water is only open waterwells?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). While open drinking water wells are not considered a safe source of drinking water supply, sanitary dugwells constructed in such a manner as to prevent percolation of water from the first layer with arrangement for proper drainage and covered from the top and preferably fitted with a handpump for drawing water from the well are considered as a safe source of water supply. The attempt will be to solve the drinking water problem by providing sanitary wells, tubewells, or piped water systems, as appropriate, adopting the most economical of the alternatives. It is not correct to say that borewells are not successful.

पशुपालन के लिए राजस्थान को सहायता

5668. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 और 1982 में सरकार ने राजस्थान को भेड़ पालन, बकरी पालन, कुक्कुट पालन, सूअर पालन तथा पशुपालन के लिए सहायता और

अनुदान के रूप में कितनी कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुदान और सहायता के रूप में राज्य में जिलेवार दी गई धनराशि का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1980-81 में तथा 1981-82 में विशेष पशुपालन संवर्धन कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई गई है। विशेष पशुधन संवर्धन कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई बकरीपालन घटक नहीं है। उल्लिखित गतिविधियों को सम्बन्धित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी शुरू किया जाता है लेकिन जिलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम जिसमें अन्य क्षेत्रों की गतिविधियां भी शामिल हैं, के लिए बंटित की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में ऊपर दिए गए कार्यक्रमों (समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को छोड़ कर) के अन्तर्गत आने वाली पशुपालन योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जिलों को बंटन प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नहीं किए जाते हैं

विवरण

बंटित धनराशि (लाख रुपये में)

क्रम सं०	कार्यक्रम	1980-81	1981-82
1.	विशेष पशुधन कार्यक्रम		
1.	दोगली किस्म को आंसरें पालना	5.98	16.00
2.	मुर्गीपालन, सूअरपालन तथा भेड़ पालन	44.98	9.71

1	2	3	4
<b>2. सूखाप्रस्तक्षेत्र कार्यक्रम</b>			
1.	भेड़ तथा चरागाह विकास	51.60	29.19*
2.	पशु तथा डेरी विकास	42.04	16.06*
<b>3. मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम</b>			
1.	भेड़ तथा चरागाह विकास	18.11	46.36*
2.	पशु तथा डेरी विकास	113.16	
4.	पशु प्लेग उन्मूलन	0.65	1.75
5.	खुर तथा मुंह की बीमारी पर नियंत्रण	2.00	2.00
6.	चारा मिनिक्विट प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम	0.56 (लगभग)	0.70 (लगभग)

\* अक्टूबर, 1981 के अन्त तक

**Allotment of a Punjab Sahit Sabha in Minto Road, New Delhi**

5669. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjabi Sahit Sabha made a payment of Rs. 37,442.60 in 1969 on the allotment of a plot measuring 1781 Sq. Yds. in the Institutional Area of Minto Road Scheme, Delhi;

(b) whether this is also a fact that more than 22 M.Ps. recommended that the plot be handed over to Punjabi Sahit Sabha alongwith the structure of 8 Kotla Road as several institutions were given the possession alongwith the structure;

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjabi Sahit Sabha was willing to pay for the structure and even then the same was demolished;

(d) if the reply to above is in negative, what is the correct position; and

(e) has the possession been given to the Sabha and if not, the reason for delay and when it is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A plot of land measuring about 0.365 acres was allotted to the Punjabi Sahit Sabha originally in 1966 which was revived after cancellation in 1967, in the proposed Rouse Avenue institutional area and the Sabha made a payment of Rs. 37442.60p. in March 1968.

(b) Without the specific particulars of the MPs or the time when the alleged recommendations were made, it is difficult to confirm or deny this.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. The re-development of the area is delayed on account of the non-vacation of some bungalows. As soon as the buungalows are vacated

and the area is re-developed according to the layout plan, the possession will be given to the Sabha.

### Development of Colonies in Trans-Yamuna Area

5670. SHRI VIJYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1336 on 1 March, 1982 regarding work done by the D.D.A. in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi and state:

(a) the steps taken to develop Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur also in trans-yamuna area, during 1981-82;

(b) how far the details of regularising these colonies have progressed;

(c) how long it will take to finalise the lay out plans of these colonies for which people had submitted their suggestions; and

(d) reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BIHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that although draft regularisation plans for Laxmi Nagar and Shankarpur area were prepared, it has been found that these colonies are located predominantly on Government land and do not qualify for regularisation in accordance with the policy on the subject.

### उचित दर की दुकानों पर यूनिटों की संख्या

5671. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में खोली गई उचित दर की दुकानों (काग्रेस शासन में) पर निर्धारित 4000 यूनिटें नहीं हैं जबकि बहुत सी दुकानों पर 6000 यूनिटों से भी अधिक हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन उचित दर की नई दुकानों के मालिकों को माल सप्लाई करते समय कई बार परेशान भी किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस नीति से इस बात का संकेत नहीं मिलता कि यह उन अधिकाारियों का षडयंत्र है जो दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार नहीं लाने देना चाहते ;

(घ) दिल्ली में उन उचित दर की नई दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास पूरी 4000 यूनिटें हैं और जिनके पास 4000 यूनिटों से अधिक हैं और यदि अधिक हैं तो कितनी यूनिटें अधिक हैं और किस तारीख को उन्हें लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे ; और

(ङ) खाद्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा अपने ही आदेश को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) दिल्ली में हाल ही में खोली गयीं 790 उचित दर की दुकानों में से 232 में प्रत्येक के पास 4,000 से अधिक अनाज यूनिटें हैं कुल मिलाकर दिल्ली में 2862 उचित दर की दुकानें काम कर रही हैं और इनमें से 392 दुकानों में प्रत्येक के पास 6,000 या अधिक यूनिटें हैं। ये दुकानें आमतौर पर उन क्षेत्रों में हैं जहां उच्च प्रीमियम के कारण स्थान मिलना अत्याधिक कठिन है और नयी रिक्तिया अधिसूचित किये जाने पर कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। प्रत्येक उचित दर की दुकान को आवंटन समान रूप से तथा उनके पास दर्ज अनाज यूनिटों के अनुपात के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

हुडको योजना 1979

(ब) और (ङ). दिल्ली प्रशासन के निर्णयानुसार मोटे तौर पर प्रत्येक 4,000 अनाज यूनिटों के लिए एक उचित दर की दुकान की व्यवस्था की जानी है। तथापि, यह संभव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक उचित दर की दुकान के पास न्यूनतम या अधिकतम 4,000 यूनिट हों, क्योंकि व्यावहारिक रूप में इस निर्देश को कार्यान्वयन दहत सी दाध्यताओं तथा परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करता है। एक दाधा तो दुकान के लिए व्यापार-स्थान के मिलने और अधिमूचित रिक्ति के लिए आवेदकों से आवेदन प्राप्त होने के बारे में है। दूसरी बात, खाद्य कार्ड धारियों को सहूलियत को भी ध्यान में रखना होता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मामले में, प्रत्येक गांव में एक उचित दर की दुकान की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास किया जाता है, चाहे यूनिटों की संख्या 4,000 से कम हो। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि 6,000 यूनिटों से अधिक यूनिट रखने वाली उचित दर की दुकान से भीड़ कम करने के लिये एक और दुकान खोली जाती है, तो स्पष्ट है कि शुरू में नई दुकान में 4,000 यूनिटों से कम यूनिट होंगे और इस कमी को अब भी नये खाद्य कार्ड जारी किये जाएंगे उन्हें शामिल करके धीरे-धीरे पूरा किया जा सकेगा, परन्तु इसके लिए भी खाद्य कार्डधारियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखना होगा।

जनवरी, 1981 से अब तक जिन 232 उचित दर की दुकानों को लाइसेंस दिये गये, उनमें से 156 दुकानों में प्रत्येक के पास 4,000-5,000 तक यूनिट दर्ज हैं, 49 दुकानों के पास 5000 से 6000 तक यूनिट दर्ज हैं और 27 दुकानों में प्रत्येक के पास 6000 से अधिक यूनिट दर्ज हैं।

5672. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री हुडको योजनाओं के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3669 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना प्राप्त हो गई ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

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

(क) और (ख). दिये हुए आवासन को पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Implementation of 7 Point Programme to Boost use of Fertilizer

5673. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to implement a 7 point Programme to boost use of fertilizers next year; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There is no "7-Point Programme" as such, for increasing consumption of fertilisers. The Government has however taken the following steps in this direction.

(i) Ensuring adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import.

(ii) Ensuring favourable cost-benefit ratio by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices.

(iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country.

(iv) Increase in the distribution margin by about 22 per cent w.e.f. 15-8-1981 on ad-hoc basis pending in-depth study.

(v) Launching Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low.

(vi) Increasing the short-term loan to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers, from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and also 1981-82.

(vii) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers @ 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent respectively under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

#### Maintenance of Government Colonies

5674. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 on 23rd November, 1981 regarding T. V. programme captioned "Doosri Dilli" and Unstarred Question No. 1298 on 30th November, 1981 regarding Repairs work in R. K. Puram Sector I, New Delhi; and state:

(a) if the roads in Delhi had been maintained properly adequately and man-holes kept covered and in good form, why was the necessity felt by T. V. authorities to exhibit, the same in their Parikrama Programme on 27th August, 1981; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to carry out the required repairs of the roads including the Access Roads in Government residential colonies besides covering the open man-holes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). In reply to the earlier questions it was mentioned that the major roads, national highways and Master Plan Roads in Delhi which are being maintained by the Public Works Department of Delhi Administration are generally in good condition and continuous efforts are made for their proper maintenance. As regards repair of roads, as already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1298, dated 30th November, 1981, the phased programme is being finalised and will be executed within the constraints of resources.

As regards covering of man-holes, the NDMC have reported that 12 Complaints Centres with a Central Control Room at Town Hall, New Delhi, are operating for this purpose where complaints can be lodged. The MCD have reported that efforts are made to replace the missing man-hole covers immediately on the receipt of the report.

#### Visakhapatnam as base for Deep Sea Fishing

5675. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are aware that Vishakhapatnam has become the base of deep-sea fishing industry in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Majority of the deep sea commercial fishing vessels are operating from Visakhapatnam.

#### Problem Villages for Drinking Water in Vidisha

5676. SHRI PRATAP BHIANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many problem villages for drinking water are there in Vidisha

Parliamentary Constituency as on 21 December, 1981;

(b) what effective steps are being taken to solve the problem; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to want of funds PHE programme has suffered badly in the area during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Govt., there were 132 declared problem villages as on 31st Decem-ber, 1981 in Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency out of which 586 prob-lem villages have been covered with drinking water supply facility. The remaining are proposed to be covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

### राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय पार्क

5677. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना में वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण के लिए राजस्थान में एक राष्ट्रीय पार्क बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त राष्ट्रीय पार्क के स्थान के चयन के लिये अपनाये गये मानदंड क्या हैं और इसके लिए कौन सा स्थान चुना गया है; और

(ख) इस पार्क पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भरतपुर तथा सवाई माधोपुर स्थित मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय पार्कों के अतिरिक्त राजस्थान के जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों में एक नए राष्ट्रीय पार्क

स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इस राष्ट्रीय पार्क का मुख्य लक्ष्य वन पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली का संरक्षण करना है।

(ख) इस राष्ट्रीय पार्क के लिए 247 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से एक योजना तैयार की गई है।

### Assistance for Drinking Water to Tamil Nadu

5678. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the Centre for assistance for drinking water schemes to villages under 20-Point Programme to enable the State Government to provide water supply throughout the State as the annual maintenance cost of water supply has gone up; and

(b) if so, the plan envisaged by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Supply of drink-ing water to problem villages is a part of the new 20-point Programme. The funds are provided in the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. Central assistance is provided to the State Governments under the Cent-rally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supple-ment their efforts. 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 number of problem villages identifi-ed in Tamil Nadu for this programme is 6649.

### Villages in Rajasthan Linked with Pucca Road during the Sixth Five Year Plan

5679. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RU-RAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan of the Government to connect Adivasi villa-ges in States with road;

(b) how many such villages in Rajasthan are to be linked with pucca roads during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) how much amount has been allocated to Rajasthan for the purpose; and

(d) whether this amount has been considered adequate to complete the job within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages provision of all-weather link roads for all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of villages with a population of 1000-1500 by 1990 under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). However, in the case of hill, tribal, desert and coastal areas, where population is scarce, a cluster-of villages approach is to be followed in relaxation of the criteria mentioned above. The Ministry of Rural Development has also advised the States that villages having a high scheduled caste/tribe population may be identified amongst villages falling in the eligible category under MNP and that physical targets for connecting, these villages may be specifically spelt out and financial provisions may be earmarked therefor.

(b) 724 villages, with a population of 1500 and above, and 123 villages, with a population of 1000 to 1500, are to be connected with all-weather roads during the Sixth Plan period under MNP in Rajasthan

(c) An outlay of Rs. 65 crores has been provided in the State Sector for the purpose in the Sixth Plan.

(d) Having regard to the overall resource constraints, the outlays provided for Rajasthan for rural roads under MNP, while formulating the Sixth Plan, are generally reasonable.

### Allotment of Land under ROHINI Scheme

5680. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected for allotment of plots under various categories separately under Rohini Scheme and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them; ✓

(b) the number of plots developed so far and when the allotment is expected to be completed; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the developmental work undertaken so far under that Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that a total amount of Rs. 21.15 crores has been received under the Rohini Registration Scheme. The category-wise break-up (including that pertaining to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes) can be given only after the applications have been scrutinized and categorised.

(b) About 20,000 plots under development are expected to be ready for allotment during this year. The development of the colony is expected to be completed during the next 5 years subject to acquisition of the total land to be covered by the Project.

(c) Yes, Sir.

सिंचाई योजना के लिए सहायता हेतु  
मध्य प्रदेश से प्रस्ताव

5681. श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिचा:  
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह दताने को कृपा  
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने  
37,000 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि को अति-  
रिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता उत्पन्न करने की  
दृष्टि से राजघाट बाणसागर हसदेव बाग्य

बस्ती, बांध, बरगी नहर, उमिल, कौड और अरर बाणगंगा की प्रमुख सिंचाई योजनाओं और मध्यम तथा लघु योजनाओं के लिये 50 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग करते हुए भारत सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन योजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राय मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संसाधनों की तंगी को ध्यान में रखकर चालू वर्ष के दौरान कोई अग्रिम योजनागत सहायता देना संभव नहीं हो सका है ;

#### Disestablishing of Agro-service Centres

5682. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to dis-establishing the agro-service centres launched under the Fourth Plan for providing employment to technical personnel and custom hiring services and agricultural inputs; as these centres are not performing well;

(b) the opinion of Government in this regard; and

(c) steps being proposed to mitigate this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for discontinuing the existing agro-service centres set up by agro-entrepreneurs during the Fourth Five Year Plan and later. The following steps have been taken to strengthen these centres and to diversify their activities:

(i) State Governments have been advised to disburse expeditiously all claims for interest subsidy due to entrepreneurs;

(ii) The State Governments have also been advised to accord help in getting custom hiring work for entrepreneurs under their various programmes including those of land reclamation and command area development.

(ii) Union Ministry of Finance has been requested to direct the financing banks for waiver of interest charges due from entrepreneurs who have closed their centres and to extend further financial assistance in deserving cases to diversify their activities.

Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers has also been requested for rehabilitating these centres by giving dealership for distribution of diesel, petrol and lubricants.

#### Dry Land Areas

5683. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:  
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ICAR dry land agriculture project have revealed that dry lands can contribute substantially to the national foodgrain output through a new technology;

(b) the total dry lands area in the country and whether any steps are under consideration of Government to tap a vast production potential of this area;

(c) what are the immediate schemes to increase production through dry land technology;

(d) whether any area and crop varieties have been selected for this purposes; and

(e) if so, the details in this respect?



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

(b) Out of 143 million hectares of the country's are able land about 105 million hectares are rainfed. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been giving due emphasis for developing a suitable crop production technology for stabilising agricultural production in the rainfed areas.

(c) In recognition of the dry land problems of the country an All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture was implemented in 1970. The project is in operation at 23 centres which represent different dryland situations of the country. The investment on the Land Agricultural-Project during the last 10 years has substantially increased from Rs. 139 lakhs during the 4th Plan to Rs. 605 lakhs during the 6th Plan.

In addition, the research programmes in the ICAR Institutes and the All India Coordinated Projects relevant to major dryland agriculture crops have been strengthened during the 6th Plan.

At the State level, the ongoing research in 22 Agricultural Universities is being strengthened through the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) which will contribute to improved dryland technology.

Besides the above, the intensive research programmes of the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad on (i) genetic improvement of sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (Bajra), pigeon pea (arhar), chickpea (Channa) and groundnut and (ii) farming systems to stabilise production in seasonally dry semi-arid tropics, will substantially aid improving dryland technology.

(d) and (e): Crop production technology has been developed for each of the Agro-climatic regions of the country and efficient varieties of crops like wheat, sorghum, pearl millet bajra, ragi, mustard, gram and arhar etc. have been identified.

Some of the efficient crop production zones for important dryland agriculture crops are given in Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Potential Rainfed Areas*

Crop	Potential areas
Wheat	(i) Sub-montane region of Jammu, Himachal Pradesh. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh. (ii) Gangetic alluvial belt of Uttar Pradesh and plains of Bihar. (iii) Bundelkhand and Rewa region.
Sorghum	<i>Kharif</i> black soils, belts of Maharashtra Karnataka Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
Pearl millet	(i) Shallow black soils of Maharashtra, Gujarat. (ii) Seirozem of Haryana and Rajasthan. (iii) 'Goradu' soils of Gujarat. (iv) Semi-arid alluvial belt of Uttar Pradesh.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Potential Area</i>
Maize	(i) Sub-humid alluviums of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. (ii) Black soil belt in S.E. Rajasthan. (iii) Sub-montane region of Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh.
Ragi	Semi-arid red soils of Karnataka.
Gram	(i) Alluvium, Uttar Pradesh as a second crop. (ii) Black soils of North Madhya Pradesh as a second crop. (iii) Seirozem of Haryana and Rajasthan as a sole crop.
Pigeon pea	(i) As an intercrop with sorghum and pearl millet in semi-arid regions. (ii) The semi-arid shallow black soils of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.
Rape/mustard	(i) Alluviums of Uttar Pradesh as a second crop. (ii) Southern Black soils of Rajasthan as a second crop. (iii) Seirozem of Haryana as a sole crop. (iv) Sub-montane region of Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh.
Safflower	The deep black soils below 20 N parallel either as a second crop or single crop.

**Scheme for solving the Housing Problem of Industrial workers by HUDCO**

5684. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent HUDCO has helped the industry in the construction of houses for workers;

(b) what are the details of the scheme for solving the housing problem of industrial workers;

(c) the details of such schemes sanctioned industry-wise for industrial workers during the last two years and so far in the current year 1981-82;

(d) the amount allocated in respect of each scheme and actually spent for the purpose during the period mentioned above; and

(e) the number of workers provided with the houses during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e): HUDCO does not have any scheme meant exclusively for the industrial workers. There are, however, two schemes of HUDCO for the staff in general. The terms and conditions of these schemes are given in statement.

The industry-wise details of the schemes, with loan amount and the number of the dwelling units to be constructed thereunder, sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years are given in Statement II.

**Statement I****Staff Housing Schemes of HUDCO  
LEDNING TERMS****I. Rental stav Housing**

Public Sector Schemes are financed by HUDCO (limited to 70 per cent of the project cost) at 12 per cent net rate of interest. The repayment period is 7 years.

Private Sector Schemes are financed by HUDCO (Limited to 70 per cent of the project cost) at 12 per cent net rate of interest. The repayment period is 7 years.

**II. Hire Purchase Housing**

Public Sector hire purchase stav housing schemes are financed as per graded scale of assistance. The lower the cost of a house, the higher is loan

commitment by HUDCO as portion of the project cost. The net rate of interest varies from 5 per cent (For EWS, workers with monthly income not exceeding Rs. 350) to 11.5 per cent (For HIG, staff with monthly income exceeding Rs. 1500). The HUDCO loan can be paid back within a period ranging from 20 years for EWS worker staff housing schemes to 10 years for HIG staff housing schemes.

Public Sector hire purchase staff housing schemes, HUDCO finances 70 per cent of the project cost and the net rate of interest varies from 6.5 per cent for EWS workers to 12 per cent for HIG Staff. the repayment period for the loan as laid down by HUDCO also varies between 20 years for EWS staff housing schemes and 10 years for HIG staff housing schemes.

**Statement— II**

(Details of Staff Housing Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during 1979-80, 1980-81 & 1981-82 upto 31-1-1982.)

Year 1979-80

State/Agency	No. of Schemes	Loan amount (Rs. in crores)	No. of Dwellings sanctioned
1. TELCO Jamshed pur	1	0.80	288
2. Gujarat State Construction Corporation	3	2.65	990
3. GIDC	6	1.01	784
4. Haryana State Electricity Board	2	4.27	1085
5. Karnataka State Electricity Board	1	0.35	78
6. Mysore Cement	1	0.10	50
7. Maharashtra State Police Housing Welfare Corporation	2	1.61	736
8. Industrial Development Corporation ORISSA	2	0.41	170
9. Punjab Housing & Development Board	2	0.80	260
10. Rajasthan Electricity Board	1	0.74	253
11. National Textile Corporation, Coimbatore	1	0.67	302
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>4996</b>

*Year 1980-81*

State/Agency	No. of Schemes	Loan amount (Rs. in crores)	No. of Dwellings Sanctioned
1. Gujarat State Industrial Development Corporation	6	1.17	612
2. Gujarat State Construction Corporation	1	0.67	270
3. Bharat Steel Tubes Ganaur	1	0.31	100
4. Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewell Corporation	1	0.10	16
5. Himachal Pradesh Housing Board	1	0.27	60
6. Ballarpur Industries	1	0.62	208
7. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	1	0.25	60
8. Maharashtra State Police Housing Welfare Corporation	3	2.24	684
9. Ujjain Development Authority	1	0.13	96
10. Punjab Housing & Development Board	8	7.33	1918
11. Rajasthan Electricity Board	1	1.11	240
12. Hada Textile Bishnupur West Bengal	1	0.06	12
TOTAL	26	14.26	4276

*Year 1981-82 (Upto 31-1-82).*

Agency	No. of Schemes	Loan amount (Rs. in crores)	No. of Dwellings sanctioned
1. Hyderabad Asbestos	1	0.24	36
2. Gujarat State Industrial Development Corporation	1	1.12	426
3. Haryana State Electricity Board	2	1.09	312
4. Himachal Pradesh Housing Board	9	1.30	262
5. Karnataka Housing Board	4	2.28	5550
6. Maharashtra State Police Housing Welfare Corporation	1	1.29	400
7. Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	1	0.49	184
8. Orissa State Housing Board	1	0.16	74
9. Bhawani Cotton Mills Aboher	1	0.17	52
10. Punjab Housing & Development Board	5	1.93	366
11. J.K. Industries Rajasthan	1	0.18	56
12. Instrumentation Limited Kota	1	0.35	102
	28	10.60	7820

### Rabi Crop Estimate for 1982

5685. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of December 1981 and January & February, 1982 there were heavy rains in almost all the northern region;

(b) if so, whether these rains have resulted good crops prospect these years;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether Government is confident to achieve the targets set for wheat and rice procurement;

(e) if so, to what extent the rice has been procured; and

(f) whether food stocks will also be improved?

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

(b) Mostly these rains were helpful for good crop prospects.

(c) Although it is too early to make a precise estimate of the likely production, the expectation is that the production would be higher than in 1980-81.

(d) No specific procurement targets have been fixed for wheat and rice.

(e) Paddy and rice procured during the current crop year uptill 24 March 1982 is equivalent to 6.2 million tonnes of rice.

(f) Yes, Sir.

### News item Captioned 'Urban Planning being IGNORED'

5686. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption 'Urban Planning being ignored' as published in the Indian

Express dated January 10, 1982:

(b) if so, whether the development in the country so far as urban areas are concerned, should take place as far as possible in harmony with the nature, but the same has been grossly ignored during the last decade;

(c) whether harmony between shelter and work along with a system of transportation could cater to the diverse needs of the people;

(d) if the answer to parts (b) and (c) be in affirmative, the steps that have been taken, or are proposed to be taken to bridge the imbalance;

(e) whether the Chief Planner of the Town and Country Planning Organisation has stated that one of the main ways to save environmental degradation of Delhi was to concentrate on the periphery areas around the capital; and

(f) whether the same expert has also observed that 40 per cent of the ridge had been usurped in contravention of the Master Plan?

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

(b) It is true that the development of Urban areas should be in harmony with nature as far as possible. In practice, however, this harmony is not always being attained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d): Urban Development and Regional Planning are State Subjects. However, the Central Govt. advises the State Governments about the measures to be taken for planned Urban Development from time to time.

(e) and (f) In his remarks at the workshop conducted at the School of Planning and Architecture, the Chief Planner of Town and Country Planning Organisation had referred to a study conducted by the students of School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in 1980. One of the findings of the study was that about 40 per

ridge (which term was defined to include the entire ridge area from Wazirabad Barrage in the North to Dhauakuan and beyond the Southern periphery including areas under the jurisdiction of Delhi Cantonment) within the Union Territory of Delhi has already been in uses other than recreation, parks, afforestation and wilderness which were envisaged in the Master Plan of Delhi. As regards the Development of areas around the capital, the Chief Planner had pointed out the necessity of proper planning and development of the entire National Capital Region.

### Steps to improve water level in Tube wells

5687. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the areas where there are many tube wells for drawings sub-soil water, the water level has gone down by 20 feet in the last 20 years;

(b) what steps Government propose to remedy the situation; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) In certain localised areas fall in water level in the wells has been observed. This is, however, a local phenomenon in certain areas where the drawal of groundwater exceeded the annual replenishable recharge.

(b) and (c). (i) A network of 4500 hydrograph stations has been established in the country since 1969 to monitor the behaviour of the groundwater system. The number of such hydrograph stations is proposed to be further increased in the coming years for a closer observation.

(ii) All such areas of over-drawal or potential overdrawal of groundwater have been identified.

(iii) The Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation which refines such credit flows does take this aspect into consideration in regulating the credit flows to discourage further exploitation of groundwater in such areas.

(iv) The Rural Electrification Corporation which finances the Rural Electrification programmes of the State Electricity Boards also takes this aspect into consideration while sanctioning their schemes.

(v) The State Groundwater Organisations do not give clearance certificates for additional wells in such areas.

(vi) A model Bill has been circulated to the State Governments to regulate the development of groundwater resources on proper scientific lines.

(vii) The Central Groundwater Board is assessing the feasibility of artificially recharging the groundwater system in certain areas where continuous declining trend in the water level is being observed.

### Public Distribution System in Delhi

5688. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Distribution System in Delhi has collapsed as specified food items like wheat, loose vanaspati ghee, coal, cement etc. are hardly available through the Government controlled shops;

(b) what are the entitlements of wheat of each FPS in Government residential colonies; how much was received by each of them; what was the net deficiency; the number of card holder left behind; steps taken to ensure non-recurrence of the same in future steps taken to meet their requirements in full together with reasons for such shortages even after resorting to imports and the check the quality of wheat supplied/procured;

(c) what are the reasons for loose ghee not being sold by the branch

stores of all Societies at all of their stores; and

(d) why should tinned ghee in small packs be not banned till the situation improves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Within the available stocks of essential commodities, the Central Government arranges for an equitable allocation of these commodities as between various States/Union Territories. Out of the allocations made by the Central Government to Delhi, the Delhi Administration reallocates these commodities to fair-price shops in proportion to the units registered with each shop. By and large the supply position of items for public distribution is satisfactory in the Union Territory of Delhi, though the existence of temporary and localised shortages in any commodity cannot be ruled out.

On an average, entitlement of wheat of each fair-price shop on the basis of 4000 units works out to 217 Quintals per month. As against this, these fair-price shops are given wheat on an average to the extent of 140 quintals each. About 20 per cent of the food card holders do not lift their quota of wheat. The net deficiency has been to the extent of 25 per cent of the entitlement based on the old quota which has since been revised. Wheat supplied through the Public Distribution System is generally of good quality, and any complaints about quality are taken up with Food Corporation of India.

(c) Branch stores of all cooperative societies in Delhi having retail edible oil licences are selling vanaspati ghee in loose.

(d) Tinned vanaspati ghee in small packs has gained consumer acceptability and a ban would not be welcomed by the consumers at large. Necessary regulatory and enforcement measures for sale of vanaspati in loose form at fixed price have also

been taken by Delhi Administration and a constant watch is kept on its sale.

### Grievances of Senior Official of Ministry of Agriculture

5689. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Ministry of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior officials in the Ministry of Agriculture had either sought transfers from the Department or asked for pre-mature retirement; and

(b) if so, the nature of the grievances of these officers forcing them to resort to such steps and the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Shortfall in consumption of Fertilizers and steps to achieve Plan target in Foodgrains

5690. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA

REDDY:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent there was shortfall in the fertiliser consumption targets during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 till date because of the hike in its prices and the resultant shortfall in the anticipated food production; and

(b) how far the declaration in the rate of fertiliser consumption is likely to fit the foodgrain target stipulated in the Sixth Plan and what steps are contemplated by Government to ensure achievement of the Plan target to the maximum?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b): Fertiliser consumption depends on several factors like weather, irrigated area high yielding variety area, credit, fertilizer prices, output price of crops and fertiliser availability. It is difficult to isolate and quantify the effect of one factor. *viz.* price hike of fertilizer on fertiliser consumption. However, fertilizer consumption registered an upward trend though at a lower growth rate despite price hike in 1980 and 1981. The following steps have been taken to step up fertilizer consumption:

(f) Ensuring adequate and timely availability of fertilizers through domestic production and import.

(ii) Ensuring favourable cost-benefit ratio by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertilizer prices.

(iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Head-quarters on Government account all over the country.

(iv) Increase in the distribution margin by about 22 per cent w.e.f. 15.8.1981 on ad-hoc basis pending indepth study.

(v) Launching Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low.

(vi) Increasing the short-term loan to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs including fertiliser, from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and also 1981-82.

(vii) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers to the small and marginal farmers at 2 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent respectively under Integrated Rural Development programme.

It is expected that the various steps enumerated above would promote the consumption of fertilisers and contribute to achieving the foodgrains target envisaged under the Sixth Plan.

### समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

5691. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
कृषि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ये निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा गरीबों को रेखा से नीचे रह रहे ऐसे 650 व्यक्तियों को (जो एस० एफ० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत आते हैं) सूची ग्रामीण बैंकों को दी जाना चाहिये जिनका समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विश्वास हो सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये आदेश कब जारी किये गये थे और इन्हें कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाना था तथा इस संबंध में सारे देश में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) बिहार के हजारीबाग और गिरिडीह जिलों के प्रत्येक खण्ड के बारे में स्थिति क्या है और क्या बैंकों को आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि वे समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल कार्यों को छोड़कर आथ कार्यों में धुंजी का निवेश न करें और क्या विकास खण्डों तथा स्थानीय बैंकों ने निर्धारित समय सीमा का पालन किया है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्च मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) व (ख) : छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रति खण्ड प्रति वर्ष 600 परि-



वारों, जो गरीबों को रेखा से नीचे हों, को उनका आर्थिक स्तर पुधारने के लिए सहायता दी जानी है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्षित वर्ग को उपदान बैंक ऋण से सम्बद्ध सक्षम आर्थिक गतिविधियां शुरू करने के लिए दिया जाता है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 14,400 तथा 10,800 परिवारों के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले में क्रमशः हजारोबाग जिले में 2617 परिवारों तथा गिरीडोह जिले में 2913 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई है। मंत्रालय द्वारा खण्डवार सूचना एकत्र नहीं की जाती है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम ही एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जिसके लिए बैंक ऋण उपलब्ध करते हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा बैंकों को ऐसे कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं कि वे समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को छोड़कर अन्य कार्यों में पूंजी का निवेश न करें। अतः बैंकों के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। संवित पड़े ऋण आवेदनपत्रों का खण्ड, जिला तथा राज्य स्तर पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

### धूमि मालिकों को ब्याज की अदायगी

5692. श्री राम प्चारे पनिका :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश जारी करने का है कि सरकारी कार्यों के लिए अधिगृहीत भूमि के मालिकों को यदि अधिगृहीत भूमि का मुआवजा शीघ्र नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उन्हें ब्याज दिया जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिगृहीत भूमि का मुआवजा कितनी अवधि तक बिना ब्याज के दिया जा सकता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार भूमि अधिग्रहण से पूर्व मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) व (ख) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम 1894 में भूमि का कब्जा लेने के समय में प्रदत्त की गई धनराशि पर, उक्त धनराशि के भुगतान तक या इसके न्यायालय में जमा रहने तक, ब्याज के भुगतान के संबंध में पहले ही प्रावधान है।

(ग) व (घ) अधिनियम में भूमि का कब्जा लेने से पहले मुआवजे का भुगतान करने का पहले ही प्रावधान है। तथापि तात्कालिकता के मामलों में, मुआवजा देने से पहले कब्जा लिया जा सकता है। अधिनियम (भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894) में संशोधन करने का एक विधेयक सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

### Water Supply Scheme in Imphal

5693. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply scheme had been undertaken in Imphal, the capital of Manipur, when Late Smt. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the Health Minister;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme has not yet been completed;

(c) if so the details of the scheme approved approved at that time for the water supply to the people of Imphal with the proposed amount in comparison to the present scheme that

is being implemented and with names of the officials who were in the helm of implementation of this scheme from time to time, year-wise along with the amount spent upto date, year-wise on the scheme; and

(d) the details of the action being taken by the Central Government and the State Government for implementing this scheme and the target date of completion of the scheme?

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

(b) No, Sir, according to informa-  
tion received from the State Govern-  
ment.

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

**Payment of Cash Advance by Pure  
Drinks to NDMC and DDA**

5694. DR. A. U. AZMI :  
SHRI CHATURBHUIJ :  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

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

(a) how much cash advance has  
been paid to NDMC and D.D.A. by  
Pure Drinks before occupying the site;

(b) what is the payment schedule  
before the hotel is started; and

(c) are there any penalties for not  
starting it by the time of Commence-  
ment of Asian Games, and so also on  
the other projects connected with  
ASIAD '82 with details thereof to-  
gether with details of construction  
schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHAM NARAIN  
SINGH) : (a) and (b). M/s Pure  
Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. with whom  
the NDMC has entered into a licence  
agreement for construction, furnishing

and commissioning of a five-star hotel  
at the plot located at Windsor Place,  
allotted by the Government to the  
NDMC, have deposited a sum of Rs.  
90 lakhs with the NDMC. A sum of  
Rs. 1.78 crores is payable by the  
Company to the NDMC at the time of  
allowing the former vacant and un-  
encumbered occupation of the said  
plot by the NDMC. These two amounts  
totalling Rs. 2.68 crores will be treat-  
ed as advance fee for the first year  
commencing from the date of allowing  
occupation of the plot by NDMC. No  
advance has been paid by the Company  
to the D.D.A.

(c) so far as the Ministry of Works  
and Housing is concerned, four hotel  
sites were allotted—two to the NDMC,  
one to the DDA and one to the ITDC—  
for construction of five-star hotels to  
meet the requirements of accommo-  
dation for Asian Games.

According to the terms of allotments  
made by the Government, the allot-  
tees are required to complete the cons-  
truction and commission the hotels  
sufficiently in time before the commen-  
cement of the Asian Games, 1982.

In case the above items are not  
complied with suitable action will be  
considered at the appropriate time.

**Complaints against Poaching by Sr.  
Officials**

5695. SHRI H. N. NANJA GOWDA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that com-  
plaints have been made to him about  
the poaching being done by senior  
State Government officials in the re-  
served forests in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar  
and Kerala;

(b) whether he had written a let-  
ter to the U.P. Government on this  
subject;

(c) whether the Prime Minister who  
is the chairman of the 'Project Tiger  
Steering Committee' has also been ur-  
ged to intervene in the matter to en-  
sure that the custodian of law do not

breake the law and deterrent punishment be given to them; and

(d) if so, the details of the complaints received from different places and action taken to punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). Only one incident of poaching involving senior State Government officials has been reported. This was a report from the Field Director of Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh. Shri Brijendra Singh, a conservationist, also reported the same incident.

The brief facts are that on January 1982 the Commissioner Moradabad, District Magistrate Bijnor, Superintendent of Police Bijnor, Sub-Divisional Magistrate Nagina (Distt. Bijnor), and Police Station Officer, Kalagarh (Distt. Bijnor), entered the area of the Corbet National Park in a boat of the State Irrigation Department. A few shots were fired by this party from the boat at some cheetals inside the park. Shri Brijendra Singh and a few others witnessed this and assisted the Project Tiger staff in catching the offenders and registering a case.

On receipt of this information, the matter was taken up immediately by the Union Minister of Agriculture with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Looking to the serious nature of the case, the State Government was urged to prosecute the delinquent officials and also to initiate disciplinary action.

The State Government has since transferred the concerned officers. It has been reported that the matter arose in the U.P. Legislative Assembly and Council. The Chairman of the Legislative Council has directed the U.P. Minister of State for Forests to enquire into the matter himself.

The State Government has again been urged to take urgent action to prosecute the offenders. The Prime Minister's Office is being kept informed about the matter.

### Supply of drinking water to Delhi from Okhla Headworks

5696. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that near Okhla Headworks thousands of litres of industrial effluent are pouring into Jamuna river water which after processing is being sent to the residents of Delhi particularly those living in the South Delhi as drinking water;

(b) whether putrid stench of this polluted water spreads over a couple of miles and has made living there impossible;

(c) whether the colour of the water at this point is dark and the water is so poisonous that daily thousands and thousands of fish die when nature has made them better suited to fight pollution; and

(d) whether Government have made an on the spot survey of the aforesaid spot and if so, when and their findings about the state of pollution and the immediate steps being taken to stop industrial effluent into the river water ?

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

### Bio-Gas from Willow Dust

5697. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new method of producing bio-gas which can generate electricity from willow dust which a waste product of the cotton textile mills has been evolved by the Cotton Technological Lab., in Bombay;

(b) if so, what are the details of the new innovation made;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if harnessed on large scale the cotton mills in the country can cut down by at least half their dependence on coal and the cost of generation will be really small as the basic raw material is at present being thrown out as waste or sold for a nominal price; and

(d) whether Government would give a sincere trial to the above innovation and if so, what plans have been made, if any, for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cotton willow dust or willow waste, which is a waste product in textile mills can be used for producing bio-gas by anaerobic batch fermentation process. This gas from willow dust is similar to gobar gas (bio-gas). Bio-gas can be used as fuel to run an internal combustion (IC) engine. IC engines particularly diesel engines are used to run generators. M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. have developed a fuel engine running on diesel as well as bogar gas (bio-gas). This engine can be coupled to a generator also. However, the total quantity of bio-gas from willow dust will not be sufficient to keep a generator functioning for reasonably long periods of time. The economic of production of electricity from bio-gas has not been worked out.

(b) A laboratory unit of 100 kg capacity has been set up in the Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay and experiments have been carried out. Cotton willow dust is treated with alkali and allowed to ferment in open for about 3-4 days then it is transferred in anaerobic digester added with 6 litres of water for every Kg of willow dust. During the first week of fermentation, the gas produced contains considerable quantity of carbon dioxide and hence not suitable as fuel. After the first week the methane content in bio-gas increases to 55-60 per cent and can be used as a fuel. The gas produced can

be collected over water in a suitable gas holder. After the first month when gas production decreased the slurry is removed and a fresh charge is placed in the digester. Besides bio-gas a 100 kg of willow dust yields 50 kg of excellent manure.

(c) It is too optimistic to expect so much of energy saving from bio-gas production possible from the willow dust. It is estimated that the textile mills if country produce KWH electric to 33,000 tons of willow dust only. From the technology developed at C.T.R.L., Bombay, it is possible to produce 5.28 million cubic metres of bio-gas per year which will be approximately equivalent to 3 million litres of diesel oil or 17 million KWH electricity. This gas can be used for various purposes in the textile mills such as singeing of yarns, use in the laboratory and canteen etc. Generation of electricity from willow dust bio-gas is yet to be studied, for use in the textile industry.

(d) It has been decided in a meeting held recently in the Planning Commission that a Pilot Plant would be set up in one of the Nationalised Textile Mills in Bombay to find out how far the use of this gas will be feasible in a textile mill.

#### Increasing Berthing Charges for Fishing Trawlers

5698. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
SHRI DAULATSIMHJI  
JARDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high rates are being charged for berthing and other facilities at fishing harbours in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the rates charged; and

(c) whether Government will consider the rates in view of the economic difficulties of the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b): The rates for berthing and other facilities at some of the important fishing harbours in the country are:

(1) *Madras Fishing Harbour (as on 11-7-1981).*

(a) *Warfage on Fish Catches:*

Upto 10 M	Rs. 11.00 per trip
Above 10 M & upto 15 M	Rs. 22.00 ,, ,,
Above 15 M & up to 20 M	Rs. 27.50 ,, ,,
Above 20 M & up to 25 M	Rs. 38.50 ,, ,,
Above 25 M.	Rs. 44.00 ,, ,,

(b) *Berth Hire Charges:*

(i) Daily rate: Rs. 6.0 per day or part thereof per trawler or boat.

(ii) Monthly rate: Rs. 50/- per calendar month or part thereof per trawler or boat.

(c) A rate of Rs. 16.80 per 1,000 litres for supply of fresh water.

(2) *Cochin Fishing Harbour (as on 11-12-1980).*

(i) Berthing of fishing boats: Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day depending on the length of vessel. For purseion boats, the daily fee is Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 depending on the length of vessel.

(ii) Agents fee: Rs. 100/- per month.

(iii) Entry fee for merchant Rs. 10/- and Rs. 30/- depending upon the mode of removal of fish catches from the

Quay viz. lorrys or band-carts or bicycles.

(iv) Rs. 100/- per month for net makers.

(v) Daily entry fee at the rate of Rs. 4/- per lorry; Rs. 2/- per tempo-van; Rs. 1/- per hand-cart and autotruck and Paise 50 per bicycle.

(3) *Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour (as on 17-10-1980).*

(i) Berth hire charges on fishing boats: Rs. 5.40 per day or part thereof.

(ii) Berth hire charges on fishing trawlers: Rs. 107.50 per day or part thereof.

(iii) Wharfage charges on fish landed through fishing boats: Rs. 53.80 per boat per month.

(iv) Wharfage charges on fish landed through fishing trawlers: Rs. 537.50 per trawler month.

(v) Slipping charges ranging from Rs. 15/- to 50/- per tonne and repair berth hire charges ranging from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 650/- per vessel per the 1st day and Rs. 175/- to Rs. 325/- per the subsequent days.

(c): These rates are decided by the Port Trust in respect of major fishing harbours and State Governments in respect of minor fishing harbours. The State Governments and the Port Trust authorities have been requested to examine the representations from the fishing industry in this regard.

### Residential and Commercial Plots Auctioned by DDA

5699. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE:  
PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a  
statement on the Table of the House  
giving the details of number of com-  
mercial residential plots auctioned by  
the Delhi Development Authority in  
each month from April, 1981 to March,  
1982 and state:

(a) the area and value of each  
plot,

(b) what is the present price as  
compared to the price during each of  
the last three years per sq. metre fixed  
by Government for each area in Delhi;

(c) what are the reasons for this  
abnormal rise in urban land prices,  
and

(d) steps Government have been  
taken for the reduction of prices?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-  
ARY 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.

### Gap between supply and demand of Edible oil and Fats

5700. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will  
the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
gap between supply and demand of  
edible oils and fats has been steadily  
widening;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what measures are being taken  
to meet the demand of edible oil in  
the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI  
KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b).  
For the past several years the gap

between supply and demand of edible  
oils and fats has ranged between 11 to  
13 lakh tonnes annually.

(c): Government has taken several  
measures to meet the demand for edi-  
ble oils in the country. The impor-  
tant among them are:—

(i) Continuing import of adequate  
quantities of edible oils;

(ii) Supply of imported oils  
through the public distribu-  
tion system;

(iii) Supply of imported oil to the  
vanaspati industry accord-  
ing to certain norms;

(vi) Enforcement of the Storage  
Control Orders and other re-  
levant enactments vigorous-  
ly;

(v) Increasing production and  
productivity of traditional  
and non-traditional oilseeds  
and oils;

(vi) Planned efforts for maximis-  
ing oil production through  
exploitation of the hitherto  
untapped potentials of oil-  
seeds which are already  
available;

(vii) A number of scheme for in-  
creasing production in the  
country have been taken up  
under the Sixth Five Year  
Plan. They include creation  
of soyabean processing faci-  
ties, development and pro-  
cessing of oilseeds of tree and  
forest origin with focus on  
tribal areas, establishment of  
modern oil complexes, etc.

### Development of Sheep Industry

5701. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) steps Government have taken  
to earn more foreign exchange as  
well as to encourage development of  
the sheep industry in a big way; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that India stands behind in producing good quality woollen carpets and apparel wool, although it is a big country so far as the question of population of sheep is concerned in the World?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Extensive programmes for improving production and quality of carpet wool and apparel wool have been undertaken. The programmes for improving production and quality of carpet wool involve cross breeding of coarse carpet and hairy breeds with exotic dual purpose/fine wool breeds and grading up with superior indigenous carpet wool breeds. Programmes for improving apparel wool production involve cross breeding of indigenous sheep with superior exotic fine wool breeds in suitable pockets. These programmes are also being supported by appropriate health cover, improved sheep husbandry practices, distribution of good quality of rams etc. Thus, increasing the availability of superior carpet and apparel wool within the country will lead to more foreign exchange earning through export of carpet earnings.

(b) India stands sixth in the world in sheep population and lags behind in production of apparel wool, but it is one of the leading countries in producing woollen carpets.

#### **Ban on Shooting of Wild Animals**

5702. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which there is a ban on the shooting and trapping of Wild Animals and birds;

(b) when this ban was imposed;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the

violation of the instruction issued by Government; and

(d) if so, the names of such States alongwith the details of the wild animals which became victims like this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and shall be placed on the table of the House.

#### **Board of Agriculture**

5703. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Agriculture is being revived;

(b) whether it is expected to promote development of improved bullock drawn implements, inexpensive machines and farm tools required by small and marginal farmers;

(c) if so, what are the other points of the new strategy for agricultural developments that are being adopted; and

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that by implementing these programmes large number of small and medium farmers will be helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Board of Agricultural Machinery and Implements is being revived. The Board will coordinate and monitor the various development in the field of innovation and improvement of agricultural machines and implements, their sandardisation, quality control, manufacture and distribution arrangements. It will also review the credit requirements for their popularisation and other issues concerning the industry engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the above machinery and implements.

Target for popularisation and distribution of select improved agricultural tools, and bullock drawn implements and machines for different States have also been fixed under the New 20-Point Programme. The use of these implements and machines would go a long way in helping the small and medium farmers in augmenting food production.

### Averting World Food Crisis

5704. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UN Secretary General while opening a food aid conference on 2-3-1982 pointed out that there were no better prospects to meet a world food crisis;

(b) if so, whether according to him during 1982 world would face great food crisis;

(c) if so, whether it would be very difficult for India to obtain foodgrains during 1982 due to the acute shortage in the world; and

(d) if so, whether all the contracts which had been earlier signed for import of foodgrains have been completed and implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) In his opening address at the 1982 Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme/Food and Agriculture Organisation held in New York on 2-3-1982, the Secretary General observed *inter alia* that "the world is at present heavily dependent on the cereal production of one region. The balance between supply and demand remains so precarious that a poor harvest in one of the main producing country might trigger an inflationary chain reaction throughout the world. In the food race which would inevitably assure the needs of the proper

countries would be the first to be sacrificed, as had been the case in the world focal crisis of the seventies. In 1982, however the consequence of such a situation would be still more disastrous." He also drew attention to the need for increasing external assistance to agriculture in view of the unfavourable situation of the developing countries and the amount of investment needed to improve and modernised the agricultural production and food distribution sectors.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal with India at present to go in for import of wheat or rice during 1982-83. So far as the existing import contracts are concerned, as on 22-3-1982, the entire quantity of wheat contracted for import from USA had been loaded into ships for India, while in respect of wheat from Australia, the quantity shipped was 6.32 lakh tonnes leaving only a balance quantity of 1.18 lakh tonnes to be shipped. No difficulty in the full implementation of these contracts is foreseen.

### Development of Modern Cold Storage

5705. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a low cost cold storage for storing farm produce has been designed jointly by three scientists and a horticulturist.

(b) if so, what are the main features of the new godown designed by them;

(c) whether Government have accepted their recommendations on this account; and

(d) what steps are being taken to build such type of godown and to what extent they will be helpful?

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

(b) The new godowns are cooled by passage of humidified air through



porous wet surface either by natural draft or with electrically operated fans. The cooling systems, based on evaporative cooling, are simple, cheap, energy efficient and can be easily set up from locally available material at farms, marketing and distributing centres for storage of different types of perishable produce. In hot dry weather, the temperatures reached in the said cool godowns are not as low as obtained in conventional cold stores but are low enough to store perishables for considerably long periods. The efficiency of his new method can be further increased by the use of permissible sprout suppressants and fungicides. As compared to conventional mechanically refrigerated cold stores which are extremely sophisticated, high-cost installations, consuming very large amount of energy, the godowns in the new system are much cheaper.

(c) The preliminary observations are very encouraging. As the new godown are still under trial, acceptance of the recommendation will be examined when further data are available.

(d) The question does not arise at this stage as the new types of godowns are still under experimentation.

#### **World Bank Assistance for Development of Agriculture**

5706. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank Supervision Team has studied the performance of some agricultural project in some States recently;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the details regarding the performance of the development or progress submitted by the team; and

(c) whether Government are also satisfied with the progress made therein, particularly in the State of Orissa?

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

(b) and (c). In the current year (1982) so far, observations of supervision teams from the World Bank have been received in respect of extension projects in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the integrated cotton project being implemented in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra and the national seeds projects. The major observations of the teams are given in the Statement. These observations are taken into account by the project implementing authorities.

In the case of Orissa extension project, the World Bank team has expressed satisfaction at the progress of implementation.

#### **Statement**

**MAJOR OBSERVATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE PROJECTS MADE BY WORLD BANK SUPERVISION TEAMS RECEIVED IN THE CURRENT YEAR (1982)**

#### **Extension Projects:**

Observation of the World Bank Supervision Teams have become available in respect of Extension Projects in Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal in the current year (1982) so far.

In the case of Bihar, the Team expressed the view that major difficulties in project implementation had been overcome and that adequate budget provision had been made for the next financial year. The Team also expressed the hope that if the good progress is maintained it would be possible to extend the project beyond its present closing date of October 1983.

In the case of Gujarat, the Team expressed satisfaction on the progress of extension work in the Saurashtra

Region and its beneficial results in respect of groundnut production. The Team also noted that the State Government had obtained assured cement quota for the civil works programme under the project which should help implement this component of the project on schedule.

In the case of Orissa Extension Project, the World Bank has expressed satisfaction at the progress of implementation. The Team recorded that it saw an impressive development taking place in Puri district with extensive planting of groundnut on residual moisture.

In the case of Rajasthan, the Team has drawn attention to the problems arising from the as yet undefined role and position of the Village Extension Workers.

The Team visiting Tamil Nadu reported good progress being made in implementing the project, especially given the very early stage of its implementation.

In the case of West Bengal Extension Project, the Bank Supervision Mission noted the good work being done in the field but drew the attention of the State Government to certain problems such as filling up of posts, purchase of vehicles necessary for the implementation of the project.

#### **Integrated Cotton Development Project:**

The Supervision Team noted that the outlook for the Project continues to improve. The Team has however referred to some problems in project implementation like appointment of staff, assuring supplies of critical materials like cement, steel as also electric connections.

#### **National Seeds Projects:**

The team reviewing the two National Seeds Projects observed that the pace of project implementation has improved significantly and that it was

encouraged by the commendable efforts being made by the various agencies involved in its implementation.

#### **New Corporations for handling sugar and Fertiliser**

5707. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute new corporations for handling trade in sugar and fertiliser; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Guidelines for sale of cloth through Fair Price Shops**

5708. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to various States to sell controlled cloth to poor consumers through Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, the names of the States where controlled clothes are sold through Fair Price Shops at present;

(c) the name of the States who have not introduced such system; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry for the introduction of such system all over the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI ):

(a) The State Governments/Union Territories were requested in May, 1980, that the distribution of controlled cloth to the target group, i.e., weaker/vulnerable sections, should be linked up to the distribution of other essential articles.

(b) to (d). Replies received from State Governments/Union Territories indicate that the above policy is generally being followed.

**On-going Irrigation Projects of West Bengal, Orissa and North Eastern States**

5709. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going irrigation projects of West Bengal, Orissa and North Eastern Region States, State-wise with the amount sanctioned, projectwise;

(b) the details of the percentage of works completed upto date of these irrigation projects in these States States-wise and the allocation made for these projects during the last three years, year-wise, project-wise; and

(c) the appropriate date of completing the projects, with the details of the action being taken for the completions, project-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The available details of on-going irrigation projects of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Tripura are given in the enclosed statements (I and II) laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See No. LT-3778/82).

**Teesta Irrigation Project**

5710. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from West Bengal Government for Teesta irrigation project;

(b) if so, the details of the project thereof;

(c) the details of the irrigation schemes submitted by the West Bengal Government upto date during the last three years and the action taken thereof project-wise and year-wise and

(d) the details of the reason of delaying decision of some projects of the State, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The Teesta Barrage Project (First Sub-Stage (Phase I) submitted by Government of West Bengal was accepted by the Planning Commission in 1975 and is at present under construction. The project envisages two barrages—one across the Teesta and the other across Mahananda—a lined link canal connecting both barrages and a main canal taking off on the left bank from the Mahananda Barrage alongwith distribution system. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 69.7 crores and will provide annual irrigation over an area of 3.8 lakh hectares in West Dinajpur and Malda districts.

(c) and (d). Details of the Irrigation Schemes submitted by West Bengal Government since last three years with their present position are given in the enclosed statement.

## Statement

*Details of the Irrigation Schemes submitted by the West Bengal Government during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.	Date of receipt in C.W.C.	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) MAJOR SCHEMES						
(1)	Modernisation of Kangsabati Project & Bankura	(Purulia Kangsabati)	2855	32.37	9-2-79	The project report is being modified by the State Government on the basis of guidelines given by Central Water Commission.
(2)	Damodar Valley Project Barrage Irrigation Scheme Phase-I Selective lining canals (Bardwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Bankura)	Damodar	1570.00	36.50	20-7-79	Repplies to comments sent by Central Water Commission in December, 79 and March, 80 are awaited from the State Government.
(3)	Marapheni Reservoir Scheme (Midnapore)	Kangabati	600.00	12.15	14-11-79	It is now proposed by the State to include this scheme in the revised modernisation project of Kangabati.
(4)	Lower Dolong Reservoir Scheme (Midnapur)	Subarnarekha	1136.00	20.23	30-10-80	Repplies to comments sent by Central Water Commission in February, June & Sept. 81 are awaited from the State Government.
(5)	Bamngola Habibpur Irrigation Scheme (Malda)	Mahananda	2167.65	31.00	28-5-80	Found acceptable by Advisory Committee of Planning Com-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(6)	Tangan Valley Irrigation Scheme (West Dinajpur)	Mahanaanda	1360.00	32.46	4-6-80	mission. However, for want of concurrence of the State Finance department, Planning Commission have not yet accorded approval.
(7)	Subern anarekha barrage Project (Midnapur)	Subarnarekha	9750.00	106.20	6-5-81	Comments of Central Water Commission were sent in Oct. & November, 81. During discussions held with State Engineers in 12/81, it was indicated by them that the replies would be sent by February 1982 which are yet awaited.
(8)	Behula Basin Irrigation Scheme (Bardwan & Hooghly)	Damodar	1026.00	25.65	25-9-81	Under examination in Central Water Commission.
(B) MEDIUM PROJECTS						
(1)	Bhairab Banki Reservoir Scheme (Bankura)	Kangsabati	450.00	6.32	13-1-80	It is now proposed by the State to include this Scheme in the revised modernisation project of Kangsabati.

### लेह में पक्षियों द्वारा आत्म हत्या

5711. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 फरवरी, 1982 को आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित समाचार सही है कि लेह में प्रतिवर्ष सितम्बर में सैंकड़ों पशु और पक्षी आत्महत्या करते हैं ;

(ख) इस बारे में वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनायन) : (क) 7 फरवरी, 1982 को आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित समाचार असम के जतिगा गांव से सम्बन्धित है न कि लेह से ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक पक्षियों के इस आश्चर्यजनक व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में जांच कर रहे हैं तथा इन संबंध में अभी तक कोई संतोषजनक तथ्य प्राप्त नहीं हुए है ।

### Agricultural implements

5712. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake agricultural implements and machines are being manufactured to deceive the farmers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these implements are not subjected to technical tests as a result of which farmers have to suffer heavy losses;

(c) whether Government propose to bring such offences under the purview of Essential Commodities Act; and

(d) if so, by when the legislation is likely to be enacted in this regard?

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

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). There is no legislation or Government Order in force in respect of specifications of agricultural implements and machines, except with regard to power threshers. The Indian Standards Institution has evolved Standards for a few implements, but this scheme is voluntary. Agricultural implements and machines are tested at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni and Tractor Training Centre, Hissar, being run by the Central Government. There is no law, however, under which manufacturers can be compelled to offer their implements and machines for testing purposes.

The Government is alive to the need of evolving and enforcing standards to ensure that quality agricultural implements and machines are supplied to the farmers. Considering the number and variety of agricultural implements, this will have to be a continuing long-term process.

### Junior engineers (Civil) and (Electrical)

5713. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Junior Engineers (Civil) and (Electrical) eligible for promotion and waiting for the same till the end of 1981; and

(b) details of the waiting periods for promotion in their cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There are at present 425 Junior Engineer (Civil) and 185 Junior Engineers (Electrical) who are eligible for promotion.

(b) In case of Junior Engineer (Civil), the waiting period is between 9 to 13 years while in case of Junior Engineer (Electrical), it is 7 to 9 years, after completing the eligibility period.

### Prices of Paddy

5714. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK:  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MIS-  
RA:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of the different va-  
rieties of paddy and rice fixed for  
procurement from different States in  
1981-82;

(b) whether Government are aware  
of the differential rate fixed for the  
procurement of rice and paddy in  
some States which is higher than the  
support price announced by Cenral  
Government;

(c) if so, the names of those States;

(d) whether his Ministry have ad-  
vised or propose to advise these state  
Governments in over all national in-  
terest not to announce support price  
higher than those fixed by the Gov-  
ernment of India; arj

(c) the details about the steps  
taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT KUMARI  
KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No targets  
have been fixed for procurement of  
paddy and rice for the kharif 1981-82  
season.

(b) and (c). The Government of  
India have announced support pri-  
es to only paddy for 1981-882 kharif sea-  
son and Governments of Andhra Pra-  
adesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,  
Maharashtra and Kerala have an-  
nounced procurement prices of paddy  
higher than the prices fixed by the  
Centre either in the form of a subsi-  
dy, bonus or transport cost. The Gov-  
ernment of Andhra Pradesh have in-  
formed that orders have been issued  
withdrawing payment of production  
subsidy of Rs. 10/- per quintal on  
offers of paddy by producers at pur-  
chase centres with effect from  
1-4-1982.

(d) and (e). The Central Govern-  
ment advised the State Governments  
in the over all national interes not  
to announce support prices higher  
than those fixed by the Government  
of India. .1;

..The States which have announced  
a procurement price of paddy higher  
than the prices fixed by the centre  
either in the form of a subsidy, bonus  
or transport cost have to pay commer-  
cial rate of interest at 19.5 per cent  
against the normal concessional rate  
of 12.5 per cent for availing credit for  
procurement operation.

### Agricultural Extension Scheme in Orissa

5715. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRI-  
CULTURE be pleased to state: . .

(a) whether agricultural extension  
scheme is under implementation in  
Orissa;

(b) if so, the year from which the  
agricultural extension programmes  
have been introduced in Orissa;

(c) whether training facilities have  
been provided to the farmers under  
such programme; and

(d) if so, the total number of far-  
mers in different districts of Orissa  
who have been provided training so  
far since the inception of such pro-  
gramme in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI  
KAMLA KUMARI ): (a)  
The re-organised Agricultural Exten-  
sion System (Training & Visit) with  
World Bank assistance is under im-  
plementation in Orissa.

(b) June, 1977.

(c) Not directly. The village level  
workers who are posted in the rural  
areas cover about 800 to 1000 farmers  
in each circle. They meet each group  
of 100 to 120 farmers on a fixed day  
once a fortnight. Farmers are met in  
their fields and relevant and imme-  
diately applicable technologies are

communicated to them. The village level workers also meet the groups of farmers in the afternoons to discuss their field problems.

(d) Does not arise.

### Recreation facilities in wild life Sanctuaries

5716. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce recreational facilities in the various wild life sanctuaries of the country during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the sanctuaries of Orissa which have been identified to bring under that programme in the above period; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no specific proposal to introduce recreational facilities in the various wildlife sanctuaries of the country. However, development of infrastructure for the visitors is part of the developmental plans of the various National Parks and Sanctuaries of the country.

(b) There is no proposal to introduce recreational facilities in the sanctuaries of Orissa during 1982-83.

(c) Does not arise.

### Financial assistance to H.P. for soil conservation and Forest Development

5717. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Himachal Pradesh for soil conservation or forestry development schemes during the last three years including the current financial year, district-wise;

(b) the names of such schemes under this financial assistance, which have since been completed, district-wise;

(c) the date by which the schemes under execution are likely to be completed and those under investigation are likely to be taken up, district-wise; and

(d) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up for the whole State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Financial assistance given by the Centre to Himachal Pradesh for Soil Conservation and Forestry development under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes from 1979-80 to 1981-82 is as under:—

	Rupees in lacs		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(i) Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.. . . .	58.68	60.50	112.25
(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the Food Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin . . . . .	..	..	20.00
(iii) Soil Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas . . . . .	30.00	36.00	53.39
(iv) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantations . . . . .	..	14.22	2.48
District-wise figures are being collected			



(b) All are ongoing schemes.

(c) Completion time has not yet been assessed. A World Bank assisted project for Integrated Watershed Management in Giri Catchment for about Rs. 200 lacks is under finalisation.

(d) Information is being collected from State Government.

### **Representation by Citizen Council, Delhi on Housing Problem**

5718. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a representation from the Citizens Council, Delhi about the housing problem in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by Government on each suggestion by the Council; and

(d) reasons for delay caused for the abolition of lease system in Delhi by Government?

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

(b) The main suggestions contained in the representation are:—

(i) A housing board should be set up in Delhi to build houses on a multi-agency basis;

(ii) new house building cooperative societies should be allowed to be registered;

(iii) a high powered committee should be appointed to fix the disposal cost of flats built by the DDA or constructed by other Government agencies;

(iv) the existing land lease system should be completely abolished.

(c) and (d). (i) It has been decided not to set up a separate housing board;

(ii) The Delhi Development Authority has invited applications from the existing cooperative group housing societies for allotment of land. The question of opening registration for new group housing societies will arise only after the existing demand is substantially met;

(iii) A formula for determining the disposal costs of flats built by the Delhi Development Authority has been prescribed by the Authority. There is, therefore, no need to set up any committee for this purpose;

(iv) Government has been considering a limited question whether the lease-hold system as it is at present may be abolished or changed in respect of residential properties in Delhi. A decision in this regard is expected to be taken shortly.

### **Transfer of Director C.T.C.R.I.**

5719. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director, CTCRI, Trivandrum has been transferred as Director CPCRI, Kasaragod, Kerala if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the two Institutes though interrelated have their own specialised fields of activities and it was in this background that two separate Institutes were set up in close vicinity; and

(c) whether Government will consider merger of the two institutes and conserve resources?

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

(b) The Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI), Trivandrum and Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Kasaragod of the

Indian Council of Agricultural Research are not interrelated as they deal with different groups of crops. The C.T.C.R.I. carries out research on tuber crops other than potato, whereas C.P. C.R.I. carries out research work on plantation crops and spices. The aforesaid Institutes were set up in Kerala State on the basis of scientific/technical considerations only.

(c) Merger of the two Institute would not be advisable in view of the considerations brought out above.

#### Vacation of Bikaner House

5720. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bikaner House, in which the Central Power Commission was located, was to be vacated by the Government of India due to the shortage of accommodation in other houses of Rajasthan for officials and Ministers;

(b) is it a fact that the Government of Rajasthan is facing lot of difficulties in housing the ministers and officials due to the rush during important meetings with the Central Government and if so, whether any representation has been made by the Government Resident Commissioner or by the Government of Rajasthan in this regard; and

(c) action taken to vacate the Bikaner House and its area occupied by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan has been requesting for the release of 'Bikaner House' on the ground that they require it for their own purposes, but owing to the prevailing acute shortage of Office accommodation for Central Government Offices in Delhi, it has not so far been possible for the Central Government to release this House. The State Government has been requested to allow

the Central Government to continue utilise this building for some more time.

#### Soil Conservation Programme

5721. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up massive programme of soil conservation to utilise this building for some more million in the current Plan; and

(b) if so, to what extent the results have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): Yes, Sir. The Government have taken up a large programme of Soil Conservation to treat an area of 6.52 million hectares during the Sixth Plan both under State and Central Sectors with an outlay of Rs. 433.21 crores.

(d) During first year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81, an area of 9.73 lakh hectares had been treated at a cost of Rs. 83.41 crores both under Central and State Sectors. During 1981-82 an area of 10.42 lakh hectares is expected to be treated at a cost of Rs. 89.69 crores.

Under the State Sector, programmes are concentrated on treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands through various agronomical, engineering and biological measures.

Against a physical target of 5.32 million hectares for the Sixth Plan under State Sector Programmes, an area of 8.65 lakh hectares has been treated at an expenditure of Rs. 68.38 crores during 1980-81.

During the Sixth Plan, the major effort has continued to be made under the State Sector for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands while

special support from the Centre is being extended through the schemes of; (i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects; (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers; (iii) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisations; (iv) Control of Shifting Cultivation in the Union Territories; and (v) Strengthening of All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation.

Besides, to stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas, a Central scheme of Propagation of Water Conservation/Water Harvesting Technology is proposed to be taken up. In order to provide policy direction on matters concerning the care of soil health and to coordinate the programmes of soil conservation amongst different Departments, a Central Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission is being set up. This Commission will also oversee and coordinate the activities of the 26 State Land Use Boards.

Against the physical target of 11.9 lakh hectares for the Sixth Plan, an area of 1.08 lakh hectares has been treated during 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 15.03 crores under the Central Schemes.

In addition, efforts are being made in treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands through the following scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 290 crores has been approved:

1. Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan Region.
2. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation.
3. Drought Prone Area Development.
4. Desert Development.

During 1980-81 on area of 3.63 lakh hectares has been treated under these schemes.

### **Corporation Status for Chandigarh**

5723. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a corporation status has been demanded for Chandigarh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of Chandigarh have been deprived of an elected body to administer the Union Territory; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There has been a demand from some quarters for corporation status for Chandigarh.

(b) At present there is no elected body for Chandigarh.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to alter the present arrangements for administration of Chandigarh.

### **Ecological Imbalance due to Deforestation**

5724. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the ecological imbalance which has been created due to increasing deforestation in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent to various State Governments to check the felling of trees which is going on a large scale in certain States; and

(c) the details about the steps proposed to be taken by Government for restoring ecological balance in the country, particularly in the forest areas?

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

(b) Fellings in forest areas are done under Working Plan/Schemes prepared by State Governments. Cases of unauthorised fellings are dealt with under Central and State Acts and all possible action is taken to ensure that fellings are restricted to those permitted under Working Plans/Schemes.

are proposed to be granted to fishing under Working Plans/Schemes the following Forestry and Soil Conservation schemes are under implementation in the country:

VI Five Year Plan  
outlay (Rs. in crore  
approx.)

(i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects	80.00
(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of the Indo-Gangetic basin	78.00
(iii) Soil Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Government of India share)	15.00
(iv) Social Forestry including Rural Fuel-Wood Plantation (Government of India share)	50.00
(v) State Social forestry schemes	301.88
(vi) State Soil Conservation Schemes	343.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>858.45</b>

#### **Concessions to Fishing Industries**

5726. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
SHRI DAULAT SINHJI  
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Development Fund Committee is aware that fishing industry is facing economic difficulty;

(b) if so, whether any concessions are proposed to be granted to fishing

industry as has been done for Shipping Companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Shipping Development Fund Committee has indicated that it is not aware that the fishing industry is facing economic difficulty. It has, however, indicated that some cases have come to its notice wherein the companies have defaulted in repayment of loans.

(b) and (c). There is already a scheme of subsidy applicable to Fishing vessels, which are not less than 13.7 m in length and fitted with engine of not less than 150 Horse Power. This scheme provides for:

(i) a rebate of 50 per cent of the excise duty on High Speed Diesel whether exports are made or not; and

(ii) an additional rebate of 50 per cent of the excise duty on each 1.08 Kilo Litre of diesel for every one tonne of prawn exported.

Extension of this scheme to smaller mechanised vessels is being examined.

The Government of Maharashtra are providing a relief of 15 paise per litre of High Speed Diesel per boat subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000/- per annum per boat. Recently, the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu have been authorised to provide similar relief but the maximum amount has been limited to Rs. 650 per annum per boat.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority have introduced a subsidy scheme of Rs. 9.75 lakhs for providing insulated fish boxes. Mechanised boats and trawlers are eligible to avail of this facility. The repayment period under soft lending facility through Shipping Developments Fund Committee for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels has been extended from

8 years to 16 years which reduces considerably the financial burden on the entrepreneurs.

**Strike in Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi**

5727. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi went on a token strike recently;

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken to look into them; and

(c) the steps taken to modernise the academic course to meet the needs of the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The students have demanded transfer of the Institute from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. This demand has been examined from time to time but the transfer has not been considered necessary.

(c) The Institute has revised the syllabus for the 3-year diploma course in hotel management, catering and nutrition in consultation, *inter alia* with the representatives of the hotel industry.

**Agriculture Credit Societies**

5728. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Credit Societies in the country and the number of villages covered by such societies;

(b) the total volume of credit offered year-wise by such societies during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to augment the volume of such agricultural credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in the country, as on 30th June, 1980, was 94,495. The total number of villages covered by these societies during 1978-79, the latest year for which the information is available, was 5,65,625.

(b) The total volume of credit provided by the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

1978-79	1979-80 (Prov.)	1980-81 (Prov.)
1,458	1,465	1,591

Note:—The cooperative year (July-June) 1981-82 is yet to close.

(c) The State Governments, who have the administrative and supervisory control over the co-operatives, are taking steps for supporting the co-operatives through legislative measures, financial support, technical services and creating a climate to increase the flow of credit. The Government of India supports these societies, through the State Governments by providing financial help under various plan schemes.

**Transfer of modern technology to fishermen**

5729. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen in the coastal State of Gujarat are unaided by modern technology;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to transfer technology to the fishermen in all aspects of fisheries including procession, packaging, training and monitoring of fisheries resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir. Modern technology is already being passed on to the fishermen and the progress monitored through extension.

(b) and (c). The State Fisheries Department is conducting training courses in modern methods of fishing, processing, gear technology, etc. for post Senior School Certificate level. Besides, for fisher youths studied upto 4th standard, a general course in mechanised fishing with modern fishing gear and methods is also conducted at three training centres. For inland fishery trainees, four training centres were established where training on inland operatives is imparted. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has trained officials sponsored by the Government of Gujarat in fisheries resources assessment and population dynamics, prawn culture, oyster culture and pearl culture technologies.

### मध्य प्रदेश की अनुमोदन हेतु पड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाएं

5730 श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया: क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 17 बड़ी और मध्यम योजनाओं के लिये परियोजना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को अनुमोदन हेतु भेजे थे और उनमें से परियोजनायें लम्बे समय से आयोग की जांच कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं की जांच कब तक की जायेगी और उन पर तकनीकी स्वीकृति दे दी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आठ योजनाएं

उनमें आवश्यक संशोधन करने के लिये अपनी टिप्पणियों सहित लौटा दी थी और क्या वे योजनाएं संशोधित किये जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस बीच और तकनीकी अनुमोदन के लिये आयोग को वापस मिल गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका तकनीकी अनुमोदन कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तकनीकी जांच करने एवं योजना आयोग का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए 19 वृहत तथा मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत की हैं । इन स्कीमों की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की गई थी और इन सभी स्कीमों के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गए थे । राज्य सरकार से केवल तीन स्कीमों के बारे में उत्तरास्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनकी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में आगे जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) इन तीनों स्कीमों पर आगे जांच करने के पश्चात् योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा उन पर विचार किया जाएगा । अन्य स्कीमों का अनुमोदन राज्य सरकार से संतोषजनक स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त होने और उनकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता स्थापित हो जाने के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई स्कीम रिपोर्ट वापस नहीं की गई है । तथापि, राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइनों के अनुसार 8 स्कीमों के बारे में संशोधित रिपोर्टें तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है, जो राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं

(घ) यह राज्य सरकार द्वारा संशोधित रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करने तथा उनके तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पाए जाने की सीमा पर निर्भर करेगा।

#### Major and medium irrigation projects

5731. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost and areas to be brought under irrigation on implementation of the major and medium irrigation projects sanctioned by his Ministry in the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details about the various stages of implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Ministry of Irrigation does not sanction any irrigation projects. The Planning Commission accepts them for inclusion in the States' Annual and Five Year Plan. A statement showing the details of major and medium irrigation projects accepted by the Planning Commission during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. placed in Library. [See No. LT-3779/82.]

#### Slaughtering of Karakul sheep lambs

5732. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute of the ICAR at Bikapur is slaughtering Karakul sheep lambs within 48 hours of birth to produce a special pelt for vanity;

(b) if so, will such a trade not considered cruel towards the mother and lamb relationship amongst sheep; and

(c) if this is cruelty under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, what steps will Government take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The slaughter of Karakul lamb is done within 48 hours of birth to produce pelt which has high commercial and export value as furskin. This is a purely commercial proposition and ICAR is doing research on breeding Karakuls and their crosses with coarse carpet wool breed for pelt production. Researches relating to pelt production is not for vanity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No Sir. Slaughtering of Karakul sheep lambs within 48 hours of birth for pelt production is done in a humane manner and there is no cruelty involved under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

#### Traffic and health hazards in Nirman Vihar, Delhi

5733. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large stretch of land on the eastern side of the Patparganj Road abutting Nirman Vihar in the Indraprastha Extension has been dug up and it is lying open for a pretty long time creating traffic and health hazard; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to complete this work quickly?

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

(b) DDA has reported that the work will be completed soon as the contractor has procured the RCC pipe required for the sewer line. Necessary fencing and other safety measures have been taken to ensure that the trenches do not create traffic and health hazard.

**Residential localities being utilised for construction of hotel, in Delhi ..**

5734. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residential localities in New Delhi are being utilised for construction of five star hotels in place of existing residential buildings reserved for MPs and others; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this approach towards construction of new five star hotel buildings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government utilised only two sites—one at the crossing of Raisina Road and Jan-path at Windsor Place and the other at the Barakhamba Road area—where the bungalows of MPs and other stood, for allotment to construct five-star hotels. The plot at Windsor Place is earmarked for Commercial (Hotel) purposes in the Master/Zonal Development Plan. The plot at the Barakhamba Road area forms part of the Central Business District where hotels are permitted.

**Houseless persons in Delhi**

5735. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 20,00,000 people in Delhi Metropolitan area sleep without a roof over their heads;

(b) whether it is a fact that at least two million people live in sub-human conditions; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide them shelter and to clear the slums?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that no such survey has been conducted.

(b) The DDA has further informed that the number of people living in the notified slum areas is about 15 lakhs but it is not correct to say that they live in sub-human conditions.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has developed 2,08,000 plots in re-settlement colonies 1960 and about 2 lac families have been allotted these plots. Most of these plots have been allotted to the people who were shifted from unauthorised Jhuggi Jhompry clusters on public lands in the Union Territory of Delhi. During this period the Delhi Development Authority has also constructed and allotted 15,000 tenements. About 4000 tenements are under construction. Additional plots and tenements are proposed to be provided in the 6th Five Year Plan.

**Incentivts for late crushing of sugarcane**

5736. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give special incentives to the mills which continued crushing even after the lapse of the sugar season;

(b) if so, what are the details of the incentives;



(c) what action Government propose to take against the mills which stopped crushing before the close of the season; and

(d) what are the details of the incentives given last year and the names of mills which availed of these incentives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) In view of the bumper sugarcane crop, Government anticipate the crushing to go on in the summer months in order to crush the maximum possible quantity of cane. The question of granting excise duty rebate to sugar industry for late crushing is under examination.

(c) Provisions exist under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, for the Central Government to take over the management temporarily of any errant mill, in exceptional circumstances, to ensure production of sugar and in the public interest. However, at present there is no proposal being considered to take over the management of any mill under the above-mentioned Act.

(d) No incentive for late crushing of sugarcane was given during the last year. Hence the question of the names of the mills which availed of these incentives does not arise.

**Shortage of Rationed items and Loose Vanaspati Ghee in Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi**

5737. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been acute shortage of rationed items and loose vanaspati ghee from November 1981 onwards in Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi.

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) what is the total monthly requirement of rationed items of each fair price shops on the basis of food cards registered with each of them thereby bringing out the net deficiencies of each item; and

(d) steps taken to meet the shortages of essential commodities thereby checking the rising inflationary trends and black marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) There had been some shortage of wheat and sugar in Ramakrishna Puram area since November, 1981. There was however no shortage of rice and wheat products in that locality. Loose vanaspati ghee has also been generally available and is presently in abundant supply.

(c) A statement indicating total monthly requirement of rationed items in respect of each fair price shop in Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi is enclosed. It is clarified that rice is made available as per demand and its lifting has always been less than the estimated entitlement.

(d) Within the available stocks of essential commodities, the Central Government arranges for an equitable allocation of these commodities as between the various States/Union Territories. The demands made by State Governments/Union Territories Administrations as also the previous trend in off-take by them are taken into consideration while making the allotment. Out of the allocations made to Delhi, the Delhi Administration reallocates these commodities to fair-price shops on the basis of the units registered with each shop. A constant watch is being kept by Delhi Administration on the functioning of the retail outlets under the public distribution system.

## Statement

The Allocation made to the FPS holders of R. K. Puram Area.

Sl. No.	No. of F. P. S.	Units position			Estimated requirement on the basis of units position			Allocation made		
		Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
					Figures in Qtls.			Figures in Quintals		
1	2655	5147	4538	5423	405	590	48	200	110	42
2	5715	8004	3150	6124	540	570	56	225	90	52
3	2653	2026	1965	2110	160	235	19	90	50	20
4	2674	2183	2732	2766	185	305	24	120	75	25
5	5693	2100	1840	2256	160	230	20	105	60	20
6	3032	3592	3830	3924	290	450	35	130	68	30
7	6219	4200	1353	2914	275	270	26	125	50	26
8	4902	3151	4022	3850	270	445	34	130	90	33
9	5229	3063	3675	3594	255	415	32	120	75	31
10	4780	4357	4802	5038	360	455	45	200	100	44
11	4984	4096	4285	4582	330	515	41	160	92	39
12	2863	2341	2223	2255	185	270	20	115	65	20
13	2867	2511	2365	2341	198	290	21	120	60	21
14	3116	4792	4657	5179	380	565	46	200	100	45
15	4047	3406	3826	4006	280	365	36	160	80	37
16	4509	2818	2742	3015	225	330	27	135	70	26
17	4067	2882	3485	3439	240	450	31	135	60	30
18	4733	4389	2628	3830	315	385	34	175	70	34
19	4740	5030	3875	4898	380	430	44	230	90	44
20	4672	2362	2437	2555	190	285	23	140	60	24
21	5692	852	864	939	68	85	8	60	40	10
22	5910	1353	1126	1338	103	144	12	85	55	15
23	3822	4036	4408	4462	330	514	40	170	90	41

**Engineers/Subordinate Officers in  
C.P.W.D.**

5738. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Engineers/Subordinate Officers in the CPWD;

(b) what is the total representation of SCs/STs among them; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to fill up the shortage in vacancies of SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The total number of Engineers/Subordinate Officers in the regular establishment in CPWD as on 1-1-1982 is 24,892.

(b) Out of the total number of employees indicated in (a) above there are 2,256 SCs and 54 STs. /

(c) Action is being taken by various recruiting agencies in C.P.W.D. according to the procedure prescribed by the Government from time to time.

**Engineers/Subordinate Officers in  
N.D.M.C./Delhi Municipal  
Corporation**

5739. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Engineers/Subordinate Officers in NDMC/Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) what is the total representation of SCs/STs, organisation-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to fill up the shortage in vacancies of SCs/STs ?

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 placed on the table of the Sabha.

**Illegal Occupation of Land in Delhi**

5740. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAM PRASAD  
AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE:

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

(a) what has been the total acreage of public land under illegal occupation in each of the last three years in different areas of Delhi;

(b) what is the purpose for which the land is being used by the illegal occupants;

(c) what has been the modus operandi of illegally occupying the public land and the specific and effective steps taken in this period to check further illegal and unauthorised occupation and also the vacation of the already occupied land; and

(d) names of unauthorised colonies that have come up in one year and public facilities like ration shops, post offices, building of roads, parks etc. provided therein and also the expenditure thus incurred on each one of them?

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

**Representation Against ASRB**

5741. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by Government from the Scientists against the ASRB decisions since February, 1981; and

(b) action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total number of representations received from the Scientists against the Agricultural

Scientists Recruitment Board since February, 1981 is 43. These include 11 representations against the selections made and 32 against the screening of the Scientists carried out under Rule 19 of the Agricultural Research Service Rules.

(b) All these representations were examined as per prescribed procedure. No justification was found in any of these cases to interfere with the recommendations of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, which functions independently on the model of Union Public Service Commission.

**Pending Claims of Sugar Factories for Incentive under Sampath Committee Scheme as on 1-3-1982**

5742. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sugar factories whose claims for the incentive under the Sampath Committee Scheme are still pending as on 1 March, 1982 for finalisation, indicating the date of submission of the claims (year-wise and factory-wise);

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the finalisation of the pending cases;

(c) the approximate date by which each claim is likely to be finalised; and

(d) what are the reasons for such a long delay in the finalisation of the claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A statement showing the names of the sugar factories whose claims for incentive under Sampath Committee Incentive Scheme are still pending as on 1st March, 1982 indicating the dates of receipt of claims (year-wise and factory-wise) is enclosed.

(b) In respect of pending claims of new factories which have complied with the requirements of the scheme, provisional assessments have already been made and benefits of incentives have been allowed to them quite expeditiously. For pending expansion claims, priority is being given for spot verification and finalisation of their claims as compared to new projects in order to enable them also to get benefits of incentives as early as possible.

(c) The pending claims of expansion projects are likely to be finalised within a period of 6—8 months subject to furnishing of all information by the respective factories. As regards the pending claims of new factories, these are likely to be finalised within a year and a half to two years depending upon the factories furnishing the complete information, as required by the Government.

(d) The main reason for the delay was the heavy backlog of cases which pertained to the period of previous (Sampath Committee) Scheme, the period when the incentive scheme was not in operation and the receipt of a very large number of fresh claims of factories eligible for incentives under the Revised Scheme.

**Statement**

*The names of sugar factories which have submitted their claims under Sampath Committee Incentive Scheme for new units and expansions which are still pending as on 1st March, 1982 indicating the dates of receipt of claims.*

S. No.	Name of the factory	Date of receipt of claim	Year
<b>NEW FACTORIES</b>			
1	Gungawati (Karnataka)	23-12-76	1976-77
2	Karnal (Haryana)	19-10-77	1977-78

S. No.	Name of the factory	Date of receipt of claim	Year
3	Sonepat . . . . .	10-11-77	1977-78
4	Bhimasingi (Andhra Pradesh) . . . . .	19-12-77	1977-78
5	Cachar (Assam) . . . . .	16-2-78	1977-78
6	Miryalguda (Andhra Pradesh) . . . . .	13-6-78	1977-78
7	Talala (Gujarat) . . . . .	26-4-79	1978-79
8	Nandganj (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	8-5-79	1978-79
9	Sayan (Gujarat) . . . . .	14-5-79	1978-79
10	Chandpur (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	11-6-79	1978-79
11	Mula (Maharashtra) . . . . .	18-7-79	1978-79
12	Bilaspur (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	18-7-79	1978-79
13	Gevrai (Maharashtra) . . . . .	16-10-79	1979-80
14	Bisalpur (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	5-12-79	1979-80
15	Gadhinglaj (Maharashtra) . . . . .	18-1-80	1979-80
16	Keda (Maharashtra) . . . . .	19-1-80	1979-80
17	Nandganj (Daryapur) (U.P.) . . . . .	5-2-80	1979-80
18	Venkateswara (Andhra Pradesh) . . . . .	27-2-80	1979-80
19	Raibag (Karnataka) . . . . .	10-3-80	1979-80
20	Valsad (Gujarat) . . . . .	8-4-80	1979-80
21	Gurasale (Maharashtra) . . . . .	22-5-80	1979-80
22	Hindupur (Karnataka) . . . . .	5-7-80	1979-80
23	Badaun (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	22-7-80	1979-80
24	Ramala (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	28-7-80	1979-80
25	Bhadra (Karnataka) . . . . .	2-12-80	1980-81
26	Kadwa (Maharashtra) . . . . .	6-12-80	1980-81
27	Nanauta (Uttar Pradesh) . . . . .	19-12-80	1980-81
28	Gurdaspur (Punjab) . . . . .	20-12-80	1980-81
29	Bhogwati (Maharashtra) . . . . .	16-1-81	1980-81
30	Mahuva (Gujarat) . . . . .	21-1-81	1980-81
31	Sant Eknath (Maharashtra) . . . . .	24-1-81	1980-81
32	Halwa (Barlai) (M.P.) . . . . .	30-1-81	1980-81
33	Pathri (Maharashtra) . . . . .	3-2-81	1980-81
34	Ulundurpet (Tamil Nadu) . . . . .	6-2-81	1980-81
35	Kagal (Maharashtra) . . . . .	17-2-81	1980-81

S. No.	Name of the factory	Date of receipt of claim	Year
36	Kevur (Maharashtra)	23-2-81	1980-81
37	Bhima (Maharashtra)	24-2-81	1980-81
38	Gokak (Karnataka)	26-2-81	1980-81
39	Chunchankatte (Karnataka)	27-4-81	1980-81
40	Beirayan (Uttar Pradesh)	5-5-81	1980-81
41	Zira (Punjab)	30-6-81	1980-81
42	Purna (Maharashtra)	11-9-81	1980-81
43	Bhimt (Mohol) (Maharashtra)	21-10-81	1981-82
44	Godwari Manar (Maharashtra)	7-11-81	1981-82
45	Tilhar (Uttar Pradesh)	22-1-82	1981-82
46	Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh)	11-2-82	1981-82
47	Kurimnagar (Andhra Pradesh)	18-2-82	1981-82
EXPANSION PROJECTS :			
48	Ugar (Karnataka)	8-3-77	1976-77
49	Aira (Uttar Pradesh)	13-6-77	1976-77
50	Chodavaram	25-9-78	1977-78
51	Samterwadi (Karnataka)	3-1-79	1978-79
52	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	7-3-79	1978-79
53	Akluj (Maharashtra)	24-4-79	1978-79
54	Alnaganallur (Tamil Nadu)	5-6-79	1978-79
55	Vuyyuru (Andhra Pradesh)	29-10-79	1979-80
56	Madhi (Gujarat)	20-5-80	1979-80
57	Bidri (Maharashtra)	18-9-80	1980-81
58	Modinagar (Uttar Pradesh)	3-11-80	1980-81
59	Shirol (Maharashtra)	10-2-81	1980-81
60	Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh)	12-8-81	1980-81
61	Biranyakeshi (Karnataka)	13-8-81	1980-81
62	Sanjeevani (Maharashtra)	18-3-81	1980-81
63	Burdoli (Gujarat) Second Expansion	12-10-81	1981-82
64	Shankar (Maharashtra)	15-10-81	1981-82
65	Mawana (Uttar Pradesh)	19-10-81	1981-82
66	Sarsawa (U.P.)	3-11-81	1981-82

S.No.	Name of the factory	Date of receipt of claim	Year
67	Daurala (Uttar Pradesh)	11-12-81	1981-82
68	Khatauli (Uttar Pradesh)	1-2-82	1981-82
69	Captainganj (Uttar Pradesh)	20-2-82	1981-82

Notes:—Besides above three final certificates were issued in March, 1982—two for new sugar factories (Kollegal in Karnataka and Chhata in Uttar Pradesh and other for an expansion project (Yamunanagar-Haryana). Thus, there were 72 claims pending as on 1st March, 1982.

### Prices and Export of Gur

5743. SHRI BALASAHÉB VIKHÉ  
PATIL:

SHRI GHULAM MOHD.  
KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a distress sale of gur and sugarcane by farmers due to heavy fall in prices of gur;

(b) if so, what are the present prices as compared to their prices last year;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to export gur to provide remunerative prices to the farmers;

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(e) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) There is a seasonal fall in the prices of gur during the peak crushing period. The prices of gur are influenced, among other factors, by the availability of sugarcane and the capacity of the sugar industry to absorb it. The gur sector should be able to get indirect support by sugar factories taking the maximum cane for crushing thereby reducing the pressure on gur manufacture.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Export of gur is allowed within a ceiling of 15,000 tonnes upto 31-3-1982.

(e) Does not arise.

## Statement

Month-wise wholesale prices of gur at selected centres.

(Rs per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March*	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
ANDHRA PRADESH	II—Sort	1981-82	220	209	195	170	195	135	340	350	336	286	255	230	
		1980-81	280	295	233	145	250	295	340	240	280	320	336	372	411
		1979-80	180	240	218	199	229	202	202	240	280	320	336	372	411
Anakapalli	U. P.	1981-82	400	320	270	250	225	250	435	420	400	390	440	400	
		1980-81	450	365	360	330	344	355	355	435	420	400	390	440	400
		1979-80	280	235	280	230	310	390	330	330	375	400	510	540	665
BIHAR	A-2	1981-82	330	240	250	230	210	220	310	380	380	310	300	300	320
		1980-81	360	220	270	305	335	290	290	270	305	300	325	315	350
		1979-80	220	210	265	250	275	280	280	270	305	300	325	315	350
Patna	Chaku	1981-82	NR	310	320	315	315	305	435	365	390	385	380	340	
		1980-81	NR	330	295	340	335	375	285	340	425	410	400	485	600
		1979-80	260	240	230	235	290	275	285	340	425	410	430	485	600
KARNATAKA	Local	1981-82	250	260	295	270	230	260	400	400	410	400	360	330	
		1980-81	455	450	390	380	350	380	380	400	400	410	400	360	330
		1979-80	280	370	270	300	330	300	330	340	370	400	430	420	440
KERALA	Thi upathur	1981-82	280	240	240	230	210	180	395	410	350	300	325	280	
		1980-81	430	440	355	335	360	350	275	280	330	360	435	375	430
		1979-80	265	300	265	260	300	275	280	280	330	360	435	375	430
Gochin	No. 2	1981-82	290	295	225	225	205	190	430	385	380	375	320	345	
		1980-81	285	325	305	295	305	335	272	290	335	380	445	425	485
		1979-80	229	248	230	245	295	272	290	290	335	380	445	425	485
MAHARASHTRA	Deshi	1981-82	320	320	290	280	275	280	400	400	350	350	340	320	
		1980-81	250	300	310	365	335	360	270	270	400	350	340	340	320
		1979-80	205	250	280	235	280	270	270	270	325	380	445	435	780
MADHYA PRADESH	Bhopal	1981-82	375	320	335	300	260	260	450	375	460	460	430	378	
		1980-81	480	425	415	395	380	NR	NR	450	375	460	460	430	378
		1979-80	252	255	240	270	308	5	330	330	336	400	400	425	440
ORISSA	Anaka Palli	1981-82	375	320	335	300	260	260	450	375	460	460	430	378	
		1980-81	480	425	415	395	380	NR	NR	450	375	460	460	430	378
		1979-80	252	255	240	270	308	5	330	330	336	400	400	425	440
Cuttrack	Anaka Palli	1981-82	375	320	335	300	260	260	450	375	460	460	430	378	
		1980-81	480	425	415	395	380	NR	NR	450	375	460	460	430	378
		1979-80	252	255	240	270	308	5	330	330	336	400	400	425	440

\*23 or latest available.



## Month-end Wholesale Prices of Gaur at Selected Centres

State/Centre	Variety	Year	(Rs. per quintal)																
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.					
RAJASTHAN	—	1981-82	255	245	215	180	175												
		1980-81	340	270	250	275	320	325											
		1979-80	205	205	225	250	225												
PUNJAB	Desi	1981-82	270	250	215	200	220												
		1980-81	340	300	270	320	375	400											
		1979-80	300	220	230	260	265	325											
TAMIL NADU	II Sort	1981-82	200	160	165	135	125												
		1980-81	330	340	265	258	270	315											
		1979-80	220	230	235	255	235	230											
UTTAR PRADESH	Fhatwa No. 1	1981-82	220	200	190	150	145												
		1980-81	240	NR	235	240	285	340											
		1979-80	175	200	175	182	195	275											
UTTAR PRADESH (Contd.)	Chaku	1981-82	210	200	195	165	165												
		1980-81	295	258	240	275	370	345											
		1979-80	150	190	183	185	240	260	215										
WEST BENGAL	Bhelly	1981-82	350	320	360	250	280												
		1980-81	550	300	335	315	290	365	420										
		1979-80	275	230	235	220	290	220	290										
DELHI	Dhaisra	1981-82	295	260	240	210	280												
		1980-81	425	280	275	310	350	370											
		1979-80	215	215	220	205	260	240	290										

N. R.—Not Reported.

### Channelisation and Soil Conservation along River Swan in Una

5744. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for Channelisation and Soil Conservation along the River Swan (Som Bhadra) in Una district of Himachal Pradesh for being taken up with the World Bank has been received from the Himachal Government;

(b) if so, the date when the scheme was received along with the action taken in this regard and whether the scheme has been forwarded to the World Bank; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the scheme would be submitted to the World Bank alongwith the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No scheme for seeking World Bank assistance has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

### Fisheries Development Agencies

5745. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fisheries Development Agencies which have been set up in the country, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether such an Agency has also been sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the place where it would be located and the likely date with effect from which it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Sector 106 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been sanctioned so far. The number

of Agencies set up during the last three years is as follows:

1. Assam	—	2
2. Bihar	—	16
3. Gujarat	—	1
4. Haryana	—	1
5. Himachal Pradesh	—	1
6. Madhya Pradesh	—	4
7. Maharashtra	—	1
8. Manipur	—	1
9. Nagaland	—	1
10. Orissa	—	3
11. Punjab	—	1
12. Jammu and Kashmir	—	1
13. Tamil Nadu	—	1
14. Tripura	—	2
15. Uttar Pradesh	—	14
16. West Bengal	—	6

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Fish Farmers' Development Agency with headquarters at Una is likely to be set up during 1982-83.

### More items under Price Control

5746. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have brought some more items under price control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir, as far as essential commodities are concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

### Irrigation Schemes From Andhra Pradesh For Approval

5747. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Union

Government for the grant of financial assistance during 1980-81 for its new irrigation schemes;

(b) if so, the details regarding the schemes that have been forwarded by the State of Andhra Pradesh for the approval of Central Government; and

(c) what is the reaction of Central Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) The State of Andhra Pradesh did not ask for financial assistance during 1980-81 for its new irrigation schemes.

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

#### **Study Group on Housing in Delhi**

5748. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Delhi's rapidly growing population and high land prices Government propose to set up a study group to go into the issue and suggest suggestions for implementation;

(b) whether Government also proposed to consider beside the DDA, other agencies to meet the challenge;

(c) whether it is also proposed to assign the task of development programme to voluntary agencies; and

(d) what are the other effective measure proposed to be taken by Government to cope adequate with the multifarious social civic, economic and community activities in the capital?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) to (d). The increase in land prices in Delhi is on account of various factors such as the general inflationary trend and the low availability of land for purchase as compared to the increasing demand resulting from increase in population. However, a

Working Group on Private Housing has recently submitted its report and Government is examining the recommendations. The Government would also encourage the cooperative movement for building houses by providing land at predetermined rates to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in the capital. There is however, no proposal to set up any special study group to go into these problems.

#### **Shortage of Helicopters For Spraying Insecticides on Cotton in Punjab**

5749. **SHRI L. S. TUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that there has been serious effect on cotton production in Punjab due to shortage of helicopters for spraying insecticides;

(b) whether it is a fact that while in 1972, 2.47 lakh hectares were sprayed from air, this figure dropped to 94,000 hectares in 1981; and

(c) whether Government will provide helicopters for aerial spray to meet the pressing need and ensure full production specially on cotton and wheat crops?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) There has been marginal shortfall in production of cotton in Punjab during 1980-81 in comparison to 1979-80. However, this cannot be directly attributed to less coverage through aerial spraying.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India provided as many helicopters to Government of Punjab for spraying on cotton crop as demanded by them during 1979-80 and 1980-81. No demand has ever been received for helicopters for spray on wheat crop.

### Spread of *Phalaris Minor*

5750. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the outbreak and spread of *Phalaris Minor* (Gulli Danda) which has affected about 25 per cent of wheat fields in Punjab;

(b) whether the ICAR have looked into this serious problem and developed any remedies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will ensure adequate and timely import and supply of Weedicides to control this disease and making these available to the farmers at reasonable prices and abolish imposition of Customs duty on these weedicides; and

(d) whether Government will direct the ICAR to speedily taken up remedial work in order to ensure that this indifference does not necessitate imports of wheat which is already affected seriously by Karnal Bunt for past 20 years due to failure of ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India is aware of the incidence of *Phalaris Minor* in wheat crop. A survey on weed flora carried out in Punjab has shown that the major weeds associated with wheat crop are *Phalaris Minor* and wild oats. It has also been estimated that about 25 per cent of the cropped area in Punjab has been affected by these two weeds.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an All India Coordinated Research Project on Weed Control since 1978 which is in operation at 13 centres located in different parts of the country. One of its centre is located at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The field studies have indicated that higher seed rate induced and appreciable smothering affect on *Phalaris Minor*. The Scientists in the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project of the ICAR con-

ducted extensive experiments on control of *Phalaris Minor* and wild oats and have been making recommendations to control these weeds for the last 7 years. The weedicides like Tribunil, Dosanox, Tolkan, Gramminon, Areolon have been found effective in controlling this weed.

(c) Arrangements were made from time to time by the Government to import the weedicides required for control of these weeds and the same were supplied to the concerned states in time.

The cost of these weedicides to the extent of 25 per cent is subsidized and this subsidy is provided on 50:50 basis by the Government of India and the concerned State Governments.

(d) As already stated in (b) above research studies for evolving suitable weed control practices were vigorously pursued by the ICAR at the agricultural universities as result of which only control measures as of today were recommended. The chemicals recommended by the ICAR are very effective in controlling the *Phalaris Minor* and wild oats.

As regards Karnal Bunt of wheat, this disease has not been serious for the past 20 years. Though recorded for the first time in 1931 in Karnal, it remained of minor importance until 1968-69, appearing sporadically in isolated plots. However, since 1975 its incidence began to increase, particularly in the north-western region. Through research work, it has been established that the disease is seed-borne, soil-borne and also air-borne. Hence satisfactory chemical or cultural control is not possible. The only and best solution as present is to tackle the disease by employing tolerant or resistant wheat varieties which need time. The scientists have already indentified and recommended some varieties which have shown very low incidence of the disease under field conditions. Research has been intensified to develop better techniques for screening of varieties for durable resistance. Monitoring and surveillance on incidence of the disease is being continued vigorously.

### Fixation of wheat price

5751. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Punjab State for early announcement of the remunerative procurement price for 1981-82 wheat crop at appropriate time and if so, the details thereof and Government decision thereon;

(b) whether in fixing the price Government would consider parity in respect of manufactured goods including the high cost of inputs as also parity in respect of paddy prices; and

(c) whether Government will also enforce uniform sales tax policy in respect of fertilisers and also exempt these from levy of Central Sales Tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on Price Policy of Wheat for 1981-82 was referred to the Government of Punjab for their comments and the same have been received. The question of fixing a remunerative procurement price of wheat is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) While fixing the procurement price, the Government would take into consideration all relevant factors including the cost of inputs and price relationships between manufactured goods and other agricultural commodities.

(c) Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation. The administration of Central Sales Tax leviable on inter-State sale of goods has also been entrusted by law to the State Sales Tax authorities. The Revenue from Central Sales Tax has also been assigned to the States and the State Governments are alone

competent to grant exemption or reduction if they consider it necessary so to do in the public interest.

### Implementation of N.R.E.P.

5752. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have diverted the funds provided under National Rural Employment Programme to certain other works; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the action taken by Government to check this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Sir, no such report appears to have been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

### EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN C.P.W.D.

5753. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of posts of Executive Engineers in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) what is the number of officers actually manning these posts (both on regular and *ad-hoc* basis, separate figure);

(c) how many posts are meant for leave reserves; and

(d) how many of these posts would be filled by direct recruits and how many would be filled by the departmental candidates (both degree holders and diploma holders)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 367

(b) Regular	130
Ad hoc	237

(c) and (d). There are no leave reserve posts and hence the question of apportionment of such posts between direct recruits and departmental candidates does not arise.

#### Vacant Posts of Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

5754. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of Executive Engineers are lying vacant in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the number of such posts;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts so far (post-wise);

(d) what steps are being taken to fill up these posts; and

(e) by what time these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 18 out of 450 posts of Executive Engineer in the C.P.W.D. are lying vacant at present.

(c) These vacancies have occurred recently.

(d) and (e). Selection of officers has already been made for appointment against these vacancies which will be filled up shortly.

#### Water Supply Problems

5755. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

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

(a) whether a survey conducted recently by Government to evaluate the scale of its supply problems, indicated that 25 per cent of India's villages are having either no water within a mile or within 50 feet of the surface or the existing water was contaminated;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the said survey report will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) On the basis of the nation-wide survey conducted during the year 1971-72, a total of 1.52 lakh villages in the country were identified as being without safe and assured source of drinking water. However, various State Government later reported that the earlier survey did not adequately represent the magnitude of the problem partly because it was not complete and partly because drought conditions in subsequent years brought to light fresh areas which were vulnerable to water supply scarcity. The latest data received from the State Governments show that as on 1.4.80 there are 2.31 lakh villages in the country which need to be provided water supply facilities on a priority basis.

(b) A statement showing the distribution of those villages is attached.

(c) The supply of drinking water to problem villages has been included in the New 20-Point Programme (Point No. 8) During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

#### Statement

##### Rural Water Supply Programme

No. of identified problem villages remained to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of problem villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	8,206
2.	Assam . . . . .	15,743

1	2	3
3.	Bihar . . . . .	15,194
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	5,318
5.	Haryana . . . . .	3,440
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	7,815
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	4,698
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	15,456
9.	Kerala . . . . .	1,158
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	24,944
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	12,935
12.	Manipur . . . . .	1,212
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	2,927
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	649
15.	Orissa . . . . .	23,616
16.	Punjab . . . . .	1,767
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	19,803
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	296
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	6,649
20.	Tripura . . . . .	2,800
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	28,505
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	25,243

1	2	3
23.	A & N Islands . . . . .	173
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	1,740
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	NIL
26.	Delhi . . . . .	99
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .	66
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
30.	Mizoram . . . . .	214
31.	Pondicherry . . . . .	118
TOTAL . . . . .		2,30,784

#### Land Ceilings

5756. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of land ceilings existing at present in different States; and

(b) the total number of landless people in the State (State-wise)?

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

#### Statement

Name of the State	Land Ceiling limit	Estimated number of agricultural labour households without land in 1974-75 (In thousands)*
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	10 to 54 acres	1624
Assam . . . . .	50 Bighas (16-2/3) acres	125
Bihar . . . . .	15 to 45 acres	1238
Gujarat . . . . .	10 to 54 acres	497
Haryana . . . . .	7.25 hectares to 21.8 hectares	104
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	10 to 70 acres	2

\* Source: Rural Labour Enquiry 1974-75.

1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	8/13/14 to 22-8/11 acres	4
Karnataka . . . . .	10 to 54 acres	667
Kerala . . . . .	12 to 15 acres	118
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	18 to 54 acres	625
Maharashtra . . . . .	18 to 54 acres	1030
Manipur . . . . .	5 to 6 hectares	1
Meghalaya . . . . .	—	4
Orissa . . . . .	10 to 45 acres	467
Punjab . . . . .	7 to 21.8 hectares	348
Rajasthan . . . . .	18 to 175 acres	84
Sikkim . . . . .	12.5 to 50 acres	N.A.
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	12 to 60 acres	1530
Tripura . . . . .	4 to 12 hectares	18
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	7.30 to 18.25 hectares	1035
West Bengal . . . . .	5 to 7 hectares	989
TOTAL . . . . .		10510

### Schemes for Rural Reconstruction

being implemented in the States/ Union Territories are as follows:

5757. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the schemes introduced in the country for rural reconstruction;

(b) the number of Rural Scientific Centres opened under the scheme together with expenditure incurred on them by the Central Government; and

(c) what are their achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) The major programmes of rural reconstruction

(1) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*

During the Sixth Plan, IRDP seeks to assist at least 3000 families in each block belonging to the target group of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc., through the provision of subsidies and institutional credit which would enable them to take up viable economic activities. The rate of subsidy is 25 per cent of the capital cost of the project for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc. subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. For tribals, the rate of subsidy is 50 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. At least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries are to be drawn from scheduled castes and scheduled



tribes and at least 30 per cent of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidy are to flow to these groups. The expenditure on IRDP is shared between the Centre and the States on a 50:50 basis.

(2) *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):*

NREP has replaced the Food for Work Programme in October, 1980. The basic object of the programme is to generate additional employment for rural areas and thereby create durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in rural areas for socio-economic development. 10% of the outlay is earmarked for construction of assets having a direct impact on the socio-economic life of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Allocation to the States/Union Territories is made on the basis of a weightage of 75 per cent for the population of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent for the incidence of poverty in the State concerned. The expenditure on NREP is shared between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis with effect from 1-4-1981.

(3) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP):*

The main components of this programme are:

- (i) development and management of irrigation resources;
- (ii) soil and water conservation and afforestation;
- (iii) restructuring of the cropping pattern and pasture development;
- (iv) popularisation of dry-land farming techniques;
- (v) livestock development; and
- (vi) development of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, etc.

DPAP is implemented in 73 districts in the country and the expenditure on the programme is shared between the Centre and the States on a 50:50 basis.

(4) *Desert Development Programme (DDP):*

This programme aims at the integrated development of both hot and cold desert areas by the increasing productivity, income levels and employment opportunities of the people through optimum utilisation of physical, human and livestock resources. The major activities envisaged under DDP relate to afforestation, grassland development, ground water development, construction of water harvesting structures, rural electrification for pump-sets and development of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. The programme covers 21 districts of the country. The expenditure on DDP is also shared between the Centre and the States on a 50:50 basis.

(b) No rural scientific centres have been opened under the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Gap between Development and Utilisation of Irrigation Potential**

5758. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of gap that exists between development and utilisation of the irrigation potential; and

(b) the steps being taken to get the optimum benefit from the area currently under irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The gap between development and utilisation of irrigation potential is 4.2 million hectares.

(b) Introduction of rotational system of supply of water including night irrigation, improved water management practices alongwith better maintenance of canal system, timely provision of seeds, fertilisers and

access roads in the command of irrigation projects under the multi-disciplinary Command Area Development Programme are some of the steps being taken to get optimum benefits from irrigation projects.

### Crop Wether Watch Group

5759. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of advice being given to farmers on pattern of contingency cropping, techniques to save crop life and compensatory programmes in favourable areas;

(b) in how many blocks the crop-weather watch groups have been set up; and

(c) the nature of help being given by the State Land Use Boards in the planning of land and water-use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The advice given to farmers on pattern of contingency cropping, techniques to save crop life and compensatory programmes in favourable areas is given below:—

1. *Contingency Cropping* : The pattern of contingency cropping depends upon the dynamics of the weather conditions. If the monsoon is delayed and it becomes too late to sow traditional crop of paddy or jowar, an alternative crop like pearl-millet, moong, arhar, field-bean or sunflower may be cultivated depending upon the soil moisture status. In case of a kharif crop failure during mid-season due to prolonged drought/continuous rains, alternative crops which may complete their life cycle according to the expected weather conditions may be taken. For example, if the crop of jowar or bajra fails in August or early September, a crop of castor may be taken. If the crop fails due to early cessation of monsoon, the standing crops should be utilised for fodder etc. and arrangements made to utilise

the land with the help of late showers in the month of October/November for growing less moisture requiring rabi crops like toria, lentil, barely, linseed, safflower etc. Suppliers of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, plant protection material etc. and the cultivators are advised to make provision for contingency stocking of the inputs.

In traditional Rabi crop growing areas, cultivators are advised to go in for less water requiring crops like safflower, linseed, gram, rape and mustard in place of wheat, so that maximum area could be covered by crop substitution.

2. *Technique to save crop life*: (i) Cultivators are advised to retain as much water as possible in soil profile and use it as long a period as weather permits and store the inevitable runoff in suitable storage structures including ponds, check dams, nala bunding etc. so that a life saving irrigation could be provided during the periods of prolonged droughts.

(ii) To ensure an efficient utilisation of canal/tubewell water, the conveyance and distribution system is toned up to provide limited irrigation to the maximum possible areas. The distribution system including field channels etc. may be cleaned and shaped for quick and effective movement of water. Irrigation system including small check basins, furrow method, etc. for crops are encouraged by extension staff.

(iii) *Compensatory programmes in favourable areas* : Efforts are made (i) to try to compensate crop losses in most seriously affected areas by intensifying production programme and increasing yield:

(ii) to increase production in most favourable areas where there have been good rainfall or irrigation facilities;

(iii) to make up the crop loss in a particular area by taking catch crops pulses, fodder, rabi groundnut or rabi jowar etc.

- (iv) areas which remain unsown during drought can be sown with short duration winter or summer crops.
- (v) detailed month by month contingency programmes are prepared and steps are taken to put it into practice depending upon the adequate soil moisture.

(b) A Crop Weather Watch Group has been set up at the Centre and the State Governments have also been advised to set up such Groups at the State and District levels only.

(c) The nature of advice expected from Land Use Boards to respective States includes:—

- (i) Reviewing the existing land uses in the State and exploring the possibilities of taking steps to putting lands to use according to their capabilities;
- (ii) Implementation of (1) Command Area Development Projects (2) Catchment Area Development Projects; and (3) Dry Land Farming Techniques; and
- (iii) Increasing land water efficiency by adopting suitable cropping patterns, increasing intensity of cropping/irrigation.

#### **Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour Project**

5760. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the token provision made in the Central budget for Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour Project in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) steps taken to complete this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made for Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour Project in the Central budget for 1980-81. However the provision could not be utilised as the project was not approved during 1980-81.

(b). Administrative sanction for the project estimates of Rs. 234 lakhs was issued on the 23rd February, 1982. A sum of Rs. 21.91 lakhs towards 50 per cent Central contribution for the project has been made available to the Tamil Nadu Government during 1981-82. The project is estimated to take about four years for completion.

#### **Irrigation Potential of Madhya Pradesh**

5761. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) as to what steps are being taken up to increase the irrigation potential of Madhya Pradesh in order to bring it to national average; and

(b) what are the impediments in allocating more irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh in order to bring the average to national level and what steps are being taken to remove the impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Development of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh had been held up for nearly two decades on account of Inter-State Disputes on the sharing of the major river flowing to the State namely Narmada. This Dispute has been resolved recently. It is now expected that the pace of irrigation development will increase substantially. The irrigation percentage of Madhya Pradesh which was 10.4 at the beginning of the Sixth Plan is expected to go up to 18.7 by the end of the Sixth Plan.

**Request from Karnataka for Assistance of Water Tanks**

5762. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government for financial assistance in regard to a number of water tanks which were seen breaching in the heavy rainy season recently in the year of 1980-81;

(b) whether any assessment of loss sustained particularly to life and property had also been brought to the notice of Central Government by the State of Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the demand of the State of Karnataka and

(i) Cropped area affected . . . . .	0.77 lakh ha.
(ii) Population affected . . . . .	3.38 lakhs
(iii) Number of human lives lost . . . . .	11
(iv) Number of cattle lost . . . . .	359
(v) Number of houses damaged . . . . .	8563
(vi) Number of minor irrigation tanks damaged . . . . .	372
(vii) Fish curing/storing tanks damaged . . . . .	22

(c) The State Government projected a requirement of expenditure of Rs. 2556.71 lakhs to provide relief and rehabilitation and for repair and restoration of public properties damaged during the floods.

On the basis of the report of the Central Team which visited the State from 11th to 15 November, 1980 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India sanctioned on 17th January, 1981 a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 347.50 lakhs for 1980-81 for relief and rehabilitation and for repair of public properties, damaged.

**Fertility of Black Soil**

5763. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under the black soils holds the key to massive increase in food;

the reaction of Central Government to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government of Karnataka approached the Central Government with memoranda in October and December, 1980 requesting for financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people and for repair and restoration of public properties damaged by floods during May to August 1980.

(b) According to the Memoranda received from the Government of Karnataka the extent of damage to life and properties is as under:—

(i) Cropped area affected . . . . .	0.77 lakh ha.
(ii) Population affected . . . . .	3.38 lakhs
(iii) Number of human lives lost . . . . .	11
(iv) Number of cattle lost . . . . .	359
(v) Number of houses damaged . . . . .	8563
(vi) Number of minor irrigation tanks damaged . . . . .	372
(vii) Fish curing/storing tanks damaged . . . . .	22

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the States as well as the qualities found suitable for black soil so far as the question of produce is concerned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Field experiments have indicated that on moderately well-drained deep black soils, the production of jowar, cotton and wheat can be increased 50 to 100 per cent with the adoption of improved crop production technology which includes (i) land management practices to reduce run-off and erosion, and to provide improved surface drainage, (ii) cropping systems and crop management practices which make efficient

use of moisture during the rainy and post rainy seasons and ensure good plant stand, (iii) adoption of implements for proper seed-bed preparation seeding, fertiliser placement, (iv) use recycling of run-off to provide life recycling of run-off to provide life saving irrigation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In India, the black soils cover an area of about 76.4 million hectares. This hectareage constitutes roughly 22.2 per cent of the total geographical area of the country in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar (Statement). The field experiments for developing suitable package of crop production technology for raising crop yields on black soils are being undertaken in the following programmes:

- (i) Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture, research work is in progress at 8 centres specific to black soils namely, Bellary, Bijapur Solapur, Udaipur, Akola, Kovilpatti, Indore and Rewa.
- (ii) An Indo-U.K. Operational Research Project on Dryland Agriculture on deep black soils has been in operation at Indore since 1973. Some additional operational research projects in black soil regions have been developed for implementation under the A.P.

Cess Fund scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

- (iii) An Advance centre for research on black cotton soils at Karnataka is also in operation at Dharwar since the 4th Five Year Plan. This centre is expected to provide basic and advance applied research support to the coordinated projects in the black soil areas of different States.
- (iv) National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur is continuously updating an inventory on soil resources of the region and depending upon the limitations and potentialities of black soils suggesting land use plans for improving their efficient use.
- (v) In addition to above, work on management of black soils is also being undertaken by the Soils Departments of agricultural universities located in black soil areas.
- (vi) The International Crops Research Institute for Semiarid Tropics (ICRISAT) at Hyderabad is also developing crop production technologies for improving and stabilising production of sorghum, bajra, arhar gram and ground-nut. ICRISAT has also undertaken some Operational Research Projects in black soils regions.

#### Statement

*Vertisols and associated soils: distribution*

State	Total area under Vertisols and associated soils (m.ha)	Area under Vertisols and associated soils expressed as	
		of gross Vertisols area in India	of total geographical area in India
Maharashtra	29.9	36.5	7.9
Madhya Pradesh	16.7	23.0	5.1

1	2	3	4
Gujarat . . . . .	8.2	11.9	2.6
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	7.2	10.0	2.2
[Karnataka] . . . . .	6.9	9.4	2.1
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	3.2	4.2	1.0
Rajasthan . . . . .	2.3	3.0	0.7
Orissa . . . . .	1.3	2.0	0.4
Bihar . . . . .	0.7	1.0	0.2
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	76.4	100.0	22.2

पोर्ट-ब्रेकर में चावल का सड़ जाना

5764. श्री दयाराम शांभव : क्या

कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह की राजधानी पोर्ट ब्लेयर में एक हजार चार सौ बोरी चावल खराब अवस्था में पड़ा हुआ है और वह मनुष्यों के खाने के योग्य नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में

उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी)

(क) और (ख). मद्रास से 9.12.81

को प्राप्त चावल के स्टॉक की जब निकासी

की गई थी तो उसमें से कुछ स्टॉक गोला

और क्षतिग्रस्त अवस्था में पाया गया था।

उसकी सफाई करने के बाद, चावल के

1102 बोरे क्षतिग्रस्त अवस्था में अलग

दिए गये थे जिसके लिए वाहकों के विरुद्ध

दवा किया गया है।

नागरिक पूर्ति निगम दिल्ली द्वारा रेलवे

को विलम्ब शुल्क का भुगतान

5765. श्री दयाराम शांभव : क्या

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान कोयले की डुलाई के मामले में दिल्ली के नागरिक पूर्ति निगम ने रेलवे को विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया है ;

(ख) "केरी" कोयला-धून और कोयला राख के रूप में खुले में पड़े ऐसे कोयले का मूल्य क्या है, जिसे सरकारी व्यापारियों ने खरीदने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ग) इन सब बातों के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है और इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए हैं ?

धृषि तथा प्राणीण विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कमला कुमारो) :

(क) अगस्त 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 के छः महीनों के दौरान लगभग 105 लाख रु०।

(ख) से (घ). 18 फरवरी, 1982 को 6.7 लाख रु० मूल्य का साँफ्ट कोक निम्नांकित कारणों खन्ते (डम्प) में पड़ा हुआ था :—

(1) भारत कोल कम्पनी लि० द्वारा कुछ बैगन बहुत ही घटिया किस्म के साँफ्ट कोक के सप्लाय किये गये थे, जिसे कोयले के लाइसेंसधारियों ने इस कारण नहीं उठाया कि कोयला उपभोक्ताओं को बेचे जाने के उपयुक्त नहीं था।

(2) ट्रांसपोर्टों तथा कोयले के लाइसेंसधारियों में निगम के प्रति कुछ विरोध की भावना थी, क्योंकि उन्हें कोयले के व्यापार में निगम का प्रवेश अच्छा नहीं लगा। अतः कुछ मामलों में, उन्होंने अच्छी किस्म का साँफ्ट कोक भी नहीं उठाया।

(3) साँफ्ट कोक की आमद दिल्ली की आवश्यकताओं से अधिक थी, जिसे कोयले के लाइसेंसधारी नहीं उठा सके।

(4) कभी-कभी साँफ्ट कोक के रेक दिल्ली में निरन्तर कई दिनों तक आते रहे और मजदूर उन्हें उतारने के काम को पूरा नहीं कर सके जिसके फलस्वरूप निगम पर विलम्ब शुल्क आदि पड़ा।

इन परिस्थितियों में निगम द्वारा किसी को विशेष रु० से जिम्मेदार ठहराना संभव नहीं था।

(ड) (1) निगम द्वारा लाइसेंसधारियों को साँफ्ट कोक आवंटित करने की एक नयी प्रणाली शुरू की गयी है, जिसमें कोयले के लाइसेंसधारियों के एक समूह को एक बैगन/सी० अरु० टाँबाकम का आवंटन किया जाता है और उन्हें आवंटित की गयी सारी मात्रा उठानी होती है। यदि रेल पथ (लाइन) से स्टॉक को उठाने में उतकी ओर से कोई देरी होती है तो उन्हें स्थान-शुल्क देना पड़ता है।

(2) निगम के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के एक दल ने नवम्बर में 1981 में धनवाद कोयला-खान का दौरा किया था, ताकि भविष्य में दिल्ली को अच्छे किस्म के साँफ्ट कोक की सप्लाय करने की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

(3) निगम के एक अधिकारी को धनवाद कोयला-खान में नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निगम को अच्छी किस्म के साँफ्ट कोक का लदान हो।

(4) निगम को प्राप्त होने वाले साँफ्ट कोक के किस्म का जायजा लेने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गयी है, जिसमें निगम तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति

विभाग के अधिकारी और भारत कोल कम्पनी लि० का एक प्रतिनिधि शामिल है। लाइसेंसधारियों को दाण्डक कार्यवाही के भय से उन्हें आबंटित किये गये साफ्ट कोक को उठाना होगा, वगैरह इस समिति ने स्टाक को घटिया न घोषित किया हो।

(5) खत्ते में जमा घटिया किस्म के 6000 मी० टन साफ्ट कोक में से 4000 मी० टन को मात्रा थोक उपभोक्ताओं को पुनः बचने के लिए दिल्ली के गैर लाइसेंसधारी व्यक्तियों को बेच दी गयी है। खत्ते में बाकी बची साफ्ट कोक को मात्रा को उठाने का कार्य भी चल रहा है और आशा है कि मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक इसका निपटारा भी कर दिया जायेगा।

(6) निगम को भारत कोल कम्पनी लि० से, घटिया किस्म के कोक को सप्लाई करने के लिए 1.25 लाख रु० की छूट मिली है और एक और दावा भारत कोल कम्पनी लि० के पास बकाया पड़ा है।

(7) रेलवे प्राधिकारियों से विलम्ब-शुल्क तथा स्थान-शुल्क माफ करने की मांग की गयी है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार, साफ्ट कोक के आबंटन की वर्तमान प्रणाली काफी सन्तोषजनक तरीके से चल रही है।

नानोवाला बाग, आजमपुर में झुग्गियों का विनाश जाना

5766. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, के अंतिम सप्ताह में नगर निगम के कर्मचारियों ने नानोवाला बाग और आजमपुर में झुग्गियों को गिरवा दिया था तथा झुग्गी-वासियों को यह आवासन दिया था कि एक सप्ताह के भीतर-भीतर इन्हें जहांगीरपुरी में भू-खंडों का आबंटन किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इन झुग्गी-वासियों को अब तक भू-खंड आबंटित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संवाद्य कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भाषम नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). इस क्षेत्र की झुग्गियों को हटाने के बाद, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने पात्र झुग्गी निवासियों को वैकल्पिक प्लॉट आबंटित करने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को झुग्गी निवासियों की एक सूची दी थी। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सूची की जांच करके उन 37 व्यक्तियों को आबंटन स्लिप जारी की गई हैं जिन के पास पुराने राशन कार्ड थे तथा नए अनधिवासियों को कोई वैकल्पिक आबंटन नहीं किया जाता है।



व्यापारियों द्वारा अत्याधिक बड़ी हुई  
दरों पर भूमि की बिक्री

5767. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या  
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ  
घनी व्यापारी दिल्ली नगर से संलग्न  
पड़ोसी क्षेत्रों की भूमि सस्ते दामों में  
खरीद लेते हैं और उस पर प्लाट काट  
कर बड़े हुए दामों पर बेच देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे भूमि के वास्तविक  
गरीब मालिकों का शोषण होता है ;  
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस शोषण  
को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये  
जा रहे उपायों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

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

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

### Conversion of Reserved Forest Areas in Non-Forest Areas

5768. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the  
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleas-  
ed to state:

(a) whether Government have col-  
lected information regarding the re-  
served forest areas converted into non-  
forest areas during the year 1980-81 in  
various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof parti-  
cularly in the State of Bihar as to how  
many hectares of land was covered  
under the social forestry scheme  
during the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI  
R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b)-  
Information received from the State  
Governments regarding the reserved  
forest areas converted into non-forest  
area during the year 1980-81 in various  
States is given in the Statement.

The Government of Bihar have re-  
ported that no reserved forest area  
was converted into non-forest area  
during 1980-81.

An area of 5455 hectares was cover-  
ed by the social forestry scheme in the  
State of Bihar during 1980-81.

#### Statement

*Reserved Forest areas converted into non-forest areas during 1980-81*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area in hectares	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	2081.46 (area notified under Section 4 of the Indian Forests Act)	Vadodra District
		80.94 (Protected Forest)	Janagadh District
		1.12	Panchmahals District
2.	Karnataka	54.69 101.27	Kanara Circle Belgaum Circle

1	2	3	4
3.	Tripua . . . . .	2.59	Ganganagar Tchsil
		2.20	Longthorai Mouza
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	169.00	Great Nicobar
		138.00	Campbill Bay
5.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	50.98	West Kameng District
		30.60	Lohit District

II. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Delhi have reported that no reserved forest areas were converted into non-forest areas during 1980-81. No information has been received from the States of Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

#### Conservation of Soil Resources

5769. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU  
MALLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's soil resources are rapidly deteriorating and decreasing;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken some active steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No comprehensive assessment for the country as a whole is carried out at regular intervals to indicate the exact rate of deterioration in the country's soil resources. However, on the basis of observations made, it is estimated that the country is losing about 6,000 million tonnes of soil, containing approximately 8.4 million tonnes of nutri-

ents, annually through erosion. The observed sedimentation rates in many of the multipurpose reservoirs are for higher than the rates assumed rates at the time of designing these structures. This high sediment production is the result of extensive erosion on their catchments and, therefore, reveal the continuous deterioration of the soil resources in the catchments.

(b) and (c). The problems of soil erosion and land degradation have been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. A number of soil conservation programmes were initiated, during the First Five Year Plan through the Central and States Sectors. In subsequent Plan period, these programmes were enlarged and diversified both for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands. In order to collect basic data and information and to evolve package of practices, as well as to impart training to build up a professional cadre, a chain of research, demonstration and training centres was established.

The programmes in the State Sector are mostly concentrated on treating agricultural lands and some non-agricultural areas, with various agronomic, engineering and biological measures. Central support is extended in establishing and treating the catchment areas of selected river valley projects and flood prone rivers. The All India Soil & Land use Survey Organisation has been carrying out soil surveys in the catchment areas and certain selected districts. Under a scheme for Survey and Categori-

tion of Culturable Waste Land in blocks of less than 100 hectares, an area of 2.3 lakh hectares was located in 17 States for productive development while 1.1 lakh families of landless labourers were resettled on reclaimed waste lands. Through another Central scheme an area of about 8.3 lakh ha. of ravine lands in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were surveyed, categorised in depth classes and under different ownership patterns such as private, government and panchayat, were also obtained. A national policy on ravine lands was also developed for preventing erosion on the table lands and encroachment of ravines, reclaiming shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel and fodder reserved. The technical feasibility and economic viability of this approach have also been demonstrated during the Fourth and Fifth Plans through the Pilot Projects with Central support. During the Fifth Plan period. Besides continuing the programmes in the catchments of river valley projects and revinous areas, pilot projects were taken up for controlling the areas subject to shifting cultivation and reclaiming areas subject to alkalivity. Till 1979-80, an area of 23.40 million hectares has been treated at a cost of about Rs. 6640 million under the Central and State Sectors.

During the Sixth Plan, the major effort has continued to be made under the State Sector for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands while special support from the Centre is being extended through the schemes of: (i) soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects; (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers; (iii) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisations; (iv) Control of Shifting Cultivation in the Union Territories; and (v) Strengthening of All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation.

Besides, to stabilise and increase aggregate product from rainfed areas,

a Central scheme of Propagation of Water Conservation/Water Harvesting Technology is proposed to be taken up. In order to provide policy direction on matters concerning the care of soil health and to coordinate the programmes of soil conservation amongst different Department, a Central Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission is being set up. This Commission will also oversee and coordinate the activities of the 26 State Land Use Boards. An area of 6.5 million hectares is proposed to be treated under these schemes during the Sixth Plan.

In addition, under the following schemes, which are also in operation in the Sixth Plan, a total area of 22.38 lakh hectares has been treated with soil conservation and afforestation measures till 1980-81:

- (i) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan Region;
- (ii) Social Forestry and Fuel Wood Plantation;
- (iii) Drought Prone Area Development Programme;
- (iv) Desert Development Programme.

#### Silos for Procurement Operation

5770. SHRI SHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of sophisticated world bank aided silos to be set up during coming rabi season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): There is no proposal to set up any World Bank-aided silo for foodgrains during the coming rabi season.

#### Use of Toria in preparing Vegetable Ghee

5771. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that vegetable manufacturers are using large quantity of Toria in preparing vegetable ghee; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

यमुना पार क्षेत्र में मत्स्य पालन तालाब

5772. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पांच-छः वर्ष पहले यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में जी० टी० रोड के साथ-साथ मत्स्य-पालन तालाबों का निर्माण कराया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई थी ; और

(ग) वहां पर मछली पालन का काम अब तक शुरू न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी, हां । दिल्ली प्रशासन, यमुना पार क्षेत्र में प्रयोगात्मक मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन फार्म का चरणों में निर्माण कर रहा है। निर्माण कार्य छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पूरा किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस पर लगभग 20 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं । पूर्ण फार्म का एक भाग कार्य कर रहा है ।

### Loss incurred by F.C.I. on Account of Unloading of Wheat

5773. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has been put to loss on account of wheat unloading;

(b) if so, the extent to which it incurred loss; during 1980-81; and

(c) the remedial steps Food Corporation of India have taken to improve the methods of unloading so as to avoid such losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Transit losses which include loss in unloading of wheat for that matter in unloading of all foodgrains occur on account of spillage of grains, moisture loss during transit, transshipment, pilferage, damage etc.

(b) Separate figures of loss on account of unloading alone are not available. However, the total transit loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India during 1980-81 in respect of wheat was about Rs. 28.39 crores.

(c) The Food Corporation of India is taking all feasible measures to improve upon handling and management practices for minimising transit losses.

### Recovery of Overdues of Agricultural Credit

5774. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of writing off overdues by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra on the recovery of overdues of agricultural credit; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to rehabilitate such farmers against whom the overdues are more than five years old?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The decision to write off co-operative overdues of agricultural credit from small and marginal farmers was announced by the Government of Maharashtra in July, 1980 and by Tamil Nadu in October, 1980. The impact of these measures on the recovery of cooperative dues can be assessed on the basis of information of overdues for the year 1980-81 which is not yet available.

2. The cooperatives themselves and the State Governments, who is in-charge of the subject of 'Cooperation', are medial measures. Appropriate rehabilitation programme for the cooperative institutions have been recommended by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India to the concerned State Governments.

### Wheat Procurement

5775. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat procured during the year 1981 from the wheat producing States, State-wise and at what rate;

(b) what is the target fixed for procuring wheat during the year 1982 from wheat producing States, State-wise; and

(c) what is the rate fixed for procuring wheat for the year 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The procurement price for fair average quality of wheat is Rs. 130/- per quintal for 1981-82 rabi marketing season and procurement of wheat upto 20th

March, 1982 was about 6.559 million tonnes as detailed below:—

State	Procurement ('000 tonnes)
1. Bihar . . . . .	13
2. Haryana . . . . .	1121
3. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	20
4. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	167
5. Punjab . . . . .	3763
6. Rajasthan . . . . .	10
7. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1496
Total	6590

(b) No target have been fixed for procurement of wheat for 1982-83 rabi marketing season.

(c) No decision about the procurement price of wheat for 1982-83 rabi marketing season has so far been taken by the Government.

### Dwelling Units

5776. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units required for the landless and roofless families in the rural and urban sectors as on 31st March, 1981, Statewise;

(b) the number of families out of them benefited during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to provide dwelling units to them under a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The information regarding dwelling units required for landless and roofless families in the rural and urban sectors as such is not available. However, according to the reports received from the State Governments upto 31.3.81, there were in all 1,24,61,407 landless families of

rural workers eligible for house-sites and construction assistance of which 86,20,208 families had already been given house-sites and 14,63,062 families provided with construction assistance. Based on the reports received upto 30-9-81, 58,170 families had been provided with house-sites and 51,804 families with construction assistance during March to September, 1981. The State-wise details are given in statement.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 6.8 million families, thereby covering all the eligible families by 1985. The construction assistance will be provided to 3.6 million families. This programme forms a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and also the new 20 point programme. The Sixth Plan also provides for construction of 16.2 lakh units under the 'Sites and Services' programme.

### Statement

#### *Scheme for Rural House-sites-own-Construction Assistance for landless families.*

States	Total No. of eligible families as reported by the State Governments upto 31.3.81	No. of families covered during March-September 1981		Remarks
		By House Sites	By Construction assistance	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	21,33,000	N.R.	N.R.	
2. Assam . . . . .	2,37,607	1900	100	
3. Bihar . . . . .	19,58,000*	1321	Nil	
4. Gujarat . . . . .	4,79,616	26329	14054	
5. Haryana . . . . .	2,47,601	1342	Nil	
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	10,964	491	35	
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	10,20,120	222	Nil	
8. Karnataka . . . . .	10,60,852	N.R.	N.R.	
9. Kerala . . . . .	1,34,889	2810	1102	
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	9,13,037	4769	9635	
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	4,97,547	15106	11122	
12. Orissa . . . . .	5,00,000	3857	24	
13. Punjab . . . . .	2,97,046	Nil	2052	
14. Rajasthan . . . . .	8,54,023	Nil	5155	
15. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	14,97,000	N.R.	N.R.	
16. Tripura . . . . .	42,650	N.R.	N.R.	

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12,40,340	Nil	Nil
18.	West Bengal . . . . .	2,96,911	Nil	10090
UNION TERRITORY				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	7,200	Nil	Nil
2.	Chandigarh . . . . .	90	N.R.	N.R.
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1,305	Nil	Nil
4.	Delhi . . . . .	14,800	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	1,596	Nil	Nil
6.	Pondicherry . . . . .	15,213	23	227
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .		1,24,61,407	58,170	51,804

N.R. —Not Reported.

\* According to the information received from the Planning Commission. The State Government of Bihar has, however, indicated this number as 2,75,000 only.

The Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Mizoram.

शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा  
अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत राज्यों  
में अर्जित की गई भूमि

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और  
आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):  
(क) सूचना निम्नप्रकार से है :—

5777. श्री मूलचन्द डाभा : क्या  
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ  
राज्य क्षेत्र में शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम  
सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अब तक  
कुल कितनी-कितनी भूमि का अर्जन किया  
गया है ; और

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार अर्जित  
भूमि तथा राज्यों, अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार  
के कब्जे में भूमि का क्षेत्रफल क्या है ?

राज्य	इस अधिनियम की धारा 10(3) के अन्तर्गत अभी तक अर्जित की गई भूमि की सीमा (हेक्टेयर में)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	206.50
बिहार	15.76
गुजरात	64.27
कर्नाटक	729.32
मध्यप्रदेश	646.01
महाराष्ट्र	1195.00
उड़ीसा	8.71
राजस्थान	14.93
उत्तर प्रदेश	1161.81
पश्चिम बंगाल	73.31
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	
दिल्ली	21.20

(ख) नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा और विनियमन) अधिनियम 1976 की धारा 10(3) के अन्तर्गत जारी अधिसूचनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सभी अधिक रिक्त भूमि को तब तक अर्जन किया गया समझा जाता है और संबंधित राज्य सरकार को सौंपी गई समझी जात है जब तक कि किसी सक्षम न्यायालय द्वारा ऐसी अधिसूचनाओं को निरस्त नहीं किया जाता है।

#### Share of Rajasthan from Ravi-Beas Water

5778. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of Rajasthan in Ravi-Beas Water according to the Inter-State Agreement of the year 1955;

(b) is the Government of India aware that the Project of Rajasthan Canal is based entirely on the utilization of this share of Rajasthan; and

(c) are any proposals under the consideration of Government of India to reopen the matter of share of Rajasthan according to the above Agreement of 1955 and if so, whether Government of India are aware that crores of rupees spent on Rajasthan Canal will go waste if the Project is now revised or curtailed and the people of a Parched State will be deprived of even drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) According to the 1955 Agreement between the then Punjab, PEPSU, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan, Rajasthan's share in surplus Ravi-Beas waters in the mean of flow series for the period 1921—1945 after meeting pre-partition utilizations is 8.00 M.A.F.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Unremunerative prices for pulses

5779. SHRI G. NÁRSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that unremunerative prices is one of the main reasons which have so far prevented farmers to cultivate pulses in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed other inhibiting factors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of revenue spent during 1979, 1980 and 1981 to import pulses; and

(d) what steps have been taken to augment production of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Prices of pulses in recent years have been fairly high, but their production has not risen significantly. The main reasons for slow growth in the output of pulses have been: absence of a major break-through in the technology of pulse production comparable to wheat and rice; low percentage of irrigated area under the crop; higher susceptibility of these crops to insect and pest attacks; inadequate use of quality seeds; and fertilizers, etc.

(c) The C.I.F. value of import of sub-group of items "beans, peas, lentils and other leguminous vegetables, dried shelled, whether skinned or not or split" 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto November, 1980) are as under:

Year	C.I.F. (Value Rs. lakhs)
1978-79	2589.98
1979-80	1942.32
1980-81	1259.84
(upto November, 1980)	



(d) Government of India is implementing Centrally sponsored and Central Sector programmes for the development of pulses production with a view to supplementing the efforts of State Governments. Efforts under these programmes are being concentrated in potential areas and Central assistance is being made available to the State Governments on a liberal scale for taking up, amongst others, demonstrations, production and distribution of quality seeds, integrated pest management, etc. Under the Action Programme for the Productivity Year and the New 20-Point Programme, several programmes have been initiated with a view to boost the production of pulses. The production strategy under these programmes in every block will include the following approaches:

(i) Introduce pulses in irrigated crop rotations.

(ii) Improve productivity of pulses grown under rainfed conditions through steps, such as, better moisture, conservation, a more scientific plant population, plant protection and post-harvest technology.

(iii) Improve the management of pulses grown in mixed cropping systems.

In addition to these steps, the price support measures will also be taken.

### उत्तर प्रदेश में कस्तूरी मृग

5780. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्लभ कस्तूरी मृग उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ और अल्मोड़ा जिलों के कुछ हिस्सों में पाया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऐसे मृगों की कस्तूरी प्राप्त करने के लिये तस्कर लोग बड़े पैमाने पर उन क्षेत्रों में उनकी हत्या कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है कि मृगों का ऐसी दुर्लभ नस्ल समाप्त न हो और इसलिये इन मृगों को न मारा जाए ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) इस क्षेत्र में कस्तूरी मृग पाये जाने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) कस्तूरी मृग को वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 की अनुसूची 1 में शामिल किया गया है और इस प्रकार उन्हें पूर्ण संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है । जिन राज्यों में कस्तूरी मृग पाये जाते हैं उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस नस्ल को बनाए रखने के लिये संरक्षण के कारगर उपाय करें ।

पर्वतीय आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कृषि में सुधार हेतु अनुसंधान कार्य

5781. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिये वर्तमान योजना में क्या प्रावधान किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या पर्वतीय आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कृषि में सुधार के लिये अनुसंधान करने हेतु इस योजना में कोई प्रावधान किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों के लिये कितना परिव्यय आवंटित किया गया है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) वर्तमान योजना में किये गये कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के अनुसंधान

शिक्षा तथा विस्तार शिक्षा के लिये योजना में कुल 340.00 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय में से 220.00 करोड़ रु० जो कि कुल परिव्यय का 65% है, केवल कृषि, पशु पालन तथा मात्स्यकी विज्ञान के अनुसंधान के लिये, जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से परिषद द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं, नियत किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि में अनुसंधान करने हेतु कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की सहायता के लिये जो कृषि में अनुसंधान कार्य करते हैं 48.00 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है। तथापि इसमें प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा के लिये परिषद द्वारा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को दिये जा रहे विकास अनुदान शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ग) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये जो कि अधिकांश पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, कृषि में अनुसंधान हेतु करीब 18.00 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

बंजर जमीन को कृषि योग्य जमीन में परिवर्तित करने की योजना

5782. श्री हरोश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के पास बंजर जमीन को कृषि योग्य जमीन में परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का उद्देश्य क्या है ; इस पर कितना व्यय होगा और इस योजना के पूरी हो जाने पर कृषि उत्पादन कितना प्रतिशत बढ़ जायेगा ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राक्ष्य मंत्रों (श्री धार० श्री० स्वामीनाथन) :  
(क) बंजर तथा अकृष्ट भूमि

पर्वत, मरूस्थल आदि जैसे क्षेत्र हैं जिन्हें आर्थिक रूप से कृषि योग्य नहीं बनाया जा सकता। अतः ऐसी बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

जमरानी में गोला नदी पर बांध

5783. श्री हरोश रावत : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय से नैनीताल जिले की जमरानी नामक स्थान पर गोला नदी पर एक बहुउद्देशीय बांध का निर्माण कराये जाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राक्ष्य मंत्रों (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) नैनीताल जिले में गोला नदी पर जमरानी बांध परियोजना (सिंचाई), योजना आयोग द्वारा 61.25 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 5-5-75 को अनुमोदित की गई थी। यह एक सिंचाई परियोजना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सिंचाई मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग में किसी अन्य बहु-प्रयोजन परियोजना का प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

#### Inclusion of Subarnarekha Project in Sixth Plan

5784. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has sought concurrence of the Centre to include inter-State multi-purpose Subarnarekha Project in the

Sixth Plan if so, the date when State Government sought permission from the Centre and reaction of Union Government on it;

(b) whether any funds have been allotted by Orissa Government on the multipurpose Project if so, the year-wise allocation of the State Government on it including budget estimate of 1982-83; and

(c) whether State Government of Orissa is not in a position to incur any expenses on this Project because of non-inclusion of this Project in the Sixth Plan; if so, whether the Planning Commission will be persuaded by the Centre to include this Project in the Sixth Plan and pending final decision of the Planning Commission whether the State Government of Orissa will be asked to proceed ahead with the execution; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Inclusion of project in the Five Year Plan is discussed by the State Government with the Planning Commission during the finalisation of the five year plan. During the discussions of the Working Group held in the Planning Commission for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 46 crores was recommended by the Working Group for the Subernarekha Project during Sixth Plan if more funds are available with the State Government. However, no provision was finally made in the Sixth Plan taking into account the available resources of the State. Subsequently, during discussions with the Planning Commission in December, 1981, the Orissa Government indicated that although there is no outlay provided for this project during the Sixth Plan, they are in a position to make available Rs. 21 crores for this project under irrigation sector during the Sixth Plan.

No expenditure has been incurred upto 1981-82. No provision has also been made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 on account of resources position of the State.

### Supply of foodgrains and sugar to Orissa

5785. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the requirement of wheat, rice and sugar of Orisa Government per month for distribution through Public Distribution System;

(b) the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar, separately, allocated to the State of Orissa per month during the last two years;

(c) whether any request was made by the State of Orissa to give some additional foodgrains during the year 1980-81 in view of the drought situation in various districts; and

(d) if so, whether the quota of the State was increased and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The present monthly demand of the State Government is 10,000 tonnes of wheat from Central Pool for public distribution system. There is no demand from the State for rice for the present. As regards sugar, this is a dual price commodity and therefore, allocation of levy sugar quota is not made on the basis of the State Government's monthly demand/requirement. The monthly quota of 10,723 tonnes of sugar for Orissa was fixed ensuring a per capita availability of 425 grams for the projected population as on 1-4-1978. This is being revised upwards from 1-4-1982.

(b) The required information for the years 1980 and 1981 is indicated in statement.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The monthly rice quota of the State was increased from 25,000 tonnes in April, 1980 to 35,000 tonnes in May, 1980, 50,000 tonnes in June, 1980, 60,000 tonnes in July, 1980 and 65,000 tonnes in August 1980.

## Statement

Month-wise allocation of rice, wheat and sugar for public Distribution System made to Orissa State during 1980 and 1981.

(In '000 tonnes)

	Allotment— 1980			Allotment— 1981		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
January . . . . .	20	8	10.723	—	6	10.723
February . . . . .	25	8	10.723	—	5	10.723
March . . . . .	25	8	10.723	—	5	10.723
April . . . . .	25	10	10.723	—	5	10.723
May . . . . .	35	10	10.723	—	5	10.723
June . . . . .	50	10	10.723	—	5	10.723
July . . . . .	60	10	10.723	—	5	10.723
August . . . . .	65	5	10.723	—	5	10.723
September . . . . .	65	5	10.723	—	5	10.723
October . . . . .	65	5	10.723	—	5	10.723
November . . . . .	65	6	10.723	—	5	10.723
December . . . . .	65	6	10.723	—	5	10.723

#### Wheat imported from U.S.A.

5786. SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA:  
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat imported from U.S.A. in 1980-81 was inferior in quality; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Strengthening of Public Distribution System during Sixth Plan

5787. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount proposed to be spent for strengthening the

Public Distribution system in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the respective amount proposed to be allotted for Kerala; and

(c) what are the details of the way in which Government propose the strengthening of the Public distribution system during the Sixth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (d). The RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI Sixth Five-Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 2 crores for the Central Government to assist States and Union territories in the North-Eastern Region in setting up Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns by them. It also includes Rs. 1 crore for providing training in management information system to the personnel engaged under public distribution system.

No financial assistance is presently earmarked specifically for allocating to Government of Kerala for strengthening Public Distribution System under the above Schemes.

(c) The following main guidelines have been issued to the State Governments, which are responsible for organisation and administration of the Public Distribution System in their respective territories:—

(i) to ensure a greater degree of coordination between procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities, either the State Civil Supplies Corporation or the State-level cooperative organisations, or both need to be built up where they do not exist and suitably strengthened where they are already functioning;

(ii) to make a thorough assessment of the situation to ensure proper and adequate supply of essential commodities through the retail outlets to remote and inaccessible areas;

(iii) as envisaged in the Sixth Plan, Cooperatives should play a much bigger role in the public distribution system, so that over a period of time, the entire network of retail outlets could be run by them;

(iv) to set up consumer advisory committees at the state, district, block and taluka levels comprising legislators, the panchayat representatives and the representatives of mahila mandals, etc;

(v) to strengthen the district administrative apparatus and place only such officers in charge of these and related activities as have the necessary aptitude for and experience in this work. The supply set-up also should be strengthened to ensure adequate supervision and inspection of retail outlets, at the district level; and

(vi) to ensure effective and timely monitoring of functioning of the system and to keep the Central Government apprised of it from time to time.

### **Registration under HUDCO scheme, 1979**

5788. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2171 on 31st August, 1981 regarding registrants with DDA and state:

(a) how many people are registered under HUDCO type scheme, how many of them have since been given allotment; how many flats are under construction with locations thereof and when are those expected to be made ready for allotment; by when the next allotment of flats is going to be released;

(b) will all the persons registered under the Scheme be allotted flats within the stipulated period of five years; if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) should efforts be not continued to be made to locate some land in South Delhi for MIG flats of HUDCO type scheme?'

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

### **Housing for Government servants**

5789. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirements of units of housing for the Central Government servants eligible for allotment thereof in the metropolitan cities and in cities over five lakh population together with the number of units in existence;

(b) what is the deficiency and what steps are proposed to combat the same; and

(c) steps taken to float a Housing Scheme for the Government servants

wherein they may subscribe through their pay bills and they are allotted built-in flats as per their status?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) and (b). The demand,  
availability and shortage of 'general'  
pool' accommodation in the Metro-  
politan Cities and in certain other  
cities, where 'general pool' accommo-

dation exists, is given in the enclosed  
statement. Figures of requirement of  
'general pool' accommodation in all  
cities having over 5 lakh population  
are not readily available. During the  
Sixth Five Year Plan period, 19,940  
quarters are proposed to be construct-  
ed at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras  
Chandigarh, Hyderabad Bangalore  
under Crash Programme.

(c) No steps have been taken to float  
such a scheme for the present.

#### Statement

*The Demand Availability and shortage of Residential Accomodation at various places as on 31-12-1981*

(Number of residential units)

Station	Demand	Availability	Shortage
Delhi . . . . .	100,384	49335	51,049
Bombay . . . . .	26,035	4857	21,178
Calcutta . . . . .	47,685	2956	44,729
Simla . 7 . . . . .	3,825	663	3,162
Nagpur . . . . .	7,648	1063	6,585
Faridabad . . . . .	2,438	1429	1,009
Madrs . . . . .	15,012	1091	13,921
Chandigarh . . . . .	8,390	1282	7,108
Bangalore . . . . .	7,123	173	6,950
Ghaziabad . . . . .	1,597	500	1,097
Indore . . . . .	449	164	285
<b>TOTAL :</b> . . . . .	<b>220,586</b>	<b>63,513</b>	<b>157,073</b>

#### Establishment of cooperative training institution

5790. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-  
DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have  
directed the National Council for Co-  
operative Training to establish co-  
operative training institutions to adopt  
five villages co-operative societies,  
State-wise;

(b) if so, how many State co-opera-  
tive training institutes or colleges are  
being established in each State;

(c) the list of villages adopted by  
State-Cooperative Institute, colleges in  
Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) what programmes have been  
drawn to assure education and train-  
ing facilities to the village cooperative  
sector for rural development pro-  
gramme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). The National Council for Cooperative Training, among other agencies, has been suggested certain measures for full utilisation and raising the level of productivity of the cooperative training and education set-up during 1982-83 in the context of the New 20-Point Programme and the Year of Productivity. These measures include adoption of five village cooperative societies by each of the cooperative training institutions. Out of the 16 Cooperative Training Colleges, 84 Cooperative Training Centres located in various parts of the country, one College and four Centres are in Madhya Pradesh. A new Cooperative Training College is to be established in Tamil Nadu during 1982-83. At the National level, there is the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune, and the National Centre for Cooperative Education, New Delhi.

The village cooperative societies to be adopted under the programme are being identified by the training institutions. The basic, diploma and short term courses conducted at the Cooperative Training Institutions encompass various facts of rural development through cooperatives. In addition, education programmes for office-bearers, committee members, members and potential members are also in operation.

### Rural development

5791. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn plans to encourage adoption of villages for development by Indians settled abroad;

(b) if so, how many applications have been received under this scheme and how many villages will be covered and details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the amount of foreign aid from Indians abroad likely to be received for the above village development project; and

(d) whether this scheme will be continued or a new formula is being worked out to attract Indians abroad to participate in Rural Development in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for adoption of villages by Indian Residents Abroad has been formulated.

(b) and (c). 15 applications have been received so far under the scheme. The details of the applicants, the villages to be covered, likely projects, and the foreign aid likely to be received, State-wise, are appended.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for having a new scheme for Indian Residents abroad.

## Statement

*Details of the applications received under the scheme for Adoption of Villages by Indian Residents Abroad.*

Sl. No.	State	Applications received from	Villages to be adopted	Projects to be taken up	Amount likely to be received.
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. P. Subha Reddy	Mittameedipalla Prakasam Distt.	Adult. literacy and Eradication of untouchability, unemployment, disease, drought, as also development of agriculture and horticulture.	Equipment worth \$ 1000
2	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Veidhya Sagar S. Tumulari	Kachipudi Distt. Krishna	Elementary school.	\$ 2000
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Pulivarthi Elisba Bob.	Not indicated	Educational & Welfare Service Centres.	Not indicated.
4	Bihar	Shri Dinesh Mehta	Village in West Bengal and Bihar (Name of the Village not indicated).	Elementary school dispensary maternity and children Welfare centre, educational and vocational training centre, village streets and link roads, pavements drainage and cleaning of drinking water wells and ponds.	Not indicated.
5	Gujarat	Shri Kirti Shah and colleagues.	Village Bhimkui and Netaria, Distt. Kaira.	Water—works.	Rs. 1.79 lakhs.
6	Karnataka	Dr. M.V. Vasudevan	Vill. Mudlodu. Distt. Kolar	Dispensary with provision of a mobile van.	Not indicated.
7	Maharashtra.	Sh. Pritam B. Dandade	Village Undri Distt. Buldana.	Small dispensary and a maternity home.	\$ 2000
8	Maharashtra	Sh. Vishwanath V. Date	Not specified	Providing Nutrition to school children.	\$ 1000
9	Punjab	Shri N. Singh Gill	Village Dudhike Distt. Faridkot	Artificial Insemination Centre.	NIL donor since dead
10	Punjab	Sh. B. S. Warma	Singhpura Village Distt. Gurdaspur.	Gurudwara Building & Community/panchayat ghar	\$ 3000



S.No.	State	Application received from	Village to be adopted	Projects to be taken up	Amount likely to be received
11	Tamil Nadu	Mrs. Ragini S. Suresh	A village in Madurai Distt.	Not specified.	₹ 1000
12	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Chandra D. Narayan	Village Kaulgurha Deoria.	Distt. Not specified	Not indicated
13	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Simbhoonath Kapildeo.	Village Mahadco District Gorakhpur.	Dubey. Tubewell for drinking water	Rs. 30,000/- (Remitted)
14	West Bengal	Sh. N. K. Ghosh	Village Chandi-Mandep Murshidabad.	Distt. Tubewell for drinking water.	Rs. 5,426/-
15	West Bengal	Sh. Arun Ghosh	Any village in Nadia or Dinajpur District.	West Establishment of a rural industry or sinking of a tube-well.	Rs. 1,200

**Machinery lying idle in water supply and sewage disposal department of M.C.D.**

5792. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the details of the machinery lying idle at Keshavpur, (Tilak Nagar) Plant of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the particulars and value of equipment lying idle there?

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

जल तथा मल निस्सारण विभाग,  
दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा यमुना जल  
का पीने के पानी के रूप में  
प्रयोग

5793, श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या  
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल एवं मल निस्सारण विभाग द्वारा यमुना नदी का कितना पानी वजीराबाद वाटर वर्क्स पर पीने के पानी के रूप में प्रयोग में लाये जाने हेतु जमा किया जा रहा है और उसमें से कितनी मात्रा यमुना में छोड़ी जा रही है ;

(ख) वजीराबाद से ओखला बांध तक कितने गन्दे नाले यमुना में गिरते हैं और उनके द्वारा कितना गंदा पानी नदी में फेंका जाता है और क्या ओखला में यह पानी मानव द्वारा पीने के लिये उपयुक्त है ; और

(ग) क्या इस पानी को भूली भटियारी में मानव द्वारा पीने के लिये अनुपयुक्त घोषित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो ओखला वाटर वर्क्स से दिल्ली को पेय जल की सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :  
(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Food for work programme**

5794. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what allocations of food grains have been made to the States for 1982 State-wise, for the food for work programme;

(b) how does this figure compare with that in 1981; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include cloth too for being given along with cereals for this programme and if so, when this will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Allocations of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories for the year 1982-83 under National Rural Employment Programme are yet to be made. A statement indicating the allocations of foodgrains and cash funds made for the year 1981-82 is, however, enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

## Statement

*The allocations of foodgrains and cash funds made to State Governments/Union Territories under the National Rural Employment Programme for the year 1981-82*

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Cash funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	*Foodgrains allocated (M. Ts.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,896.00	31,500
2	Assam	400.00	6,000
3	Bihar	2,420.00	40,000
4	Gujarat	560.00	9,200
5	Haryana	160.00	2,500
6	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	2,000
7	Jammu & Kashmir	160.00	2,500
8	Karnataka	828.00	14,000
9	Kerala	804.00	13,400
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,320.00	22,000
11	Maharashtra	1,420.00	24,000
12	Manipur	20.00	300
13	Meghalaya	20.00	400
14	Nagaland	20.00	200
15	Orissa	820.00	14,000
16	Punjab	252.00	4,300
17	Rajasthan	468.00	8,000
18	Sikkim	16.00	200
19	Tamil Nadu	1,480.00	25,000
20	Tripura	60.00	1,000
21	Uttar Pradesh	3,340.00	55,800
22	West Bengal	1,348.00	22,500
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.00	300
24	Arunachal Pradesh	16.000	300
25	Mizoram	16.00	300
26	Pondicherry	16.00	300
27	Chandigarh	4.00	..
	Total	18,000.00	3,00,000

\*Value of foodgrains allocated (Col. 4) is included in the Cash funds allocated to State Govts./U.T.s. (Col. 3)

### Dam over river Kamala

5795. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 3458 on 15-3-1982 regarding Indo-Nepalese accord for embankment over river Kamala and state:

(a) whether during discussion with officers of His Majesty Government. Nepal construction of multi-purpose dam over river Kamala above Sisapani and connecting the Son Kosi with that dam was discussed as per part (c) of the question; if so, details thereabout; if not, whether this is going to be taken up; and

(b) how long the scheme for extending Kamala embankments beyond Jay Nagar upto Mirchaiya has been pending and what stands in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) During the recent discussions with officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal regarding the harnessing river Kamala for benefit of both the countries, both sides agreed to continue the discussions further. For the time being, no concrete proposals have been formulated by His Majesty's Government of Nepal for storage on river Kamala.

(b) Flood control is a State subject, and the Government of Bihar is to prepare any such scheme for flood embankments along river Kamala. No scheme for extending Kamala embankments beyond Jaynagar in Nepal territory has yet been received from the Bihar Government by the Central Government.

### Fire in F.C.I. godown of Calcutta

5796. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire completely gutted six godowns of the Food Corporation of India, storing huge quantity of palm oil and rapeseed oil in the Tollygunge area of

South Calcutta on the 14th March, 1982; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the fire and what is the extent of loss incurred by Government as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. No godown of Food Corporation of India was involved in the fire in the Tollygunge area of South Calcutta on the 14th March, 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

बीज, खाद और उर्वरक की खरीद के लिये राजस्थान को प्रदान की गई धनराशि

5797 श्री विरवाराम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 और 1982 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान को, राज्य में अकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए किसानों द्वारा बीज, खाद उर्वरक और कृषि-आदानों को खरीद करने के लिये सहायता और अनुदान के रूप में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की है ; और

(ख) इस धनराशि के वितरण का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) केन्द्रीय दलों की रिपोर्टों तथा राहत संबंधी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने सूखा राहत संबंधी उपायों के रूप में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को कृषि आदानों के लिये वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 100 लाख रुपये की व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा तथा 1981-82 में राज सहायता के लिये अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप में 150 लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दी है।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य से जानकारी प्राप्त होनी है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Deforestation in Western part of Orissa

5798. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to large scale deforestation in Western part of Orissa, mainly Kalahandi, Bolangir Districts, the ecological balance of the area has been greatly affected; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent such large scale deforestation on the one hand and for planned afforestation on the other in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No specific report has been received by the Central Government in this regard.

(b) (1) The Forest (Conservation) Act has come into force from 25-10-80. Under Section 2 of the act, no State Government or other authority can make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing:

(i) that any reserved forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be reserved;

(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose.

(2) Afforestation has been provided for in various Forestry and Soil Conservation schemes. The financial allocations in the Central and State sectors for Orissa under these schemes are as follows:

	Allocation VI Five Year Plan Rs. in crores
(1) Soil Conservation State sector . . . . .	6.00
(2) Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects . . . . .	5.10
(3) Forestry State Sector . . . . .	12.50
(4) Centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry Including Rural Fuel-wood Plantations . . . . .	4.26

#### Encroachment on DDA land in Janakpuri, New Delhi

5799. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the encroachments on the DDA lands in A Block, Janakpuri, around Asalatpur village; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove unauthorised structures like Jhuggies and dairies on these lands and to utilize them for housing,

schools and nurseries for which they are meant?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the area stands transferred to its Pankha Road Residential Scheme and unauthorised occupation will be cleared when the implementation of the scheme is taken up.

### Progress made by ICAR regarding Coconut Wilt Diseases

5800. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S. Q. No. 928 on 24th November, 1980 regarding research on Palm Diseases in Kerala and state:

(a) the progress made by the ICAR institutes in respect of coconut wilt disease;

(b) whether in view of the failure of ICAR to find remedies to this disease for over 20 years, Government propose to order an inquiry in the matter and take remedial steps to bring about accountability in ICAR;

(c) whether the failure of the ICAR Institute in this respect has been brought out in the 5-yearly achievement audit committee report, the ICAR Governing Body, the concerned Institute Management Committee or the Regional Committee meetings and if so, the full details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will reorganise the evaluation and monitoring system of ICAR and also put an outstanding Scientists to lead it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is fully seized of the Coconut-root wilt problem and has been vigorously pursuing its research on this complex disease. The strategy evolved by this institute to contain this disease consists of the following features—

(i) containing the disease by preventing its further spread;

(ii) promoting better management of diseased palms by judicious manuring, irrigation, inter-cropping and mixed farming;

(iii) Identification of varieties resistant to the disease.

Twenty four coconut cultivars from six Pacific Ocean countries have been collected during August-October, 1981 and their seedlings have been raised for screening against the disease to locate resistance/tolerance. Besides the above, several seedlings raised from high yielding disease-free 'Super' palms have been planted in diseased gardens to study their reaction and capacity to withstand the disease. In an experiment where hybrids derived from the cross involving Chowghat Dwarf Orange and West Coast Tall and the West Coast Tall palms themselves were compared, the disease incidence was only 6.5 per cent in case of the hybrids and 35.5 per cent in the West Coast Tall. The yield in the hybrids was 118 nuts/palm as compared to 50 nuts/palm in the case of West Coast Tall. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute also took up an eradication programme north of Chalakudy river and 400 diseased palm were removed.

(b) The coconut root wilt disease is a very complex malady and the work done so far has helped in understanding various aspects of the disease problem. A number of possible factors which may be causing the disease such as different fungi, bacteria, nematodes, soil factors and virus have been investigated upon. The work now in progress is directed at pinpointing the actual causal organism or factor. Since coconut is a perennial crop it takes time to come to valid conclusions, unlike in the case of annual crops. Coconut elsewhere also suffer from such diseases like cadang-cadang, Jamaican yellow, Thatipaka, Thanjavour wilt etc., for which the actual causal organism is not yet known inspite of concerted efforts. Government has no proposal to order any enquiry since ICAR Scientists are giving their best to the nation and they are fully accountable for the tasks assigned to them. However, research is an activity where it is difficult to lay down limits to find solutions to intractable problems.

The ICAR has appointed a Quinquennial Review Team in October,

1980 for examining the research work in progress in depth and to give recommendations to strengthen the programme further. The recommendations of the Quinquennial Review Team are awaited and would be carefully considered when received in the ICAR.

(c) Neither the Regional Committee No. 8 which covers Kerala, nor the Institute Management Committee nor the Governing Body of ICAR have so far made any adverse observations on the working of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute vis-a-vis its programme of research on coconut root wilt. As the Regional Committee Meeting No. 8 held on 21-8-1980 there was a request from a member about the urgent need to lay stress no more scientific research on the root wilt disease.

The Governing Body at its meeting held on 30-12-1980 also considered a "Status Report on the Coconut Root 'Wilt' Disease". The important aspects of this report were highlighted in the Governing Body Meeting by the Director, CPCRI. There was no adverse comment by the Governing Body on the programme of research on this disease.

The Quinquennial Review Team for the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute has not yet completed its task and the report is awaited. The report when received, would be discussed by the Institute Management Committee and the Governing Body of the ICAR.

(d) The ICAR has already established and streamlined an evaluation and monitoring system through its Regional Committees, General Body, Governing Body, and the Institute's Management Committees and Research Councils, besides the Quinquennial Review Teams consisting of eminent Scientists.

An outstanding internationally known Scientist is already leading the ICAR.

### News "Natural Resources of Darjeeling and their Conservation and Utilization"

5801. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article in Science and Culture (September, 1981 vol. 47, under the title "Natural Resources of Darjeeling Districts and their conservation and utilisation" giving various suggestions to maintain ecological balance and develop the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, facts in details and reaction thereto;

(c) whether he has taken a special note of the suggestion that the trees above 4000 ft. should not be felled without proper replacement on any account; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

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

(b) All these matters are being looked into by Government at various levels.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

### Operation Barga

5802. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 'operation Barga' in West Bengal aimed at prompt recording of Bargadars;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) how many Bargadars have recorded their Barga right since inception of the operation;

(d) whether Government will request other States to follow "operation Barga" to free the poor Barga-dars; and

(e) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The operation is intended at bringing on record *barga* (share cropping interests) through a process of public enquiry.

(c) According to the State Government, 10,89,500 *bargadars* have been recorded since the inception of the operation till the 30th June, 1981.

(d) and (e) In States where leasing (whether on the basis of cash rent or on the basis of kind rent) is allowed,

recording of tenants in the record of rights is in line with the accepted national policy. A number of other State have also launched special drives in this regard.

#### Acquisition of land under State Acquisition Act and land reform Act

5803. SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total area of estimated surplus, declared surplus, taken possession of land distributed both under Estate Acquisition Act and Land Reform Act of each State and Union Territory up to 1981 (category-wise)?

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



## Statement

(Areas in acres)

State/Union Territory	Under pre-revised ceiling/ Estates Abolition Laws				Under revised ceiling laws			
	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed	Area estimated to be surplus	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed	Area estimated to be surplus
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra Pradesh	NA	25,792	875	10,15,171	10,15,171	4,43,655	3,04,677	
Assam	1,63,061	1,63,061	79,951	5,81,540	5,81,540	5,06,866	3,19,353	
Bihar	8,956	N.A.	1,100	3,00,000	2,33,205	1,44,008	1,37,658	
Gujarat	45,956	44,491	43,899	1,32,288	1,32,288	48,025	6,037	
Haryana	3,49,118	1,11,883	1,11,180	30,380	27,642	18,319	17,659	
Himachal Pradesh	6,525	292	292	2,85,816	1,36,109	1,35,293	3,654	
Jammu & Kashmir	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	..	..	..	..	
Karnataka	..	..	..	4,00,000	2,69,205	89,606	60,332	
Kerala	..	..	..	1,50,000	1,19,674	80,199	52,737	
Madhya Pradesh	87,047	63,127	40,908	2,56,211	2,56,211	1,42,115	80,053	
Maharashtra	2,69,325	2,54,224	1,68,936	3,70,658	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586	
Manipur	..	..	..	1,843	1,029	36	..	
Orissa	..	..	..	2,00,000	1,36,972	1,20,479	1,01,889	

Punjab . . . . .	12,26,308	83,473	83,473	49,597	49,597	15,731	12,407
Rajasthan . . . . .	3,46,537	2,95,596	2,12,315	7,94,000	2,45,769	2,18,598	1,19,887
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	57,349	54,576	43,191	2,04,395	79,292	75,840	58,257
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	4,612	1,881	1,563	1,034
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2,24,292	1,95,898	1,37,988	2,82,006	2,82,006	2,59,963	2,32,186
West Bengal . . . . .	10,74,128	9,41,325	6,56,131	1,72,467	1,57,014	99,793	55,658
Dadra & N.H. . . . .	..	..	..	9,390	8,958	6,180	3,406
Delhi . . . . .	286	286	101	1,500	780	413	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	3,210	2,520	1,006	904
TOTAL . . . . .	33,08,888	26,84,024	20,30,340	52,45,084	41,07,056	26,89,274	1,84,93,774

NOTE :— Area estimated to be surplus under the pre-revised ceiling laws is not available.

**Estate Acquisition Act and Land Reform Act upto 1981**

5804. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total area of agricultural land vested to the State of West Bengal both under Estate Acquisition Act and Land Reform Act upto December, 1981;

(b) distribution of vested agricultural land under these Acts; and

(c) area of land available for distribution upto December, 1981 (all separately)?

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

**Statement**

(in acres)

	West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act. 1953	West Bengal Land Reforms Act. 1955
Total Area of Agriculture land vested in the State	10,74,128	10,57,014
Area distributed . . . . .	6,56,131	55,658
Area available for distribution . . . . .	2,85,193	44,136

NOTE :- The information pertains to the period ending 30-9-1981 except area vested under the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act. 1953 which relates to 30-6-1981.

**Group Housing Complex in A-2D, Block of Janakpuri, New Delhi**

5805. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned construction of a group housing complex in A-2D, block of Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of flats proposed to be constructed at the site and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) when the construction work would be taken in hand and when it is likely to be completed?

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

**Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81 and 1981-82 under National Rural Development Scheme**

5806. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance given by the Union Government to Andhra Pradesh during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 under National RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased

(b) the amount spent by Andhra Pradesh Government under this scheme and the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh that have been benefited from this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The assistance given to Andhra Pradesh in the

form of foodgrains and cash funds during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82

under National Rural Employment Programme is as under:

Cash funds		Foodgrains	
1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(MTs)	(MTs)
1345.00	1896.00	1.05.000	31.500
(matching contribution also made by the State Government)		(Value of these foodgrains is included in the cash funds sanctioned to the State)	

(b) The amount spent by Andhra Pradesh under the programme during the two years as reported so far is as under :

1980-81	1981-82
(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
2080.78	1445.49

The information in regard to number of villages which have benefited in the State by the scheme so far is being collected and will be put on the Table of the House.

#### Staff Position in the Allotment and Rent Wing of the Directorate of Estate

5807. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units (Residential and Commercial) under the charge of Directorate of Estates increased during the period from 1st January, 1973 to 1st January, 1982 and the Corresponding increase in the staff of allotment as well as Rent Wing, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether previously, Directorate of Estates was a part of CPWD and the Clerks working there for maintenance of rent accounts were categorised as Accounts Clerks and now the Clerks working in the Rent Wing of Directorate of Estates are not categorised as Accounts Clerk;

(c) whether assignment of Supervisory staff in the Rent Wing of Directorate of Estates is purely of techni-

cal nature (Accounts), but the same nature of work of the non-supervisory staff have not been considered so; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The total number of units (Residential and Commercial) increased/decreased during the period from 1.1.73 to 1.1.82 is as under:—

Residential	Commercial	Office accommodation
13858	— 426	21.62 lakhs Sq. Ft.
Increased	Decreased	Increased

(This does not include Hostel accommodation)

There has not been any corresponding increase in staff of allotment or rent Wing of Directorate of Estates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The work of the Supervisory staff (Accountant, Supdt., Asst. Director (Accounts) in the Rent Wing of the Dte. of Estates is of a specialised nature. The posts of Assistant Director (A/cs) and Supdts. are filled by promotion from among Accountants. Accountants are selected through Combined Departmental Competitive Examination for which clerical staff is eligible.

### Forced Occupation of Forest Land in Uttar Pradesh

5806. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons have unauthorisedly occupied the forest land in the Nainital district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such persons;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item to this effect appearing in the "Times of India" dated 16 November, 1981 and if so, the facts in this regard; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). It is reported that more than 3000 hectares of forest area in Tarai East Forest Division in Nainital District has been encroached upon in the last 7-8 years by about 3000 persons.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has taken note of the Press Reports in this regard and have asked the Government of Uttar Pradesh to get the encroachments vacated.

### Development of Lawns in R.K. Puram New Delhi

5809. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lawn in between quarters S-1/689-716 R. K. Puram, New Delhi, is uneven, desert, without hydrants at proper places, hedges, grass, and water stagnates therein thereby causing great inconvenience to the residents;

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the lawn

as also its surroundings to give proper ecological atmosphere to the people residing therein;

(c) how many more such lawns are there in sector-I, R. K. Puram, and steps taken to improve them too; and

(d) would it go a long way in providing healthy atmosphere if the sides of the deep nallah in Sector I, R. K. Puram are evened, nallah channelled and the barren land converted into greenary; if so, steps taken in that direction?

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

(b) and (c): There are 36 lawns in between blocks of quarters and 20 small lawns in sector-I, R. K. Puram. All the lawns are being maintained satisfactorily according to the prescribed yard-stocks.

(d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Government Accommodation in Delhi

5810. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the date of which a decision was taken to construct multi-storeyed houses for Central Government employees and the number of such houses completed during the period from 1979 to December, 1981;

(b) whether the type III quarters presently being constructed are smaller than the Type II quarters constructed two years ago and instead of three rooms only two rooms are being constructed therein; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The decision to construct multi-storeyed houses for Central Government employees was

taken nearly two decades ago. 8415 houses were completed during 1.1.1979 to 31.12.1981.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the plinth areas of various types of quarters to be constructed under the Crash Housing Programme were reduced in 1978 which have since been enhanced in 1981. The type III (now classified type 'C') quarters, constructed with the reduced plinth areas, have got two rooms against three rooms.

#### Acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

5811. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target of acquiring 350 deep sea fishing vessels to exploit the marine resources of the 200 mile exclusive economic zone as set forth in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether all of those vessels would be built up in the country; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). In the Sixth Five Year Plan a target for raising the number of deep sea fishing vessels to 350 is envisaged. This will be achieved through a judicious mixture of imported, chartered and indigenously built fishing vessels. Provision has been made for grant of soft loans through Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) for acquisition of various types of fishing vessels. Other steps taken by the Government to augment deep sea fishing fleet include;

(i) providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of vessels constructed indigenously; and

(ii) acquisition of large fishing vessels for survey and training.

#### Falling catches by small Fishermen

5812. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of falling catches by small fishermen on the coast by Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps being taken to save their fishing grounds; and

(c) the details of Government plans to separate fishing trawlers and country boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is not a fact that there is any fall in the catches of small fishermen on the coast of Andhra Pradesh. According to the statistics furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the catches of small fishermen have improved during 1981 over those of 1980.

(b) and (c). The State Government have issued an order demarcating fishing ones for different types of boats. The District Collectors have constituted Committee to resolve the disputes that may arise between traditional fishermen and mechanised boat operators.

#### Linking of Vamsadhara and Nagavalli River

5913. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the need to link up Vamsadhara Nagavalli River in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh for purposes of irrigation and flood control;

(b) the full details of investigations done in this matter; and

(c) the steps planned for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI

Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and all developmental works on rivers have to be planned, investigated and formulated by the State Governments. No proposals for linking of Vamsadhara and Nagavalli rivers have so far been received in Government of India either from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh or from Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Environmental Improvements of Slum

5814. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced a scheme for the environmental improvement of the slum areas under the minimum needs programme;

(b) if so, the name of the towns and cities of the country where such slum improvement work have been introduced so far; and

(c) the details about the name of the towns and cities of various states and Union Territories which are expected to be covered under the above scheme by the end of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Scheme for Environmental Improvements of Urban Slums is being operated in the State sector as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. There is no Scheme in the Central Sector for the improvement of slum areas.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

#### Problem Villages for Drinking Water in Madhya Pradesh

5815. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages have been declared as problem villages for drinking water in Madhya Pradesh upto December, 1981;

(b) how many drilling rigs are engaged in this work;

(c) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded further rigs for PHE purpose; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of India on this request?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The number of identified problem villages remaining to be provided with drinking water facilities as on 31-3-1980 in Madhya Pradesh was 24,944. The number of problem villages provided with water supply in the year 1980-81 was 7,195. During the year 1981-82 (upto September, 1981) water supply was provided to 2,425 problem villages. The figures of both years include partial coverage also.

(b) 62 rigs made available by Government of India under different programme during the past few years are engaged in the drilling programme of the State Government. In addition, the State Government have their own rigs for operation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Rehabilitation Colonies—Abolition of Leasehold System

5816. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA:

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

(a) the number of rehabilitation colonies and allottees living therein;

(b) the amount of annual income including penalty recovered annually from them;

(c) what is the expenditure on recovery;

(d) whether it is proposed to abolish the leasehold system and grant freehold rights to the allottees of plots; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) 64 (including Chittar-  
ranjan Park Colony, the work relating  
to which was transferred to the Land  
and Development Office only in  
August-September 1981).

According to the information avail-  
able with the Land and Development  
Office, 50,686 allottees (including about  
1935 allottees in the Chittaranjan Park  
Colony) live in these colonies. This  
figures does not include the number  
of allottees whose records have not yet  
been received from the office of the  
Regional Settlement Commissioner,  
New Delhi. Similarly, the exact num-  
ber of allottees residing in Chittaran-  
jan Park Colony is not known to the  
L&DO.

(b) Excluding the income from the  
Chittaranjan Park Colony, about which  
data is not readily available, recove-  
ries on account of ground rent, dam-  
ages, misuse, etc. in respect of reha-  
bilitation leases during 1980-81 was  
about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) The total expenditure incurred  
by the I&DO on administration of  
leases of rehabilitation as well as non-  
rehabilitation colonies during 1980-81  
was about Rs. 28 lakhs. The break up  
of expenditure on administration of re-  
habilitation properties only is not avail-  
able.

(d) A limited question whether the  
leasehold system can be abolished or  
modified in respect of residential  
leases, including rehabilitation leases  
is under consideration of the Govern-  
ment. No final decision has yet been  
taken on this.

#### Air and Water Pollution

5817. SHRI GHULAM MOHD.  
KHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that danger  
to human habitation is increasing due

to lack of basic amenities in large  
number of towns in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that  
nearly half the urban population in  
the country does not have toilet faci-  
lities; and

(c) the steps envisaged to check air  
and water pollution and to improve  
the present standards of living in rural  
and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) It is true that there is a  
lack of certain basic amenities in a  
large number of towns in the country.

(b) According to information avail-  
able as on 31-3-81, about 27 per cent  
of the projected urban population of  
1981 was covered by Urban Sanitation  
facilities.

(c) To check pollution of air and  
water, the Water (Prevention and  
Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the  
Air (Prevention and Control of Pollu-  
tion) Act, 1981 have been enacted.  
Central Board as well as State Boards  
set up under the aforesaid two Acts  
are responsible for implementing the  
provisions of the Acts.

Minimum Needs Programme cover-  
ing the following components are being  
continued during the 6th Five Year  
Plan:—

1. Elementary Education
2. Rural Health
3. Rural Water Supply
4. Rural Roads
5. Rural Electrification
6. Housing assistance to rural  
landless labourers
7. Environmental improvement of  
urban slums
8. Nutrition

Under the scheme of Environmen-  
tal Improvement in slum areas in the  
State Sector, the following basic ame-  
nities are provided in identified slum  
areas;

- (i) Water Supply
- (ii) Storm Water drainage;
- (iii) paving of lanes;
- (iv) street lighting, and
- (v) community baths and latrines.



**Persons trained in Madhubani and Darbhanga under Trysem programme**

5818. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eligible persons already trained, district-wise in Bihar and block-wise in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga as part of the TRYSEM programme launched for self-employment through productive endeavour;

(b) how many of those trained have been enabled to start their cottage and mini-industries district-wise in Bihar and block-wise in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts and for what purpose; and

(c) what stands in the way of others starting their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Willingness of Foreign Countries for joint venture Indeep-Sea Fishing**

5819. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKESH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan, France, Norway and Denmark have expressed their willingness for Joint Venture in deep-sea fishing;

(b) if so, the details of the offers made by these countries; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on Joint Ventures and foreign investment in Fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A tentative proposal of Memorandum between India France has been received. There are no proposals from Governments of Japan, Norway and Denmark.

(b) The above mentioned proposal is for formation of Joint Societies or Cooperative bodies to undertake tuna fishing, processing and distribution of fish products as well to undertake and develop joint survey in fishing. This proposal is in a preliminary stage.

(c) The basic policy of the Government is to welcome joint venture and foreign investments in deep sea fishing. Joint ventures consist of equity participation and technical assistance including chartering of foreign fishing vessels. Foreign equity participation upto 40 per cent is allowed either in cash or kind. Majority participation may also be considered on merits.

**Ban on Export of Sandalwood**

5820. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the ban on the export of sandalwood is in force;

(b) whether this has resulted in huge stockpile of sandalwood worth crores of rupees in Tamil Nadu;

(c) for how long sandalwood can be stocked without getting moth-eaten; and

(d) the steps being taken to dispose of these huge stocks of sandalwood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The ban on the export of Sandalwood in log, Sawn and billet form has been in force from 10-11-78 except for 300 tonnes allowed between 27-4-79 and 31-3-80.

(b) It has been reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu that due to the ban stocks of sandalwood have accumulated in their depots.

(c) Sandalwood is not eaten by moths.

(d) The Government of Tamil Nadu have been advised to sell sandalwood to the Government of Karnataka, who are in need of the same for their sandalwood oil distillation factories and to the handicraft industry.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1979-80 STATEMENT FOR DELAY. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CENTRAL FISHERIES CORPORATION LTD. HOWRAH FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Sir, on behalf of Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library See LT-3759/82).

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) undersub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited Howrah for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-3760/82).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I have given notice of a Calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Have you allowed it?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion regarding the death of an IAS officer under circumstances..

MR. SPEAKER: How can you raise the question like this?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, it is a serious question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have given notice of a Calling Attention motion regarding suicide of an IAS officer in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir long time back when Shri Antulay was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the Assembly had adopted a privilege motion against me and sent it to you. Sir, how long have I to wait?

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have to.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: I have been insulted and humiliated in the Maharashtra Assembly. Why don't you protect us?

MR. SPEAKER: I am safeguarding the interest of my Members.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: If you feel that... (Interruptions). You should make observations.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Why should you worry? I am sitting here.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board Madras, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Certificate thereon;

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-3761/82).

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : 26 तारीख की लिस्ट आफ बिजिनेस में कहा गया था कि एस्टीमेट कमेटी की जो 22वीं रिपोर्ट पेश की जा रही है वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में की जा रही है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ रही है।

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी गई है। यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों में उसको पेश किया गया है। हिन्दी आई नहीं है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ रही है।

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : नहीं आ रही है। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी आ गई है।

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : आज भी टेलिफोन से मैंने पूछा है। उन्होंने कहा मेरे पास एक कापी थी। उसको मैंने टेबल पर रख दिया है। एक कापी स्पीकर के पास रहेगी, सैनेटरी के पास रहेगी या कहाँ रहेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गई है।

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : टेबल पर रख दी गई है लेकिन सेंसरों को उपलब्ध नहीं होती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : यह गलत-ग्यानी है। हिन्दी का बहाना करके उस दिन केरल की डिमांड्स का विवरण नहीं दिया गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको माफ नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन उस दिन तो मैंने इजाजत उनको दे दी थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह गलत है। आप इनके कान खोंचिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खीच कर लम्बा कर देंगे :

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) समाचारपत्रों में आया है तीस ड्रम जो बन्द थे और जिन के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि इनमें कैमिकल्ज है, उन में एक बून्द भी कैमिकल नहीं निकला। यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। मैंने इस पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

PROF RUP CHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, the Information Minister has issued a circular to AIR centres prior to 19th January All-India Industrial strike not to project the success of the bandh and later on he denied in the House that he issued any such circular.

SOCIAL SECURITY CERTIFICATE RULE, 1982 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT 1959. . .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Social Security Certificates Rules, 1982 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1982, under sub-section (3) of 12 of the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 260(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1982 issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-3762/82).

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION) FOR 1982-83 AND MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) FOR 1982-83.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI F. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture, (Department of Education) for 1982-83. (Placed in Library See No. LT-3763/82).

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture) for 1982-83. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3764/82).

12.05 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provision 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 Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th March, 1982."

(ii) "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 Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Amendment Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1982."

#### BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Indian Railways (Amendment), Bill 1982.
- (2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1982.

12.06 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas Indians in West Asia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore—Part III—South East Asia (Burma, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia).

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertaking on Action Taken by Government on the

recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Food Corporation of India (Ministry of Agriculture—Department of Food).

12.07 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### REPORTED OVERLOADING OF PASSENGERS OF INDIAN AIRLINES FLIGHTS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :- (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्ब-नाथ लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें ;

"इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों में सुरक्षा नियमों का उल्लंघन कर के क्षमता से अधिक यात्रियों को ले जाने के समाचार और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): An incident relating to the Indian Airlines having carried excess passengers on the sector Ranchi-Patna on 11th February, 1982 was brought to the notice of the Government. As already explained in response to the Starred Question No. 283 in the Lok Sabha on 12-3-82, in one of its flights Indian Airlines had carried 7 passengers in excess of its capacity over the sector Ranchi-Patna on B-737 operating flight IC-410 Calcutta /Ranchi/Patna /Lucknow/Delhi on 11th February, 1982. Two of the passengers were accommodated in the cockpit. Five other passengers were accommodated in the cabin. The preliminary investigations made into this incident revealed that the flight was inadvertently over-booked ex-Ranchi due to an error by Traffic Assistant at Ranchi City Booking Office.

2. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated by Indian Airlines against the erring staff. A senior officer of the Eastern Regional Office of the Indian Airlines is conducting the inquiry. Director General of Civil Aviation has also initiated proceedings under rule 77(c) of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. On receipt of the report necessary action will be taken.

3. The Director General of Civil Aviation conducted surprise inspections through his officers between 13th March, 1982 and 21st March, 1982 intended to cover various aspects of fair safety including any violation of safety norms by carriage of excess passengers. Such inspections covered Lucknow, Patna, Bagdogra, Gauhati, Tezpur, Jorhat Lilabari, Dibrugarh, Calcutta, Ranchi, Agra, Varanasi, Khajuraho, Chandigarh, Jammu, Srinagar, Amritsar and Delhi. The results of these inspections have revealed that there have been no violations of safety norms by Indian Airlines by carrying excess passengers.

4. Indian Airlines have already issued instructions on the subject to their Regional Heads warning them that any violation of safety norms like overloading, etc., will be viewed very seriously and that they would be held personally responsible. The Director General of Civil Aviation and the Indian Airlines would continue to conduct surprise checks to ensure strict compliance with safety regulations.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य हम सारे सदन को ताज्जुब में डालने वाला है। उन्होंने केवल एक घटना को स्वीकार किया है, जब कि मैं उन्हें अनेक घटनाएँ बतलाने वाला हूँ जिनमें क्षमता से अधिक यात्री लिये गये। कुछ मामले तो सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट सी० ए० डी० की नोटिस में आ चुके हैं। सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है, सारे तथ्य सामने

नहीं रखे गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अभी भी कहता हूँ कि वे सारी चीजें सदन के सामने रखे या अन्यथा अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे अन्य नियमों का अवलम्बन कर के आपके सहयोग से सच्चाई का उद्घाटन कराना पड़ेगा।

मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार कुछ ही दिन पहले जम्मू श्री नगर उड़ान पर भी अधिक यात्री पाये गये थे। अधिक यात्रियों का एक मामला और हुआ है, जिसमें 4 यात्रियों को बोर्डिंग कार्ड भी दिये गये, लेकिन बाद में पता लगा की सी० ए० डी० की इन्वेस्टिगेशन टीम जांच कर रही है, तो उन यात्रियों को हवाई अहाज में चढ़ने से रोक दिया गया, गायब कर दिया गया। लेकिन रिकार्ड मौजूद है कि 4 यात्रियों को बोर्डिंग कार्ड दे दिये गये थे और वे यात्री अतिरिक्त थे।

दिल्ली में सी० ए० डी० ने स्वयं पता लगाया है कि एक बोर्डिंग की 737 फ्लाइट में 129 यात्री थे। कुल क्षमता 126 है। ये 3 यात्री अतिरिक्त कैसे आये। एक स्टाफ के सदस्य को अधिक यात्री के रूप में ले जाया जा सकता है, उससे ज्यादा नहीं।

2, ढाई महीने पहले वागडोगरा कलकत्ता उड़ान पर दो यात्री ज्यादा थे। एक एयर होस्टेस को खड़े रहना पड़ा। उस यात्रा में एक बड़े प्रतिष्ठित ट्रेवल एंजिक्यूटिव सफर कर रहे थे। उन्होंने लिखी हुई शिकायत दी है। या तो मंत्रालय ने मंत्री महोदय को गुमराह किया है या वह सदन के सामने सारे तथ्यों को नहीं ला रहे हैं। वह पता लगाये कि वागडोगरा कलकत्ता उड़ान के सम्बन्ध में कोई लिखित शिकायत आई है या नहीं ?

पटना दिल्ली उड़ान पर भी एक बार 3 यात्री खड़े हुए आये थे।

मैं मंत्री जो से यह जानना चाहत हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि 7 यात्री को श्रीनगर से जो हवाई जहाज आया, उसमें पालियामट के एक मम्बर काक पिट में बैठकर आये थे, क्योंकि सीट नहीं थी? क्या इसकी भी उन्हें जानकारी नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, काक पिट में किसी को बैठाकर नहीं लाया जा सकता। हाई जैकिंग एक बार हो चुका है। सुरक्षा के नियम स्पष्ट है। अगर पाइलट को क्रू भीतर चले जायें तो काक पिट का दरवाजा बन्द होना चाहिये, लेकिन जब यात्रियों को वहाँ बैठाकर लायेंगे तो सुरक्षा के नियमों का पालन कैसे हो सकता है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने केवल एक घटना मानी है। पटना रांची। मगर पटना रांची के वरिष्ठ मंत्री सदन में नहीं हैं। श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा वहाँ विराजमान हैं, इस समय, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : काक पिट में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है, लेकिन अगर लिखित दे तो और पता कहूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लिखकर भेजा है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि वह अपने को सदन का सामना करने से बचा गये।

मंत्री महोदय में एक घटना मानी है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 7 यात्री ज्यादा थे। मेरी जानकारी है कि 13 यात्री ज्यादा थे। इसका भी फैसला करना है, मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 7 यात्री कहाँ थे 2 काक पिट में थे और और 5 कैबिन में थे; क्या लैबैटरी में भी कोई था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खुशबू ले रहा होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यात्रियों को बैठान का एक तरीका बनाया जा रहा है जो बहुत खतरनाक है । आर्म रेस्ट के लिये जो प्रबन्ध है, वे हथिये हटा दिये जाते हैं और उसमें अतिरिक्त यात्री बैठाये जाते हैं । हथिये हटाकर आप सीटें बढ़ा सकते हैं, मगर कुर्सी पेटो तो नहीं बढ़ा सकते ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह भी बढ़ जाती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो विमान में बहुत यात्रा करते हैं । कुर्सी पेटो बांधें—कुर्सी पेटो बांधें, लगातार यह सूचना दी जाती है । हवाई जहाज उड़ रहा हो तब भी अपनी रक्षा के लिये कुर्सी पेटो बांधे रखो, मगर जब पेटो है ही नहीं, खाली कुर्सी है तो पेटो बांधेंगे कैसे ? एक घटना ही चुकी है, कलकत्ता बाइंगरा उड़ान में । उसमें हवाई जहाज अचानक गहरे बादलों में फंस गया । सूचना नहीं दी जा सकी कि आप कुर्सी पेटो बांधिये । उस दिन 15 यात्री घायल हुए थे । अगर यात्री बिना कुर्सी पेटो के बैठेगा, तो यह उस यात्री के लिये भी खतरनाक है और आपस के यात्रियों के लिये भी खतरनाक है, क्योंकि वह मिसाइल की तरह उड़ सकता है, घायल हो सकता है । अधिक यात्री बैठाने के लिये सुरक्षा के इस नियम की अवहेलना की जा रही है ।

लेकिन ओवर लोडिंग का मामला केवल यात्रियों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, सामान का भी ओवर लोडिंग किया जा रहा है । कुछ हवाई अड्डे ऐसे हैं, जिनमें सामान ज्यादा आता है, मगर कम बताया

जाता है । कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरा पता लगाइये । "नहीं" कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यह हिम्मेदार है, जो नहीं कह रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सामान कम बताया जायेगा, तो पायलट कम सामान देख कर ज्यादा फ्युअल ले सकता है । लेकिन अगर असलियत में सामान ज्यादा होगा, तो उड़ान खतरे में पड़ेगी । जहां से कालीन लादे जाते हैं—मैं उन जगहों का नाम नहीं लेता वहां से इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं कि वजन ज्यादा है, मगर दिखाया जाता है कम । क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें मंत्री महोदय को मिली हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शर्मा जी यहा नहीं हैं । वह रेलों में काम कर चुके हैं । उनको बड़ी तमन्ना थी कि उन्हें रेल मंत्री बनाया जाये । मगर वह इच्छा पूरी नहीं हुई ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आपसे बोले थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनको उड़ाने के लिये विमान दे दिये गये । लेकिन शर्मा जी ने तय कर लिया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहे उन्हें रेल मंत्री बनाये या न बनायें, वह हवाई जहाजों को रेलों की तरह चला कर दिखा देंगे । जल्द से ज्यादा यात्री भरे जा रहे हैं । जल्द से ज्यादा सामान भरा जा रहा है ।

एक मामला ऐसा है कि एक बिना टिकट यात्री वहां पाया गया। यह सी० ए० डी० ने चेक किया है। मंत्री महोदय इसका पता लगाएं। वह ऊपर कैसे पहुंचा? जहां तक रांची वाले मामले का सम्बन्ध है:

"The preliminary investigations made into the incident revealed that the flight was inadvertently over-booked ex-Ranchi due to an error by Traffic Assistant at the Ranchi City booking office."

केवल सिटी बुकिंग आफिस पर जांच?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हवाई अड्डे पर क्या हो रहा था। मान लीजिये कि सिटी बुकिंग आफिस में गलती हो गई, और बुकिंग हो गया, तो हवाई अड्डे पर उसका पता क्यों नहीं लगाया गया? जब हवाई जहाज पर यात्री चढ़ रहे थे, तो क्या कोई देखने वाला नहीं था? सात यात्री कैसे ज्यादा चढ़ गए?

यह साधारण घटना नहीं है। हवाई जहाजों में सुरक्षा के सारे नियम ताक पर रखे जा रहे हैं। हवाई उड़ान एक खतरनाम चीज बन गई है। यात्रियों का मनोबल टूट रहा है। या तो प्रभाव की वजह से—किसी को एकामोडेट करना है, इस लिये—और लोडिंग किया जाता है, या कर्मचारियों के अपने संबंधी है, जिन्हें ले जाना है, या फिर पैसा चल रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मनोबल कैसे टूट रहा है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मनोबल इस लिये टूट रहा है कि सिफारिश-वाद चल रहा है। एक अफसर दो साल के भीतर कई सीड़ियां लांघ कर चढ़ कर नहीं, फांद कर—मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हो

गया है। अनेक अफसर सुपरसीड कर दिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है;

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) यह बिल्कुल इर्रेलेवेन्ट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नया स्पीकर कहां से आ गया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बुढापे में इतना उत्साह है, यह देख कर सचमुच मुझे रस्क होता है। मैं जवानी में भी ऐसी टोका टोकी नहीं कर सकता था। दांत गिर गये हैं, लेकिन आंत मजबूत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गंभीर मामले को .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी गंभीरता नहीं जायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ाने पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित हैं और सुरक्षा का अर्थ है यात्रियों की सुरक्षा और हवाई जहाज की भी सुरक्षा। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में जो भी नियम है, उनका पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। उनमें ढिलाई है। ढिलाई के लिये कोन जिम्मेदार है, इसका आप पता लगाये। मुझे याद है श्री जे आर डी टाटा की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी जिसने सिफारिश की थी कि एक्सपेन्डेन्ट्स की जांच के लिए कोई इंडेपेन्डेन्ट कमीशन होना चाहिये। एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने भी उस सिफारिश के साथ अपनी सहमति प्रगट की है। आज मैं एक्सपेन्डेन्ट्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। एक्सपेन्डेन्ट्स टल रहे हैं। आपकी वजह से नहीं, यात्रियों की तकदीर उन्हें जिन्दा रख रही है, आप तो उनको मारने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एअर लाइन्स



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

की सेफ्टी के सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिये आप कोई इंडेपेंडेंट कमीशन बनायेंगे ? कोई दुर्घटना हो जाये, फिर आप जांच करे, पोस्ट मार्टम करे . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पानी आने से पहले बन्धा लगाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जितने भी लूप होल्स हैं, नियमों का अगर उल्लंघन हो या ढिलाई हो या कोई भी कारण हो उनकी जांच के लिये कोई कमीशन बनाया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन जब तक इंडेपेंडेंट कमीशन नहीं होगा तब तक तथ्य सामने नहीं आयेगे । एक दूसरे की कमियों पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है । इसलिये मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तथ्यों के बारे में पता लगायें और मैंने जो प्रश्न किये हैं उनका उत्तर देने का प्रयत्न करे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I would like to assure the Hon. Member that we are quite conscious of the safety of the passengers in the aircraft. We are as much conscious of the safety of the passengers as the Hon. Member is and we share his anxiety about it.

I would like to assure the Hon. Member that everything possible is being done and that there is no danger either to the air passengers or to the aircraft.

As regards the matters of promotion and other things, I do not know how these matters come up in this particular Calling Attention.

I have already admitted that, on that particular day, seven passengers travelled from Ranchi to Patna in excess of the carrying capacity but

they were all accommodated. Two passengers were accommodated on jump seat with proper seat belts and five passengers in the Cabin. There also they were accommodated by removing arm-rests and the seat belts were expanded and they were utilised for . . . . .

(Interruptions)

You can yourself try and see. As regards the allegation of the Hon. Member that much cargo is being taken without accounting for it, I refute this allegation and, I must say that wherever we have cargo, we always display it or mention it either in the Manifest or in other documents.

In our air-buses, the carrying capacity of cargo is from 7 to 10 tones and this has never reached the maximum.

Similarly, in Boeing 737, it is 2 1/2 to 3 tonnes and it has never been reached at any stage to that extent.

As regards the travelling of the crew in addition to the employees of the Airlines, there is a regulation and there is permission that two extra employees can travel in an Air-bus and Boeing 737 while in Avro and Fokker aircraft, only one employee can travel.

As regards the question raised by the Hon. Member about Bagdogra flight, we have no such complaint from any quarter, nor this complaint has ever been brought to our notice.

The Hon. Member said that from Srinagar to Delhi, some Hon. Member of Parliament travelled inognito. I do not know. At the same time, I am sure the Hon. Member will agree with me that there is no question of hijacking by an Hon. Member of the House,

(Interruptions)

I do not know if you have ever travelled.

As far as the contentment of the staff of the Airlines is concerned, I assure the Hon. Member that the staff of the Airlines are contented and we are looking to their interests. There

is no such problem. We are as much anxious to look to their contentment and interests as you are.

This incident of Ranchi happened only once. Before that, nothing has been brought to the notice. But, this has helped us, to a great extent, in making our staff more alert and, as you see, about 7 to 9 stations were checked within a week's time and these surprise checks, with the element of surprise and secrecy, are going to be a sort of regular feature for checking all over. The hon. Member will also agree with me that we carry about 18,000 passengers on an average per day. They are all carried with safety and with comfort. There is no such problem as discomfort to them or any such thing. After all, it is air travel, and in air travel nobody is going to take any kind of risk to the life of the air-passengers or to the aircraft or to the life of the crew.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur): Had you seen Mr. Malik's despatch of 26th March in the *Times of India* and did you contradict that?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: About Leh passengers?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: About extra passengers.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Are you mentioning about Leh passengers—from Chandigarh to Leh?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is different. That has appeared today. I am referring to 26th March.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I do not know what papers write.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I had asked whether an independent Commission of Safety would be appointed. He has not given a reply to that.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I do not think there is any need for such a Safety Commission. The

DGCA is quite competent enough to carry out this important task which has been assigned to them.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वायुयान में यात्रा करना पिछले कुछ वर्षों से बहुत गंभीर हो गया है और खतरे से खाली नहीं है। यह बात मुझे इसलिये कहनी पड़ रही है कि यदि अधिक यात्रियों को वायुयान में ले जाया जायेगा तो उनका जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता है। उनका जीवन संकट में पड़ सकता है और ऐसा कई घटनायें पहले भी हो चुकी हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रांची में पटना फ्लाइट में . . . .

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Is it relevant?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am talking of the most relevant things. You may not consider it relevant. Kindly try to listen.

रांची पटना फ्लाइट में जितने आदमियों को जाना चाहिये था, उससे ज्यादा गये। अभी अखबारों में जो सूचनायें निकली हैं, उनमें यह कहा गया है कि जितने यात्रियों को जाना चाहिये था, कई ऐसे बट्स पर, उससे अधिक यात्रियों को हवाई जहाज में बैठाया गया। इस बारे में बहुत से उदाहरण श्री वाजपेयी जी ने दिये भी हैं। लेकिन मालनीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब में कहा कि उन्होंने इनका पूरी जानकारी नहीं की है और पहले ही उन्होंने कह दिया ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। अखबारों में जो खबरें निकलती हैं, बगैर किस आधार के नहीं निकलती हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी ठीक ढंग से जांच की जानी चाहिये। यात्रियों का वायुयान में यात्रा करना असुरक्षित हो गया है। हवाई जहाज में तेल की जगह पर तेल और पानी का मिश्रण मिलाया जा रहा है, यह घटना बम्बई में हो चुकी है। बम्बई हवाई अड्डा

[श्री: हरिकेश बहादुर]

जो कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सुराति प्राप्त हवाई अड्डा है, वहां पर भी कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है? यहां तक कि अति महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को ले जाने के लिये हवाई जहाज को केबल्स काट दी जाती है, जैसा कि अभी मकालू में हुआ था। इस तरीके से आप देखेंगे कि हवाई जहाजों में कोई सुरक्षा नहीं रह गई है। इतना ही नहीं अभी कुछ दिन पहले 747-बोइंग में, बम्बई में, एक महिला के साथ बलात्कार भी हुआ था। जिसकी खबरे अखबारों में छपी थीं। इसके लग रहा है कि निश्चित क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहां पर कि सुरक्षा को पूर्ण व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, वहां सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बिना टिकट के लोग भी उसके अन्दर प्रवेश कर सकते हैं। जैसा कि माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने भी कहा है। यही वजह है कि इन तमाम हवाई जहाजों की हाईजैकिंग जी होती है, अपहरण किया जाता है। श्री: अपहरण लखनऊ में हुआ था, उसकी बात मैं नहीं करना, वह तो माननीय मंत्री जी के ही दल के लोगों ने किया था। दूसरा अपहरण पंजाब में खालिस्तान समर्थकों ने किया। इस तरह से अब वायुयान में यात्रा करना उनना ही असुरक्षित हो गया है, जितना कि रेलों में यात्रा करना। आप देखेंगे कि बिहार के अन्दर खास तौर से किसी भी . . . . .

12.30 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair  
 PROF. N. G. RANGA No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is not like that—always hijacking is taking place, water is mixed with aviation fuel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: मैं कह रहा था कि इस तरह से यात्रा सुरक्षित करना नहीं रह

गई है यहां तक वायुयान के चलने का समय भी ठीक से फौलो नहीं किया जाता, वे समय से नहीं चलते हैं। कल रात मैं बम्बई से आ रहा था। प्लेन को जिस समय चलना चाहिये था उस समय न चल कर 10 मिनट या 15 मिनट बाद चला जब कि मौसम ठीक था। आम तौर से यही होता है कि हवाई जहाज समय से नहीं चलते हैं। ये सारी बातें आज हमारी वायु सेवा के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं, इन बातों पर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये। अब मैं दो-तीन प्रश्न मुख्य रूप से पूछना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दे—

मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि हवाई मार्गों के निर्धारण तथा किराया तय करने के लिये एक स्वतन्त्र संस्था बनाने की बात कई बार उठाई गई है। इस प्रकार की इण्डिपेन्डेंट बॉडी कई अन्य देशों में है जहां पर यात्रियों की काफी लाभ मिना है। यह संस्था कोई "वायु यात्रा परिषद" जैसी संस्था हो सकती है, इस को स्टैचूटरी बनाना चाहिये जैसा कि एअर कार्पोरेशन एक्ट, 1953 में कहा गया है। परन्तु अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की संस्था बनाने से यात्रियों को कुछ सुविधायें मिल सकती हैं। यह इस लिये नहीं बनाई जाती क्योंकि इस के बनाने से मंत्रालय के लोगों तथा एअर-लाइन्स के लोगों को कठिनाई होगी, इसीलिये वे हमेशा इस के बनाने में बाधा उपस्थित करते हैं। क्या इस प्रकार की संस्था, जैसा कि 1953 के एक्ट में कहा गया है, बनायेगे या नहीं?

दूसरी बात—हवाई जहाजों में जो अधिक भीड़ हो जाती है उस को दूर करने के लिये क्या आप विभिन्न वायु मार्गों पर वायुयानों की संख्या बढ़ाने की बात सोचते हैं या नहीं?

तीसरी बात भीड़ को कम करने के लिये, कुछ रूट्स पर जहां भीड़ ज्यादा होती है, क्या वहां पर प्रतिदिन हवाई जहाज चलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? जैसे गोरखपुर जी हवाई जहाज जाता है वह आल्टरनेट डेज पर आता है, एक दिन छोड़ कर जाता है, क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि वहां प्रतिदिन हवाई सेवा प्रदान की जा उसके ताकि भीड़ से बचा जा सके?

अंतिम सवाल, क्या एच० एस० 748 (एंग्रो) तथा फोकर फ्रेण्डशिप की जगह एअर-बस या बोइंग 737 चलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? ऐसा निर्णय हुआ था कि 1982 से धीरे-धीरे इन्हें घटाया जायेगा और उनकी जगह एअर-बस तथा बोइंग 737 लगायेंगे।

एअर कारपोरेशन एक्ट, 1953 के चैप्टर 2 में कहा गया है —

To secure that the services are provided at reasonable charges.

जो प्रश्न मैंने सब से पहले पूछा है—क्या कोई ऐसी स्टेचूटरी बाड़ी बनाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री खुर्रशीद आलम खान: : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुश ही अच्छी भूमिका बनाई सवाल पूछने से पहले, और उस में कुछ ऐसी चीजें भी लें आयें जिन से इस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, किसी के साथ कुछ हुआ, किसी के साथ कुछ हुआ, लेकिन हम तो ऐसी कोई बात मालूम नहीं है, उन को कैसे पता चल जाता है मैं कह नहीं सकता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has put three specific questions.

श्री खुर्रशीद आलम खान : मैं इन की भूमिका का थोड़ा सा जवाब दे रहा था। जहां तक सुरक्षा का ताल्लुक है खुद माननीय सदस्य हमेशा हवाई जहाज से सफर करते हैं, रेल से सफर नहीं करते हैं, ये बिल्कुल सुरक्षित है और सुरक्षित रहेंगे। जहां तक आपने कौन्सिल बनाने का जिक्र लिया, यह मामला विचाराधीन है। हम जरूर सोच रहे हैं कि एक ऐसी एअर ट्रोस्पॉर्ट कौन्सिल के मामले पर गौर करें कि इस को बनाया जा सकता है या नहीं। लेकिन जो हमारी कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी इस वक्त मौजूद है उस के अन्दर ये तमाम चीजें आती रहती हैं और उस में जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं जैसे कहीं पर सर्विस बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया जाता है या कहीं पर बड़ा जहाज लगाने का सुझाव दिया जाता है उन पर गौर किया जाता है और करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

जहां तक गोरखपुर का सवाल है, वह भी विचाराधीन है उस पर गौर किया जायेगा। मैं वाजपेयी जी को एक बात जरूर बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक सुरक्षा का ताल्लुक है, हमने रांची के मामलों में फौरन ही एक्शन लिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि उन को यह जान कर संतुष्टि होगी, खुर्रशीद होगी कि जहां तक इस का ताल्लुक है, एयरक्राफ्ट का कैप्टेन जो था उस को सस्पेंड किया जा चुका है, स्टेशन मैनेजर को सस्पेंड किया जा चुका है और उस टैफिक एसिस्टेंट को सस्पेंड किया जा चुका है, जिस ने सिटी बुकिंग आफिस में ज्यादा बुकिंग कर दी थी। इतना प्रोम्ट एक्शन लेने के बाद आप को किसी तरह का आशंका नहीं होने चाहिये कि हम या अधिकारी आप की सुरक्षा या हवाई जहाज और दूसरे लोगों की सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूक नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इतने ज्यादा यात्रियों को ले कर हवाई जहाज उड़ा कैसे ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान : इसलिये तो उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर दुर्घटना हो जाती, तो कौन जिम्मेवार था ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान : दुर्घटनाएं तो कभी भी हो सकती है लेकिन क्योंकि उन्होंने कानून का उल्लंघन किया था इस वजह से उन को सस्पेंड किया गया है और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उन को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जायेगी ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, my very important question has not been replied namely whether he was going to increase the number of planes on the crowded routes.

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान : कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रहेगी है और बहुत जल्दी और कैपेसिटी बढ़ सकेगी ।

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, the Minister has already elaborated his explanation and has answered in response to my predecessors' Calling Attention Motion.

The Indian Airlines is the single carrier operating in the country. I do not think that it should abuse this advantage which it has and run its fleet like some Road Transport Corporation. I also think the Civil Aviation Authorities are taking the term Air bus a little too seriously and literally and are thinking that this is a part of the Delhi Transport Corporation family. We are all concerned about the profits of Indian Airlines. But, compulsion of profits should not over-

shadow the safety factors which are necessary.

Sir, the aircraft is not like a bullock-cart that if you pull its tail more luggage can be loaded. The aircraft is a highly scientific and technical machine. There is a well calculated ratio between the passenger section and the luggage section.

Some years ago, when there was a Caravalle air-crash in Bombay, there was an enquiry made. One of the findings of that Committee which enquired into the aircraft crash was that there was a fire at the end where the engine was. Passengers from the rear portion rushed to the front. So, the weight ratio changed and the centre of gravity shifted to the front and the plane nose-dived. These are the critical factors in an aircraft and in a plane which flies.

In the past, there have been cases where somebody entered the cockpit. The question is not what can be done—the question is not what is feasible. The question is what is the legal requirement. The legal requirements have been made on the basis of a very great and detailed study by the various authorities and manufacturers of aircraft all the world over.

On 9th February this year, I myself was coming to Delhi from Nagpur and when I boarded the plane, I found that there was a waiter coming from the restaurant at Nagpur airport and was carrying some cold drinks—carrying some Thums up and Campa Cola or whatever it was carrying some aerated waters. But when the passengers boarded, and were moving forward, the waiter dropped the aerated water and all the other bottles he had in his hands on the seat. Sir, the plane was found full that day. This was on 9th February. I request the Minister to make a note of this. The flight was absolutely full. The flight had come either from Madras or Hyderabad. Since the seat got entirely wet a passenger had to come standing. So,

here it is not a question of over-loading but a question of total chaos in the flight.

Sir, the Minister has said that it is an admitted fact that the passengers were in the cockpit. I remember clearly one case in the past when a passenger was found in the cockpit a prosecution was launched immediately. This happened three to four years ago. The concerned pilot was summarily prosecuted. Now, it is an admitted fact that it has happened on such and such date. There is no dispute about it. Sir, every aircraft before it is airborne a load and a trim sheet is prepared which is handed over to the Captain before take off. I would like to know whether in this load and trim sheet which was prepared it was mentioned that there were seven extra passengers because the pilot calculates so many things concerning flying based on this load and trim sheet. So, what was contained in the load and trim sheet? If this excess load was not mentioned in the load and trim sheet then it was not only very dangerous but fortunate that the flight did not crash. Based on this sheet the pilot calculates what power and speed he has to give to the engines. So my point is whether it was there.

Sir, the Minister has explained that an inquiry has been instituted. What is the need for an inquiry when the Minister himself has stated that all this inquiry report come and what action thereafter is proposed to be taken?

Sir, in response to another question the hon. Minister has said that two passengers were accommodated with one seat belt. Sir, for a critical thing like the seat belt it is written that it has been certified to carry such and such stress and strain. So, it is not a question that you can have five people in one belt. The question is not what you can do but the question is what you can legally do. My specific question that is since the seat belt has a certified load whether that certification has been met.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A bachelor like Mr. Vajpayee may not object to two put together.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, then the plane would not take off.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for making so many searching questions but one thing I would like to assure him that we do not treat the aircraft—as he said—like the DTC bus. Sir, if comparison like this is made then it will mean running down our own organisation.....

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I only said it appears that you are taking it too far and making it....

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I think you are stretching your imagination too far.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am praising DTC.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: We do not want ourselves to be compared with DTC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister's point is that in the bus you can travel even above the bus whereas in the aircraft you cannot. So, you do not compare the bus with the aircraft.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, it is an admitted fact that there were seven passengers extra in the flight. Even the Pilot has himself admitted it. Therefore it has been possible for us to initiate immediate action. But it will be natural justice to give him a formal notice and to wait his reply. Thereafter immediate action will be taken. It will not take very long.

As I have stated already, the pilot has been suspended.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: What about the Traffic Assistant?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: He was suspended. Pilot has been suspended. The Co-pilot has been warned. The Station-in-charge has been suspended.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:**

(An hon. Member: Why can't the Minister be suspended?) We always adhere to the specifications laid down by the Manufacturers in all respects regarding safety and otherwise...

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Regarding seat-belt certain restrictions are there.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** They are not used for three persons and all that. And, on this particular day, fortunately we had 40 Japanese small people who came there and they were all accommodated; it was possible for us to accommodate them.

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**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

(i) **DISCONTENTMENT AMONGST TRIBALS IN HILLY TRACKS OF MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT OF ORISSA.**

**SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU** (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the growing discontentment arising among the thousands of tribals inhabited in the hilly tracks of Mayurbhanj District of Orissa. The removal of dead tree-trunks and branches from the Similipal Hill Forests of Mayurbhanj District by the Similipal Forest Development Corporation has reduced the availability of wild mushrooms eaten extensively by the Tribals.

The simple Tribals living in remote hamlets situated in the foothills of Similipal have, other the years, acquired the habit of consuming "wild mushrooms" growing on dead tree-trunks and branches. They collect these mushrooms from the Hill Forests, they crush them into powder and preserve them for their future use. These poor Adivasis thereby get the most nourishing Protein Food from such mushrooms growing in the forest. They eat the mushrooms along with rice,—especially during the rains,—when no other vegetable is available.

In the Similipal Hill Forests, some important strains of wild mushrooms grow

abundantly. 'Marchella' is one of them and it is known for its fine taste and flavour. The dry 'Marchella' has got a big demand in the international market and it is sold for as much as Rs. 500/- a K.G. India exports this variety of mushrooms, worth about Rs. 28 lakhs a year. They play an important role in the forest eco-system and act as a medium in the conversion of fresh leaf and litter, into palatable and nutritive mushrooms locally known as 'Nada-Chhatu' or 'Parab Chhatu'.

With the removal of all dead, decaying and fallen tree-trunks and branches by the Similipal Forest Development Corporation, the Forests will be deprived of the natural fungus beds which help in the growth of many rare and priceless wild mushrooms. The dead and decaying tree-trunks and branches do not endanger the forest in any way. On the other hand, they serve as the base material for the natural growth of the Protein and Vitamin-rich food for the local Tribals.

The removal of these base materials from the forest will also affect the genetic pool, on which so much research is being carried out. Apart from affecting the forest eco-system, the utilisation of the base material, as firewood, will also eliminate some rare species of wild mushrooms, which have immense medical proportions. In view of this, I demand that that immediate steps should be taken to stop the removal of dead tree-trunk and branches from the Similipal Hill forest of Orissa by the Similipal Forest Development Corporation.

(ii) **CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINE FROM MANKHURD TO BELAPUR AND ADDITIONAL SUBURBAN LINES BETWEEN BANDRA AND ANDHERI.**

**SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI** (Amravati): The metropolis of Bombay with an expanding population is faced with a serious mass transportation problem. To alleviate the situation, proposals were made to the Minister of Railways, as a beginning, to construct an additional pair of suburban railway lines between Bandra and Andheri and the

Mankhurd-Belapur section of the proposed East-West Corridor along the alignment Bandra-Kurla-Mankhurd-Belapur - Panvel. The Minister for Railways and the Minister for Planning were requested in April 1981 to consider these proposals. In his reply on the 14th May 1981 the Minister of Planning stated that due to severe constraints of resources, the Government of India had been able to include very few metropolitan to transport projects in the Sixth Five Year Plan and if additional funds were found feasible, the question of including additional rail transport facilities in Bombay city would be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

Discussions were held on the subject between the Railway Minister and the State Government twice during last year. The Railway Minister informed the Chief Minister of Maharashtra in July last year that the Minister for Planning had already written to the Minister of Finance regarding additional allocation of Rs. 70 crores to the Railway sector for taking up these schemes. The Ministry of Railways had recommended the scheme of Bandra-Andheri pair of lines to the Planning Commission and that it was under consideration and as regards the Mankhurd-Panvel railway line, the relevant project report was still under consideration. The Railway Minister was again requested on 22-7-81 to give his full support to the projects in question.

To enable the Railway authorities to commence the work, particularly on the East-West Corridor, *i.e.*, Mankhurd-Belapur link, it is most necessary to provide them funds in the Sixth Plan itself. This project includes an item of 2 Km. long rail-cum-road bridge across the Thana Creek costing Rs. 35 crores which would take 5 to 6 years to complete and the work needs to be started immediately. Once the work starts, the outlay required for the subsequent stages of the project could be provided according to the progress of the work. It would be possible for the State Government to recover the cost of road bridge by levy of tolls.

The Scheme for an additional pair of lines between Bandra-Andheri is most

essential owing to the tremendous increase in traffic on this line. The main land link is quite essential in view of the State Government's decision to shift the Mantralaya and certain wholesale markets to New Bombay so as to help decongestion in Bombay. The city and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra has gone much ahead in developing the New Bombay. Owing to the setting up of the O.N.G.C. and Thal Vaishet Projects and the proposed Nhava Sheva Port project in New Bombay, the main land rail link has now achieved the importance of a national scheme and required early implementation. On 12-11-81 it was indicated by the Planning Commission that funds of Rs. 23 crores were approved for the Bandra-Andheri additional railway lines but no provision is made for the other Project. It will be absolutely necessary to provide some funds, at least Rs. 5 crores for the bridge by re-adjusting rail expenditure heads in the Sixth Plan so that it can be considered as an ongoing project for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(iii) CONSTRUCTION OF MUSEUM IN RATNAGIRI, ORISSA TO PRESERVE ANCIENT SCULPTURES.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA (Kalahandi): I would like to invite attention of the Minister of Education about the deterioration of the ancient sculptures of Orissa, which are lying in the open, exposed to sun and showers in Orissa. The Government of India have sanctioned establishment of a museum in Ratnagiri as early as 1977. But it is regrettable that the construction work of the museum has not been started so far. With the consequences of early decimation of the cultural heritage of the past, everyday thousands of tourists, both National and international, are keen to study these sculptures to understand ancient India's contribution to civilization. Ratnagiri itself has a hoary past. Considering the importance of Ratnagiri, the State Government has already sanctioned an approach road and a link bridge costing over Rs. 1.5 crores.



[Shri Rasa Behari Behra]

The preservation of these sculptures of Orissa is very essential. The absence of a museum in Ratnagiri would lead to the ruin of these sculptures. It is therefore, necessary that the C.P.W.D. should be directed to start the construction of the museum without any further delay.

(iv) INCLUSION OF JAIPUR TOWN OF ORISSA UNDER SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS DEVELOPMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAMME.

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): I would like to make the following statement under Rule 377. —Jaipur, which is popularly known as Navigaya and Birajakshetra has got both the historical and religious significance. It is one of the medium town (the State of Orissa. Thousands of tourists and pilgrims from all over the country come to visit Navigaya and Birajakshetra of this town everyday. It is a matter of regret that this town has not been developed to the desired level.

Improvement of roads, provision of modern sanitary facilities, better water supply system, construction of resettlement colonies for the slum dwellers and the development of parks of this ancient town involves large amount of funds. Orissa is a poor State and the cost required for the overall development of this historical town cannot be borne entirely by the State Government. On the other hand, the delay in taking effective steps for the development of this town may cause great discontentment among the people.

The Government of India has undertaken programme for the development and beautification of small and medium towns of the country during the Sixth plan period. Two hundred thirty one towns all over the country have been identified so far, for bringing under this Small and Medium Town Development and Beautification Programme.

In this connection, I demand therefore that Jaipur town of Orissa may please be included in the said programme forthwith.

(v) ABSORPTION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL FISHERIES CORPORATION.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture had taken a decision to wind up the Central Fisheries Corporation. Consequent on the decision, the hon. Minister of Agriculture had a meeting on 25-1-1982 with the heads of different Undertakings under the Ministry of Agriculture for the absorption of the employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation as early as possible. But out of 197 regular staff, only 8 have so far been absorbed (6 in the National Seeds Corporations and 2 in the Haldia Port). It is, therefore, a pity that instead of implementing the decision, the management of all the Undertakings have adopted dilatory tactics so that the deadline of the closing of Central Fisheries Corporation is over. Furthermore, to avoid the absorption of those employees in service, almost all the Undertakings such as the National Seeds Corporation, F.C.I., Indian Dairy Corporation, Modern Bakeries have called for graduate employees. Out of 197 employees there are only 44 graduates in Central Fisheries Corporation. To make the situation worse confounded, the Central Fisheries Corporation management is also not forwarding the names of 31 casual staff who are in continuous service without a break for the last ten to fourteen years.

Two months have passed after the decision was taken for absorbing all the 197 regular and 31 casual staff. But now it transpires that notices are going to be served on 30-3-1982 for the closure of the Central Fisheries Corporation. This would create a grave situation throwing a number of employees, 189 employees, out of employment who have put in their valuable service for a long time in this organisation. To alleviate such critical position of the Central Fisheries Corporation, the Government should take positive steps without a moment's delay.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for absorption of these unfortunate employees of Central Fisheries Corporation and extend the date for the closure of this Corporation till

the employees are absorbed in other Undertakings.

12.59 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—

Contd.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Shri Mool Chand Daga was on his legs. He has already taken fourteen minutes. Two hours and forty-eight minutes are left out of the time allotted for this.

The hon. Minister will reply at 3.00 p.m.  
Shri Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : (पाली) :

उपरोक्त महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह नारा दिया 'स्वस्थ शर आल वाई 2000 से 3000 डी० है, यह पूरा हो जायेगा या नहीं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन, यह बड़ा अच्छा सुहावना नारा है। जिस देश में 58 परसेंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हों, मैंने कल भी कहा था, कितने लोग बीमारी और कुपोषण के कारण बीमार रहते हैं। मेरा एक अन स्डाई क्वेश्चन 2 अप्रैल, 1981 को था उसमें लिखा था—

"The number of such persons in the country who fall prey to the disease due to their not getting the required quantity of calories in their diet."

क्वेश्चन का उत्तर यह था—

It was on 19th August, 1981.

"The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha." That is after four months."

मैंने यह कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी गरीबी है कि उसके कारण ही लोग बीमार हो जाते हैं, और कुपोषण के शिकार होते हैं। गांवों में न साफ पानी पीने को मिलता है और न साधन है। आज गांवों के अन्दर कम से कम 6 लाख आदमी ट्यूबरकुलोसिस से मरते हैं एक साल में। यह भी आपके पेपर में है—

"TB still major killer in India. Despite all the marvels of the medicines, Prof. K. Vishvanathan, an expert of the disease says five or six lakh people die every year of the disease in India alone. Tuberculosis continues to be India's top public health problem."

मैंने एक क्वेश्चन किया तो मालूम हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी कम से कम 1 करोड़ आदमी अन्धे हैं। ये भी कुपोषण के ही कारण हैं। मेरे क्वेश्चन का उत्तर आया था 23 फरवरी, 1981 को

"However according to the ICMR report, about nine million persons in India are blind. The National Sample Survey Organisation had also conducted a limited survey. According to it the number is 1.26 ..

जब इतने व्यक्ति अंधे हैं, इतने बिकलांग हैं और आपके पास आर्थिक साधन की कमी है जिसका बजह से आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र गिनी वार्ग के भी लोग बहुत शिकार होते हैं। इससे हमारे राजस्थान में कम से कम 60, 70 हजार आदमी शिकार होते हैं। उनके पेट बड़े बड़े गिनी मार्ग निकलते हैं और वह कितने इंचेज लम्बे होते हैं, यह देखकर दया आती है। इसला इलाज अभी तक नहीं होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि कुछ तो गन्दा पानी पीने को मिलता है। आज भी हमारे देश में रीजनल इंबैलेन्सेज है।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

मेरे पास लेटेस्ट फिगरस 1967 के हैं। नागालैंड में 76.89, उड़ीसा में 8.95, उत्तर प्रदेश में 5. . . ., पंजाब में 15.56, राजस्थान में 14.31 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 43.60 है। इन फिगरस से मालूम होता है कि हलथ पर किये जा रहे पर कैपिटा एक्सपेंडिचर में भी बड़ा इमबलेंस है।

क्या इन बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों और कई तरह के विटामिनों और दवाईयों से लोगों की हलथ में सुधार हो सकेगा? 5 अप्रैल, 1981 को ललिता ईश्वरन का एक आर्टिकल निकला है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है :—

“Indians spend Rs. 2 crores a year on health foods, vitamins and tonics. Doctors, however, are of the view that these do little good and can, at times, even do harm..”

The article also says:

“The widespread lack of nutrition—education and the desire of most parents to provide themselves and their children with maximum nutrition makes Indians spend Rs. 200,00,00,000 annually on these pills, potions and tonics. Money ill-spent, according to doctors and nutritionists who are unanimously of the view that they are not required and at times can even be harmful to the system. Ironically, it is often those who can least afford these tonics, health drinks and pills—and they are invariably expensive—who have the most faith in them.”

विटामिन और दवाएं देने के लिये बड़े बड़े अस्पताल हैं। इसके बजाय एजुकेशन के द्वारा लोगों को आर्ट आफ लिविंग सिखाना चाहिये। कई लोग इतना ज्यादा खाना खाते हैं कि उनके शरीर पर चर्बी चढ़ जाती है पेट बड़ जाता है, बदन सूत बन जाते हैं और उन्हें यूनी एनजाईम खाना पड़ता है।

ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये कि ऐसे लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया जाये। कुछ लोग बिना भूख के खाते रहते हैं और कुछ कुपोषण के कारण अंधे और बीमार हो जाते हैं। फैमिली प्लानिंग पर बहुत अच्छे बुलेटिन निकलते हैं। इसके साथ ही एजुकेशन द्वारा लोगों को सिखाना चाहिये कि स्वास्थ्य कैसे रहा जा सकता है। अगर डाक्टर की जांच से पता चले कि कोई व्यक्ति ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाने से बीमार पड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से वह ज्यादा दवाएं खाता है, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को एक महीने की सजा होनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश में खाने की चीजों में बहुत मिलावट है। इस बारे में मैंने एक क्वेश्चन किया था :—

“Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons challaned in Delhi under various sections of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1955, section-wise during 1980-81 and 1981-82....”

The reply given is:

“..The information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.”

हिन्दुस्तान में खाने की कोई भी चीज शुद्ध नहीं मिलती है। दवाएं शुद्ध नहीं मिलती हैं, यहाँ तक कि जहर भी शुद्ध नहीं मिलता है। अगर कोई जहर खाकर मरना चाहे, तो वह नहीं मर सकता।

श्री एन० के० सेजबलकर (ग्वालियर) :  
यह तो अच्छा है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि लोगों को राइट टु डाई विद डिगनिटी दिया जाये। आज मर्सी किंग एक बहुत जरूरी चीज है।

हिन्दुस्तान में कई आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो लड़प रहे हैं, जिनकी जिन्दगी एक भार बन चुकी है, उनका कोई इलाज नहीं है, इसलिये वे मरना चाहते हैं, अपने शरीर का अंत करना चाहते हैं। उनको राइट टु डाई विद डिगनिटी देना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में हिम्मत के साथ एक कानून लाना चाहिये। कई ऐसे लोग हैं, जो एक जिन्दा लाश की तरह पड़े हुए हैं, केवल सांस है, कुछ हिंसा डुलता नहीं है, सारे घर को परेशान करते हैं, खाट पर पड़े पड़े सारी क्रियाएँ करते हैं तो ऐसे जीवन से क्या लाभ है? इसीलिये आज राइट टु डाई विद डिगनिटी की चर्चा कई जगह चली हुई है। मंत्री जी को भी चाहिये कि इसको व्यवस्था कराये।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी पहले कहा है कि हैल्प है क्या? आपको हैल्प का डेफीनीशन बदलनी पड़ेगी। मैंने कहा है कि दवायें देने से कुछ होता नहीं है।

"Lastly, under the spreading magic spell of modern medicine, traditional medicine on which rural communities have depended down the ages, is being discarded. So these helpless people benefit from neither system."

न तो पुराना दवायें मिलती हैं और न नयी दवायें खरीद सकते हैं।

"It is obvious that sophisticated modern medicine under the present set up will not be able to deliver the goods to all people. Their growing problems call for a new approach. Their very concept of 'health' needs a fresh definition. Health is not just absence of disease. It is a state of mental and physical well-being that helps a person to lead a useful creative life. This means that the current stress on curative medicine must change."

आजकल नयी दवायें सीखनी चाहिये गरीब देश में बड़े बड़े अस्पताल, विटामिन ए, बी, सी, डी यह सब तो ठीक है लेकिन

सबसे जरूरी चीज यह है कि किस प्रकार से जीना है। हमारी जो ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन्स थी वह भी चली गई हैं और नया मेडिसिन्स से भी आपने हमको डेप्राइव कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो अंधे और विकलांग होते हैं उसका मुख्य कारण पोषण ही है। अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता है और साफ पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता है। रहने के लिये अच्छा मकान नहीं होता है। पर्यावरण दूषित हो रहा है और सारी नदियाँ पोल्यूटेड हैं। फिर आदमी स्वस्थ कैसे होगा? कोई भी नेशन तभी आगे बढ़ेगा जब उसके नागरिक स्वस्थ होंगे। हैल्दी मन भी तभी होगा जब हेल्दी बाडी होगी। मंत्री जी इस विषय से सम्बन्धित लिटरेचर, साहित्य जनता में प्रचारित करें ताकि देशवासि जीने की कला सीख सकें।

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is doing entirely a social welfare service. I have gone through the budget and have seen that last year in the supplementary budget under one head Rs. 16 crores have been reduced, though there was no much reduction in the total. Moreover, there is a slogan: 'health for all by the end of the century.' I would like the Central Government to implement this slogan. On examination, I have found that the allotment of budget for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the First Five Year Plan, out of the total Central Budget, was 3.3 per cent; in the Second Five Year Plan, it was 3.1 per cent. During the Third Five Year Plan it was 2.9 per cent. In the annual Plans of 1966-69 the expenses on Health and Family Welfare were 3.2 per cent of the total budget. During the Fifth Plan the proportion was 3.0 per cent. During 1978-79 it was 3.1 per cent and in 1979-80 it was 3.0 per cent, when in 1980 the slogan of 'Health for all by the end of the century' was started. This year it come down to 1.4 per cent of the total expenditure. So, you can very well imagine how within such a small amount the Central Government can implement the slogan 'Health for all by

[Dr. Saradish Ray]

the end of the century'. This is my main point. If you examine all these things you will find that though a every good slogan has been accepted and given, nothing is being done to implement it.

I find that Primary Health Centres are sought to be provided. But on examination I find that even some district headquarters are not being provided with hospitals or even health centres. Our suggestion is that at block levels and district headquarters feeder hospitals should be provided. The alarming position is that even some district headquarters are not being provided with health facilities. Our suggestion is that if you want to implement this slogan of 'Health for all by the end of the century' there should be a health centre for every two Panchayats.

It is good that the Central Government want to implement the Health Guide scheme. It is proposed that the Central Government will entirely finance that scheme. But the point is that the Budget proposals do not provide any amount for the scheme, not to speak of one health guide for every 1,000 persons. That scheme is a very good one but it cannot be implemented unless the Central Government takes it up seriously, recruits people and trains them. Otherwise, it will remain a slogan only—though it is a good slogan—as it happened in other cases.

This Ministry has said that they would control and/or eradicate some of the diseases. The Malaria Eradication programme was taken up long ago. But the Minister will only say that some mosquito parasites have become very obstinate, and have developed resistance, and so it is not possible to eradicate the disease now. But we find unlike the pre-independence years, when in certain areas like the eastern and coastal regions due to heavy rainfall malaria used to be there in endemic form. But now we find that even in Delhi and other Northern areas where rainfall is less, malaria and the mosquitoes are on the increase. I am sure that the Minister will agree that some 40 years back and pre-independence days malaria

was very rarely found in these parts. This was the first programme that was taken up after Independence. If we want to implement it correctly, we should produce those drugs so that the mosquito menace can be checked.

TB control programme is a laudable one. Already my predecessor has spoken about it. In our country, 10 million people are suffering from this disease. Of this one-fourth are infectious cases. The Most unfortunate thing is that there is no proper arrangement for diagnosis of these patients. For diagnosis, X-ray films are required. But they are in short supply. Even anti-tubercular drugs are in short supply and they are very costly. This disease is prevalent mainly among the poor people. And because of high prices of drugs and all that, they are the most affected persons. The main things is nutrition to these people. When the people are affected by this disease, arrangements should be made for diagnosis and proper treatment. It requires proper supply of medicine, X-ray films and all that. There are 353 TB centres, 328 TB clinics and 40066 beds in the country. But these are available mainly in metropolitan cities. In our part, I have seen that tribal people were free from this disease. But now it is spreading among them like wild fire. Arrangements should be made for opening T.B. centres in backward tribal areas so that these people can be given treatment there itself.

Regarding filaria control measures, in some parts of the country, proper treatment and medicine are not available to the affected people. Arrangements should be made so that medicines are available to these persons at cheaper rates. Proper education should also be given to these persons.

About leprosy control, an alarming situation has now developed. About 35 lakh people in our country are infected by this disease. This is one-fourth of the leprosy infected people in the world. Western Europe have already almost eliminated this disease. But in our country, it is not being checked not to speak of elimination. So, efforts should be made to see that this leprosy menace is checked.

Family welfare programme should be given special attention. It requires both reduction in birth-rate and death-rate. Infant mortality should also be checked. Without these the family welfare programme cannot become a success. Growth rate was 24.80 in 1971 and in 1981 census it is 24.75 per thousand. That is only 0.5 per cent has come down. So the family welfare scheme practically for years has not progressed appreciably and this programme of having family welfare requires education among the masses and it requires nourishment. It is found that the poorer sections of the population are prone to having more children, the members of their families will be much more, while the affluent people who will take good diet and who will have proper education have a low birth rate. In regard to the poorer sections, their growth rate is higher. They suffer from malnutrition. Only talking about some programme will not control this birth rate in our country. It requires upliftment of the poorer sections and 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. The growth of population cannot be checked without uplifting the poor people to a higher economic status.

In all these things we find that the supply of drugs and medicines has become an alarming situation. In the last few years so many people are talking about multinationals. The multinationals are ruling our country in the sphere of supply of drugs. They have their supremacy in this field.

Sir, in some cases the multinationals raised the retail rate of their formulations in the market and IDPL and other organisations are supplying raw materials to them. Here, I would like to quote an article in which it is stated:

"In many cases, IDPL's products cost more at retail price level than the corresponding products of the private sector. In a disease as crucial as tuberculosis IDPL's Isoniazid costs 21.1 per cent more than Sarabhai's Nydrazid, and Sodium PAS (IDPL) costs 13.4 per cent more than Pfizer's same pro-

duct. For Metronidazole, antiameobic, Compeba (IDPL) costs more (13.2 per cent) than Metrogyl (Unique). Vivocycline (IDPL) costs 18.6 per cent more than Doxycycline (Gufic) and IDPL's Oxytetracycline costs 12.9 per cent more than Day's same product."

In some cases the products of IDPL and HAL cost much more than the multinational or national pharmaceutical companies.

Another thing is that IDPL and others are supplying bulk drugs to these multinationals and they are manufacturing their formulations and selling at higher rate in the Indian market. This should be checked and for this my earnest request to the Minister will be to see that the manufacture of drugs and chemicals should come within the purview of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Now, the Minister may say that it is not within the purview of his Ministry and it is the concern of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The drugs and pharmaceutical industry should come within the purview of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who should see how these are running. The rates of multinationals are higher. Multi nationals are making huge profits. They are taking away money out of this country.

There are certain other medicines which have not been used in their own country but they are dumping those medicines in our country—which are in fact not effective. Our aim should be to provide medicines at a cheap rate and those medicines should be proper and effective. No doubt hospitals and health clinics are there. But spurious medicines are there also. A few days ago there was a news item in the newspaper. In Calcutta a Minister went to check medicines in a hospital. He opened a capsule. That capsule contained sand. I do not know how these spurious drugs are finding their way in hospitals and other places. In Delhi also spurious drugs are being dumped. The medicines which were discarded are being dumped here. Our Government is not preventing them to import those drugs or to manufacture

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

such drugs. Necessary action should be taken in this regard.

Lunacy Act was passed during the British period. It is still there. That has become absolute. But no attempt has been made to replace the same. Lunatics are not admitted. For admission they have to take a certificate from the magistrates. Since those days many developments have taken place. A Bill for mental health was introduced twenty years back. Janata and other Governments have come but nothing has been done so far. This Bill should be revised as per the present outlook and then passed. That should be done in the interest of proper care and treatment of mental patients. IDPL are not producing required quantity of medicines. They are under-utilising their capacity. If it is necessary, some more factories be established to look after the requirements and manufacture of medicines in our country.

To-day we are depending on the multi-nationals. They are preparing formulations and selling it. We should make our own arrangements.

There is a slogan—'there is no substitute to mother's milk'. No measures have been taken not to allow the multi-nationals to popularise their brands. We see in the case of smoking, there is a warning 'it is dangerous for health', but still it is going on. When Government has accepted that there is no substitute to mother's milk, enactment should be made so that multi-nationals and others should not advertise to their own interest openly stating that it is a substitute to mother's milk. Measures should be taken so that mother's milk should be popularised.

But the multi-national companies are giving advertisements as if there is a substitute of dry milk powder for mother's milk. They even depict the picture where the baby is taking mother's milk side by side their milk powder. But this would cause much harm to the babies and therefore the Government should take a decision immediately to enact a law wherein provisions should be made to

display that there is no substitute for mother's milk. The products of multi-national companies are not a substitute for mother's milk, and therefore feeding of mother's milk should be encouraged. The social workers should be asked to make a propaganda that there is no substitute for mother's milk. Otherwise, the whole health programme and its implementation would be in vain.

In conclusion, I would like to say regarding the Budget that whatever we have said, "Health for all by the end of this century", will not be effected unless the budget allotment for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is enhanced proportionately for the implementation of all these programmes.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI ((Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I raise to support the Demands for Grant (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) presented by our hon. soft-spoken Minister of Health. At the same time, I feel sorry that though the health and family welfare is the most important subject for all the human race in India and outside, it is not regularly being discussed on the floor of the House in each year and, if it is discussed, only five hours are allotted for the subject.

Many things had been discussed about Health and Family Welfare by my hon. colleagues. I will quote from the People's Movement of Health and Family Planning inaugurated by Mrs. Indira Gandhi on the 7th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council:

"The health is the standing point of all welfare. The health of nation depends on the health of the individuals."

Sir, categorically in the Sixth Plan document, it has been emphasised and the voluntary health organisations have been given guidelines that by 2,000 A.D., we will give minimum facilities to the poorest of the poor of this country for the protection of their health. My hon. colleagues have pointed out earlier about the Plan allocation for this year and the

Sixth Five Year Plan, but I am sure that we can achieve our goal within the limited period. It is not one per cent of the total allocation for the Health and Family Welfare, for this year. It will be more than 2.4 per cent. Still, it is like a pebble falling from a mountain or dew drop in the ocean. So, the first and foremost thing is to live a life comfortably without disease and without physical disturbance. The relationship between mind and body is a must. How is this relationship between mind and body to be maintained? I am not going to take more time on discussing about health programmes and health protection schemes because many of my colleagues have discussed that threadbare. But I will take more time on the menace of population explosion in the country and the world as a whole.

There is a 3-tier system of administration for health and family planning throughout the country. It is a State subject. Though we have a federal structure, we are giving all the money to the States. It will not solve the problem. It is the duty of the Union Government to monitor all the health schemes and to see that all the money which the Government of India gives to the States is spent to the last penny. In the 3-tier system, the first tier is the primary health centre and the sub-centres. In each block one PHC and in India we are having 5500 primary health centres and under each primary health centre, there is a provision for 5 to 6 sub-centres, 5000 population per sub-centre.

Then, there is the village health guide. The name had been changed during the Janata regime. Mr. Raj Narain created so many quacks in various parts of the country who have no qualification even up to the primary level education having been employed under the village health guide scheme. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that for further recruitment under the village health guide scheme, the minimum qualification prescribed should be matriculation so that a village health guide should have some knowledge about the day-to-day problems of society and he should know the basic things about the communicable diseases and the family

welfare programme. He should get a minimum six months training and a refresher training for another six months after five years, that is, the minimum of one year's training within a span of five years. Then only he can help to solve the problem of health at the village level, he will advise in the matter of health protection schemes and he can also advise for population control programme. He should not be allowed to give medicines which have many side effects.

About sub-centres, now in our country there is no dearth of doctors...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Patients also.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The doctor population ratio is that there is 1 doctor per 2750 population and there is 1 bed per 1422 patients. By 2000 AD, we are envisaging to reach a target of 1 bed per 1000 patients. In developed countries, they have got more money and more facilities. They have 1 bed per 500 patients. In respect of developing countries also, except one or two countries, nobody can compete with India in this respect. This is a satisfactory situation in our country. But my suggestion is that we have got more than 2,55,138 doctors who are registered medical practitioners, including the Government and private. And we have more than 25,000 to 30,000 Sub-Centres in the country. Why not employ on part-time basis in each of the Sub-Centres one doctor who has already registered his name after completing successfully MBBS Course and allied Courses like Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic so that he can replace the quacks who are very much dangerous to the society?

Coming to the question of the Primary Health Centres, I will give some more details when I come to tuberculosis, leprosy and other things in Primary Health Centres and, as the Hon. Minister has replied in one of his answers, by 2000 AD one Primary Health Centre will cater to a population of 30,000 in urban and semi-urban area and rural area and for hilly area and for Scheduled Caste area. It is a welcome suggestion.



[Dr. Krupasudhu Bhoi]

The report says that:

“2 to 3 doctors in each Primary Health Centre we are having and more doctors will be employed.”

13.46 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

But the existing system in the Primary Health Centres does not provide in detail for pathological diagnosis and for X-ray facility. X-ray is a must in Primary Health Centre.

I do not think that it will require for than Rs. 100 crores to cater to the needs of the X-ray plant which is required for all the Primary Health Centres and I will suggest to the Hon. Minister 100 millimetre X-rays which is less dangerous to the patient and the radiation hazard will be less. That type of X-ray plant should be installed in all the Primary Health Centre so that the tuberculosis menace which is there in the country will be known to the doctors who will try to diagnose the tuberculosis.

About the 30-bed hospital, there is an indication that for one lakh population there would be one 30-bed hospital by the year 2000 AD. Still, there is also a financial constraint.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By the year 2000 AD.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: 2000 AD, not now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am under the impression that medical education is in the Concurrent List and it would be more appropriate to.....

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I will give my suggestion on that part of the matter. I do not know whether you will be satisfied with it or not.

I have just pointed out about the medical education system. Our educational system is in no way inferior to any system of education obtaining in any developed country of the world. I can say

this with confidence. The other day there was a discussion about the performance of the AIIMS doctors, the talented doctors of the AIIMS. A detailed discussion took place.

The Hon. Minister gave a categorical reply to this point. Previously, there was brain-drain. They were going outside the country for medical education for Post-Graduate doctor course and for MBBS Under-graduate course also. Now we can compare ourselves with any developed country, though our Research Development Wing is lagging behind. Our doctors are in no way less talented when compared to the doctors anywhere in the world.

So, in this particular medical education for doctors in allopathy, MBBS Course, MD, MS and different faculties, MCS super specialisation, I will suggest one thing and it is a chronic disease in the home State of my Hon. friend, the Minister of Health, Karnataka... This capitation fee system is there not only in Karnataka but it is there in other places also. Madam Gandhi during her address has categorically said that this capitation fee should be abolished. This is an Act of the State Government. They can abolish it and the State Government should be asked to have an enactment to abolish the capitation fee....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean to say that charity should begin at home.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Yes, Sir. Madam Gandhi also said in her speech that our system of education should be re-oriented for rural workers. For that reason a committee has already been formed, I think—the Minister may say something about this in his reply—for reorientation of medical education in the country. At the same time we must see that medical education not only in allopathy but in Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems are given equal stress because Ayurvedic system is the only medical science where chronic diseases and long-standing diseases can be cured. We have given less stress in the plan outlay for Ayurvedic medicines. Ayurvedic medicines will cure fast diseases like leprosy

and rheumatic arthritis. So Ayurvedic education should be given more importance in the next year and if possible, this year itself. That is a point to be noted. Homoeopathy is gaining momentum and it should also be given equal importance. There is not much complaint about homoeopathic education.

About the training of nurses and other auxiliary forces, we have got more doctors. I think it is hundred per cent more than the nurses. To make population control a success training of female nurses is a must. We must reserve seats in all the medical colleges for lady candidates. Nursing training should be integrated with family planning courses and the strength should be increased.

A few points more about the organisational defects. This is a department purely of a technical nature. So my point will be that there is a feeling among the doctors, scientists and technicians that their causes are not being properly examined at the administrative level. The whole set up in the Central Government from Secretary to Directors should be manned by highly qualified doctors except the financial aspect which can be administered by financial persons who are capable of doing it. This is my urge and this is the feeling of the doctors of the country who have given several times memorial to the hon. Minister to safeguard their interests. I welcome the suggestion of hon. Minister, Shri P. Venkatasubbiah who replied the other day that they are going to introduce Indian Medical Service and Indian Engineering Service on the lines of the Indian Administrative Service. That is a welcome suggestion. But that will take some time from the down below level to come up. So this should be done quite soon so that the frustration in the minds of the doctors will go away.

About the Health Plans, a National Health Policy has been envisaged. That had been discussed by many of my friends. About the National Malaria Eradication Programme many people opined many things and said that the Government has not applied its mind. Malaria is coming in a virulent nature because the P.

Palcipuram is a resistant variety drug. The Minister has to do something about that. There are difficulties in the distribution of these medicines which will kill the germs. These have so many other ingredients with them like the DDT, BCF and other anti-malarial insecticides. In the agricultural sector in this country, always we were faced with the monstrous disease. The malarial workers are selling eighty per cent of the medicines on the agricultural sectors. In villages, spraying is not done properly. The malaria drug is not being sprayed properly by them. There is no monitoring cell for that. Though it is not a menace now, in the last two to three years, many people have died due to malarial diseases which were affecting the brains.

So, coming to malaria coma, I shall urge upon the Minister to monitor it properly for the eradication of the malaria disease. We were boasting that we had already eradicated the malaria. We must congratulate this Government—Mrs. Gandhi's Government—and the hon. Health Minister that we have eradicated small-pox. This is a great achievement in the health protection scheme. But, the most important thing is the eradication of leprosy—Under the leprosy control and eradication programme, one-third of the total leprosy in the world is contributed by our country only. For this, we have allotted a very less amount in research and development. Our country has made a dent on the provision on leprosy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister is already actively seized of the issue.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The Minister will not be seized of this issue. I would only urge upon him to provide more funds for research and development and see that this monstrous leprosy disease goes away once and for all from our country. Leprosy vaccine from the Tata Institute and other institutions is coming in. Already they have done a detailed examination and test. But, the test on the human being is yet to be completed. In the minds of the people there is this social boycott that the people are

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suffering from leprosy. Everyone boycotts them. If this vaccine comes, it will disappear. A social change has to be brought out about in the minds of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhoi, you may now try to conclude.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am just starting over the health part. I shall conclude in a few minutes. But, on family planning, you must give me 20 to 30 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. You started at 1336 and it is going to be Two. Kindly cooperate with the Chair.

14.00 hrs.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: For leprosy there is 100 per cent grant from the Government of India. We have to give more help to the voluntary organisations and have also more beds in the hospitals for the leprosy patients throughout the country otherwise it will be difficult to eradicate and control leprosy. The most important thing is that more funds should be allocated for control and eradication of leprosy.

Sir, as far as TB eradication programme is concerned I might say that 1.5 per cent of the population are suffering from radiological TB. X-ray equipment is necessary for its detection and, as such, X-ray machine should be provided in each Centre for diagnosis and treatment of TB. A TB patient has to take medicines for a year and, as such, we should provide more funds for the poor patients so that costly medicines could be made available in all the sub-centres.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Population explosion is a menace to the country. From 1951-1981 whereas our GNP has increased by 50 per cent the population has exploded by 108 per cent. In countries like Japan, Saudi Arabia and other developed countries there is a negative growth of population.

Sir, from 1971-1981 we had 24.67 per cent as the decadal percentage growth. Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has categorically stated in her speech that through persuasion and motivation we have to check the population growth so that by 2000 AD the decadal percentage growth becomes 12 per cent. I do not want to contradict it but one thing I would like to tell the hon. Minister that if by 2000 AD we do not come to the point where population growth rate is nil then keeping in view our internal resources and the available cultivable area we will not be able to sustain 780 million people to live like human beings. So we have to take urgent measures.

Sir, in 1976 when Dr. Karan Singh was the Minister of Health he said that if the State Governments will come forward with a legislation then the Centre is not going to object to it. Sir, without taking into consideration caste, religion and creed the check in population rate growth should be made one point programme by all the legislators Members of Parliament, doctors and human society as a whole.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude now. It is too much. You have already taken half-an-hour.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am concluding in two minutes. Caste or religion is immaterial. At the time of Emergency there was a rumour that the Minister to see the Muslim viewpoint control. I would request the hon. Minister to see the Muslim viewpoint written by Shri Tahir Mohammad. I would have quoted all these details if I had the time. The Kuran is not a barrier for population control. Everybody is in favour of population control. Nobody is for forcible population control; Allah, God, Jesus—all are against it, but motivation, to have a small family norm, one child per family, nobody will oppose. So, for one child per family the incentive should be increased and it should be integrated if more funds cannot be given; by 'integrated' I mean integrating it with other programmes. We have got the IRDP, NMEP and so many other programmes in Block level. A person adopting the norm of one child per family should be

given subsidy a hundred per cent. (*Interruptions*) Under different schemes Government is giving subsidy to Adivasis, Harijans, the middle-class people, the small farmer and the marginal farmer. It should be integrated with these programmes, if more money cannot be drained out from our financial resources for this. My suggestion for family planning is this. As I have said previously also, I am for statutory liberalisation and legalisation of abortion. In all developing countries they are doing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is over. Kindly resume your seat. Mr. Ravindra Varma.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: When I should not have spoken at all. Last but not least, family planning is now a tail of the Health Department. A separate Ministry should be formed for family planning because the problem is so gigantic. For the economic growth of the country, to give good education and good facilities to enable people to live like human beings, control of population is a must. My suggestion will be that, within 2,000 A.D., we must achieve a zero growth rate. The country can sustain only 700 million people by then. If zero growth rate can be achieved, even then the population will be nearly 800 million.

My humble request to the hon. Minister and to all the Parliamentarians is to motivate people to family planning. I request the hon. Minister to have a Parliamentary forum for population control, including therein persons like my hon. friend, Mr. Banatwalla, and others—we have professors here—to create a national consensus. In Parliament let us pass a Resolution unanimously. If we want socio-economic changes in the country, then we have to adopt population control as our first and foremost programme and then only the other programmes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend the Minister for Health is a very fortunate man. He presides over an area in which there can be no divergence interests.

The Constitution of our country accepts the fact that the provision of health is one of the primary responsibilities of the State. Very recently the conference at Alma Ata—which can be described as a historic conference—declared that the main focus of the country's health system had to be on primary health care. It underlined the importance of primary health care as an integral part of the social and economic development of the developing countries.

We have accepted 2,000 A.D. as the target year by which we want to assure health for all. This is a national goal. Every effort in that direction must therefore receive universal support. But our success in reaching the target will depend on a number of factors. It will depend:

- (i) on our ability to control the rate of growth of our population;
- (ii) on our ability to control and eliminate diseases that are transmitted through unsafe drinking water; and insanitary environment;
- (iii) on our ability to control and eliminate communicable diseases;
- (iv) on our ability to provide primary health care and supporting curative services, referral and specialist services at appropriate levels that ensure accessibility and continuity;
- (v) on our ability to generate and deploy the requisite technically competent and trained manpower, and to orient medical education and conditions of work to ensure that objective;
- (vi) on our ability to make the maximum use of the potential, richness and special suitability of traditional systems of medicine and homoeopathy; and
- (vii) on our ability to invest adequate resources necessary for the fulfilment of these objectives.

I am sure that my hon. friend will have no objection to any of these objectives.

Now, Sir, my hon. friend and comrade Dr. Saradish Roy has already pointed out that the percentage of the total outlay on

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health has unfortunately been diminishing. If health and expenditure on health are merely looked upon as expenditure and not as investment in programmes that will ensure public health, which is the basis on which the nation has to be built up, then, it is understandable that there is a dwindling, a whittling down, of the percentage that is spent on public health. As he pointed out, from 3.30 per cent in the first plan, it came to 3 per cent in the second plan and it has steadily gone down, and it is hovering around 2 per cent. In U.K., as my friend knows, 5.4 per cent of their G.D.P. is invested in public health; 60 per cent of this is on children, the disabled, elderly and the like.

I have already referred to the percentage of the total, and I do not want to take more time of the House, except to point out the meagreness of the outlay in view of the magnitude of the demand and the problem.

Now I would refer to the importance of drinking water supply and sanitation for ensuring public health. The WHO estimates that 80 per cent of the common ailments and diseases are carried through water-borne infections. On a conservative estimate they have said that 1230 million people in the world live without safe drinking water and 1350 million lack adequate sanitation. Sir, among the rural population, only 22 per cent had access to reasonably safe drinking water and 15 per cent had excreta disposal facilities. In India, 80 per cent mortality in rural areas is due to water-borne infections. Nearly 1½ lakh villages, out of over 5 lakhs, have no facilities for drinking water, the provision of drinking water is not the same as the provision of safe, drinking water. Sir, a recent study has revealed that the progress in this respect is very slow. In 1975, a WHO Survey found that 77 per cent of our urban people had access to drinking water and 22 per cent people in the rural areas. 75 per cent in the urban areas had excreta disposal facilities and 15 per cent in the rural areas had this facility. The sixth plan target in this respect is to increase the excreta disposal facilities to 80 per cent of the urban

population and 25 per cent of the rural population. My hon. friend will agree that this will leave out a large percentage of our population without access to either drinking water or facilities for the safe disposal of excreta.

I will turn to the immunization programme. I am sure my hon. friend will not claim that the immunization programme is going according to plan. As far as polio is concerned, only a few districts have been covered. Over 80 per cent of our rural population are yet to be covered by the programme. I am sure he will not hold that there is some natural immunity for the rural population from polio. Take the case of triple vaccine. If the benefit of immunization is to reach all, the programme has to be linked with a programme for health in schools, including primary schools. There must be adequate availability, an effective delivery system, trained manpower and channels that ensure hundred per cent coverage.

With your permission, I will now deal with communicable diseases. Reference has been made to the national campaign for the eradication of malaria. Considerable progress has undoubtedly been made. I might even say that spectacular progress was made in the control and eradication of malaria. But there is a recrudescence of the menace. There is increase in the number of cases of incidence of cerebral malaria and emergence of resistance strains. There is no reason whatsoever, therefore, for complacency. The problem is to maintain a certain level of progress not only in terms of the use of insecticides but also in terms of the alertness that the population has constantly to maintain, to deal with a danger of this magnitude. There should be no whittling down of the gains that we have achieved in this field.

I turn to tuberculosis. Recent studies have indicated that TB continues to be one of India's top-most problems in public health. It is estimated that 500 to 600 thousand people die every year of TB. Unfortunately, my hon. friend for whom I have great respect said the other day in the House that it is not possible to give any statement about the number of deaths

due to TB, because no records are kept. This was an unfortunate answer. Perhaps it is an answer that can be justified in terms of the sources of information available to the Government; but experts have calculated that nearly 500 to 600 thousand people in this country die every year of TB. 10 million people in India, according to my hon. friend, Kumari, Kumudben Joshi, are suffering from this disease. 1.5 per cent of the population—1 out of every 60 Indians suffers from TB. Of the proven drugs of efficacy, namely, Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide and INH, only INH is manufactured in India, if I am not mistaken. If we are to achieve our goal of health for all by 2000 AD, these drugs must be made available. The disease must be fought on a war-footing. It is not possible to eradicate this disease and yet, if we have a situation in which 1 out of every 60 Indians suffers from TB it is an unfortunate situation, and we may perhaps not reach our target by 2000 AD. The disease must, therefore be fought on a war-footing. As in the case of the national leprosy control programme and the programme to control blindness, I would recommend that the Centre itself must take over the responsibility for the fight against TB.

Sir, Reference was made to our success in combating the fell disease of leprosy. We are now committed to eradicate this disease by 2000 AD.

At the time of the 1971 Census, it was estimated that nearly 379 million people live in areas where the disease is endemic. That was when the total population was approximately 550 million. Today the population has gone up to 684 million. So the population in the endemic area should also have gone up by approximately 24 per cent. The total population covered by the survey till October 1981 was 330 million. This leaves a population of nearly a hundred million or more still uncovered even by the survey, not to talk of detection or treatment. If the additional 120 million people have to be covered by the Survey, we have to accelerate the speed of the survey—detection and treatment.

Now proven drugs again like Rifampicin must be available in requisite quantities

and at reasonable prices. It may not be wise to endanger operational efficiency or increase the economic burden on the nation that such a programme will entail by depending on import from outside.

Now, I shall deal with Blindness. A national multicentric survey conducted in 1975 resulted in detection of 9 million blind and 45 million visually handicapped persons in the country. With the increase in population in the last seven years, this figure may well have swollen. We launched a National Programme for Prevention of Visual impairment and control of blindness in 1976. I do not want to go into the details of this programme, but among other things, the programme visualised equipping and commissioning of mobile units and equipping and strengthening of Primary Health Centres starting of eye-care units in the District Hospitals, etc. I looked at this year's report and I found in the report that by March 1982, 45 mobile units will be equipped and 1600 Primary Health Centres commissioned and 200 and odd District Hospitals will be equipped. I wanted to know whether there was some progress and what this progress was. I looked at the last year's Report. If I had the time I would have read out the two paragraphs. There is not even a printer's devil to distinguish between one paragraph and the other, Shall I read it out? It is entertaining too. But it will also eat into the time at my disposal. There is not even a printer's devil to show any difference. This means that there has been some blindness to the question of the blind. Otherwise, my hon. friend is a very perspicacious gentleman. He is a man with considerable tenacity. I admire his tenacity. He is a tenacious fighter and there is no worthier cause than the cause of public health; to use his admitted talents of tenacity, his admitted ability to fight, let him fight diseases for this nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he is also frank.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There are many admirable qualities in him. But they must be put to use. Some people can never rise above petty politics. This does not show any progress. In the last

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two years, is it true that even the equipment envisaged for augmentation in Medical Colleges has not been purchased or commissioned?

I will now deal with Rheumatic fever and Rheumatic heart disease. Incidence of rheumatic fever in children is estimated at 3 to 10 per 100, to 50 per cent of all Cardiac cases in hospitals of India are victims of chronic valvular disease. The prevalence of Rheumatic Heart disease among school children is estimated at 6 per 1000, and in Delhi it is 11 per 1000. 43 per cent of the population under 14 years suffers from rheumatic heart disease, which means nearly 6 million children. Pilot centres in Delhi and Hyderabad have proved that prophylactic treatment is possible and effective. What is needed therefore is a national policy on rheumatic fever control which could be implemented through schools or the primary health care system. I am sure, my hon. friend will devote attention to this problem.

I shall not take much time of the House on the pyramidal system of health care that my hon. friend wants to build from the village level. But when you attempt a system of this kind, it is very necessary to ensure that the village health guide has the proper training, that there is a proper inter-relation between the links of the chain, and that there is a proportionate development of services at the appropriate levels. If a link in the chain snaps or targets are not reached at a particular level, the entire system is thrown out of gear. Therefore, the need for attention on the integrated achievement of targets at various levels cannot be over-emphasised.

Take for example, the training of Dais. My hon. friend says that every village will have one trained Dai. That means, we must have 5-1/2 lakh Dais in this country. upto now only 3-1/2 lakhs Dais have been trained. In 30 years, we have trained only 3-1/2 lakh Dais, and how is it possible to achieve the target of 5-1/2 lakh Dais unless there is a crash programme which does not crash,

to achieve the target of 5-1/2 lakh Dais by 2000 A.D.

Further, I must draw attention to the fact that the health services in the slums are not given the attention they should be given. In the course of the next few years, the population in the slums may go up to 20 millions. In that case, what are the plans of the Government to ensure adequate primary health care in the slums, for safe drinking water in the slums, excreta disposal facilities in the slums especially in big cities like Bombay, which I have the honour to represent?

Now, I turn to medical education. You are quite interested in this subject, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I just pointed out that medical education was in the Concurrent List.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: All right; I shall deal with subjects which you think are of legitimate interest to this House.

The aim is to produce an adequate number of trained men of calibre, competence, knowledge and experience in modern medicine and surgery as well as indigenous systems and homoeopathy. Nearly 11,000 graduates are being produced every year, but you see the paradox of inadequate numbers on the one hand, and unemployment on the other, and migration to developed countries, what is described as the brain drain. In 1971, out of 14000 immigrant physicians in the United States, 9000 were from Asia, particularly from India and Pakistan. Efforts must be made to tackle this drain. Tanzania, for instance, made an experiment—that of modifying professional health education so as to steer it away from international norms and orient it towards national needs so that the graduates may be less suited for service in recipient countries and more suited for dealing with national needs, in the country. It may be argued that this is a short-sighted measure, because we do not want any dilution of competence in our medically trained persons. Therefore, it may be necessary to find out some via media of interweaving medical education with

long periods of field service including rural service.

I am very glad that the Government is proposing to formulate a new national medical and health education policy. If I had the time, I would have read out the appropriate paragraph of the report. I welcome this proposal. But, they have also appointed a Medical Education Review Committee under a very competent and able physician and surgeon Shri Shantilal Mehta. I hope, efforts would be made to expedite the report of this Committee and formulation of this policy, so that the needed reforms in medical education can take place without further delay.

Improving the salaries and working conditions and introducing career development schemes are essential if you want to ensure that medical services are made available in the rural areas.

The Third Plan made some suggestions in this regard. It made a comparison with the benefits like the House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance etc. that are given in cities and pointed out how there are no such allowances available to people who want to go to the rural areas to work there. Now I don't know whether my hon. friend will regard the Third Plan as an archaic document. He can bring it uptodate but though must be given to these problems.

Now, I refer to admission in the colleges. It is riddled with corrupt practices that undermine all norms that an educational institution must follow. There is manipulation of marks, capitation fees to which somebody referred, ranging from Rs. 20,000 to 2 or 3 lakhs. I understand that in the Andhra colleges, my Hon. friend, the Minister for External Affairs will bear testimony, one and a half lakhs to two lakh rupees are today taken as capitation fee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only consolation is that perhaps it is all pervading.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Well, Sir, when we breath all prevading pollution, then we have to look up to the Minister to save us from that pollution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAE: That is a global phenomenon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then, Sir, there is the question of falling standards to which references have been made. I would suggest that the Government should set up a statutory body like the University Grants Commission to deal with medical education, or at least ensure that a special department is created in the U.G.C. to deal with medical education.

Now, Sir, I want to deal with Delhi hospitals. Reports about the sorry state of affairs in the hospitals appear every day in the newspapers. When I make this statement, I am not doing so to irritate my Hon. friend. I know he is as concerned as I am with the deteriorating public health in this country and the conditions of service to the patients. Sir, there is deterioration of conditions of medi-care in hospitals, delay in attention, difficulty in obtainig beds even for urgent cases, inadequate attention, carelessness and callousness, overcrowding, callously accommodating two or three patients on the same bed. Today, earlier we were talking of one belt being used to fasten three passengers to the seat of an airplane. Now, accomodating two patients or three patients on one bed, not necessarily afflicted with the same disease, accomodating patients in lobbies, on floors, between cots, dirty linen in hospital—I don't want to wash them here—choked public conveniences. All these are known to the Hon. Minister more than they are known to me, because I think he is a man who visits these hospitals, not necessarily for treatment, but for supervision. And therefore, whatever, I have said is an understatement and if conditions are like this, including the tragedy of errors, that is sometimes enacted in children's wards, then Sir, he must devote serious attention to the condition of these hospitals.

Now, Sir, many committees were appointed in Delhi to go into the conditions of the hospitals—the Rao Committee the Jain Committee, the Varma Committee—not me—the Sindhu Committee, and all these Committees have submitted reports. Are they adorning the alcoves and devecots of your Ministry, my friend? Why



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is it that they are not implemented? If half of these suggestions had been implemented, in time, we would have been saved from many of the difficulties that we are facing today. We have a strange situation where three patients occupy one bed in the Government hospitals and 50 per cent of the beds in the other hospitals, colony hospitals—as they are called—or sometimes more than 50 per cent of the beds are vacant.

Sir, a scheme was drawn up to make use of these hospitals as satellite hospitals. These Committees recommended the setting up of a regional board of management for these hospitals to bring about complementary and harmonious development of services, to avoid duplication of sophisticated departments, etc. Nothing has been done with regard to these recommendations.

Another recommendation was that the colony hospitals should be utilised as stations of intermediate health care. This too has not been implemented.

Then, Sir, there is the absence or inadequacy of accident service. The co-ordinated trauma Service that was to function in the Safdarjung Hospital, has been converted into the General Hospital attached to the Medical College.

Sir, you have told me that there is hardly any time left; but if you will permit me, I shall refer to drugs. I shall not take much time. The Technical Committee on Drugs recommended a ban on Tetracycline in liquid, Penicillin Eye Ointment and Phenacetin. Has this ban been implemented? Are these the only drugs which have been proved to have injurious effects?

In answer to a question, the Minister told the House in 1980—when he was still a novice in the Ministry—that the toxic effects of six drugs had come to notice, and action was being taken. One of them was Amidopyrin. This is banned in more than 20 countries of the world. It is reported that more than 33 formulations of Amidopyrin, including Analgin

are being manufactured and sold in this country. Why?

Nor are these the only drugs. We don't have our own mechanism to monitor the effects of drugs. We live on borrowed information, delayed information and delayed action—with hesitation at that. There should be an official Drug Bulletin in this country like "The Prescriber" in the United Kingdom which gives information on the uses, abuses and adverse effects of drugs.

The enforcement of the Drugs Act is very important. Adequate number of laboratories must be available, at least at the sub-divisional level; and there must be adequate consumer education backed by deterrent action.

It will not be correct if I don't make any reference to family welfare. (*Inter-ruption*) It is something which affects everybody. I began by emphasizing the importance of family welfare measures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please leave some issues for others also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes, Sir, I will. But I want to be on record as supporting the need for family welfare. The importance of this cannot be overstated. This depends, as you know, on education, availability of instruments and many other factors into which, unfortunately for lack of time, I cannot go.

I also emphasize the need for research and for ensuring that adequate attention is given to indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy—Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Amchi, i.e. the Tibetan system of medicine. Here I would say that if we do not pay any attention to preserving the Tibetan system of medicine in India, then it is not possible to expect that any country in the world will offer such facilities. And this system which has been proved to be an effective system in relation to many disease, may disappear.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for the indulgence shown to me. I thank you. I wish the hon. Minister and his colleague well in dealing with the gigantic problems of public health in this country.

श्री मित्र कुमार सिंह डाक्टर (खंडवा) :  
 महापति महोदय, मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्रों की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े मजदूरों में टी० बी० का रोग बहुत भयानक रूप में फैल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में 20 से 40 लाख बीड़ी मजदूर रहते हैं। उनको इस रोग के कारण काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इससे जहाँ उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति डाँवाँडोल हो जाती है, वहीं उनकी फ़ैमिली के मुखिया के न रहने पर सारा आधार बिगड़ जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ भी बीड़ी बनाने से सैटर्ज हैं, वहाँ टी० बी० अस्पताल बनाए जाएं। अगर टी० बी० अस्पताल बनाना सम्भव न हो, तो कम से कम मेन अस्पताल में टी० बी० के पेक्लेन्ट्स के लिए अलग से वैड्ज की व्यवस्था की जाए। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बुरहानपुर में बीड़ी का बहुत काम होता है और बुरहानपुर में 100 बँड के अस्पताल की राज्य सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है। हमारे नये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने टी० बी० को इरीडीकेट करने के लिए, लिपरोसी और आँखों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए बहुत जोर दिया है, इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट मध्य प्रदेश में एक टीम जरूर भेजे और विशेष कर हमारे बुरहानपुर में उस टीम को जरूर भेजे क्योंकि वहाँ पर लगभग 10 से 15 प्रतिशत टी० बी० से लोग पीड़ित हैं। इसलिए वहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

2000 ए० डी० तक हमारे शासन ने हेल्थ फोर आल का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस स्कीम को अगर लागू किया जाएगा, तो सारे लोगों को फायदा होगा। हमारे देश के लोगों को पूरी पूरी तरह से एक

और तो दवाइयाँ उपलब्ध की जाएंगी, जिससे वे बीमार न रह सकें और दूसरी तरफ जो सुरक्षा के उपाय हैं, वे सारे किये जाएंगे। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अभी से हमें तेजी से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

आज जो गांवों के स्वास्थ्य रक्षा केन्द्र हैं, पी० एच० सी० और मिनी पी० एच० सी० हैं, उनको दुर्दशा है और वहाँ पर लोगों का ठीक से उचार नहीं होता है। उनके पास कोई वाहन नहीं होता है और जरा सा कोई गड़बड़ी वाला मामला आ जाता है, कोई गंभीर रोगी आ जाता है, तो उनको वे सारे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, जिनके लिए हम लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर रहे हैं और उसका वहाँ ठीक से इलाज नहीं हो पाता है? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो पी० एच० सी० हैं या मिनी पी० एच० सी० हैं, इनको बहुत मजबूत बनाया जाए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि रीप्रोरियेन्टेशन प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए, डाक्टरों के लिए रिक्रेशर कोर्सज होने चाहिए। आज उनको कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। एक बार जो डाक्टर मेडिकल कालेज में अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन में पढ़ लेता है, उसके बाद जो बाद में डिस्कवरीज होती हैं, जो नई खोजें होती हैं और नये नये प्रयोग होकर सामने आते हैं, नई-नई दवाइयाँ आती हैं, टेकनीक आती हैं; उनके ज्ञान का अभाव उसको रहता है और रोगी को उनका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि री-प्रोरियेन्टेशन प्रोग्राम बना कर और रिक्रेशर कोर्सज बना कर सारे देश में डाक्टरों के लिए और नर्सों के लिए प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए।

आजकल दवाइयाँ काफी महंगी हो गई हैं और बहुत सी दवाइयाँ ऐसी

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

हैं, जोकि एक आम आदमी की पहुँच के बाहर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो जेनरीक दवाइयों के बारे में पालिसी है, जिस को अभी पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री देखती है, उस को हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को देखना चाहिए क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य मिनिस्ट्री से उनका सम्बन्ध रहता है। मैडीकल कालेजों में विद्यार्थी जेनरक ड्रग्स के बारे में पढ़ते हैं लेकिन बाद में जब ब्रांड नेम से दवाएं आती हैं और मकीली पन्नी में वे आती हैं उन के कारण और विज्ञापनों के कारण हमारे जो पेशेंट हैं वे भटक जाते हैं और डाक्टर अपने कमीशन के कारण या केमिस्ट अपने आर्थिक लाभ के कारण उन दवाइयों को खपाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस में जहाँ एक ओर पेशेंट को अपनी पहुँच के बाहर ज्यादा पैसे खर्च कर के उन दवाइयों को प्राप्त करना होता है, वहाँ उनको सही दवा भी नहीं मिलती है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि ए० पी० सी० जो कम्पाऊंड है, वह एक पैसे में दो गोलियाँ मिलती हैं लेकिन ए० पी० सी० का नाम बदल कर उसको विकोरिल, एनलजिन, सेरीडोन, नोवलजिन और वेदना निग्रह रस के नाम से 30-40 पैसे में बेचा जाता है। इसी तरह से क्लोरो-एम-फेनीकॉल जोकि एक बेसिक ड्रग है, इस को क्लोरामाइसीटीन और वेन माइसीटीन बना कर जव बेचा जाता है, तो उस की कीमत 10 गुना बढ़ जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कानून लागू किया जाए, जिससे रोगियों को अधिक पैसे न देने पड़ें और वहीं सही दवाएं भी उनको उपलब्ध हों।

आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि एक पान की दुकान वाला भी एक केमिस्ट बन गया है, एक डाक्टर बन गया है और लोगों को इस तरह की आदत पड़ गई है कि वे वहाँ से सेरीडोन और एनासीन लेकर आते हैं जिनके आफ्टर

इफेक्ट्स के बारे में उसको जानकारी नहीं होती है। अपनी सुगलता के कारण और उन दवाइयों के ज्ञान के अभाव के कारण, वे लोग उन दवाओं के चक्कर में पड़ जाते हैं और बोर्डो की रेसिमटेंस की एक सोमा के बाद जब वे ऊँची पावर की दवा खाते हैं, तो उपको वे सहन नहीं कर पाते हैं। लोगों को जो इस प्रकार की एक आदत सी होती जा रही है, उस को चँक करने के लिए जो लयक डाक्टर हैं, वे ही उन को दवा दे मकें इस तरह की व्यवस्था कानून में होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार कानून बनाया जाना बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यक है।

हमारे देश में फेमिली प्लानिंग का एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। छठा पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में जनसंख्या 1.9 प्रतिशत का दर से बढ़ने यानी प्रति एक हजार के पीछे 33 व्यक्तियों की जन्म दर वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया गया है। पिछले 28-30 सालों में हमने फेमिली प्लानिंग के अपने देश में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये थे उनको प्राप्त किये जाने की जितनी तेजी और तत्परता से कोशिश की जानी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं की गयी। इतना पैसा खर्च और समय खर्च करने के बाद भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने हम लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार विचारात्मक व राजनैतिक योजना बनायी जानी चाहिए।

1950 में हमारे यहाँ जन्म दर दो प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 1971 में 2.2 प्रतिशत हो गयी है। योजनाकारों ने यह सोचा था कि 1974 तक प्रति हजार 32 तक और 1985 तक प्रति हजार 25 तक जन्म दर प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया जाएगा। इनको पूरा करने में हम काफी पिछड़े हुए हैं।

14.47 hrs.

ffiva:m

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

1974 तक हमारी जनसंख्या की दर 32 प्रति हजार थी जो कि 33-34 प्रति हजार हो गयी है। अगर यह गति रही तो इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक हम 93 करोड़ 30 लाख हो जाएंगे। इसके चेक करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसमें हमारी भारी योजनाएं गड़बड़ा जाएंगी। पीने के पानी, सड़क बनाने, बिजली पहुंचाने जितने भी किसानों के उन्नति के कार्य हैं, उद्योगों के विकास के कार्य हैं उन सब की सारी की सारी योजनाएं लड़खड़ा जाएंगी। इसलिए मैं मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि—जैसा कि हमारे साथी डा० भोई मुझाव दे रहे थे—अबोर्शन की कानूनी मान्यता दिया जाना आवश्यक है। अबोर्शन के समय वैवाहिक जीवन के बारे में जो कुछ पूछा जाता है वह न पूछा जाए और जो भी जानकारी दी जाती है उसको गुप्त रखा जाए।

अपने देश में पुरुषों की वैवाहिक आयु 25 वर्ष और महिलाओं की 21 वर्ष कानूनी रूप से निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए और इस पर सख्ती से पालन किया जाना आवश्यक है।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो होस्पिटल्स हैं उनमें फेमिली प्लानिंग के लिए कम से तीन वाहन, तीन जीपें होनी आवश्यक हैं। फेमिली प्लानिंग के कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए ये बहुत आवश्यक हैं। जहां हम इतना रूपया खर्च करते हैं वहां पर इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के लिए, मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बहुत बड़ा खर्चा होगा।

हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी चाहे केन्द्र में हों, चाहे राज्य शासन में हैं या दूसरी संस्थाओं में हों, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी फेमिली प्लानिंग को मानते हैं, इस कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाते हैं उनको सेवा में वेतन वृद्धि दी जानी चाहिए, उनको

और भी इन्सेन्टिव दिये जाने चाहिए। अगर वे मकान वगैरह बनाते हैं तो उनको मुलभ लोन उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए जिससे इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम को तेजी से अमल में लाने की रूचि उत्पन्न हो।

एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी को भी कानून तोड़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। जो हमारे एम० पी० एम० एल० ए० एम० एल० सी० हैं उनके लिये भी नियम बनाया जाना आवश्यक है। जिसके दो या तीन बच्चों से ज्यादा हों उनको विधान सभाओं या संसद् में न आने दिया जाए। इस तरह से भी लोगों पर इस कार्यक्रम का प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

फेमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम हमारे संविधान की कन्करेन्ट लिस्ट में है। बहुत से राज्य शासनों को इस कार्यक्रम को जितनी तेजी से अमल में लाना चाहिए, उतनी तेजी से वे इसको अमल में नहीं ला रहे हैं। जो राज्य सरकार फेमिली प्लानिंग कार्यक्रम पर तेजी से अमल नहीं करती हैं ऐसी राज्य सरकारों को ओवर ड्राफ्ट को आर० बी० आई० में जो फेसिलिटी मिली हुई है वह फेमिलिटी उनको न दी जाए।

वास्तव में फेमिली प्लानिंग का एक विशाल कार्यक्रम है। इस कार्यक्रम को तेजी से अमल में लाने के लिए एक सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जानी चाहिए। इस कार्यक्रम को किसी भी धार्मिक ग्रन्थ, गीता, बाईबल, कुरान—में विरोध नहीं किया गया है। यहां बनातवाला साहब भी बैठे हैं, हमारे और भी माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, सभी इसमें सहयोग करेंगे। हम सब सदस्यों को मिलकर एक प्रस्ताव पास करना चाहिए और बिना कास्ट, कलर, क्रीड और रिलीजन के फेमिली प्लानिंग कार्यक्रम को सभी के लिए सख्ती से लागू करना चाहिए। “मास इन्वाल्वमेंट

[श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठ कूर]

की जो कमी है, ग्राम आदमी को समझने की जो कमी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम सब मिलकर ऐसा रास्ता निकालें ताकि सभी लोग इसमें रुचि लें। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जो पुरानी हठ थी चुनाव जीतने की, वह तो हार में बदल गई है, इसलिए अब तो कम से कम सही रास्ते पर आ जाएँ और हमारे साथ मिलकर देश के लोगों से कहें कि उस कार्यक्रम में सहयोग दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है और औद्योगिककरण हो रहा है वैसे-वैसे वाटर पोल्यूशन और एयर पोल्यूशन हो रहा है। जंगलों के कटने के कारण भी पर्यावरण दूषित होता जा रहा है। इसलिए जो भी उद्योग लगते हैं, चाहे वे गंगा के किनारे हों, जमना के किनारे हों, ताप्ती के निकानरे हों, नर्मदा के किनारे हों, वहाँ पर सख्ती से इस बात का पालन कराया जाए कि उनका जो वेस्ट है वह नदी में न मिले और किनारे के ग्रामवासियों को स्वच्छ पानी पीने के लिए मिले।

आज डाक्टरों के लिए वेतन भी बहुत कम है। मुझे खुशी है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तो चौधरी आयोग इस पर विचार कर रहा है, दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए और डाक्टर्स को अच्छा वेतन मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे खुशी से ग्रामीण, ट्राइबल और पहाड़ी इलाकों में जाकर गरीब जनता की सेवा ठीक से कर सकें।

ब्रेन-ड्रेन के बारे में भी सोचने की आवश्यकता है। आज हमारे यहाँ नर्सों से ज्यादा डाक्टर हैं, लेकिन उनका उपयोग ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है। आज गांवों

में डाक्टर्स की कमी है और दूसरी ओर हमारे डाक्टर्स सुविधाओं के अभाव में दूसरे देशों में चले जाते हैं। इसको चैक करने की भी आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,—  
“विकलांग वर्ष” बीत गया। बहुत से विकलांगों की सेवा की गई, लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि केवल विकलांग वर्ष में ही सेवा की जाए, भविष्य में भी उनकी ओर बराबर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। “जयपुर फुट” नाम से डाक्टर सेठी ने हमारे देश को बहुत अच्छी चीज दी है, उसको प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि “विकलांगों को दया दान की जरूरत नहीं है, उनको सहयोग और सद्भावना और काम के अवसर देने की आवश्यकता है।” मैं चाहूंगा कि केवल विकलांग-वर्ष में ही नहीं बल्कि आने वाले समय में भी उनको पूरी सुविधाएं देकर और उनके साथ मानवीय व्यवहार करके सबके साथ उन्नति करने में मदद की जाए।

टी० बी० से हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख लोग मरते हैं। इसके बारे में भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और लेप्रेसी के बारे में भी तेजी से कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। इन कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता है।

अंत में मैं एडल्ट्रेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कार्य नगर पालिका और नगर निगम के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। तेल, दाल आदि अन्य चीजें सही मिलती हैं या नहीं, इसको देखा जाना चाहिए ताकि लोग बीमारी से बच सकें। इस कार्य को नगर पालिका और नगर निगम के बजाए हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट के अंतर्गत लिया जाना चाहिए ताकि देश में विषैला वातावरण पैदा न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं स्वास्थ्य विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजिपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी काफी साधियों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस बार स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगों को भी इस चर्चा में शामिल किया गया है।

हमारी दो समस्याएँ हैं। एक है जहाँ स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। गांवों में लोगों के लिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। दूसरा जहाँ स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ उपलब्ध है क्या वे सही मानों में उपलब्ध है या नहीं। इन दोनों मुद्दों के बीच में सारी समस्याएँ घिरी हुई है।

आप सहमत होंगे कि जो थोड़ा बहुत स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ उपलब्ध है भी वे शहरों में ही उपलब्ध हैं और वहीं देहातों के लोग आकर अपना इलाज भी करवाते हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जो स्वास्थ्य योजना है एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने 26 तारीख को उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट दी थी। सी० जी० एच० एम० में किस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार है, किस तरह का बंगलिंग है, वह उसने उस रिपोर्ट में आपके सामने रखा है। उसमें जाकर मैं आपका समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताएं कि जब आप रिपोर्ट लिखते हैं तो उस में जो आंकड़े देते हैं, वे कहां से प्राप्त करते हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। काला अजार के मामले को आप लें 1977 में पहली बार जब मैं यहां जीत कर आया था और सरकारी पक्ष में मैं बैठता था तब मैंने इस सवाल को पहली बार उठाया था। तब राज नारायण जी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हुआ करते थे। उन्होंने जा आंकड़ा दिया था उसको मैंने तब चैलेंज

किया था। मैंने कहा था कि दो हजार लोग अकेले मेरे जिने में वैश लीजिले में मरे हैं। राज नारायण जी ने तब मात्र सात संख्या बताई थी। जितना मैं आप से झगड़ा करता हूँ उस समय भी मैंने उनसे उतना ही झगड़ा किया था और उनको चैलेंज किया था। तब बिहार के डायरेक्टर ने जा कर रिपोर्ट की कि 1100 के करीब लोग मरे हैं। मैंने फिर कहा था कि यह गलत रिपोर्ट है, आप इसको जांच करवाइये। जगदम्बी प्रसाद जो यादव ने जाकर जांच करने के बाद कहा था कि करीब 1700 मरे हैं। मैंने फिर भी कहा कि दो हजार से अधिक मरे है। फिर डब्ल्यू० एच० श्री० को तफर से काफी वहां सहायता दी गई। उन्होंने अपनी टीम भेजी और उसने रिपोर्ट दी कि दो हजार से अधिक लोग मरे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस बीमारी पर काबू पर लिया गया। लेकिन फिर भी छुटपुट घटनाएँ अब भी घट रही हैं। अब आपने वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पेज 11 पर लिखा है कि पूरे बिहार में काला अजार से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या 11554 है और मरने वालों की मात्र 33 है। काला अजार ऐसी बीमारी है कि अगर यह सैंक्रिड स्टेज में पहुंच जाए तो रोगी का मरना निश्चित ही जाता है। एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और उस में यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया था। इसी सदन में उस पर चर्चा भी हुई थी, कालिंग एटेंशन के रूप में तथा दूसरे रूपों में। आपने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें कहा है कि 33 आदमी मरे है। चूंकि यह बीमारी अब वहां बहुत भयंकर रूप में नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उस में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। कि आप बताएं कि जो रिपोर्ट लिखी जाती है वह किस आधार पर लिखी जाती है। गम्भीरता से आपको पता लगाना चाहिये कि कि क्या वास्तव में 33 आदमियों की ही मृत्यु हुई है। दूसरी जगहों पर भी काला

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

अजार का प्रकोप शुरु हो गया है। कल को इस बीमारी के जर्जर्ज कहीं दूसरी जगह पर भी पहुंच गए और वहां भी यह बीमारी फैल गई तो फिर इस पर काबू पाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा और रोगी को मौत के मुह में जाने से कोई बचा नहीं सकेगा। यह एक संक्रामक बीमारी है। जिस परिवार में यह घुस जाती है उसको समाप्त कर देती है। एक एक सुई को कीमत दो सौ और ढाई सौ रुपया होता है और देश में यह मिलती भी नहीं है।

आपने बताया है कि देश में कुल मिलाकर 1981-82 में 5686 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र थे और 1982-83 में आप दो सौ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक बात है कि आपके पास फंड्स कम हैं। सब से पहले तो देखा यह जाना चाहिये कि मनुष्य का स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो। वह स्वस्थ रहेगा नहीं कोई दूसरी चीज हो सकती है। स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाएगा तो कोई चीज ठीक नहीं चल सकती है। इसके लिए आपको पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है। आप टारेगट भी फिक्स करते हैं। कुछ बातें हैं जिन का आपको पहले से पता होना चाहिये या आपको पता करना चाहिये। एक तो हमको अभी तक पता नहीं है कि देश में कितने लोग बीमारी से ग्रसित हैं। कोई नेशनल सर्वे नहीं कराया गया। जब कोई बीमारी बढ़ जाती है तो आदमी अस्पताल जाता है। गांव का गरीब आदमी तो जिला अस्पताल तक भी नहीं जा पाता, ब्लॉक अस्पताल भी नहीं पहुंच पाता। वह बेचारा गांव में ही मर जाता है। तो कम से कम एक बार पूरे देश में सर्वे हो जाये कि कितने लोग हैं और कितनी क्या बीमारी है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया एक हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा टी० बी० है, अंधापन है और

मलेरिया है; और इन सब के बोझे पोष्टिक आहार की कमी है। हमने बिहार में सुझाव दिया था जो स्कूल में जाने वाले बच्चे हैं प्राइमरी स्टेज तक सरकार उनको एक वक्त का भोजन दे। एक गरीब घर का बच्चा जो घर से खा कर नहीं आ सकता है वह शाम तक भूखे पेट पड़ेगा और घर पर जायगा तो खाना मांगेगा तो मां कहेगी कि गाय और भैंस चरा लाओ वहीं खाना मिलेगा, तो उस लड़के का स्वास्थ्य कैसे ठीक रह सकता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह हमेशा बीमारी से ग्रसित रहता है। इसीलिए जितनी भी यह बीमारियां हैं बच्चों में, खासकर अंधापन दुनिया में जितना है उसका 33 प्रतिशत हमारे देश में बच्चे अंधे हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राइमरी स्टेज तक के बच्चों के लिये कम से कम स्कूल में एक वक्त के भोजन को व्यवस्था सरकार को करना चाहिये।

एक तरफ तो ऐसे लोग हैं जो मेडिकल असिस्टेंट्स से वंचित हैं, और दूसरी तरफ जहां हैं भी अस्पताल तो वहां क्या सुनने को मिलता है? दवाई की कमी है, मिलती नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को छोड़ दिया जाय, ग्राम लोगों को पर्ची लिख कर डाक्टर दे देंगे कि दवा खरीद लाओ। वह कहां से खरीदेगा दवायें भी जो मिल रही हैं वह भी नकली मिल रही हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने हाल ही में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। नकली दवाओं के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। उसको बनाने पर कोई असर नहीं होता है जिसको वजह से नकली दवायें बनाने के कारखाने दिन पर दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जो डाक्टर या अस्पताल हैं वहां दवाओं को टेस्ट नहीं किया जाता है कि चलने लायक हैं भी कि नहीं। दवा बनी अस्पताल में चलनी शुरू हो गई और लोग मरने लगते हैं। तो कम से कम जो दवायें तैयार की जाती

हैं उनका अस्पताल में लाने से पहले टेस्ट कर लिया जाय।

इसके अलावा अस्पतालों की क्या दुर्दशा है देखिये। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश अस्पताल में देखिये एक, एक बेड पर 3, 3 गर्भवती महिलायें पड़ी हैं। आपने कहा हमारे पास बँड्स नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से ऑपरेशन हो रहा है और बिजली चली गयी। तो रोगी तो बेचारा मरा। इसलिये बड़े अस्पतालों में जहाँ सर्जरी की जाती है वहाँ जैनेरेटर्स की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि ऑपरेशन के वक्त अगर बिजली चली जाय तो मरीज बिजली के अभाव में दम न तोड़ सके। इसी तरह से लेबोरेटरी टेस्ट्स पर स्वयं डाक्टरों को फेस नहीं रहा है। क्योंकि पेशाब पाखाना और खून की जहाँ जांच की जाती है वहाँ इतनी ओवरक्राउडिंग है कि किसी का खन किसी के नाम से चला जाता है। नतीजा यह है कि आज इन पैथोलाजिकल टेस्ट्स पर विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो गई है। खून में पेशाब में क्या जर्म हैं, क्या कम है, उसकी रिपोर्ट का। रिपोर्ट से ही बीमारी का इलाज शुरू होता है वहीं से पता लगता है कि बीमारी क्या है। जहाँ से लैबोरेटरी शुरू होती है, वहीं से गबड़ी शुरू हो जाती है, ठीक पता नहीं चलता है कि रिपोर्ट में क्या है। आप इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये।

आज किडनी की बीमारी काफी बढ़ गई है लेकिन उसके उपचार के लिये जो होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। 600 के करीब पेशेन्ट्स का उपचार हुआ है, लेकिन बीमारों की संख्या बहुत काफी है।

हर्ट-सर्जरी का जहाँ तक मामला है, यह बहुत महंगी है। गरीब आदमी इसे अफोर्ड नहीं कर पाता है, वह कहां से 18,20 हजार रुपया लाये? जब हम लिखते हैं

तो आपके पास कोई फंडज होते हैं तो उसके तहत आप व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते हैं कि जो गरीब है, बच्चा है, जिसका जीवन 50,60 साल का बचाया है, वह हार्ट का बीमार हो गया है और उस के पास पैसा नहीं है, एक एक वाल्व जो 10 हजार और 20 हजार का आता है, उसे वह ले नहीं सकता है तो उसका इलाज सरकार की ओर से मुफ्त हो सके जिससे कम से कम उसका जीवन बचाया जा सके?

आज हम लोगों को विदेशी दवाओं की बहुत ललक हो गई है। मैं आप्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी दवायें चाहे जहाँ तैयार की जायें, वह वहाँ की जलवायु के मुताबिक तैयार होती हैं। कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि जो बीमारी हिन्दुस्तान में हो वही बीमारी इंग्लैंड में हो, जो बीमारी इंग्लैंड में हो वही बीमारी यू.एस.ए. में हो। अलग-अलग देश की अलग-अलग जलवायु है, एन्वायरनमेंट है, परिस्थितियाँ हैं और वहाँ उसके मुताबिक दवायें तैयार होती हैं।

हम लोगों के बाबू जी कर्भो गांव में थर्मामीटर नहीं लगाते थे, वह नब्ज पकड़कर बतल देते थे कि क्या बीमारी है। आज तो डाक्टर थर्मामीटर लगायेंगे, फिर पेशेन्ट से पूछेंगे कि क्या हुआ, कैसे हुआ तब जाकर उसको कुछ दवा देंगे। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारी देसी पद्धति का इलाज दिनोदिन खत्म होता जा रहा है। जिस तरह से रोग बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जिस तरीके से जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है, जब तक आप देसी दवाओं की व्यवस्था से इलाज नहीं करेंगे तब हम विदेशों पर निर्भर होकर इलाज नहीं कर पायेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपका इलाज उनसे कराया जायेगा।



श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारे इलाज की तो जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके विभाग के अन्तर्गत स्वच्छ जल का मामला आता है या नहीं? अगर यह आपके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है तो आप इसको लाने की कोशिश करें क्योंकि आज बीमारी की जड़ पानी है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग को आप डील करते हैं और पानी को दूसरा विभाग डील करे, इससे एक दूसरे में संबंध नहीं रहता है और यहीं से बीमारी शुरू होती है।

मैं यह देख रहा हूँ अधिकांश बीमारी गन्दा पानी पीने से हो रही है। गांव में तो लोगों को स्वच्छ पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता है। कोई नदी, नाले का पानी पीता है, अगर बगल में गन्दा पानी रहता है, तो उसी को पीता है और इस तरह से वह रोग से ग्रसित हो जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि सारी चीजों में कटौती कर के अगर आप सिर्फ पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था कर दें, गरीब के लिये गांव में स्वच्छ जल की ही व्यवस्था कर दें तो 50 प्रतिशत बीमारी का इलाज उसी से हो सकता है।

आज गांव की बात छोड़िये, शहर में दिल्ली में हो कोई बाहर से आता है, उसकी अगर जान पहचान यहां नहीं है उसे सड़क पर कहीं साफ पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता है। ट्यूबवैल का पानी साफ नहीं है, वह किसी के घर में घुस नहीं सकता, बाहर के आये आदमी को प्यास लग जाये तो वह किस के यहां पानी पीने जायेगा वह सड़कों पर जो पानी उपलब्ध होता है, वहीं पीता है और पानी साफ न होने से बीमार पड़ जाता है।

गांव की हालत यह है कि जिस जगह पर जानवर, बेल पानी पीते हैं, वहीं से आदमी पानी पीता है। इस तरह से अगर वह

बीमार नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा। आज स्वच्छ पानी का बहुत अभाव है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बारे में जिस मंत्रालय से भी बात करने की आवश्यकता पड़े, वह करें। पीने के पानी का स्वास्थ्य से गहरा संबंध है, इस लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के द्वारा किया जाए।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लड़कों के एडमिशन के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से मिला था। अभी हमारे साथियों ने कैपिटेशन फी का जिक्र किया। कैपिटेशन फी केवल 10 या 20 हजार रु० ही नहीं है, बल्कि वह लाख, डेढ़ लाख तक लगाई जाती है। बंगलौर इसका ज्वलंत उदाहरण है। यदि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लड़कों को 5 परसेंट ग्रेस मार्क्स मिल जाते हैं, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोई पहाड़ टूट पड़ेगा। फौरन कहा जाता है कि ये इनएफिशेंट है, इनके आने से पता नहीं क्या अनर्थ हो जाएगा। लेकिन लाख डेढ़ लाख रुपये कैपिटेशन फी देकर 25 परसेंट मार्क्स पाने वाले भी डाक्टर बन जाते हैं और उनसे देश को कोई खतरा नहीं होता! इस कैपिटेशन फी के कारण मेडिकल कालेजों में बहुत बंगलिंग हो रही है। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इसकी आलोचना की है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इसको तुरन्त खत्म करें।

हमें खुशी है कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग ही या रेल विभाग हो, या कोई अन्य विभाग हो, जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी घटनाएं घटी हैं, संयोग से उनमें किसी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कर्मचारी का हाथ नहीं बताया गया है। इस लिए यह लौछन नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि चूँकि

उन्हे 5 या 10 परसेंट ग्रेस मार्क्स दे दिये जाते हैं, इस लिए वे नालायक हैं।

जब बिहार में हम लोगों की सरकार थी, तो हमने मेडिकल कालेजों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लड़कों के लिये 35 परसेंट मार्क्स पर एडमिशन की व्यवस्था कराई। लेकिन बाद में उसको बढ़ा कर 40 परसेंट कर दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय बिहार सरकार की 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की किताब को मंगा कर देखें। उसमें बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि बिहार में एम बी बी एस में हरिजन आदिवासियों का एडमिशन 35 प्रतिशत पर किया जा रहा है — 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह सुनहरा अवसर, गोल्डन आपुर्चुनिटी, है। परन्तु वास्तव में वहाँ पर एडमिशन हो रहा है 40 परसेंट पर।

जब हम लोगों ने इस बार यह प्रश्न उठाया, तो बताया गया कि उसको इंडियन मेडिकल कौंसिल के पास भेज दिया गया है। मैं आपके सामने स्टेट आफ मध्य प्रदेश एंड एनवर वर्सस कुमारो निवेदिता जैन एंड अदरज के केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आखिर में कहा है :—

“It cannot be disputed that the State must do everything possible for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities and the State is entitled to make reservations for them in the matter of admission to medical and other technical institutions.”

मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस निर्णय की फोटोस्टेट कापी मंत्री महोदय के पास भिजवा रहा हूँ। इंडियन मेडिकल कौंसिल में कौन-कौन लोग हैं और वे क्या-क्या करते हैं, यह मंत्री महोदय को भी मालूम है। मंत्री महोदय उनसे पूछें कि लोगों के

जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने के लिये क्या उन्हें सब से कमजोर वर्ग हरिजन और आदिवासी ही मिला है। मंत्री महोदय 35 परसेंट पर एडमिशन को जारी करवायें, वर्ना बैकलॉग बढ़ता जाएगा और एक समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो स्पष्ट निर्णय दिया है, यदि उसके आधार पर मंत्री महोदय ने निर्णय कर के बिहार सरकार को भेज दिया है, तो ठीक है। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है, तो आज शाम तक या कल तक वह उसे वहाँ भिजवा दें। जिन अन्य राज्यों में इस तरह का बखेड़ा हो, उसमें भी वह सुलझाएँ, ताकि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज लड़कों के भविष्य पर प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह न लगे।

श्र: रामेश्वर नाखरा (होशंगाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने जो बजट पेश किया है और मंत्री जो जो मांगे ले कर आये हैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस बजट में कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के लिये, उन की स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये काफी प्रावधान किया है, ताकि उन को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं अच्छे ढंग में मिल सके।

मैं आप के माध्यम से यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में करीब 20 लाख लोग बीडी मजदूर हैं और वे जबलपुर सागर, नरसिंहपुर, होशंगाबाद, खंडुवा और चंदेरी में सब से अधिक हैं। बीडी बनाने का काम मजदूर अपने घरों में करते हैं, जहाँ उन को वे सारी सुविधायें नहीं मिल पाती, जिन के तहत वे अपने स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा कर सके। तेंदु की पत्तियों से जो दुर्गन्ध निकलती है और वहाँ पर जो खराब वातावरण रहता है, उस के कारण वे टी० बी० के शिकार हो जाते हैं। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो 5 लाख लोग टी०बी० से मरते हैं

[श्री: रामेश्वर नांखरा]

उन में से शायद दो ढाई लाख लोग मध्य प्रदेश के निश्चित रूप से रहते हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस रोग को मध्य प्रदेश से उठाने के लिये वहाँ पर हर जगह, जहाँ 100 से अधिक कारखाने में मजदूर हों, 200 से अधिक कारखानों में मजदूर हों, वहाँ पर टी० वी० के इलाज के लिये एक विशेष केन्द्र खोलने की व्यवस्था करें।

इसी प्रकार से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम जो 1977 में ठीक से चला था और उसके बाद वह गड़बड़ा गया और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल उस की वजह से ही जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : क्या ऐसे ही उम को चनाने चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वर नांखरा : ऐसे इसलिये नहीं चलायेगे कि फिर से आप आ जायेंगे

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस की आप को चिन्ता है और परिवार नियोजन की चिन्ता नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वर नांखरा : परिवार नियोजन के बारे में हमें चिन्ता है। जहाँ 1977 में 43 लाख लोगों ने नसबन्दी कराई और परिवार नियोजन को अधिक से अधिक प्रचार और प्रसार हुआ, वहाँ एक छोटी सी बात को ले कर, जिस ढंग से भारतीय जनता पार्टी या तत्कालीन जनता पार्टी ने, और ए० ए० ने देश के अन्दर नसबन्दी के खिलाफ विष फैलाया और सरकार को बदनाम करने का प्रयास किया यह कह कर कि जबरदस्ती

नसबन्दी की जा रही है उससे इस प्रोग्राम को बहुत धक्का लगा। मैं वाजपेयी जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप के नेता लोगों ने कैसे भाषण इस के खिलाफ दिये मंसौर में और जबलपुर के नजदीक सिहोरा में उन्होंने भाषण दिया कि 500 मन नसे उछल रही है, इतनी ज्यादा नसबन्दी लोगों को जबरदस्ती कर दी गई है। जगह-जगह पर उन्होंने ऐसा ही प्रचार परिवार नियोजन के खिलाफ किया और एक विष इस के खिलाफ फैलाया ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरे देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया गया, जिस से आम जनता का ध्यान इस से हट गया। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ इस तरह का कार्यक्रम इस देश के अन्दर बनायें, कुछ ऐसा वातावरण बनायें, जिस से इतना आवाज जो बढ रहा है उस के परिणामों को आम आदमि समझ सके और इस को रोकने का चिन्ता खुद उस को हो जाये। इस बढत हुई आवाज को यदि हम कंट्रोल नहीं करते हैं आवाज को बढने से हम नहीं रोकते हैं, अगर परिवार का एक सामा नहीं बनती है, तो निश्चित रूप से यह हमारे इस मुल्क के लिये बहुत नुकसान देने वाला बात होगा। हम इस तरह का समझदार इस देश के लोगों में पैदा करें, जिस से एक आम आदमी इस परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की ओर आकर्षित हो सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल सवा दो करोड़ बच्चे पैदा होते हैं और इस समय 14 वर्ष के नीचे के उम्र के 26 करोड़ बच्चे हैं जो लगभग 41 पर सेट बैठते हैं। उन को आज उपेक्षा होती है और उनको और जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिए उतना नहीं है। पूरी तरह से हमारा उन के स्वास्थ्य का और श्र्यान आकर्षित नहीं हो पाया है। गावों में अगर आप जा कर देखें तो मेले-कुचैले कपड़ों में आप उन को पायेंगे। बच्चों के इतने पेट

बड़े हो रहे हैं। उन्हें तिल्ली की बीमारी, जिगर की बीमारी हो रही है। 15 बच्चों में से 5 बच्चे इन बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हैं। उन बच्चों के लिए भी स्वास्थ्य रक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप सर्वेक्षण कराएँ और पता लगा कर बचपन से ही उनमें इन बीमारियों को कंट्रोल करें, तभी जाकर देश का स्वास्थ्य बन सकता है।

मैं अपनी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को घबड़ावादी देना हूँ जिन्होंने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कुष्ठ रोग, अन्धत्व और टी० बी० जैसी बीमारियों का उपचार भी सम्मिलित किया है। संजय गांधी ट्रस्ट और यूथ कांग्रेस आई के माध्यम से पूरे देश में आई केम्प चलाये जा रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा अन्धत्व को रोकने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ आँखों के पाँच हजार डाक्टर हैं और हर साल 6 लाख लोगों के अप्रेशन किये जाते हैं। हमें अपने देश में दो मिलियन आँखों के अप्रेशन करने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के अप्रेशन हो सकें और वे अपने अन्धत्व से छुटकारा पा सकें।

अभी अभी विश्व स्वास्थ्य सगठन ने कहा है कि जहाँ दुनियाँ में विकास चल रहा है वहाँ पर्यावरण के दूषित होने का भय भी निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है और इसके कारण अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियाँ हो रही हैं। अगर हमने पर्यावरण को दूषित होने से रोक दें तो हम 25 परसेंट बीमारियों को रोक सकते हैं।

मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ सोन नदी है। उसमें अम्लाई पेपर कारखाने का वेस्ट जाता है। वह मौलों लम्बी नदी बर्बाद हो गयी है। अगर उसका पानी कोई पी लेता है तो उसके पैर मोटे हो जाते हैं, अगर जानवर पानी पी लेता है तो वह मर जाता है। वहाँ के आदिवासियों को उसी का पानी पीना पड़ता है। इतने गलत काम इस तरह से देश में हो रहे हैं जिनको कि

रोकने का प्रयास करना आवश्यक है। हिन्दुस्तान को हर नदी दूषण से भरी हुई है चाहे नर्मदा हो, गंगा हो या जमुना हो। सरकार को इनके दूषण को रोकना चाहिए।

देश के अन्दर बहुत सी नकली दवायें बन रही हैं। आपने बहुत से लोगों को लाइसेंस और कोटे दे रखे हैं। वे लोग दवायें बना रहे हैं या नहीं उनके बारे में दो, चार छः महीने में चेकिंग की जानी चाहिए। जो लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और जो लोग गलत दवायें बनाते हैं उनको कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड दिया जाए। मैं तो कहूँगा कि ऐसे लोगों को फाँसी तक की सजा दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि ये लोग देश की जनता के स्वास्थ्य को खिलवाड़ करते हैं।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 460 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं और 3,049 उन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं। जितनी राशि सरकार इन केन्द्रों पर व्यय कर रही है उस से वे स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र फायदेमन्द नहीं हो रहे हैं। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर 12 हजार और उन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर 2 हजार रुपये की राशि दी जाती है। इतनी सी राशि में गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को पूरी दवा देना बड़ा मुश्किल है इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा मध्य प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को अधिक से अधिक धन-राशि देने का अनुरोध है।

पिछले दिनों से मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर कुत्ते काटने की दवाई के इंजेक्शन पूरी तरह से खत्म हो गये हैं। अगर वे इंजेक्शन उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकते हैं तो कम से कम कुत्ते मारने के इंजेक्शन उपलब्ध करा दें ताकि पागल कुत्तों को मारा जा सके। ऐसे ही साँपों के काटने से बचाने की दवाइयाँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं।

मंत्री जी इन तमाम मदों पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और अधिक से अधिक धन राशि बच्चों के और परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम के लिए रखें।

\*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, welcoming the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, I wish to participate in the discussion and say a few words. Belonging to medical profession, it becomes my bounden duty to express my views on the functioning of this Ministry which envelopes the human health as its core activity. The distinctive format of the Annual Report of this Ministry is the positive proof of the fact that it has been prepared by distinguished medical experts. Even so there are certain deficiencies in the Report which have to be set right if we want to achieve the target of "Health for All" by 2000 A.D. Unless these are remedied, then this goal will be elusive for ever.

Our Central Government has categorically announced that the development of rural people is the central theme of all its programmes and plans. It cannot be denied that 80 per cent of our people live in rural areas and a vast majority of them lead a life of penury and poverty. Unless their basic minimum medical needs are met, the Health for All project cannot be a success by 2000 A.D.

Presently the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas are just ornamental institutions. They are institutions for maintaining non-existing performance records. They do not serve the people in their hour of distress. They cannot help also because there are no beds and there are no medicines. The dread diseases like diarrhoea take their heavy toll among the children in the rural areas. I need not say that the children in the rural areas lack the stamina to fight such contagious diseases. The fluids are lost; the electrolytes are lost and they are dehydrated. Oral medicines are not available in these P.H.Cs. Intra-venous fluids and electrolyte fluids are not available. Anti-biotics are not available. In this environment of emptiness how can we expect the blossoming buds of humanity to combat the contagious diseases?

The hon. Prime Minister has announced in no uncertain terms that leprosy would be eradicated in 20 years time. Similarly, a long-term T.B. Eradication Programme has been proclaimed. But are medicines available to prevent and to cure these diseases? In some Headquarters hospitals they may be available. I am sorry to say that even in District Headquarters hospitals these medicines are always scarce. You can imagine the plight of people living in rural areas which are catered by the Primary Health Centres without such medicines. I wonder how by 2000 AD we will be able to achieve the target of Health for All. The primary line of drugs, the basic drugs like streptomycin, INH, PAS, thiacetazone for eradicating T.B. and leprosy should be made available in abundance throughout the country. They should be given free to the people in rural areas since they have no purchasing power at all. In the semi-urban areas and in slums in metropolitan cities they should be distributed at a nominal price, if not free. Then only leprosy and T.B. can be eradicated from this great country of ours.

The predecessor who spoke before me have given constructive suggestions. I feel that they have all devoted a lot of time in studying the medical needs of the country. They knew that competent authorities are present here and that they should present cogent arguments and concrete view-points. Particularly, Shri Ravindra Varma was surpassing even great Professors of medicine in the country in analysing the problems and in advocating a course of action. I am sure that the hon. Minister would bear in mind these suggestions and take appropriate action for the benefit of the poor in the country.

Coming now medical education, I have to regretfully point out that there are serious malpractices and irregularities throughout the country. I have to say that the innocent people are being subjected to the deception of merit and marks. It has become the joke of the country how the highest marks are obtained through devious ways in the Secondary Grade Examination. You have seen the sordid stories appearing every

day in the newspapers about these marks episodes in Kerala and Karnataka. False certificates are produced for the entrance examination. After three years' study, some students have been removed from the rolls on this ground. The private medical colleges are unscrupulously exploiting the situation. All the private medical colleges should be taken over by the Government if this malady is to be eliminated. The very fact that huge capitation fees for admission in the medical colleges ensures entrance shows the deteriorating state of affairs in the country. The Government should come with a iron hand in this matter.

Allopathy is the most modern and scientific system of medicine, which has become universal in the century. But to our people it has not yet become easily available. In these circumstances we have to have an integrated system of our native systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Siddha etc. If we do that it will be not only within the reach of our people but we will also be giving to the world a compendium of medical knowledge. This should be looked into by the people in the discipline. The Government should pay attention to this integrated approach of various disciplines of medicine.

As I was referring to the deception of marks and merit being practised on the gullible people, I would refer to the fact that a boy coming from rural areas has not got that sophistication of a boy from an urban centre. He cannot get the highest marks for want of libraries and other facilities in the rural areas. I have regretfully point out that last year in Zipmer three Harijan boys were denied admission. I do not know the basis on which this was done. There is no proven method to judge or assess the intellectuality of the student. How the fitness of student is judged? In these circumstances, the boys from backward classes have become the victims of the vagaries of such assessment.

Similarly, the guidelines and regulations of Medical Council of India are woefully lacking in clarity. This has led to many malpractices at the level of Postgraduate Examinations. Even the High Court has

been compelled to comment on this in its judgment. Under the omnibus consensus system of evaluation, as prescribed in the Universities Acts, through in the entire educational career starting from his school course to the end M.B.B.S. course a boy has secured distinction and has won awards like gold medals, yet he is denied admission to M.D. course. One Adi-dra-vida student, who was brilliant throughout his educational career was denied admission to M.D. Degree in Madras Medical College and Head of the Department of Medicine in the Madras Medical College through the machinations of a Professor wedded to perpetuation of casteism. This Professor's caste fanatacism has denied admission to another brilliant boy of backward Community with gold Medals in M.D. General medicinal course to his credit.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Has the case where this young man was denied the M.D. seat been brought to the notice of the Government?

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I has been brought to the notice of the Government. I am sorry to say that the Janata Government did not take any action. I had made that allegation and I had documents to prove it. The AIADMK Government in Tamilnadu was engaged in these things. It still does. It derives pleasure in being vindictive towards the scheduled castes. This Professor of Medicines, known for his Casteism was recommended by the AIADMK Govt. of Tamil Nadu for the award of Padma Sri by the centre. The Centre has also offered him membership of one of the Advisory Committees here. You can have an independent assessment of such students. The Government in Tamil Nadu is guilty of complicity in these atrocities on Harijans and their wards. You should hold an Independent inquiry as to how these unjust things take place and how the underprivileged communities are made to suffer.

I have a few more points. There is no institute in the Southern States at par with the AIIMS, JIPMER, Pondicharry should be declared as an autonomous institute at par with the AIIMS, Delhi.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

There is no mention about declaring of this institute at par with the AIIMS in the Annual Report of the Ministry submitted to the Parliament. The Joint Council of the employees of JIPMER institute met me and expressed their anxiety. I convinced them and allayed their fears. I assured them that their interests will be well looked after. The hon. Minister has also issued a statement to this effect.

Sir, we are aiming at the strategy of 'health for all' by 2000 AD. How is it possible? Where are the financial resources? I would like to give one suggestion. All the hospitals under the aegis of Public Sector undertakings should extend their services also to the local people. There must be legislation in this respect. Further, we are concerned about eradication of contagious and communicable diseases but with rapid industrialisation there are high pollution hazards. This field of industrial diseases must be paid adequate attention.

Sir, there is mushroom growth of quack doctors. Why can't we use the National Security Act to curb the mushroom growth of quack doctors?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Sir, we are very much concerned about the growing population. Unless we make a determined approach on this issue we cannot achieve the target. The position is if Government imposes vasectomy then other political parties try to take political advantage of it. Now, that attitude must go. It is a national problem and it should be made a movement of the people, for the people and by the people as has been said by our Prime Minister. This movement must be supported by each and every one in the country.

Now, Sir, you are telling about medical termination of pregnancy. Suppose any conceived mother goes for termination of pregnancy in Government hospital then the doctors insist her to go in for tubectomy. That attitude must go. We should

not insist it on anybody. If conceived mothers go in for medical termination of pregnancies and if they are willing then only tubectomy may be done. Similarly, the woman who has delivered baby outside the hospital must be allowed to have tubectomy done, in case she is willing to have it. This point must be taken note of. These are the two important points. Further we must educate our people, especially our rural people. Our rural people believe that children are given by God. They think that God has given children to the woman. This superstitious attitude must be changed. We must educate them to have rationalistic approach to life.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री गिरभारो लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज का समर्थन करते हुए सब से पहले नें मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मेडिकल एजुकेशन के ग्रहम प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने एडमिशन में होने वाली गड़बड़ियां को रोकने के लिए एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया है। राजस्थान में मेडिकल पी० जी० और एम० बी० बी० एस० के लिए एडमिशन का काम पहले डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से होता था। एडमिशन में गड़बड़ियां होने की वजह से यह काम यूनिवर्सिटी से सुपुर्द कर दिया गया। अब यूनिवर्सिटी प्री मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन और एम० बी० बी० एस० एग्जामिनेशन लेती है। यह तय किया गया था कि यूनिवर्सिटी एम० बी० बी० एस० एग्जामिनेशन में जो मेरिट तय करेगी, उसके हिसाब से पी जी नें एडमिशन दिया जाएगा। लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार ने उसमें एक तुरी लगा दिया। अधिकारियों, खास तौर से आई ए एस अफसरों और डाक्टरों, ने अपने लड़कों को भर्ती कराने के लिए जयपुर में एक विशेष प्रकार की प्रक्रिया अपनाई कि लोकल इस्टीमेशन के स्टुडेंट्स के मार्क्स को वहां पर एडमिशन के लिए 5 परसेंट ज्यादा कर दिया जाएगा।

जयपुर में पी०जी० की 100 सीट्स हैं और अजमेर, जोधपुर तथा बीकानेर में 40, 40 हैं। जयपुर के लड़कों को यह रियायत दी गई कि उनके मार्क्स यूनिवर्सिटी द्वारा दिए गए मेरिट से 5 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया जाएगा, जिससे एक स्टुडेंट के मार्क्स 150 से 200 तक बढ़ जायगे और उसकी पोजीशन दूसरे लड़कों से अच्छी हो जायगी।

राजस्थान के कई स्टुडेंट्स ने इस प्रक्रिया के खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में रिट पिटीशन दायर की। हाई कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 5 परसेंट मार्क्स बढ़ाने के बारे में जो सर्कुलर निकाला है, वह नल एण्ड वायड है, उसके बेसिस पर जो एडमिशन पी० जी० में किए गये हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं और नये एडमिशन किए जाएं। हाई कोर्ट ने यह फैसला पिछले साल दिया था।

अब एक सर्कुलर और जारी कर के इस प्रक्रिया को रिवाइव किया गया कि लोकल इंस्टीट्यूशन के स्टुडेंट्स के मार्क्स 5 परसेंट बढ़ाए जाएंगे, तो कुछ स्टुडेंट्स ने उसके खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में इस साल रिट पिटीशन दायर किया। हाई कोर्ट ने 22 तारीख को दिये गए अपने फैसले में कहा है कि हमने पहले इस प्रकार का फैसला दिया था कि राजस्थान सरकार ने एक सर्कुलर के तहत 5 परसेंट मार्क्स बढ़ाने का जो व्यवस्था की है, वह नल एण्ड वायड है और उसके बेसिस पर जो एडमिशन किये गए हैं, उन्हें गलत करार दिया जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें बराबर इस तरह की जो धांधलियां करती आ रही हैं, अगर हमें उन्हें रोकेंगे नहीं तो जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हम मेडिकल एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो पायेगी। इस

तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का मेरा मकसद यह है कि इस प्रकार की गलत बातों का रोकना चाहिए, क्योंकि लोगों पर उनका अलग अलग दुःप्रभाव पड़ता है पर उन्हें रोकने से मेडिकल एजुकेशन का आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आयुर्वेदिक संस्था जो जयपुर में खोल गई है उसकी विलिडग अधूरी है और उस का पैसा भी पूरा नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब यह आयुर्वेदिक संस्था आपने जयपुर में खोली है उस का अगर आप पूरा पैसा नहीं देंगे, तो इस संस्था का कोई उपयोग नहीं होगा। इसलिए उस के लिए पूरे पैसे का व्यवस्था को जाए।

प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेण्टर जो आप गांव के अन्दर बनाते हैं, उसमें गांव वालों को भी विलिडग बनाने के लिए कण्ट्रीब्यूट करना पड़ता है। जब आप मारे देश में स्वास्थ्य के लिए व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और उस के लिए कोई कण्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं लेते, तो प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेण्टर के लिए जा विलिडग आप गांव में बनाते हैं, उसके लिए कण्ट्रीब्यूशन क्यों उन से मांगते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है और इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक बात यह कहूंगा कि आप ने जो फूड इंस्पेक्टर का पोस्ट बना रखा है, यह लूट वाली पोस्ट है और इस पोस्ट के जरिए फूड एडलट्रेशन का बात को लेकर कितना रुपया लोग बनाते हैं और मालामाल ही गये हैं, क्या इस को जानकारी आप ने कभी कराई है। लोग मर रहे हैं और वे मालामाल हो रहे हैं।

एक अन्तिम बात यह कहूंगा कि आज देश के अन्दर नकली दवाइयां बन रही हैं। अभी दिल्ली के अन्दर नकली दवाइयां का



[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

कारखाना पकड़ा गया, जो पंजाब में, हरियाणा में और दूसरी जगहों पर नकलो दवाइयां सप्लाई करता था। यह सब आप को छत्रछाया के नीचे हो रहा है। ऐसे कारखाने हों, तो यह निश्चित रूप से एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है और इस को रोका जाना चाहिए।

टी० बी० के बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि टी० बी० का बीमारी से ग्रस्त गरीब लोग ही होते हैं और जो मजदूर होते हैं, खानों में काम करते हैं या बीड़ा उद्योग में काम करते हैं, जिन के पास अपने इलाज के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है, वे इस मर्ज से पीड़ित रहते हैं। टी० बी० का इलाज बड़ा महंगा और लम्बा चलने वाला होता है। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिस से इस मर्ज का दवाओं का पूरा प्रबन्ध मजदूरों और खास तौर से गरीब लोगों के लिए हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनुष्य का पांच बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं, खाना, कपड़ा, मकान, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा। इन में शिक्षा का सबसे अग्रम स्थान है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में लोगों का स्वास्थ्य हर दृष्टिकोण से खराब है, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सारे दृष्टिकोणों से। मैं इस का और चर्चा नहीं करूंगा।

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

मैं केवल शारीरिक-स्वास्थ्य तक ही अपनी बात सीमित रखूंगा और उसी के बारे में

दो-चार बातें कहूंगा। स्वास्थ्य विभाग दो भागों में बंटा है, एक है स्वास्थ्य और दूसरा है परिवार-कल्याण और स्वास्थ्य के भी आठ मुख्य उद्देश्य बताए हैं। मैं 1, 2, 3 और 4 गिन कर समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन आठों उद्देश्यों में से एक का भो पूति नहीं हो पा रही है। कुछ संस्थाओं का पूरे तौर पर या मुख्यतः केन्द्र द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाता है। अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान या फिर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद नेत्र विज्ञान केन्द्र, ये तीन-चार संस्थाएँ हैं, जिन का पूरा पूरा अनुदान केन्द्र द्वारा दिया जाता है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ सरकार सेण्ट पर सेण्ट अनुदान भो देतो है, और मेरा 1971 से ले कर अब तक का अनुभव है इस सदन में, कि किस तरह से जहाँ सेण्ट पर सेण्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुदान देतो है, वहाँ पर भी आज बकिंग में डिटेरियोरेशन हो रहा है। 1971-72 के दिनां में, मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर गांव से कोई बोमार हो कर आता था, तो वह पहले अपने क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि के पास जाता था या फिर मंत्री का के पास जाता था और वे डाक्टर का कह देते थे तो आल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट में भो उसका अच्छी देखभाल होती थी और उस पर निगाह रखी जाती थी लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज ऐसा नहीं है और मैं कई उदाहरण इस के दे सकता हूँ, जिन में मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा कि इस को स्पेशल केयर का जानो चाहिए और इस पर डाक्टरों ने रीएक्ट किया कि जाओ मंत्री से आपरेशन कराओ या मंत्री को दिखाओ। यह उन जगहों की स्थिति है जहाँ सरकार सेण्ट पर सेण्ट अनुदान देतो है। अब आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यहाँ अंशतः अनुदान दिया जाता है, वहाँ का क्या हाल होगा। मैंने बताया था कि जहाँ पर मुख्य रूप से अनुदान दिया जाता है, वे चार संस्थाएँ हैं। इन में अन्तिम है, सेण्ट्रल कौंसिल फार रिसर्च

इन आर्युर्वेद एण्ड सिद्धा, यूनानो योग, नेचुरोपैथी एण्ड होम्योपैथी । इनके डायरेक्टर सरकारी स्वामी हैं । वे इतने बड़े डिक्टेटर हैं कि जो वे कहते हैं वही सभी को मानना होता है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । एक नेचर क्योर हास्पिटल, बेगमपेट, हैदराबाद में है । इस मुल्क का माना हुआ नेचर क्योर का हास्पिटल है । उसको 50 परसेंट केन्द्र से और 50 परसेंट अनुदान स्टेट से मिलता था । पता नहीं कि स्वामी जी के मन में क्या हुआ कि इस अनुदान को बन्द कर दिया । उसके बाद मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी तक बात गयी, पता नहीं स्वामी जी को कितना बड़ा अधिकार है कि उसके बावजूद भी यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है । यह नेचुरोपैथी होस्पिटल मुल्क के लिए एक उदाहरण हो सकता है । आज इसकी हालत यह है कि यह अपने डाक्टरों को तनख्वाह भी नहीं दे पा रहा है । इसलिए ये आग्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें । अगर कोई और प्रावधान नहीं हो सकता है तो केन्द्र से जो 50 परसेंट अनुदान मिलता था वह तो इसे मिलता रहे । इसके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करें कि सेन्टर और स्टेट दोनों मिल कर इसको चलाएं ताकि यह अच्छा काम कर सके ।

स्वास्थ्य का जितना महत्व है, उसकी आपके पास कोई गारन्टी नहीं है । किस तरह से स्वास्थ्य रखा जाए; इसकी ट्रेनिंग देने की आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है । अगर शुरू से कसरत वगैरह नहीं किया जाएगा तो स्वास्थ्य कैसे ठीक रह सकता है । हर नागरिक स्वस्थ जीवन व्यतीत कर सके इसके लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है । स्वस्थ जीवन इस विभाग का मुख्य उद्देश्य होना चाहिए । मैं स्वास्थ्य की बजाए दो के तीन विभागों में विभक्त करना चाहता हूँ । एक तो यह कि लोग बीमार न पड़ें । दूसरे बीमार होने पर सही उपचार मिले । तीसरे परिवार कल्याण । लेकिन खेद है, आजादी के 34 वर्ष बाद भी

आज तक स्वस्थ जीवन जीने के लिए किसी राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । यों आपने अपने पेपर में कहा है कि 2000 ईस्वी तक सबके लिए स्वास्थ्य प्राप्त करने के दायित्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति का एक प्रारूप स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने तैयार किया है । साथ ही आपने यह भी कहा है कि यह नीति दस्तावेज फिर से तैयार किया जा रहा है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि आज तक हमारा कोई राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति दस्तावेज नहीं बन सका । इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री जी इसको जल्दी से जल्दी फाइनल शोप दें ताकि देश के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में समन्वित विचार हो और यहां के हर नागरिक का स्वस्थ जीवन जीने के लिए मिले ।

सभापति जी जिस अनुपात में जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उस अनुपात में न इनके हास्पिटल बढ़ रहे हैं और न इनके डाक्टर अवलेवल हैं । इनके हिसाब से एक हजार जनसंख्या में एक डाक्टर होना चाहिए । लेकिन वह भी नहीं हो पा रहा है । हम गांवों से आते हैं । वहां एक बच्चा बनता है 22-23 पंचायतों पर । उसमें एक डाक्टर होता है और चार-पांच सब-सेन्टर होते हैं । नियमतः एक डाक्टर का इन सभी केन्द्रों में जाना चाहिए लेकिन वह हकीकत में नहीं जाता है, कागज पर अवश्य जाता है । इस तरह से गांवों में स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण से कोई सुख-सुविधा की बात नहीं की जाती है ।

सभापति जी, इनके हिसाब से मलेरिया खत्म हो गया है । लेकिन अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि मलेरिया कितने जोर से बढ़ रहा है । मैं और जगह की बात नहीं करता । मैं दिल्ली पर आता हूँ और यहां का जो सब से बे एरिया नार्थ एवेन्यू है जहां एम० पी० रहते हैं, वहां मच्छरों का इतना प्रकोप बढ़ रहा है कि हमें इनके विभाग को टेलीफोन करना पड़ा कि यहां मच्छरों का प्रकोप बढ़ रहा है । यह तो दिल्ली

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

की स्थिति है। इससे आप अन्दज लगा सकते हैं  
इहातों की क्या हालत हो सकती है।

ऐसे ही स्माल पोक्स के इरेडिकेशन की  
बात ये कहते हैं और ये कहते हैं कि कोई बड़ी  
माता का उदाहरण ला कर दे तो उसको एक  
हजार रुपया इनाम देंगे। लेकिन इनके अधि-  
कारियों को स्माल पोक्स के बारे में कोई कहने  
को जाता है तो वे मानने को तैयार नहीं हो  
पाते। क्योंकि इससे  
16.00 hrs. वे सरकार की निगाह में  
दोषी समझे जाएंगे और इनाम भी देना  
पड़ेगा। इसके मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ।

आज स्माल-पोक्स, फाइलेरिया, टी०  
बी०, कैंसर आदि बीमारियां दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती  
जा रही हैं। कैंसर का इलाज न होने के कारण  
किसी का भी चिंतित होना आवश्यक है।  
कैंसर की बीमारी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही  
है। हर महीने 2-3 लोग मेरे यहां से आते हैं।  
मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आवश्यक  
हो तो और देशों से मिलकर इस बीमारी पर  
रिसर्च करें और इलाज निकालें ताकि लोगों  
को इस बीमारी से मुक्ति मिल सके। प्रिवेंटिव  
मेसज की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

यह सही है कि रेट आफ मार्टेलिटी घटी  
है और लाजिविटी बढ़ी है, लेकिन आज जितनी  
प्रकार की बीमारियां आपको देखने को मिलती  
हैं, उतनी पहले नहीं थीं। रोज नई-नई बीमा-  
रियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। इसलिए स्वास्थ्य  
मंत्रालय को इस ओर आवश्यक कदम उठाने  
चाहिए, ताकि समस्या आगे न बढ़े।

नकली दवाइयों के बारे में मैं खास तौर से  
कहना चाहता हूँ। आए दिन यह बात सुनने में  
आती है। लाइफ सेविस ड्रग्स में भी मिलावट  
जोरों पर है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि  
इम जूर्म के लिए मीत की संजा का प्रावधान  
होना चाहिए। इससे बढ़कर और कोई गुनाह

नहीं हो सकता। नकली दवाइयों से लोगों को  
जान जा सकती है।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा  
देने के लिए लोगों को विशेष इंसेंटिव्स दिए  
जाएं। जैसे—नौकरी में प्राथमिकता या  
प्रमोशन में प्राथमिकता आदि का प्रावधान  
किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि लोग इसमें ज्यादा  
रुचि दिखाएं। इसमें दवा की जरूरत नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर अपनी बात  
समाप्त करूंगा, यदि मंत्री महोदय इस पर  
ध्यान देंगे तो देश का बहुत भला हो सकता  
है।

1. मृतक संसद और भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों  
के परिवारों को मेडीकल फेसिलिटीज  
दी जानी चाहिए। मैं ऐसे बहुत से गरीब,  
हरिजन, गिरिजन संसदों के परिवारों  
को जानता हूँ, जिनको यह सुविधा प्राप्त  
न होने के कारण बड़ी असुविधा होती  
रही है।
2. देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को देखते  
हुए आपके विभाग में तथा और किसी भी  
विभाग में सर्विस में एक्सटेंशन न दिया  
जाए। इस बारे में मैं एक उदाहरण देना  
चाहता हूँ। सफदरजंग अस्पताल के  
सुपरिटेण्डेंट बहुत पहले रिटायर हो चुके हैं  
और कंपीटेन्ट लोगों के होते हुए उन्हें  
बार-बार एक्सटेंशन दिया जा रहा है। इसके  
लिए वहां के डाक्टरों में यूनेनिमसली विरोध  
भी किया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन  
है कि इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए,  
ताकि किसी को डिसेटिसफेक्शन न  
हो।
3. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों, जैसे आयु-  
र्वेद, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी चिकित्सा  
आदि को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये,  
ताकि लोगों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ  
मिल सके।

4. बच्चे भारत का भविष्य हैं, लेकिन बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए ज्यादा कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं, लेकिन इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। बच्चों को प्रिविलेज्ड सिटीजन समझा जाए, ताकि कल एक स्वस्थ भारत हमारे सामने हो।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी क्वेश्चन आवर में इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। कार्य निष्पादन बजट का कवर पेज तो हिन्दी में प्रिन्ट है, लेकिन अन्दर अभी तक प्रिन्ट नहीं करा पाए हैं। इस ओर भी मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

देश में आप देखें आई कैम्प हर जगह लगते—

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : आई वाले लोग लगते हैं?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दादव : उसका भी जिक्र मैं कर दूंगा। आई कैम्प आप लगते हैं। आई कैम्प में आँखें फोड़ने का काम न हो यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये। आँख बचाने के कैम्प वे हों। बिहार में अभी एक आई कैम्प लगा था जिस में लोगों द्वारा इलाज कराने के बाद ज्यादातर लोग अंधे हो गए थे। आपके ही एक सांसद ने यह कैम्प लगाया था। इस ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें। लोगों की आँखों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं होनी चाहिये। उनकी आँखें बची रहें, वे देखते रह सकें, यह आपको देखना चाहिये। खाना पीना तो आप दे नहीं सकते हैं, लेकिन आँखें तो उनकी ठीक रहनी चाहियें।

मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन बातों का तरफ विशेष रूप से आप ध्यान दें।

the country. The debate has been taken to a very high level, cutting across barriers of politics, language, region or any other conflicting thought.

Very important suggestions have been made by many Members. I should say that I have been seeing for the first time in this country that Members of Parliament, inside and outside, are trying to create an awareness in the minds of the public—a health awareness.

This House has discussed many health issues, and many important suggestions have been given, and critical examinations have been made. I did not find any motive, while any hon. Member spoke and gave suggestions for action by the Health Ministry; and for that, I am very grateful.

Before I reply to the various points made by each Member, I wish to apprise the House of the various achievements that we have been able to make in the last two years. I wish to inform the House that we have been able to make many significant achievements during the last two years in the activities allocated to my Ministry, and about the important steps that are contemplated to transform and improve the health and family welfare of our people. The revised 20-point programme of our Prime Minister, containing the basic agenda for action before the nation, includes and underlines the importance of family planning, augmentation of universal primary health care facilities and control of major diseases like leprosy, blindness and tuberculosis. The health sector, taken in its totality, is vital for maximizing productivity, both in absolute and in *per capita* terms, in all spheres of socio-economic activity. An investment in health is a basic investment in development of human resources, leading to improvement of quality of life and over-all development.

The allocation for this important sector has obviously been lower than the needs of the situation.

At this point, I wish to inform the House that Members have shown their concern on the low allocation in the Plan budget for the health sector; and they have compared the figures from the First

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Shri B. Shankaranand): Sir, I am really very happy, having heard all the Members for two days on the various aspects of health problems of

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Plan till now to show how health is getting a lower priority. But I wish to bring to the notice of the House through you, Sir, that the *per capita* show that the *per capita* expenditure on health on medical and public health sides is steadily increasing—as I can give you some figures. In 1975-76, the *per capita* expenditure on health was 11-82.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There seems to be some mistake.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is my information. In 1976-77, it rose to 13.31; in 1977-78, it was 15.05. Thereafter, the figures are not available. This will show the *per capita* expenditure is increasing; maybe as compared to allocations with other Ministries, it might have come down, because you have comparative figures here; here you do not have them, because it only shows that if the health allocation has come down comparatively, than in other Ministries, in other departments, it is increasing; and to that extent, the health allocation is not encouraging. (Interruptions) I am admitting it for the sake of argument; I am not accepting their contention.

We have tried to maximise the return from the limited resources available during 1981-82, both in the health and family welfare sectors. Almost full utilization of the allotted funds has been achieved during this year, because one of the members made an allegation that funds were lapsing during 1980-81. We hope to maintain this tempo of activities in the coming years. You have before you the plan budget we have proposed for 1982-83, viz., Rs. 245 crores for family welfare and Rs. 120 crores for health. The momentum already achieved in both sectors is such that I may have to come before the House for additional resources during the course of next year.

The forward movement in the family welfare programme during the last two years is well-known and has been acknowledged by the NDC at least which met a few days ago. For 1981-82, our targets

were nearly 50 per cent higher than the achievements of 1980-81, I am happy to inform the House that most of the States have achieved the targets and some have exceeded them. There has been a tremendous upsurge in enthusiasm and demand for services. The programme is poised for rapid acceleration. The national consensus prevailing at the moment, thanks to the clear policy direction and restoration of the confidence of the people, has lifted the programme out of unseemly controversy. The task before us to reach population stabilisation as rapidly as possible is, however, stupendous. We have to vigorously carry on with this work as a voluntary programme converting it into a people's movement. Our objective is to imbue the life styles of our people with the observance of the small family norm. Full information, knowledge supplies and services as close to the door-steps of the people as possible will be provided by continued expansion of the delivery system and imaginative and effective use of media and inter-personal communication efforts. Family planning will be advocated not merely through methods, but as a concept of "planned parenthood". In order to review and monitor in comprehensive manner all aspects of the programme and provide advice, a high level "Population Advisory Council" is being set up under my Chairmanship.

Family Welfare has always included Maternal and Child Health Care. Our achievements during 1981-82 in providing immunisation and prophylaxis coverage to expectant mothers and children have been significantly higher than during 1980-81 in some cases by over 20 per cent. We place a great deal of emphasis on speedily expanding the immunisation programme. The targets under the Polio Immunisation Programme have been recently revised in order to cover nearly 50 per cent of the infants by the end of the Sixth Plan.

This have to explain to the House because in the recent past unfortunately Family Planning has been equated to mere sterilisation which is absolutely incorrect and which has brought a bad name to the entire programme which is very vital for the future of the nation.

Family Planning, I should say, is planned parenthood which means—and I want to further elaborate that—we have to delay the marriage or else follow some friends who are there in the Opposition who are not at all marrying and after marriage delay the first arrival in the family.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the marriage itself is delayed!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: And for the second one if at all it is desired, there should be sufficient spacing; and for this various methods are there. And finally, if the couple thinks it is better that they should—that they should not stop and not have more than two, then the terminal method which is called sterilisation is there. That is all the entire concept of Family Planning. I wish to request the hon. Members of the House "Please carry this message that Family Planning is not mere sterilisation but is absolutely planned parenthood and if all the Members of this House carry this message to the respective constituencies, I think the entire country will definitely be ready to achieve the goals which we have set for the turn of the century.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are getting the consensus of the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Thank you very much. I am grateful to the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But do not criticise Janata Party.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have not done. I am trying to forget it. Why do you remind me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. He has already agreed to withdraw. You have said, you have withdrawn. That is all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It should go on record.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The emphasis in the Health sector today is to increase, expand and enhance the quality and out reach of services to the hitherto unreached populations. Health has long been looked at only through the narrow conduit of focussing on diseases, doctors and drugs. I have

always been telling, both in and outside the House that the traditional way of looking at the health problems of this country has been only through the window of drugs, doctors and diseases. We had not been able to see the rest—the preventive and promotive aspect. Now, the policy of my Ministry is to lay emphasis on the preventive and promotive and further, the rehabilitation aspect of health. Our strategy is aimed at 'Primary Health Care' coverage in terms of promotion of better health, protection against preventable diseases and outreach of curative health with full involvement and use of the community and its resources. The various targets fixed for achievement during the Sixth Plan in this sector are well on the way to bring fulfilled.

Now members have expressed their concern about the health care facilities to be extended to the rural poor. Here, I should say that we have a major scheme called "The Village Health Guide Scheme". Under this scheme, one voluntary worker, preferably a woman, belonging to the area, will be selected by the community and given training by the Government. The main function of the Health Guide would be to carry the message of small family norm to the village community, look to their health needs and environmental sanitation and act as a delivery point for non-elinizol supplies. This I am emphasising because the health guide is neither a doctor nor a bare-foot doctor, as has been thought by some members. We hope to train at least one health guide for every 1000 rural population in another two years' time. It is not good to denigrate this person. The health guide is not a doctor, bare-foot or otherwise, as I have already said but a promoter and a catalyst for community effort. Already we have trained over 1.83 lakh such guides and their performance has been evaluated independently. Thanks largely to them, there has been a significant improvement in several indicators of health and family welfare in areas covered by them. Similarly we will have in each village one traditionally trained *dhai*. When we were born, there were no maternity homes in the villages. Every delivery was attended by a traditional lady whom we called a *dhai*. We

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want to train that lady so that she has a skill which is required at the time of the delivery. We will have in each village at least one traditional *dhai* trained to provide more hygienic, safe and aseptic deliveries. We have trained so far 3.6 lakh such *dhais* in the country.

In order to release some of the core schemes from the vagaries of State finances, we have converted these schemes for health guides, the establishment of new sub-centres and the control of leprosy and blindness into full centrally sponsored schemes during 1981-82. I am glad to inform the House that work relating to control of leprosy, blindness, TB and Malaria has been consolidated, strengthened and stepped up significantly. We have set up very high level committees to go into the work for the control of leprosy and blindness. The recommendations of these committees would help us to further gear up the programme towards speedy control and eventual eradication of leprosy and preventible blindness.

Members have expressed their concern about the performance of the Ministry in regard to blindness. One learned hon. member in the opposition asked, how the Health Ministry could be blind to the problem of blindness. We are not at all blind, but for a moment he closed his eyes towards our performance during the last three years! This scheme of control of blindness having been made a national control scheme, we have made it hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme suffered because it was previously on the basis of fifty-fifty between the State and the Centre. The State would not spend the money and take the responsibility. That is how the programme suffered. Now the scheme has been made centrally sponsored. Now the problem is scarcity of experts and ophthalmic assistants, so that the thought, expression and intention of the Ministry and the Government is translated into action in the rural areas. However, I should say that we have started a training programme in ophthalmology to train and create ophthalmic assistants. 19 centres have been created in 1981-82. We want to expand this programme during 1982-83 with a further

forward movement and revise the targets. Today Maharashtra stands first in the performance in the field of curable blindness—cataract operations. In other fields, Maharashtra has done very well. Other States also are doing very well.

Regarding leprosy, under the inspiring leadership of Prime Minister, attention has been focussed on the eradication of leprosy on a time bound basis. The strategy for such a monumental effort has been delineated by a Working Group composed of eminent leprologists and social workers, whose report has become available very recently and will be carefully considered by the Government in consultation with the State Governments and voluntary bodies. The recommendations given by the Working Group provide a blue print for future action, including a massive health education campaign to remove the prejudice and mis-understandings about the nature of the disease and patients suffering from it so as to remove the social stigma attached thereto. A massive campaign over a sustained period will be necessary if we are to achieve the goal set for us by the Prime Minister and in this effort the role of the voluntary bodies would be of particular significance. I will appeal to the hon. Members of this House that it is our duty to educate the people in this country that leprosy is as good or as bad as any other infectious disease. There are many infectious diseases in this country and leprosy is one. Unfortunately, the prejudice and the social stigma that is attached to it, has made the task of eradication of leprosy difficult. Special multi-drug regimen work has been taken up in selected districts.

As part of the M.C.H. programme, nutrition deficiency induced blindness is being checked by provision of Vitamin 'A' supplements to children. We have provided a large number of x-ray units for the TB Centres in the country. The incidence of malaria has gone down both in terms of malaria in general, and the more pernicious P-Falcifarum type during 1981-82, as compared to the previous year. From the peak of 6.4 million

cases reached in 1976, only 2.3 million cases arose in 1981. As I mentioned earlier, the contribution of the Village Health Guides in this achievement through early detection and drug distribution is significant.

The medical education field has been the subject of debate frequently. There is need to motivate, reorient and educationally and psychologically equip our medical graduates to adapt themselves to work in our rural areas. The emphasis today is not on curing the esoteric illnesses of the elitist few, but on attending to the common diseases, afflicting and debilitating the common man. Also, the need to curb the brain drain from our country in this field is paramount. Taking all these aspects into consideration, a high level Medical Education Review Committee has been set up. This Committee is looking into the problems of medical education right from the beginning upto the specialisation and super-specialisation stage. In all aspects of the medical education, this Committee is going to submit its report. I appointed this Committee a few months back and I am expecting the report within a few months.

Health can be achieved and maintained only by synchronised action of several related schemes, such as adequate food, proper nutrition, environmental sanitation, protected water supply, hygienic habits—all of which require proper education.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS:** What about irregularities committed by the State Governments in regard to admissions

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I am coming to your point.

Attention is being paid in all these sectors by coordinated action through other related Ministries. Supply of drinking water to all problem villages is already part of the 20-point Programme. Health education is sought to be promoted through all available forums to percolate to all sections of society.

Here, many issues regarding capitation fee and admission problems have been raised. As I have already stated, the Medical Education Review Committee is looking into all aspects of medical edu-

cation and so I think I need not deal with that aspect. But one thing I should say. So far as the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admissions is concerned—because some of the members raised this issue—the Prime Minister some time in this very year had made it abundantly clear when, I think, the Gujarat Agitation was going on about the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that the Constitutional protection given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be maintained. (Interruptions).

May I have a word about Yoga, Ayurveda, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines?

**PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):** What about more medical colleges? More medical colleges are needed.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He is mentioning about yoga. You should listen carefully.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** There are 106 recognised medical colleges.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** Yoga is also a part of medical education.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** We are producing about 12,000 medical graduates every year.

**SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN (Maha-rajanj):** How many Dental colleges are there?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I do not know, but I am talking about medical education.

Besides, those graduates who come as Ayurvedic graduates, Homoeopathic graduates and other graduates, if you put all these figures, the figure becomes alarmingly large and it is very difficult to provide jobs for them. But a question has been raised that doctors are not willing to go to rural areas because of want of facilities there. It is true to a certain extent, and I share the views of the hon-



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Members that we have to make some improvement in the service conditions of the doctors who are serving in the rural areas.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why can't you make it compulsory?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am forgetting everything that is 'compulsory'. Now he is reminding about 'compulsory'!

(Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let us not agree on it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not want to make it compulsory. If I provide them with facilities and the necessary content of medical education which will motivate them to go to the rural areas, I think the word 'compulsory' will not arise at all.

The heritage of our country in the vast reservoir of excellent medical knowledge in the traditional systems of medicine, and Homoeopathy, is being fully used.

Sir, Ayurvedic experts and Ayurvedic doctors have taken exception to my using the words 'traditional system'. I should say that I meant only to say about the system of Ayurvedic and Siddha in this case.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What about Unani system?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Unani and Homoeopathy are always there.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): But no acupuncture?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please don't puncture the debate!

Increasing attention has been paid to standardisation of education, pharmacopea and research relating to all these systems. A separate Corporation, namely, the Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd., has been set up to produce standard Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs. This is expected to go into production in a few months.

As a contribution of my Ministry to the year of productivity, we have significantly stepped up the production from the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivendrum. Against an all-time high production of about 180 million pieces of Nirodh in 1978-79, the production during 1981-82 will reach the level of nearly 260 million pieces. On the day when Bandh was called, the Hindustan Latex Limited worked and had all time record of production.

Health is an activity which takes place in every home, every village and every community. It is necessary to keep track of the activities everywhere so that through proper monitoring, timely corrective action and intervention, we can secure our objectives. It is in this connection that we have recently revamped the system of health information flow and monitoring. We have evolved key indicators on which we are now receiving regular reports from the field level upwards. These are studied, analysed and used for further guidance and advice to the State Governments as well as for advance action, for provision of funds, procurement of supplies, training of personnel, etc. In this regard, schemes of health care for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and research in respect of diseases afflicting them are being identified and are being taken up.

Delhi is engaged in preparatory activities for the forthcoming Asian Games. My Ministry will be providing, through the Central Government Health Scheme, special health and medical care coverage for this event involving many nations, in several sites of competition and diverse specialities connected with sports. As noted already by some of the Hon'ble Members the facilities for the Hon'ble Members, in the Parliament House Annexe have been strengthened and enhanced.

I have tried to highlight some important aspects of achievement in the past two years. We have a long way to go to assure for our people a satisfactory health status. In all our efforts we will provide full encouragement and support to voluntary organisations.

Some hon'ble Members have raised their grievance about the grants and the method of thing grants to the voluntary organisations. The suggestions have been noted.

As all of you have observed, nothing that we do can give us in either absolute or per capita terms appropriate results unless we speedily attend to the most crucial problem of reducing the rate of our population growth. We shall continue this as our primary task integrated with universal health care, increase in female literacy, improvement of the status of women and other socio-economic activities.

Regarding other points raised by the hon. Members I think first of all I should reply with reference to one hon'ble Member who said that he should have a right to die. (*Interruptions*). One should have a right to die. (*Interruptions*).

You know the provisions of the Indian Penal Code will definitely punish that man who wants to end his life.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, no. That is not an idea.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am explaining to-day's legal position.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: That is not the idea.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He who commits suicide escapes punishment. He who attempts to commit suicide is punished. It is the legal position to-day. (*Interruptions*). I can't understand. I do not know what prompted Shri Daga to say this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have moved Private Members Bill already.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Killing is a word which one deters and abhors.

Sir, a word about spurious drugs and adulteration. Some Members have referred to the existence of spurious drug market in the country. The manufacture of fake and imitation drugs is the handiwork of anti-social elements and the same is taken cognizance of by the police authorities of the various State Govern-

ments in the same manner as they tackle the problem of the existence of counterfeit currency notes in the country. As the hon. Members are aware, very recently, Delhi Police have unearthed a fake drug factory and a cosmetic factory manufacturing imitation cosmetics and have arrested several persons. The manufacturer of spurious drugs caught in Delhi has no licence to manufacture, sell and stock any drugs. The man who has been caught, has no licence to produce drugs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL (Ernakulam): Who supplied electricity?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Not the Health Ministry.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: It is a very serious matter. Whether it is the Health Department or Law Department or whatever Department it may be, the Government has to be very alert in this matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I inform the hon. Member that because the Government is serious, this has been detected and the culprit has been arrested?

I have already requested the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments to alert the concerned Departments about the menace of spurious drugs in the country. I also seek cooperation of the hon. Members of this House to create an awareness in their constituencies about the need of full public cooperation in tracking down and curbing the menace of sale and manufacture of spurious drugs and fake cosmetics.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What precise cooperation do you want from us?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To pass on the information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you want us to taste them first?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, this is a very serious matter which should not be laughed at.

I would also appeal to the Press and the members of the public. We have to

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take up the following measures against this evil:

(a) We have to see that the public is advised to buy drugs and cosmetics only from known licensed chemists;

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Regarding fake and spurious drugs, whether the Ministry of Health will form an Intelligence Wing to detect the spurious drugs in the country?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The hon. Member is quite right. But I should say that it is the duty of the Drug Controller of each State to test the drug that is so marketed and even issue licences before it is manufactured.

(b) The public should insist on cash memos while purchasing any drug;

(c) The public should be advised to compare the price charged by the chemist with that indicated on the label. If the price charged is considerably low than indicated on the label, the possibility of such a drug not being genuine, cannot be ruled out. Wherever such suspicion arises, public should immediately bring it to the notice of the local authorities or police.

(d) The consumer should be advised to destroy all used containers of medicines.

I would like to assure this august House that the Government is equally concerned about the problem of drug adulteration and we would shortly be introducing an amendment Bill to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, providing a penalty of not less than 5 years imprisonment which may extend to a term of life and a fine not less than Rs. 10,000/- in cases where adulterated, spurious or sub-standard drug causes death or grievous injury to a person.

Regarding food adulteration, many hon. Members alleged corruption in this and talked about corrupt food inspectors. I fully share the anxiety of hon. Members that adulteration of food should be detected and severely dealt with. The responsibility for implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act rests pri-

marily with the State Governments. I have lost no opportunity to urge upon the State Health Ministers and Chief Ministers to improve the facilities for analysis of food articles and to contain the pernicious evil of food adulteration in the country. Establishment of separate food cells in each State with properly qualified and experienced officers with proper status for carrying out, guiding and supervising the work of the enforcement machinery has been repeatedly advised. The need for creation of separate cadres of qualified Food Inspectors and Analysts with adequate remuneration commensurate with responsibilities has also been emphasised.

During 1982-83, my Ministry proposes to take the following steps for further effective enforcement of the Act in this regard:—

(1) Strengthening of Headquarters Unit.

(2) Strengthening of Port Health Organisations for quality control of food articles imported into India.

(3) Strengthening of Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta and Central Food Laboratory, Ghaziabad.

(4) Grant-in-aid to Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and Public Health Laboratory, Pune, for carrying out appellate work.

(5) Training programme for Food Inspectors, Analysts and senior Officers associated with the implementation of this Act with a view to ensuring uniformity in the technique of analysis and interpretation of data.

There are many points which the hon. Members have made. I will definitely take them into account. But before I conclude, I must say that an intensified School Health Services Project has been launched today by my Ministry with the initial step of training the trainers. All the primary schools in 25 selected Primary Health Centres in 20 States will be covered under this programme by utilising the primary school teachers and the medical and para-medical staff of the Primary Health Centres.

In addition, 5 blocks are being covered in selected Primary Health Centres where it is proposed to utilise the services of private medical practitioners for this purpose. Considerable amount of preliminary work including drawing up of health cards, guidelines for primary school teachers and for reports and returns has already been completed. The major purpose of the Project is to test out various approaches to the School Health Projects so that it may be possible later to select the one which is considered most suitable in our national environment. Also, the Project is expected to establish base line data indicating morbidity of various types of diseases and deficiencies in primary school children and the likely load of referral services for the correction of these.

Amongst the many points that have been made, the hon. Members have expressed their concern about the functioning of Delhi hospitals. I can only say and I have repeated many times in this House previously also that unless we reduce the pressure of patients in each hospital, we will not be able to improve the conditions in hospitals. May I appeal to the hon. Members of the House again that please do not think they are only Government hospitals. The idea should be created in the minds of people that they are people's hospitals and they should keep the hospitals as clean as possible. It is not that the people go and make it dirty and the Government cleans it. If one patient goes to the hospital, about dozen people go with the patient and the pressure, the crowd, becomes too much. I may tell my hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma, of course, I do not know—I have never fallen sick—if he falls sick, at least a dozen people will go along with him...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't wish him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not wish him to fall sick.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have never done that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have not fallen sick, I do not know.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I cannot claim that. I have not made it a social function.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In order to meet the pressure on Delhi hospitals, we have been building up five peripheral hospitals in Delhi and after they are built, I think, a lot of load will be reduced from the Delhi hospitals.

Unless any other Member wants me to clear any other point, I wish to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude. At least you conclude. Then, they will put questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I Will conclude.

As regards the Nature Cure Hospital which the Hon. friend has mentioned, we have established 4 Central Councils, one for Ayurvedic, one for Unani and Naturopathy, one for Homeopathy and one for Yoga. All the Central Councils are looking into the problems of each medicine.

I have briefly surveyed the social health in the country along with past achievements and future prospects and programmes.

We are placed today at a unique juncture in the country's development in national health and family welfare programmes. We are on the threshold of a social revolution to usher in new perceptions and behaviour patterns in individuals in families and in the society. The task ahead is both challenging and promising.

The most significant development is the stimulating, positive response of the people in general and of the profession in particular, to its moral and social obligations.

We are also aware of our responsibilities to make the fruits of scientific and technological progress available to the people in accordance with the belief that the enjoyment of the highest standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human-being.

Health, in this context, is both a goal and a means and an indispensable component of social and economic development. Health and the development processes will

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have to be constantly tracked for optimal returns.

(Interruptions)

As I have mentioned earlier, nothing that you do can be meaningful and fruitful to our people unless our population stabilises quickly in this endeavour to enhance the quality of life of our people, with promise of magnificent future for all in the country.

I seek the commitment and cooperation of all sections of this august House.

Before I conclude, may I say, what Mr. Franko Romello said:

“Without health, life is not life. It is not living life. Without health, life is only a state of languid and an image of death.”

Mr. Simon Johnson said:

“To preserve health is a moral and religious duty.”

Because my Marxist friend prompted me to say this while he is talking of sweet dreams about health. “You want to sleep with dreams,” I do not know.

I hope you agree that the preserve health is a moral and religious duty.

In the words of Mr. William Hall:

“We can no longer be useful when not well.”

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is the name of that book?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: “Take Care of Your Health.”

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is the author of that book working in your Department?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not quoting anybody who is in my Ministry of Health.

I am quoting either on my own or somebody who is concerned with health.

You have not said anything about health. Otherwise, I would have quoted you also.

It is most unfortunate that I am not getting any quotable quote from the Opposition also.

I can finally say that there is an Arabian proverb which says:

“He who has health has hope and he who has hope has everything.”

I wish the House will have all hopes and will have everything.

Finally, I have to say that none of the speakers said that he would oppose the demands of my Ministry. I therefore, take it that every Hon. Member is supporting the demands of my Ministry and I request the whole House to stand as one man to pass the demands of the Ministry of Health.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has, in his Ministry, any proposal to establish Regional Institutes like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in other regions because from the eastern, southern and western parts, more people cannot come all the way to Delhi to get the specialised treatment. I, therefore, want to know whether his Ministry has any proposal to set up Regional Institutes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, whether we can hope to have them in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There has been a proposal to establish a medical centres in the east for the north-eastern states. A Committee has gone into the problem whether it should be established, and the proposals of the Committee are under the study of the Government.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने कहा था कि राजस्थान सरकार में मेरिट के आधार पर पी. जी. क्लामेज में ऐडमीशन न कर के अपनी मर्जी से 5 परसेंट मार्क्स बढ़ाकर ऐडमीशन किये हैं जिनको हाई कोर्ट ने वायड करार दिया है। उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या ऐक्शन लेंगे ? कुछ सलाह देंगे कि इस प्रकार के गलत ऐडमीशन नहीं किये जाने चाहियें ?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Is it the question of the hon. Member that the matter is pending in the court? I do not know.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कोर्ट से हो गया निर्णय । कोर्ट ने डिसाइड कर दिया कि ऐडमीशन्स नल एंड वायड है ।

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The question is, if the court has decided, action should be taken according to the decision of the court.

**DR. V. KULANDAIVELU:** What about South? I have already pleaded for establishment of a post-graduate Institute at the Madras Medical College as well as for declaration of JIPMER, Pondicherry, as an autonomous Institute on par with AIIMS.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** There is no proposal to establish any post-graduate centre in Madras, Tamil Nadu. Regarding JIPMER, we have not come to any conclusion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Minister himself invited whether any Member was interested in seeking any clarification or information. I am, therefore, allowing only three or four members to ask questions.

Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** When I intervened with my suggestion regarding recognition the system of acupuncture, the Minister brushed it aside lightly. As you know, repeatedly, I have drawn the attention of the Government of India to recognition of this system and the Acupuncture Association of India of which Dr. B. K. Basu, President of the Kotnis Memorial Committee, is the President. He had also approached the Prime Minister and the Government of India regarding recognition of this very effective system in our country. As you know, this system is actually being used in the physiotherapy department of various hospitals. But because of lack of recognition, this very effective and very cheap

system cannot be used widely, cannot be used even by very eminent doctors with foreign qualifications who know this system and who want to coordinate this system with the other systems.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** He is talking of acupuncture. Government have no proposal regarding augmenting or expanding or strengthening it.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** In his reply to my question on recognition of acupuncture, the Minister has said that, because there is no training institute, they cannot give recognition right now. That means, they must be knowing the system.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is all right. Then that reply is there and now his answer is also there.

Mr. Bantwalla.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):** There is a Tybba College in Delhi established by late Hakim Ajmal Khan, and the College is going from bad to worse; it is in a state of ruin. Since long there has been a demand for the take-over of the College by the Government. Will the Government take over this College and move expeditiously in the matter also?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The hon. Member has raised a question about a single institution and its problems. We have no proposal of taking over the College.

17.00 hrs.

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*.—

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, please. If I allow every hon. Member, then it will become another question hour and I do not want to convert it into a question hour.

Now I will put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

All cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to vote. The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 44-46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1982-83, in respect of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>					
44.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare . . .	21,97,000		1,09,87,000	
45.	Medical and Public Health . . .	31,49,39,000	12,09,44,000	157,46,92,000	60,77,21,000
46.	Family Welfare . . .	44,68,16,000	17,000	223,40,77,000	83,000

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

##### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions to be moved will be put up

on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.





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human figure. But, this beautiful man and his civilisation is now facing a danger of extinction.

In the report, the External Affairs Minister has rightly pointed out the danger of a new cold war. In the cold war, there is an attempt to spend more and more money on armaments and less and less money for the social services. In the cold war we find that the ships are moving across the ocean—not with the cargos to satisfy the needs of men but with the nuclear warheads. We find the sky to-day is full of planes which can spell destruction to the different parts of the world. This is the world we see and, we see the scientists in certain countries, particularly, in the United States of America, roughly fifty to sixty per cent of them are engaged directly or indirectly in the preparation or in the process of the military production. Sir, this is the world that we face. Now, the question comes. In the report it has been said that it is due to suspicion, mistrust and fear that we find a new cold war. Is it true? Is it a correct assessment of the new cold war? To my mind, it is not so. Do you know how the cold war started after the Second World War? To-day we have documents and facts. After the Second World War, it was said by the United States of America, that the Soviet Union was out to conquer the whole world, a threat from the Soviet Union, a threat to the free world, a threat to the American way of life and a threat to freedom. But George F. Kennan, one of the chief architects of America foreign policy in the late 1940s and early 1950s in 1956 said about the origin of the cold war and I quote:

“The image of a Stalinist Russia poised and yearning to attack the West and deterred only by our possession of atomic weapons was largely a creation of Western imagination.”

So, was there any real threat from the Soviet Union, the country which suffered most in the Second World War. Its twenty million people died. It was a country which was bleeding profusely from the war wounds. So, it was not possible. Now, which country was in a position to attack? Well, it was the country which came out of the Second World War as the strongest and the wealthiest and did not receive a scar from the Second World War. It was the country which by selling arms became rich and strong and a country which at that time possessed atom bomb. It was not possible for Soviet Union either to attack credit it was not in the minds of the Soviet leaders. But this was created by the United States of America to create NATO and Marshall aid and to expand the American frontiers—not the geographical frontiers but expansion of overseas markets, raw-materials and domination. I would like to quote nothing from Soviet Union but from Bertrand Russell about the cold war. By no stretch of imagination he can be termed as a communist or friend of the Soviet Union. I quote:

“There is an essential unity in the cold war, economic and foreign policies of the United States. This is created by the constant search for raw materials and markets, the imposition of poverty upon a a position of poverty upon a large proportion of the worlds population and the use of U.S. military power interests of American capitalism and destroy those who dare to resist.”

This is what Bertrand Russell said about American foreign policy and how the cold war originated.

Sir, I would now quote another distinguished philosopher and historian of G. Britain, Mr. Arnold Toynbee:

“America is today the leader of a world-wide anti-revolutionary movement in defence of vested interests. She now stands for what Rome stood for. Rome consistently supported the rich against the poor in

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all foreign communities that fell under her sway....America's decision to adopt Rome's role has been deliberate."

That is how the cold war originated. It was the deliberate policy of the USA for two reasons. First of all to use its armament industry in peace time for military purposes. That is why it was necessary for them to start this cold war to encircle USSR and to spread its military bases all over the world.

Sir, after this Sputnik soared high in space the USA realised that the time has come when they cannot talk from the position of strength and the period of detente, negotiations and all that started. It is good that the Americans also responded favourably. I remember, it was Kennedy who said, if we don't meet in summit, we will have to meet in brink. Unfortunately it was Eisenhower who met in summit and it was Kennedy who met in brink due to the Cuban crisis. And with this continued dialogue, detente was established. It was a parity of arms, a sort of balance of powers, the balance of powers between the NATO powers and the Warsaw powers. I don't say that this guarantees any permanent peace but I say it creates a no war condition and this non-war condition could be utilised for disarmament. But, Mr. Ronald Reagan when he came to power, refused to accept the halt. He refused to accept the SALT-II Agreement, And you will be astonished to hear what was the programme of Mr. Ronald Reagan. Well, in 1980, in his Electoral programme, he said:

"To achieve total military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union".

So, what is what? It is not detente. It is not disarmament. It is not peace. But it is 'total superiority' 'military, technological superiority' over the Soviet Union. And what was that strategy was followed by them? In military jargon this is known as a counterforce, first strike capability. This is a theory Pentagon adocated:

'A counterforce first-strike capability' or in simple English, 'the capability for unclear aggression'. So, this is the policy of the present American President. And, he has not concealed his intention. He says, "we must produce enough unclear weapons so that we can have the first-strike capability and we can talk from positions of strength' means, from the position of supremacy' where they can dictate terms and the Russian will have to accept them. Sir, is it a language of peace? It is a language or feason? Are these the words of sanity? No. This is a jingoist posture that the American Administration took. And, Sir, what was the response of the Soviet Union? Much as we hear about the Soviet military preparedness, it cannot be denied that the Soviet Union also now has Atom Bomb. It has also got Inter-continental Ballistic Missiles. It has also the atomic weapons. But, if you very carefully go to the total development of these armaments and if you analyse coolly the armament-race, you will find that the Soviet Union never took the initiative to develop any weapon. of mass destruction. The atomic weapon was first developed by the U.S.A. and it was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki Later the Soviet Union was compelled to do it. And you will see that the Americans have developed neutron bombs. Now, Soviet Union too, as a matter of defence will have to do it. Just take Pakistan: It first of all got F-16. As a defensive measure we are trying to have Mirage. Can we equate the two? If the Americans develop all these weapons, is it not necessary that for their security, the Soviet Union will have to develop these weapons? But, all the time the Soviet Union said: 'I have developed this weapon, but I am ready to sit, I am ready to talk, and even I am ready to destroy.' You will remember what has happened in Europe. The NATO powers are now going to employ medium-range missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union said: Look here, I am ready to talk. Let there be reduction. Let us go and talk." about this. That

is the reason why we find that there is a cold war in the United States of America is responsible for it. Now, you know the nature of the present American economy. You will be astonished to know that 1/10th of the American labour force is dependent on the military employment. It was no other person than Mr. Eisenhower who cautioned his own people about the military industrial complex. Mr. Eisenhower in his farewell speech said that in the United States of America military-industrial complex is in every city, in every office and in every desk. There is the military industrial complex and you know what it means. The amount they are spending for defence purposes is staggering and by 19885 it will cross the limit of 300 billion doars.

Sir, some people are talking about the Warsaw Powers and their military strength. Well, I can quote from the Studies of Stockholm Institute for Peace Research.

"In 1980 NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organisation accounted between them for roughly 70 per cent of the World arms spending. The Western Partners spent the greater part, 43 per cent and the Eastern Bloc countries about 26 per cent."

Who is spending more on armaments? Who is preparing for war? who is militarising the economy of the country and why is it necessary? Why is it necessary for the United States to do it? Right from the time of Woodrow Wilson to Reagan the consistent American Policy is to expand their overseas powers protect their vital interests that is, take raw materials from the Third World and the under developed countries and plunder the resources from those countries. This is the reason, why they are trying to expand their overseas power. There is the real danger from the United States of America. What is the philosophy behind it? I would again like to quote—

"In the calculations of the U.S. leaders from William McKinley to

Franklin Roosevelt, from Woodrow Wilson to Reagan, the preservation of American prosperity and institutions—of the American way of life—has been predicated on the preservation and extension of the United State control of foreign markets, and thus the inevitable expansion of the United States power over seas. Viewed in this perspective, the Cold War can be seen, as the U.S. ruling class evidently sees it, namely as war for the American frontier—the extra geographical frontier, the 'Free World'.

Our Foreign Minister has rightly pointed out to the new International Economic Order and in the United Nations Charter itself we find that it has been pointed out that no lasting peace is possible if millions of people are kept in poverty, perpetual hunger and darkness. No lasting peace is possible if such disparities that we find today in the world persists. That is why, there was a demand in the United Nations itself for a new international economic order. What is the position today? You will be astonished to see the condition of the world economy today. The developed countries whose population amounts to only 25 per cent of the total population of world account for 83 per cent of the aggregate. Gross National Product, consume 75 per cent of the world energy, 70 per cent of grain, own 92 per cent of world's industry, and 95 per cent of its technical resources and account for 89 per cent of worldwide expenditure on education. Thus, 255 per cent of the people have monopolised the resources, production as also consumption. What about the rest 75 per cent people? Because of this, they are suffering from hunger, they are suffering from poverty, there is no education for them, and they are suffering from ill-health.

Today, the imperialist countries are thriving on the interest and profits they get from the Third World countries. The debt service payments of developink countries stood today at

92 billion dollars a year, and they are constantly rising as a proportion to foreign exchange earnings. While in 1978, about 14 per cent of export earnings of developing countries went to repay debt, it was 20 per cent of debt service ratio now. For some it is 30 per cent. So, the developed western countries have made us a prey. Whenever we produce, we have to export even to the extent of 30 per cent to discharge our debt service payments. For every dollar invested in the Third World Countries, they get 2.4 dollars. That is the condition of the Third World Countries.

Many people know Woodrow Wilson as a leader of peace in the world. Here, I would like to quote what he said:

“Since trade ignores national boundaries and the manufacturer insists on having the world as a market, the flag of his nation must follow him, and the doors of the nations which are closed must be battered down.”

Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his book, Glimpses of World History has mentioned about the dollar imperialism. That is the reason why we are today in the strangle hold of this dollar imperialism. That is the reason why we are poor. Today, the whole capitalist system is in a deep crisis. What are they doing? The developed capitalist countries have transplanted to the underdeveloped countries elements of economic crisis and even added new ones. The main role in this accelerated destructive process is played by private banks and international financial and monetary institutions like IMF, the World Bank etc. What are these institutions? Who created them after the Second World War? These institutions were created by the developed countries to keep their hold on the Third World countries.

Today, where do we find ourselves economically? What is the position of

the Third World countries including India? There are the unfavourable price ratios, the freezing of actual lowering of the prices of the raw materials, and other products of the under-developed countries on the one hand, and on the other hand, the rise of prices of manufacturers, and services supplied by the industrial countries, the high interest rates, the steady shrinkage of sources of external financing and runaway inflation are some of the basic elements of the crisis.

What is our problem in India? Why are we going in for the IMF Loans? We are going in for the IMF loan just because we cannot pay for what we import. And the prices of our exports are going down while the prices of our imports are going up, thereby the trade gap is created. For that again we go to the IMF and the World Bank and they impose conditions. And because of our dependence on them, we have to accept those conditions. But our economy cannot gain in health so long as we are tied to the world capitalist system. Again we will have to go in for loan to repay what we have already taken. More debt, more indebtedness and ultimately this creates a danger for us.

Here I quote an American economist who says:

“As long as it remains enmeshed in the capitalist world market, an underdeveloped country is ipso facto a subject of imperialist exploitation, manipulated prices for its exports and monopoly price for its imports, and at least is in constant danger of falling into renewed political subjugation.”

How do you fight it? What steps do we propose to take? Well, our Prime Minister right from the Melbourne, Cancun and to New Delhi Talks has been emphasising that there should be a new international order. In Cancun, we demanded a simple thing— one per cent of their product that they

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should save for the undeveloped countries and they agreed to 0.07 per cent now they don't agree even to it.

Now, what have we got from Cancun? What have we got from Melbourne? What our Government is trying today is that it is taking some friends, trying to put some pressure and get certain concessions. But they would not give you concessions. More and more burden they are imposing on us, more and more we are trying to go to them, bend our knees and beg of them look here you mighty world Bank, you mighty IMF, you mighty United States of America, give us something. You behave like the poor Indian present who goes to the landlord, who keeps him in perpetual indebtedness and because of the exploitation he remains in perpetual indebtedness and continues to go to him and says: Oh, lord, give me something.

This is because of the fact that on the one hand we are talking of new international order: we are talking of self-reliance, on the other hand we are mortgaging our economy. This economic weakness, this opening the door for the multi-nationals, who are pumping the resources from the under-developed countries to their metropolitan countries, will be making us more weak. If this continues Mr. Foreign Minister, all your slogans of self-reliance, all your talk of non-alignment will be totally useless. Economic dependence will lead also to political dependence. You reverse this process; you try to stand on your own legs. You don't go in for this cooperation with the multinationals. Otherwise you will create danger for the independence of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I would now come to the conditions that are prevailing around our country. Sir, you will notice that the American imperialists are trying to create danger around our country and also in the sub-continent. After being rebuffed and thrown out from Iran.

American imperialism is now collaborating with Pakistan's dictatorship; and Pakistan has already agreed to extend Naval facilities for the U.S. at Karachi, and air facilities at Peshawar. USA is arming Pakistan to the teeth. Pakistan is now playing the game of American imperialism. Those who see Pakistan isolated from American imperialism, do not see the real danger. This No-War Pact they are advocating, is a smoke-screen to hide the American design, because they want to keep Kashmir outside this Pact, so that they can internationalize this issue.

What is the bone of contention? There is difference between India and Pakistan mainly on the question of Kashmir; and they want to internationalize the issue of Kashmir; and they talk of No War. This is a smoke-screen they are going to create. They are arming themselves and they are acquiring sophisticated weapons. This is a serious threat in the whole sub-continent.

Recently, there has been a military take-over in Bangladesh. My only express their desire, then there is no subverted there, and military dictatorship has assumed power. This is a danger for our sub-continent. You will find that conditions are not good in Sri Lanka and also in some countries. This is a danger for our own country.

Some people talk of Afghanistan. I would remind you about a recent proposal by Karmal Government. They have agreed; they have invited Pakistan and Iran, and have said 'Let us sit; let us talk; let there be bilateral or trilateral talks.' They have gone to the extent of saying that one U.S. represent which can also remain present—"Let us talk; let us discuss and let there be no outside interference. The Soviet troops will withdraw." Pakistan has cold-shouldered this idea. They are not responding. What are the ding? The American imperialism is arming the chieftains and landlords who have gone out of Afghanistan. Armed guerilla insurgents are being

pushed inside Afghanistan to create disorder and to deprive the people of the fruits of revolution. I feel deeply that cold-war has come to our doorstep.

Sir, when some of the Members sitting on the other side laugh, I only feel that they are laughing at themselves. They do not really understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you so furious, Mr Tewary?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: To-day, we are faced with this real danger. The cold war has come to our doorstep.

I would now mention something about the Indian Ocean. You have mentioned it in your Report; and the Sri Lanka Conference has been torpedoed by the USA. It is a real danger. The Soviet Union agrees to the concept of the zone of peace. USA does not agree. What is happening?

Israel has destroyed the Iraqi nuclear establishments; and recently they have annexed, the golan Heights. Is it not a shameful act of political brigandage? Is it not being backed by the United States of America? What are they doing in South Africa? They are arming the South Africa and they are not going to implement the Resolution of United Nations on Namibia. Everywhere, they are stoking the flames of fire. Everywhere, they are creating hot spots. Since there is a danger, it is true that the danger is real. But there is the other side of the picture. In West Germany, in England, in France, millions of people have come out they are fighting and protesting against the preparation of war; and they are demanding peace. When millions of people come out and express their desire, then there is no power on earth which can resist these millions of people; they are bound to be victorious.

Look at our borders. Kashmir problem is there. Khalistan is there.

North-Eastern region is there. There is a conscious attempt to destabilise our borders, a greater part of them, to create security problems for us; and divisive and fissiparous forces have raised their heads. I warn the Government that they should take note of all these things seriously. The foreign powers are behind it, particularly the United States of America. They are creating troubles on our borders; they are creating divisive forces and the Government should take note of it. When the international situation is such, when our country is facing some danger, what is the reaction of this Government? Well, it is strange that they are imposing more and more burden on the people on the working class. How do you fight against them? How do you strengthen the country? What are the sinews of war, money and material? If you keep the workers in poverty, if you attack the workers with the repressive Acts, are you going to strengthen the unity of the nation? In this Report, you have talked about the unity of the nation. By attacking the working class, toiling people, are you going to maintain the unity of the nation?

You want to make our economy strong. By inviting the multi-nationals, are you going to make the economy strong? you want to develop the economy by giving concessions to the multi-nationals. Are you going to develop our economy by doing it? It is not possible. The policy you are following inside the country is anti-people. This will not strengthen the unity of the people; this will divide the people. Your vacillation and weakness inside the country will not strengthen the country. You will have to reverse this process.

You have said that non-alignment gives the freedom of choice and the freedom of action. True. But is it the real content of non-alignment? Non-alignment is the product of anti-imperialist struggle. You refuse to talk anything about imperialism. Your attempt is to confuse by saying super-

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power, rivalry. You are a failure to say/identify who is your friend and who is your foe (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Did you find rivalry in the Report this time?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is not super power rivalry; it is an American imperialism and socialist powers are trying to resist American imperialisms? Why? The content of non-alignment is anti-imperialism. And because of our economic weakness, because of your dependence on Western imperialism, you are eroding the anti-imperialist content of non-alignment, and that is why your voice is feeble, your steps are weak, your hands are not strong, and your minds are not sure. It is just because of your economic weakness and your dependence. So to be really non-aligned you will have to be really anti-imperialist, to be really non-aligned you will have to stand on your own legs, give up the dependence on Western imperialism; to be really non-aligned you should be progressive, you should develop your economy and you should destroy the feudalistic structure inside our country and smash the monopolistic strategy. Until and unless you do that, until you go in for radical reforms inside the country, until you go in for the sapping of relationship, economic relationship, with the multi-nations, non-alignment is in danger. Sir, with these words I conclude. Thank you. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: How will Tewari be reformed?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about China?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to provoke him (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Since hon. Members want. (*Interruptions*) I am happy that our relations with China are developing.

We want them to develop. We want cordial relations with China. I congratulate the Soviet Union for opening the dialogue with China. We want China and Soviet Union to come together, develop relations with the Third World countries so that with a united mind we can fight the American Imperialism the real danger, the germe of the world.

An. HON. MEMBER. How will Tewari be reformed?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the expenditure on the embassies in foreign countries.] (3).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenses incurred by some officials for travelling in foreign countries.] (4).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the malpractices by some officials.] (5).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invoke total and effective economic and political sanctions against the Zionist State of Israel especially in view of United Nations General Assembly resolution of February, 1982 calling for total isolation of Israel] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to order closure of Israeli consulate in Bombay despite U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for total isolation of Israel.] (7).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to endorse all passports as not valid for travel to Israel, as is the case for South Africa.] (8).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to declare without delay that Israel will not be allowed to participate in Asian Games to be held in India.] (9).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw recognitions granted to educational degrees and professional qualifications from Israel.] (10).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give full diplomatic status to the Mission of the League of Arab States in Delhi.] (11).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a permanent Expert Advisory Committee for continuous critical evaluation of foreign policies and formulation of policy alternatives.] (12).

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare a clear cut policy in respect of Afghanistan issue.] (13).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect the life and properties of Indians settled in Sri Lanka.] (14).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to seek the help and co-operation of countries bordering North Eastern areas of our country to put down extremists operating N.E. areas of India.] (15).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to follow a firm and business like policy in dealing with Pakistan.] (16).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take note of happenings in Bangladesh after the recent military coup and its effects on our country.] (17).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a clear cut policy with U.S.A.] (18).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for caution and tact in dealings with China.] (19).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to make non-aligned countries an effective force.] (20).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up the working of our embassies.] (21).



[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of External Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to impress upon the officials working in our embassies and students studying in foreign countries to guard the honour of the countries.] (22)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of External Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for better understanding with U.S.S.R.] (23).

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA  
(Samastipur): I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of External Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce expenses incurred by officials visiting foreign countries. (34).

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of External Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to safeguard adequately the Indian Nationals living in foreign countries.) (35).

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce the expenditure in Indian embassies abroad.] (36).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA  
(Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is playing to the gallery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got any objection to that?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Especially when my wife is sitting there in the gallery!

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Professor Chakraborty said that under the guidance of our Prime Minister and our hon. External Affairs Minister India is still in search of its identity. In their eyes the identity of India seems to be blurred. That is what Professor Chakraborty said. May I, in all humility, point out that I feel that it is Professor Chakraborty who is having some difficulties with his identity between China and the Soviet Russia? As far as we are concerned, in the words of our Prime Minister, we know what we are. We are not pro-Soviet we are not pro-American. We are pro-India. We look to our national self-interest, but in an enlightened way, based on the principles of peaceful co-existence which we have inherited from the time of Gandhi and Nehru. That is our identity.

The see-saw of international relations always dangerously on its fulcrum. There is a serious threat of its disintegrating in a heap on what is treated as a ‘play-ground’ by the Great Powers. But with it will succumb humanity, as we know it, leaving to the ‘unfortunates’ who survive, the tangible legacy of a scorched earth, and the intangible one of shattered values and dreams. Unless the very approach undergoes a radical transformation, the future is grim. It is across such stormy and tempestuous seas that the hon. External Affairs Minister has to chart the voyage of the ship of our foreign policy. No one is quite sure of the shape the world will take and what the future holds. We are witness to a confrontation between powers dedicated to change and those wedded to the maintenance of *status quo*, between powers feverishly indulging in exploitation and those attempting to arrest that exploitation; between powers committed to the perpetuation of the thesis of spheres of influence and those fiercely asserting their independence and sovereignty. The world is regrouping into

a myriad of fiercely independent, locally redoubtable entities. We are moving into a perimatic world whose exact hues are still hazy, still uncertain. Because of our Prime Ministers eminent international position, we have to look beyond just ourselves, and endeavour to bring some sanity to this world.

After Afghanistan, Poland and the Latin American situation, we have witnessed, as the report says, a sharp deterioration in super-power relations. But I would like to point out that in my opinion, the days of a few mighty powers dominating our planet seem clearly numbered. The flame of nationalism is asserting itself across the lands and proxy leaderships facing this resurgence of nationalist sentiment find themselves desperately at bay. Iran, and now Poland, are examples of this emotional awakening in what were formerly docile client States. All indications are pointing out to this trend continuing, with further upheavals in Latin America and the Middle-East to the detriment of the USA and in Eastern Europe where the Soviets will be at the receiving end.

In fact, Great Power rivalry and their total absorption in a senseless arms race has cast its dark shadow over our part of the world. With the changes in Iran and Afghanistan, the whole focus of international relations has shifted to our sub-continent. The military and naval activity in the Indian Ocean, the continuing uncertainty in Afghanistan and the induction of new generation weaponry into Pakistan have undoubtedly aggravated India's security environment.

As I have said on several occasions on the floor of this House, the Soviets have exhibited a consistency in their actions towards us. We value each others friendship, and look forward to further strengthening of this relationship, on the basis of mutual respect. But the American role is unfortunate, to say the least, aptly described in Selig Harrison's words as "a monumental self-defeating blunder", which

will only succeed in "fanning the flames of anti-Americanism in the sub-continent."

Ever since the first year of the Reagan Presidency, Indo-US relations have come under severe pressure. The Pentagon's annual military posture statement for 1981 clearly states that it intends to improve its military balance in South-West Asia, a new geopolitical construction of the United States, of which Pakistan is an important part. The ostensible aim, of course, is the limitation of Soviet power and the prevention of the possibility of Soviet military intervention, and it is thought by Washington that Pakistan best fits into this scheme of things. How dangerous for the world, that the foremost nuclear power should base its foreign policy perspectives on such simplistic and short term thinking. Even assuming that the Soviet try to intervene in Pakistan, which I cannot see them doing, does Washington really feel that Pakistan can stop them? Besides, it is well accepted that the high powered weaponry that is being supplied to Pakistan cannot be used on its western front, but can only be used on its eastern front, towards India. By this unwarranted and unnecessary action, based on short-term thinking, peace loving and non-aligned India, suddenly finds itself looking down the glistening black barrel of new generation weaponry. In the circumstances, our endeavours to provide adequately for our defence, places a severe burden on our economy delicately poised at the take-off stage. To compound this further, the United States stand on the IMF loan, their *de facto* unilateral abrogation of the Tarapur Agreement and the denial of vital spare parts for the plant leaves us with the feeling of a sinister conspiracy aimed at blunting the potentials of a country poised to play a significant role in the world—a country, whose only crime in the American eye, seems to be its outright rejection of the status of a client State. Washington is ready to sacrifice U.S. interests in India, for the sake of its ties with the military rulers of Pakistan, in the hope

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

that various forms of strategic cooperation will prove possible; in the hope that the projected rapid deployment force will acquire access to Pakistani ports; in the hope of naval base facilities and the restoration of US electronic intelligence stations at Peshwar. Yes, these aims have been revealed by no less a person than Admiral Thomas H. Moore, former Chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff. It is a sad predicament that the US Ambassador in New Delhi has been left in by his administration. Ambassador Barnes can only express his confidence that Pakistan will not misuse American arms against India, surely more wishful thinking than conviction, when one casts one's mind back to certain events in 1965 and 1971. Facing a turbulent internal situation, American strategic projections suit General Zia admirably. But what about America? In the constant changing graph of international relations, is it wise to slam the door in the face of a peace-loving and potentially great country; is it wise to slam the door in the face of one of the most industrialised in the developing world; is it wise to slam the door in the face of a country whose technological advance has culminated in such brilliant scientific achievements as membership of the exclusive satellite club and the conquest of Antarctica? The United States is the second largest democracy in the world, and professes to be the champion of the democratic cause. Yet ironically, it seems to feel much cosier in its relationship with the largest communist nation, than with the largest democratic one. Its role in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and its relationship with South Africa

are glaring to even the non-discerning eye. May be there is some truth in the saying that no country need to have permanent friends, only permanent interests. But even permanent interests must be based on some minimum principles of international morality. Otherwise, one's credibility fast erodes as is happening with the Americans.

18.0z hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Scindia I think if the House agrees we can sit a few minutes more so that you can complete your speech.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to complete it tomorrow because I have quite a lot of things to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only if you want, you can complete it now.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I think I have got a lot to cover. So, I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you yourself want to continue it tomorrow, that is all right. Otherwise, we can sit 15 minutes more and you can finish.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would not like to test the patience of the House any more. I would like to continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 30, 1982/Chaitra 9, 1904 (Saka)*