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Monday, December 14, 1981
Agrahayana 23, 1903 (Saka).

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 14, 1981/Agrahayana 23, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are smiling today. What is the matter, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Smile is the essence of life.

Shri Janardhana Poojary .

Collaboration with United States regarding Soyabeans

*308. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into collaboration with U.S.A. for the production, processing and utilisation of soyabeans;

(b) whether an American Soya Trade Delegation visited India during October, 1981 and held discussions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and agreement, if any, signed?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In accordance with a communication received from Soyabean Processors Association of India, an American delegation from the American Soyabean Association at Missouri (U.S.A.) visited India during October, 1981 and held discussions with Soyabean Processors Association of India at Indore regarding promotion, production, processing and utilisation of soybeans.

(c) A copy of the letter of Agreement as received from the Soyabean Processors Association of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3084/81]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: May I know from the hon. Minister the steps taken to augment the stock position in the country particularly in northern India?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As has been earlier stated in the House, a special soyabean project has been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh and production is being stepped up. In Madhya Pradesh alone the area under soyabean cultivation has increased very substantially. It has almost doubled. And assistance is provided under our special soyabean production programme. As far as subsidy on seed is concerned, it is granted. Mini kits are being supplied. There is subsidy on demonstrations, training and other things.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to allow entry in trade for the big industrialists because already there is distress among the producers?

I also want to know whether Government is allowing these big industrialists to enter this trade.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not think it is correct to say there is distress amongst the soyabean growers. To my mind, they are getting a very good price at present. That is why soyabean cultivation is increasing.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश में ई० ई० सी० के सहयोग से पांच सोयाबीन सौल्वेट-एक्सट्रैक्शन प्लांट चल रहे हैं इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो करार हुआ है, इसकी अवधि क्या है और इसमें हमारे देश और अमरीका का अलग-अलग हित क्या है ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have schemes for setting up processing units.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी में सवाल किया गया है, तो मंत्री जी को हिन्दी में जवाब देना चाहिए।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जब सोयाबीन की पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो साथ-साथ उसके प्रोसेसिंग के लिए कारखाने लगाने की भी सोच रहे हैं। उसके लिए हमने योजना बनाई है, कुछ पब्लिक सेक्टर में यूनिट्स लगायेंगे और बाहर की इम्युन भी लेंगे। पहले माननीय सदस्य ने इण्डस्ट्री के मुतालिक सवाल किया है, तो यह पॉलिसी बात है। प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्री के लिए भी मुमानत नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर, लेकिन कोशिश हमारी यह होती है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग के जरिए से यह काम हो एगो इण्डस्ट्री के फ़िल्ड में या को-आपरेटिक्स हों, जिनको प्रॉफ़ेस दिया जाए।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष जी मैंने दो सवाल पूछे, उन दोनों का माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है— एक यह कि करार की अवधि क्या है और अमरीका का हित क्या है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस सवाल का इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह प्राइवेट दो आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं। उन्होंने आपस में कोई बातचीत की समझौता किया और समझौता की एक नकल हमारे पास भेज दी। इससे और ज्यादा हमें कुछ नहीं पता है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the hon. Minister enlighten the House as to what was the production of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh over the last three years.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो नहीं बता पायेगे।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: There is a scare in Madhya Pradesh that soyabeans are not getting the prices in the market. A few minutes ago, the Hon. Minister said that they are going to set up a plant and processing and refining units. At present, the farmers are not getting a proper price for their produce, as these facilities are very limited.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो आपका ठीक है कि प्राइस मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है, लेकिन पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिल पाएगा।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: At present, sufficient units are not there. I want to know whether the units are sufficient enough to take up the entire processing and refining of soyabeans?

Is there any scheme for making soyabean milk?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राव साहब, इसके साथ-साथ यह भी बता दीजिएगा कि क्या इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस फिक्स करके कोई ऐसा काम आप कर रहे हैं, जैसे कि पंजी के लिए करते हैं, व्हीट के लिए करते हैं, तो अच्छा हो जाएगा ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब सरकार सोयाबीन के लिए मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करती है और इस वक्त कीमतें सोयाबीन की काफी ऊपर जा रही हैं । ग्राउण्ड-नट सोयाबीन और आयल सीड्स आम तौर पर जो सरकार मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स करती है, उससे ऊपर ही रही है कीमत पिछले सालों के अन्दर । इसके लिए इसकी वजह से कोई दिक्कत नहीं है सोयाबीन का प्रोडक्शन हमारा बढ़ता रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश की फीगर्स मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है, लेकिन पिछले सालों में देश के अन्दर जो पैदावार हुई है, वह है सन् 1979-80 में 3.4 लाख टन, 1980-81 में 5 लाख टन हो गई और इस साल हमारा टार्गेट 6 लाख टन का है ।

Dam at Kishau Over River Yamuna

*309. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to construct Dam at Kishau over river Yamuna; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a project in 1978 for construction of a Dam at Kishau in the Yamuna Basin, for providing multi-purpose benefits of

irrigation, hydro power generation and flood control. This project report is under scrutiny with the Central Water Commission. Inter-States aspects of the project have also yet to be resolved.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 459.84 crores.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ— जब किसान डैम की प्रपोजल के बाद डिफरेंट स्टेट्स से, 1978 के बाद जो प्रपोजल आये उन को सरकार द्वारा क्लियर कर दिया गया है, तो इस प्रपोजल के विषय में जो इतनी देर हो रही है, उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

दूसरी बात—आप के मंत्रालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स विचाराधीन हैं जिन का क्लियरेंस होना है तथा जब आप उन प्रपोजल को क्लियर कर देंगे तो उस के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई क्षमता कितनी बढ़ जायगी ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह प्रोजेक्ट सन् 40 से विचाराधीन है ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it 1840 or 1940?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : 1940 से इस का पहली बार इन्वेस्टीगेशन काफ़ी अग्रे पहले हुआ था उस के बाद सन् 1971 में सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में फिर विचार हुआ, 1972 में इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर ने एक मीटिंग की थी, उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से

कहा गया कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को फिर से रिवाइज करें। 1972 की मीटिंग के बाद उन को प्रोजेक्ट को रिवाइज करने तथा रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया था; लेकिन 1978 तक कोई रिवाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं आई

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राव साहब, यह बालावस्था में है या युवावस्था में है ?

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे होते हैं जैसे वाजपेयी जी हैं जिन की बालावस्था और युवावस्था का पता ही नहीं लगता।

1978 के बाद पहली बार रिवाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आई, उस में कुछ तबदीलियां की गई, जैसे हाइट पहले 770 फीट थी, नई प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में उस को बढ़ा कर 830 फीट कर दिया गया। पहले 150 मेगावाट फर्म पावर की जनरेशन होनी थी, लेकिन नई प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में 600 मेगावाट कैपेसिटी रखी है। सिंचाई की दृष्टि से पहले 2 लाख 23 हजार हेक्टेयर रकबा सिंचाई के नीचे आना था, लेकिन अब 2 लाख 71 हजार और नया रकबा इस के अन्दर ले लाने की तजवीज है। लेकिन कुछ इण्टर-स्टेट मामलात हैं, उन पर और हो रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट का आपस में समझौता करा कर तथा दूसरी स्टेट्स से बात कर के तब आगे चलेंगे।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि कुछ इण्टरस्टेट आस्पेक्ट्स हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी कितनी योजनायें हैं जो केवल अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के

कारण उलझी पड़ी हैं? यदि उनकी लिस्ट बहुत लम्बी है तो उन अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए आप का मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है? बार-बार आप के द्वारा आश्वासन दिये जा रहे हैं लेकिन उन पर कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है और सैकड़ों योजनाएं इस प्रकार से रुकी पड़ी हैं। एक तो मैं इस बारे में जानना चाहूंगा।

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप ने इस योजना विशेष के विषय में हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाने के बारे में क्या कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिस से यह मामला शीघ्र सुलझ सके? आप इन की बैठक करवा ले अगर नहीं करवाई है।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश और साथ ही हरियाणा भी शामिल हो और इस के अलावा राजस्थान और दिल्ली भी कुछ अपना हक जताते हैं और सब के क्लेम हैं। हमारी कोशिश यह रहती है कि वे आपस में फसला कर लें और आगे भी कोशिश करेंगे जैसा आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने सजेस्ट किया है।

बहुत से ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो इण्टर-स्टेट डिस्प्यूट्स की वजह से रुके पड़े हैं। इस वक्त उन का अलग अलग ब्योरा मेरे पास नहीं है और न उन को देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि सही इन्फॉर्मेशन उन सब के बारे में मेरे पास नहीं है। हमारा तरीका यह है कि सब स्टेट्स के लोगों को बुला कर, हर स्टेट से बातचीत कर के, मामले को सुलझाया जाए। हमारा तरीका बातचीत द्वारा मामला सुलझाने

का है, उन को मनाने का है और इस से ज्यादा भारत सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बँस्ट बंगाल भी शरीक हो रहा है।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, it is a very important question. Dams are being constructed on very big rivers and effects of these dams are not being properly studied. What is happening downstream? Recently one team went from Hardwar to Sagar by a boat and they stated that the Ganges river is no more the biggest river in India, but it is the biggest sewerage in India. Naturally, dams are being built here and there and in the downstream we find no water in the rivers. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy had constructed canals to link Calcutta with Durgapur. But there is no water in the canals. That is a fact. In West Bengal canals are being dug and constructed but there is no water in the canals. But in turn the land is lost. The biggest rivers like the Ganges and the Yamuna are there. What are the effects of dams which are being constructed here and there on these rivers? Has the Government of India made any study on this point?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am not going to enter into a controversy about somebody's opinion. Any river can be called 'sewer' (Interruptions) It is not 'seewer'. It is pronounced 'soo-ar'. But the pronunciation is the same for your information Mr. Swamy.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is Haryanvi language, Haryana accent.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is not 'seewar' but it is "soo-ar". You can learn a little English also from me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सुझाव जो नहीं है।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, they are objecting to my pronunciation. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Shakespeare was originally a Tamilian....

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Has he any descendants here also? (Interruptions) I agree that full consideration should be given to the areas downstream whenever any dam is conceived and that is already being done and the claims of the downstream areas are always taken into account while providing for irrigation also because wherever the dams are constructed generally the storage sites do not provide for irrigation in the immediate vicinity of dams. The irrigation has to be for the plain areas down below. Therefore, there should be no apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member that any dam should be responsible for making the downstream areas dry and arid.

Centre Assistance to Orissa for Pulses Cultivation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is one of the States where crops are damaged almost every year, particularly in the rainfed upland areas;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has any proposal to provide Central assistance to the farmers of the upland areas for stepping up pulses cultivation; and

(c) the details about the promotional measures taken so far or proposed to be taken in Orissa for stepping up pulses cultivation?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The production of food-grains in Orissa was about normal

during 1975-76, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1980-81.

(b) and (c). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of pulses is being implemented in Orissa since 1972-73 to increase the production of pulses. Under this Scheme assistance is being provided to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified seed, plant protection chemicals, equipments and operational charges and rhizobium cultures. In addition, assistance is also provided to the State Government for laying out demonstrations and production of breeder's seed so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: The hon. Minister has given the overall production position of foodgrains in Orissa from 1975-76 to 1980-81 barring the year 1976-77. He has stated in his reply that the production of foodgrain was normal in Orissa in those years. May I know specifically from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry is aware of the damage of crop in the upland areas of the State in almost every year?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would request the hon. Member to clarify whether he wants to know the production figures for pulses or foodgrains as a whole.

AN HON. MEMBER: Area under cultivation of pulses.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: In Orissa the area under cultivation of pulses this year, i.e. 1980-81 is 17.89 lakh hectares. In the previous year, it was 16.58 lakh hectares and before that in the year 1978-79 it was 15.66 lakh hectares. You will find that it has been increasing roughly by one lakh hectares annually.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Adequate irrigation facilities have been provided in the plain land and low land areas whereas it has not been provided adequately in the upland areas of Orissa. In view of this, may I know

from the hon. Minister whether pulses cultivation will be stepped up in the upland areas of Orissa for which adequate irrigation facilities are not required? If so, what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry to step up pulses cultivation in those upland areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have centrally-sponsored schemes for pulses production. Money is provided on 50:50 basis to be shared by the Central Government and the State Government for demonstration, for breeder's seed, plant protection, chemical and equipment and other measures. In case of certified/truthfully labelled seeds and plant protection operational charges, the subsidy is borne 100 per cent and there is no discrimination existing between the attention paid to upland areas and other areas, but if the Hon. Member has any specific proposals for certain areas or districts, I will certainly look into that and see that those areas also get proper attention.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, pulses are very important foodgrains and now a days looking at the prices of pulses, even the 'dal' is becoming a luxury. The Central Government's efforts to make Pulse Development Schemes are very good, but it is our experience that because it is shared fifty-fifty by the States as well as the Centre and a separate department is being created for Pulse Development, there is hardly any coordination between the General Agriculture Department in the States or in the Districts and the Pulse Development Officers. Therefore, despite a lot of expenditure on this account, the growth of pulses is not getting momentum. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister in regard to the pulses, which is basically 'dal' to the poor man, whether the Government of India proposes to give assistance of more than 50 per cent and whether it would establish some machinery under which it can be

monitored that this Pulse Development Programme gets momentum and pace?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I don't deny that there has not been any major breakthrough in the matter of increasing the production of pulses in India. Its production has been fluctuating, but as pulses are grown generally in unirrigated and rain-fed areas, therefore high yields have not been possible to achieve in their case. But now with particular attention being paid for increasing the pulses production, I hope its production will increase. It has already been stepped up since last year. In the year 1979-80, the pulses production in the country was 85.70 lakh tonnes and this year it has been estimated at 111.70 lakh tonnes, about 30 lakh tonnes more; and up to the end of this Plan period, 1984-85, our target for pulses production is 145 lakh tonnes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In the first part of the question it is stated that crops are damaged every year. If more area is planted with pulses, the Kisan will suffer more, mostly on account of damage and failure of rains. I want to know from the Minister what concrete steps he is going to take to protect the farmer so that it does not recur even while entirely depending on rain. Is any research work being done so that with little rain or with little water these crops can be saved?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I have already stated, we are providing subsidies on several accounts to the farmers. We are also trying to find some life-saving water for pulse crops as well as for oil crops. That is one way of increasing yield. We are also evolving high-yielding varieties and short duration varieties in some pulses. Research work is also going on. Apart from that the other help I can give is to pray to God that he should save crops from pests and disease.

Setting up of an oil seeds boards

†*312. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:**

SHRI JĀGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Oil Seeds Board for an integrated planned programme for developing the vegetable oils in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) It has been decided to set up a Commodity Board responsible for research, development production and processing of Oilseeds/Oils.

(b) Details regarding structure and organisation of the proposed Board are being worked out.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There used to be an Oilseeds Committee, set up under a special legislation. There, details about the personnel, different organizations to be represented, representation to be given to the Kisan Sabhas etc. were detailed. Will the hon. Minister ask his advisers to look into that Act also, in settling the personnel, activities and functions of the Board being proposed? I am glad that it is going to be established once again.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is a Directorate, and Indian Oilseeds Development Council—which Prof. Ranga must have been referring to. That is being revived. It is already being looked into. Some of the nominations have been made, and other things will be done.

नवीं अनुसूची में भूमि सुधार कानूनों को शामिल करना

* 313. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की विधान सभाओं द्वारा पारित और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा स्विकृत सभी भूमि सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है और इन्हें संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नवीं अनुसूची में ऐसे सभी कानूनों को शामिल करने की मांग है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) :

(a) It is a fact that the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution does not include some recent land reform laws.

(b) to (d). Some State Governments have suggested inclusion of their land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule. A decision will be taken after the legal and other aspects of the suggestions have been examined.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और तमाम भूमि सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने की मांग तमाम तरह के लोग एक जमाने से कर रहे हैं। फिर भी सरकार अभी तक इस पर विचार ही कर रही है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन भूमि सुधार कानूनों को अभी तक

संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, ऐसे कितने कानून हैं तथा जिन राज्यों ने उन्हें शामिल करने की मांग की है उनके नाम क्या हैं और शामिल करने के तर्क क्या हैं ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : मैं लिस्ट पढ़ देता हूँ। लम्बी लिस्ट है।

(1) The Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971 (Act XXIII of 1971);

(2) The Assam Fixation of Ceiling of Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act XVIII of 1976);

(3) The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Act 13 of 1975);

(4) The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act 12 of 1976);

(5) The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act 22 of 1976);

(6) The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Act VII of 1978);

(7) The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 (Act 7 of 1964);

(8) The Haryana Ceiling of Land Holdings (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act 40 of 1976);

(9) The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings (Third Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act 47 of 1976);

(10) The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Act 14 of 1977);

श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री : कुल कितने हैं ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : तीस हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टेबल पर रख दीजिए ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : रख दूंगा ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3085/81].

दूसरा सवाल जो आपका है सिद्धांत रूप से हमने भी स्वीकार किया है, सही बात है कि हम इसको शामिल करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का मैं आपका हवाला देना चाहता

शास्त्री जी की जानकारी के लिए, उनमें कोई हमारी तरफ से कमी नहीं है, कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं कि इसको नवें शेड्यूल में शामिल किया जाय, लेकिन एक रीमेंट जजमेंट हुआ है सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वामन राव और भीम सिंह जी के केस में 13-11-80 को जजमेंट हुआ है। उन लाइट में हम इस सारे पहलू की जांच कर रहे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो औबजर्व किया है वह मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। बहुत लम्बा है, समय लगेगा और जांच करने के बाद पालिसी तो हमारी है, अण्णर कंसिणरेशन है।

श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, जो मंत्री जी ने सूची पढ़ी है उस से अंदाज लग गया कहाँ कहाँ के राज्यों के कानून अभी तक शामिल नहीं किए गए

तो मैं बिहार की बात थोड़ी ज्यादा ज़ुनता हूँ कि वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों की जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं। अगर वह उममें शामिल रहता तो जमींदारों को ऐसा करने का मौका नहीं मिलता। दूसरे मवाल का हिस्सा मेरा यह है कि क्या कुछ राजनीतिक कारणों से तो आप जानबूझ करके इतने दिनों से इनको लम्बित नहीं रखे हुए हैं? और अब तक जिन कानूनों को नवें शेड्यूल में शामिल किया गया है, बहुत सारे कानूनों को शामिल किया गया दर्जनों को, उनका भी लेखा जोखा किया, होगा, जांच पड़ताल की होगी। तो अब यह नय कानून जो लम्बित हैं जिनको शामिल नहीं किया है उन में नई बात क्या है जो खामबन्दाह अनावश्यक विलम्ब कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि इसी से संदेह पैदा होता है कि जरूर कुछ न कुछ राजनीतिक कारणों से यानी जमींदार नाखुश न हों, इसलिए आप इसको शामिल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : जहाँ तक राजनीतिक कारणों का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ यह कहना सरासर निराधार है और हम पूरी मुस्कीबी बरत रहे हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उनका ख्याल है कि नवें शेड्यूल में हम शामिल कर ली दें तो भी कठिनाइयों में कानून पड़ सकते हैं। इन सारी कठिनाइयों को हम देख रहे

है। और हमारी पूरी मुस्तैदी है, सिद्धांततः हम इसको मानते हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The problem with the land reform laws is that the beneficiaries from the legislation are completely disorganised whereas the losers from this legislation are very well-organised, and they are very well represented on the Treasury Benches. (interruptions) Mr. Ranga is a spokesman of them. (interruptions) You are not there. Therefore, I would like to know....(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: As if there is no land in Bombay!

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे पक्ष में भी सोचा करो।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I lost all my land. My grand father lost.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: He is living in a dreamland.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is considering setting up special courts at the village level to make on the spot decisions in the implementation of these laws, along with putting them in the Ninth Schedule.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Is this a suggestion from the hon. Member to set up people's courts? Is that what you want?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know, if you are considering it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: शहरों पर भी लागू करवा दो।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am asking whether the Government has considered it, in all seriousness.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know what he actually means, by setting up of village level courts. I hope he does not mean people's courts to be set up. Land reform laws have been implemented in the past very carefully and rigorously by the Central and State Governments. Lakhs of hectares of land have already been distributed and weaker sections have greatly benefited from the distribution of that land. They have their share and quota and they are given preference. I do not have the actual figures, but this question has come up in the House several times and we have given figures as to how much land we have distributed from year to year in each State. But so far as these particular laws that have so far not been included in the Ninth Schedule are concerned, this matter is under examination, not only now but even the previous Janata Government examined it for three years and they could not take a decision then. We are not delaying it. We only want to see how it can be done in the best manner possible. This is our policy. Small farmers and landless people have to be given protection. Surplus land has to be taken over and distributed. We are monitoring this very carefully at the Centre. Protection is also provided for under the Constitution and under fundamental rights. There is no immediate danger that because of non-inclusion of these laws in the Ninth Schedule, any adverse effects are about to take place.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, पता नहीं इन्होंने कहाँ कहाँ जमीन बाँटी है, हम को तो कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जब हम वहाँ जाते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि वहाँ बाँटी है और जब वहाँ जाते हैं तो हरिजन लोग कहते हैं कि नहीं बाँटी है। हमको पता नहीं कि बाँटती कहाँ है।

बिहार में एक एक आठमी के पास 20, 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन है।

बौध्-गया के महन्त के खिलाफ छात्र संघर्ष समिति के लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, बौध्-गया के महन्त के जिम्मे 10 हजार एकड़ फालतू जमीन है और सरकार की फौज हरिजनों और गरीबों को गोली से उड़ा रही है। यह संघर्ष पिछले 3 साल से चलता आ रहा है। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार में 185 ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास 2 हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है और जिनकी सूची लोक-दल के अध्यक्ष ने सरकार को समर्पित कर दी है। इन में बड़े-बड़े सरकारी अफसर और दूसरे पक्ष के लोग भी सम्मिलित हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन के पास 2 हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है या सीलिंग एक्ट से ज्यादा जमीन है, क्या सरकार उसका बंटवारा करेगी? अगर सरकार नहीं करेगी तो हम जब उस वारे में आन्दोलन करेंगे तो क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी कि उसकी जो पुलिस है एवं प्रशासन है वह उस समय हम लोगों का साथ देगी? (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसी-लिए तो श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने हथियार दिया था, चौधरी चरण सिंह जब उत्तर प्रदेश शासन में थे तभी जमीनों का बंटवारा हुआ था। (व्यवधान)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would not like to pay attention to the wild charges and baseless allegations the hon. member has made as is usual with him, against the Government. If there are any specific cases of people holding large areas of land against the law, we shall certainly look into each and every case, whether it be in Bihar or any where else. I would also like to submit that the question of inclusion of these laws in the Ninth Schedule

is being examined along with the need for doing it. For instance, you know under the Forty-Fourth Amendment, the right to property has ceased to exist. If there is no right of property under our Constitution, where is the need to bring these particular small laws under the Ninth Schedule? Secondly, protection is already available under Article 31A of the Constitution. That is a double protection. The latest judicial pronouncements do not debar courts from looking into any law even if it is in the Ninth Schedule. That being the position, what particular purpose would it serve to put it under the Ninth Schedule? You take these three considerations in view, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, and then ask for Government's explanation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो सीधा सा सवाल किया था। बौध्गया के महन्त के सवाल को मैं पार्लियामेंट में तीन बार उठा चुका हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन्हें सूचना दे दें। वह एनक्वायर करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत यह प्रश्न उठाया था।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। सका कम्प्लीट जवाब देना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभ क्षणों की जड़ में भूमि-सुधार कानून है। (व्यवधान) बौध्गया का महन्त काप्रेस (आई) का एम० ल० ए० रह चुका है। उसके पास बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that while we are discussion here the question of granting protection to the Land Reform Laws, there are cases where land reform laws have been passed by Assemblies, but they have been pending here for President's assent for the last 7 or 8 years. I would like to specifically refer to the Bihar Urban Land Ceiling Bill which was passed in 1973-74. This has not been accorded President's assent as yet. There is another example to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. A particular Act has been given this protection. But this continues to be contested in the Supreme Court and no Government—either the State Government or the Government of India—prays for its withdrawal or disposal since it cannot be contested in the Supreme Court. What would be the approach of the Government to these two situations?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that under the latest decisions of the highest court, the courts are not debarred from looking into any law whether it is under the Ninth Schedule or out of it. Therefore, non-inclusion of these laws in the Ninth Schedule does not hamper the work with which we are proceeding. The right to property has been abolished. Protection has already been provided under Article 31A.

Mr. Paswan talked about Bihar. In Bihar if there is anybody holding excess land, it is not on account of this law not being included in the Ninth Schedule because he must be knowing that the Bihar law is included in the Ninth Schedule. In spite of that if there is somebody holding excess land, maybe because of court's interference, it is a separate matter. But I am prepared to look into it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Perhaps, the Minister did not listen to my question and he continued to reply to Shri Paswan's question.

I would repeat my question. It is a fact that the Bihar Urban Land Ceiling Bill has been passed by the Bihar Assembly and is pending before the Government of India for President's assent for the last 7-8 years. Another example which I brought to the notice of Government is that a certain Act has been given protection under the Ninth Schedule and it continues to be contested in the Supreme Court. It should not be, because once this protection is given, its basic principle cannot be challenged in any court. The court can look into the procedural matters and other things, but the basic principle of the Act cannot be challenged in any court, which is being done in the Supreme Court. What would be the reaction or approach of the Government to these suggestions? This is my specific question and I request the Minister to kindly listen and give his reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, this is a matter of opinion of the hon. Member. We also take our view, we contest all these cases in the Supreme Court. I am not in a position to say what will be our reaction unless we know the particular point at issue which is to be decided by the court and that is up to our Legal Advisers and others.

With regard to the assent to the Bills passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly, the hon. Member should ask the Home Ministry because this is being dealt with by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee. Is it going to be specific or anything more than this you want to ask?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes, it is specific.

Sir, there is a lot of difference between what the original reply said and what the Minister-in-charge said. The original reply, as the Minister read out, is that it is being looked into as if that is being favoured. And the Minister in charge actually brings all the other reasons as to why it should not be included in the Ninth Schedule. He said that there are no problems

also. I would like to know from the Minister, how many acres of distributable land are affected by the injunction. Will he kindly state this?

MR. SPEAKER: No, he requires a separate notice.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I require a separate notice for that.

श्री प्रटल बिहारो वाजपेयो : कई राज्यों में जो भूमि-सुधार कानून बने हैं उन में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की विशेष स्थिति का खयाल नहीं रखा गया जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जमीन भी भूमि सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत वापस ली जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रदेशों को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दिशा निदेश भेजे हैं? यदि भेजे हैं तो एक-सर्विसमेन के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार का क्या मत है?

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : एग्जम्पशन देने के सम्बन्ध में हम ने तो ब्राड पालिसी ले डायन की है। भूमि सुधार कानून स्टेट्स के अपने अलग अलग हैं। उन के अन्दर किस स्टेट ने उनको एग्जम्पशन दी है किस ने नहीं दी है, इस का ब्योरा इस वक़्त मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन अगर स्टेट्स अपने कानून में एक-सर्विसमेन को या मिलिट्री या डूतरे पैरा मिलिट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन में काम करने वाले लोगों को एग्जम्प्ट करना चाहें तो हमें प्रोपोजल भेजें, उस पर हम हमदर्वी से विचार करेंगे।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : अभी हमारे साथी बता रहे हैं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए इस तरह की रिक्वेस्ट भेजी है।

नर्मदा योजना संबंधी पैनल

* 314. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) नर्मदा योजना का कार्य शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से गठित की गई विशेषज्ञ समीक्षा समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ;

(ख) इस पैनल के निदेश पद क्या हैं और नियंत्रक प्राधिकारी का नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पैनल का मुख्यालय कहां पर स्थित है और क्या इसने इस बीच अपना कार्य शुरू कर दिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामोण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राय बोरेंद्र सिंह) : (क) अगस्त, 1981 में गुजरात सरकार द्वारा सरदार सरोवर (नर्मदा) परियोजना के लिए गठित किए गए बांध अभिकल्प पुनरीक्षण पैनल के सदस्यों के नाम ये हैं :-

- (1) श्री वाई० के० मूर्ति
- (2) श्री आर० घोष
- (3) श्री एम० एस० बालासुन्दरम
- (4) श्री पी० एम० माने
- (5) श्री सी० वी० गौले
- (6) श्री डब्ल्यू० तेर-मिनास्त्रियन
- (7) श्री रे० डब्ल्यू० क्लफ

(ख) यह पैनल ऋण सहायता के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा मल्याकन के प्रोजेनार्थ, सरदार सरोवर बांध की परियोजना तैयार करने की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में उसके अन्वेषणों, प्रयोगशाला अध्ययनों तथा अभिकल्पों के पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए गठित किया गया है। मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रचालनात्मक कुशलता तथा सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसका उपयुक्त अभिकल्प और नींव अभिक्रिया (फाउंडेशन ट्रीटमेंट) इत्यादि विकसित किए जाएं। गुजरात

सरकार पैनेल को नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी है।

(ग) बांध अभिकल्प पुनरोक्षण पैनेल भिन्न-भिन्न स्रोतों और स्थानों से विशेषज्ञों को सम्मिलित कर के गठित किया गया है और वह आवश्यकता के अनुसार अरबों बैठकों आयोजित करता है। इसका कोई नियत मुख्यालय नहीं है। पैनेल ने अपना कार्य पहले ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और उसकी पहली बैठक 6 से 10 जुलाई, 1981 को हुई थी और दूसरी बैठक दिसम्बर, 1981 में आयोजित करने का कार्यक्रम है।

श्री नर सिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस सुझाव पर यह पैनेल बनाया गया और पैनेल के सदस्य का नाम किस ने तय किया है? क्या सरकार पैनेल ने सुझावों पर अमल करेगी या नहीं और क्या सरकार ऑरिजिनल डिजाइन में फेर फार कर सकेगी?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जैसा कि बताया गया है यह गुजरात सरकार ने पैनेल बनाया है। यह उन्हीं का काम है और उनका प्रोजेक्ट है। उन्होंने पैनेल बनाया है, वही विचार करेंगे और वर्ल्ड बैंक के सुझाव पर पैनेल बनाया गया है।

श्री नर सिंह मकवाना : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या सरकार ऑरिजिनल डिजाइन में फेर-फार कर सकेगी या नहीं?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : हर चीज को देखेंगे पूरा पर्यून करेगा—डिजाइन कांस्ट्र और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में। उस में दो बाहर के वर्ल्ड बैंक के आदमी शामिल हैं।

श्री नर सिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पैनेल की जो पहली बैठक हुई है, उसके अन्दर उसने क्या फैसले किए हैं और कौन से मुद्दे की उन्होंने समीक्षा की और क्या सरकार के पास इसकी रिपोर्ट है?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो माननीय सदस्य ने अचानक पटाका छोड़ दिया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट तो मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा। उसकी रिक्मेंडेशन जो हमारे पास आई है, यदि वे सिफ्ट और कान्फिडेन्शियल नहीं हुई तो मैं भिजवा दूंगा।

श्री नर सिंह मकवाना : यह राष्ट्र के महत्व का प्रश्न है और सभा को पूरी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को देनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब नहीं है, तो कैसे दे देंगे। गलत बता कर आपको क्या फायदा होगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि आपको भिजवा देंगे।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In February, 1981, the Narmada Project Planning Cell of the Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India had organised a Seminar on Demand Pattern of Irrigation Requirements in 2,000AD and Beyond. In this Seminar, delegates from the World Bank also participated and it considered various things like performance criteria, design, irrigation potential, educational training, quality control standards, etc. Keeping in view the aforesaid objectives, the World Bank Delegate Mr. Tibor had suggested a concept of new style irrigation projects. One of the suggestions was that a major factor in the success of India's irrigation projects was described as a capacity to supply the water in a controlled, flexible

manner at the farm-gate. This is the outcome of the Seminar which was organised by the Narmada Project Planning Cell of the Ministry of Irrigation in which the World Bank Delegates attended.

I would like to know what is the reaction of the Review Committee of Exports constituted with the cooperation of the World Bank, to the suggestions made at this Seminar? If the Committee has agreed to any of the suggestions, then what are the steps that they are proposing to take to alter any design or implement any of the suggestions?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I have stated that I do not even know what was the agenda before the Committee when it last met.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDA: Then, what is the point in putting the Question in Parliament. It should have been put in Gujarat Assembly.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That would have been better. I agree. It is their project. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHVRAO SCINDIA: There should be an half-an-hour discussion on the Narmada Scheme.

Written Answers to Questions

Construction of Canals of Bhim Project, Sholapur

*310. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the works of construction of Canals of Bhim Project in Sholapur District in the Maharashtra State is held up for want of funds from the World Bank;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties in getting the funds from the World Bank; and

(c) when the work on constructing the canals will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) Presumably, Hon. Member is referring to the Bhima Project. The project is receiving financial assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and not the World Bank and its construction work is not held up for want of funds from this source.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State Government have informed that work would be complete in all respect by 1989-90.

Lifting Ban on Sugar Trade

*315. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift curbs on the sugar trade in view of the present comfortable supply position; and

(b) if so, salient features of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b) In order to prevent speculative hoarding of non-levy sugar and ensure a smooth flow of this sugar in the open market and its availability to the consumers at reasonable prices, the Central Government imposed the following restrictions on the Sugar trade:—

(i) Limits on stocks that recognised sugar dealers could hold;

(ii) Recognised dealers should dispose of their stocks within 10 days of receipt;

(iii) Prohibition of sale of sugar by a wholesale dealer to another wholesaler where the transaction is not accompanied by physical delivery of stocks; and

(iv) Ban on inter-State movement of sugar on trade account except under permits issued by State Governments with the prior approval of the Central Government.

The Sugar season has just started. Though availability and the price situation are satisfactory at present, the Government consider that it is not opportune now to make any relaxation in the controls on sugar trade. However, the Supreme Court has stayed, on 3-12-1981, the operation of the order relating to the maximum stock holding limits for recognised dealers of sugar and khandsari which also requires them to dispose of their stocks within 10 days of receipt.

This matter is, therefore, subjudice.

Price of Urea

*316. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the price per tonne of urea as on 1st January, 1980;

(b) what is the price per tonne of urea now; and

(c) what are the reasons for the rise in the price of urea?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The retail price per tonne of Urea as on 1-1-1980 was Rs. 1450/- and its price at present is Rs. 2350// per tonne.

(c) The retail price of Urea and other fertilisers (whose prices are statutorily controlled) were increased mainly because of the steep increase in the cost of raw-materials (largely petroleum based) and imported fertilizers and the need for containing the burden of subsidy borne by Government on fertilizers.

दादरा और नागर हवेली में गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

* 317. श्री छेत भाई गामित क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित

जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं, जहां पीने के पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) उस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के उन गांवों में अब तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1980 तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई थी ;

(ग) शेष गांवों में पीने के पानी की सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर दी जाएगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

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

(क) 77 हैमलेट ।

(ख) निधियों की उपलब्धता और संगठनात्मक अर्धसंरचना से, 516 हैमलेटों में से 439 हैमलेटों में पेय जल पूर्ति सुविधाएं देना सम्भव हो गया है । 1977-78 से 31-3-1981 तक किया गया कुल व्यय 17.16 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) और (घ) यह विचार किया गया है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक, शेष हैमलेटों को जलपूर्ति की सुविधाएं मूहैया करनी जाएंगी । न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दादरा तथा नागर हवेली में जल प्रतियोजनाएं आरम्भ कर दी गई हैं ।

Procurement Price for Wheat

*318. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the suggestions recently received from the Agricultural Prices Commission regarding procurement prices of wheat for the 1982-83 season, the administered prices of such vital inputs as fertilizers, diesel, pesticides, development emphasis on varietal diversification and seed multiplication of high yielding varieties;

(b) decision and progress regarding each recommendation of the A.P.C. and

(c) whether Central Government are considering any new policy to supply fertilizers to farmers at subsidised rates, if so upto what extent?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The main recommendations in the Report on Price Policy for Wheat for the 1981-82 crop (to be marketed in 1982-83) submitted by the Agricultural Prices Commission are as under:—

(1) the procurement price for the 1981-82 crop be fixed at Rs. 142 per quintal.

(2) the administered prices of such vital inputs as fertilisers, diesel and pesticides be kept under control particularly when the cornerstone of economic policy is to contain inflation;

(3) instead of concentrating on a few varieties, research and development emphasis should shift to varietal

diversification suited to the environmental conditions of different regions, and high priority be accorded to the seed multiplication of these high yielding varieties which are resistant to the new races of rust and to Karnal bunt.

(b) The Report has been sent to the Chief Ministers of important wheat producing and consuming States for their views/comments on the APC's recommendations. The decision will be taken by the Government after ascertaining the views of the States and the concerned Ministries.

(c) No new policy is under the consideration of the Government to supply fertilizer to the farmers at subsidised rates.

Forest Area in Karnataka

*319. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Forest area in Karnataka is below the national average, forest land is being used for non-forest purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed and financial assistance intended to be extended to the State for planting trees and promoting forest wealth in the State?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) The percentage of forest area to geographical area in Karnataka is

19.75 which is below the national average of 22.7.

The Government have, however, no information that in recent years any major area of forest is being diverted to any non-forest purposes.

(b) The Government of India has earmarked a sum of Rs. 225 lakhs as Central assistance to Karnataka for the Sixth Plan period for raising fuelwood plantations over an area of 13,000 ha. and free supply of 2.4 crores of seedlings for planting, under the centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantations. In addition to this a programme of social forestry with financial assistance from international agencies is under consideration.

Rural Communication Scheme in States

*320. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the rural communication scheme in various States;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Orissa under this Scheme for the year 1981-82, and

(c) the names of the districts of Orissa where such rural communications schemes have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The rural roads component of the minimum needs programme (MNP) for which funds are provided in the State Sector is applicable to the whole country.

(b) Rs. 6.30 crores.

(c) The programme is applicable to all the districts in the State.

कृषि कार्यक्रमों का हिन्दी में प्रसारण

*321. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के राज भाषा हिन्दी में प्रसारण और प्रकाशन की उपयोगिता के बारे में जानकारी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक साल के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय में अधिकारियों को कितने आदेश जारी किये गये और उनका व्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रयोजन हेतु कितने पोस्टर सर्कुलेट किए गए ?

कृषि तथा प्राणीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री धीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और

(ख) किसानों द्वारा कृषि कार्यक्रम चयनाने के लिए इन कार्यक्रमों को राजभाषा हिन्दी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रचारित किया जाता है ।

चालू वर्ष के दौरान नवम्बर, 1981 तक मंत्रालय द्वारा 5 महत्वपूर्ण पोस्टरों की द्वाइ लाख से भी अधिक प्रतियां हिन्दी में परिचालित की गईं ।

Procurement of Paddy

*322. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGH-
VAN:

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

(a) the details regarding the quantity of paddy procured all over the

country by the Food Corporation of India, State-wise; and

(b) what was the figure regarding the procurement during the corresponding period last year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Procurement of paddy by Food Corporation of India (According to Marketing Season)

State/Union Territory	(In '000 tonnes)	
	As on 9th December	
	1981-82	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	1	1
Haryana	66	219
Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	4	..
Punjab	1648	1783
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	Neg.
Tamil Nadu	11	10
West Bengal . . . . .	..	1
Delhi . . . . .	..	Neg.
Pondicherry	1	1
TOTAL:	1731	2015

पंचनद योजना

Neg. :—Below 500 tonnes.

* 323. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचनद योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

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

(ग) इसको कब तक स्वीकृत कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राधे बोरेंद्र सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Utilisation and Availability of Ground Water in States

*324. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be

pleased to lay on the Table a Statement showing:

(a) the utilisation as against the availability of ground water for irrigation purposes in each State;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help those States the performance of which have not been up to the mark; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement showing the utilisation as against the availability of Ground Water for irrigation purposes

in each State is placed on the Table of the House.

The physical and financial targets for ground water development during Sixth Plan (1980—85) have been fixed keeping in view *inter-alia*, the need for accelerating the programme in the States where larger undeveloped potential is available.

Ground water being a State subject and developed mostly by private efforts with the aid of institutional finance, adequate refinancing facilities are provided through the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for fulfilling the targets.

Energisation of Pumpsets also has been given a high priority.

Statement

Statement showing the availability of Ground Water for Irrigation purposes and its utilisation Statewise with physical Targets and Financial outlays for Sixth plan period (1980-85)

Sl. No	Name of the State/U.T.	Estimated potential available (in '000 ha.)	Estimated utilisation upto 1979-80 (in '000 ha.)	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target		
				Physical (in '000 ha.)	Financial	Estimated
				State Plan outlay (Rs. in crores)	Institutional Finance (Rs. in crores)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2200	1045	250	13.50	180
2.	Assam	700	38	57	32.45	9
3.	Bihar	4000	1410	940	57.50	165
4.	Gujarat	1500	1319	155	27.15	51
5.	Haryana	1500	1229	140	15.71	45.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50	6.5	4	0.90	1.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	5	5	4.50	0.5
8.	Karnataka	1200	420	225	6.70	60
9.	Kerala	300	20	50	5.05	57
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3000	982	400	95.00	220
11.	Maharashtra	2000	1095	160	7.06	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Manipur	5	0.1	3	0.45	0.2
13.	Meghalaya	15	6.1	4	0.70	0.2
14.	Nagaland	5	Neg.	3	..	0.2
15.	Orissa	1500	290	350	25.00	80
16.	Punjab	3500	2880	235	6.53	47
17.	Rajasthan	2000	1490	125	4.00	80
18.	Sikkim	2	Neg.	Neg.	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	1500	1090	150	20.14	25
20.	Tripura	15	4.5	4	4.10	0.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12000	8130	3320	247.96	272
22.	West Bengal	2500	485	400	25.00	95
TOTAL STATES		39,642	21,945.2	6980	599.40	1454
TOTAL U.Ts.		120	55	20	5.90	6
TOTAL STATES		39,762	22,000.2	7000	605.30	1500
SAY		40,000	22,000			

Scheme for Drinking Water Facilities in Villages

*325. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has prepared a scheme and forwarded to the Ministry in which it has been stated that all the problem villages in the country would be provided with potable water during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have now recognised the crucial importance of supplying safe drinking water to promote health in the villages;

(c) whether international drinking water and sanitation organisations have also agreed to provide some financial help to implement these programmes;

(d) what is the total number of villages at present which lack these facilities for drinking water; and

(e) in how many villages drinking water problem will be solved during 1981 and 1982 and in how many villages the work has been started under this new programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan document (1980—85) envisages that a total of 1.90 lakhs problem villages will be provided with atleast one source of drinking water supply during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Agencies like the World Bank, WHO, UNDP and UNICEF offer to provide financial and technical assistance

to implement such programmes in identified areas.

(d) According to the Sixth Plan document, there are at present about 1.90 lakhs villages which need to be provided water supply facilities on priority.

(e) The target for coverage during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is about 36,000 problem villages in each year. Work is taken up in problem villages each year on the basis of schemes approved by the State and Central Governments.

“नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन प्लान”

* 326. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रस्तावित ‘नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन प्लान’ के अन्तर्गत किसानों तथा उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) ‘नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन प्लान’ में रेल तथा सड़क परिवहन व्यवस्था में जो सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजना संगठन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश/ हरियाणा एवं राजस्थान के राज्य नगर आयोजना विभागों के सहयोग से बनाई गई राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की एक योजना विद्यमान है और इसका अनुमोदन केन्द्रीय निर्माण और

आवास मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त बोर्ड द्वारा सितम्बर, 1973 में किया गया था । इस योजना में कृषि के विकास कार्यक्रम के प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) खेती करने के आधुनिक तरीकों को और वैज्ञानिक फसल योजना आरम्भ करना ।
- (2) कृषि व्यवस्था हेतु “केन्द्रीय स्थान” (छोटे नगरों) का विकास ।
- (3) वनरोपण
- (4) कृषि भूमि उद्धार और उनका संरक्षण ।
- (5) डेयरी और कुक्कुट पालन का विकास ।
- (6) हरी सब्जियां उगाना ।
- (7) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली, पानी और पक्के सम्पर्क मार्गों की व्यवस्था करना ।

परिवहन के अन्तर्गत, क्षेत्रीय योजना में उत्तर-दक्षिण और पूर्व-पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस मार्ग का विकास, आन्तरिक और बाह्य ब्रिडों का विकास जिसमें यमुना नदी के ऊपर पुलों का निर्माण शामिल है, और कुछ अप्राप्त लिंक रोड बनाना और दिल्ली के आन्तरिक नगरीय तंत्र से आन्तरिक क्षेत्रीय सड़क तंत्र का एकीकरण और अन्य नगरीय केन्द्रों की सिफारिश की गई है ।

इस क्षेत्र में रेलों के लिए दीर्घकालीन उपायों में दोहरी लाइनें बिछाना डीजलीकरण और सभी क्षेत्रीय रेल मार्ग खण्डों का विद्युतीकरण शहरी दिल्ली के उप मार्ग के लिए नई लाइन एक नया समाहर यार्ड शहरी दिल्ली के लिए अधिकांश परिवहन पद्धति का विकास और दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद लाईन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना शामिल है ।

बिहार शरीफ में आलू-बीज अनुसंधान केन्द्र का खोला जाना

*327. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अच्छी फसल देने वाले आलू के बीजों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान करने के लिए देश में कुल कितने अनुसंधान केन्द्र, किस-किस स्थान पर खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में बिहार शरीफ से पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य कई भागों को आलू के बीज भेजे जाते थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां आलू-बीज अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलकर, बिहार में बिहार-शरीफ के पुराने केन्द्र का पुनरुद्धार करने का है; और

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

कृषि तथा प्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राज वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) देश में अधिक उपज देने वाले आलू-बीजों के अनुसंधान पर 24 अनुसंधान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। इनकी स्थिति निम्न प्रकार से है :—

(अ) केन्द्रीय संस्थान :—

(1) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला ।

(ब) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र :—

(1) कुफी (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

(2) जालंधर (पंजाब)

(3) मोदीपुरम, दौराला (उ० प्र० मैदानी)

(4) मुक्तेश्वर (उ० प्र० पहाड़ी)

(5) पटना (बिहार)

(6) शिलांग (मेघालय)

(7) दार्जिलिंग (प० बंगाल)

(8) ग्वालियर (म० प्र०)

(9) राजगुरु नगर (महाराष्ट्र)

(10) उटकमण्ड (तमिलनाडु)

(स) अखिल भारतीय आलू विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र :—

(11) कानपुर—चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय (उ० प्र०)

(12) दीसा-गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (गुजरात)

(13) हासन—कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)

(14) छिदवाड़ा—जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (म० प्र०)

(15) कांके—रांची—राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (बिहार)

(16) कल्याणी—विद्यान चन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (प० बंगाल)

(17) भुवनेश्वर—उड़ीसा कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय (उड़ीसा)

(18) पहलपांव—(कृषि विभाग), जम्मू और कश्मीर

(19) जोरहाट—असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (असम)

(20) हिसार—हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (हरियाणा)

- (21) पंतनगर--गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्व-विद्यालय (उ० प्र०)
- (22) पालमपुर--हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (हिमाचल प्रदेश)
- (23) बंगलौर--कृषि विज्ञान विश्व-विद्यालय (कर्नाटक)

(ख) इस बात का कोई प्रामाणिक अभिलेख नहीं है कि स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व बिहार के नालन्दा जिले के अन्तर्गत बिहार शरीफ में कोई संगठित बाज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम था और आलू के बाज बिहार शरीफ से पंजाब, उ० प्र० और देश के अन्य भागों को भेजे जाते थे। फिर भी, आलू बाज के उत्पादन और अनुसंधान संवर्द्धन हेतु केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के मुख्य अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना 1949 में पटना (बिहार) में की गई थी।

(ग) और (घ) . बिहार शरीफ (बिहार) में स्वतन्त्र बाज उत्पादन केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। चूंकि, आलू अनुसंधान पर दो केन्द्र पटना और कांके में स्थित हैं इसलिए राज्य में अन्य केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Allotment of Government Quarters to Persons owning Houses

328. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether Government have again revived the procedure to allot houses to the employees who already own houses in the Capital;

(b) if so, reasons why houses are not allotted to the wards of the retired Government employees irrespective of pools, who do not have their own accommodation; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-examine and reconsider the matter to benefit them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The procedure, whereby house-owning Government servants were allotted 'general pool' accommodation, has been revived.

(b) This is not permitted under the Rules.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Study of Integrated Rural Development Programme

205. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-JEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a study conducted by the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) reveals that schemes formulated under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are proving to be debt traps to poor villagers; and

(b) whether it is true that the MIDS study further reveals that promotional expenditure to avail of the schemes, benefits and the difference between surplus generated and interest repayment is leading ironically to increased indebtedness for poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). We have now been informed that a study of the implementation of IRDP in 1978-79 Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu was got conducted by the National Committee for the development of backward areas set up by the Planning Commission, through the Madras Institute of Development Studies. The study indicates that as a result of a number of factors the indebtedness of the poorer beneficiaries actually increased in some cases. It has also been reported that one of the factors responsible for increasing the

indebtedness of the beneficiaries was the initial costs such as legal and processing expenses, travel costs and "other expenses" for obtaining the benefits.

The study is under examination by the Government of Tamil Nadu in consultation with the concerned collectors.

Supply of Milk Powder to West Bengal

*206. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Dairy Corporation is not now in a position to honour its commitment to the States in regard to supply of milk powder;

(b) whether it is a fact that the NDC supply of milk powder to West Bengal has been irregular and uncertain for the last few months causing scarcity of milk in the local market; and

(c) if so, what measures have been so far adopted by the authorities to maintain regular supply to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The responsibility for maintaining supply of milk is that of the concerned State Governments. Subject to availability of stock of skim milk powder received as gift from the European Economic Community, the Indian Dairy Corporation releases the skim milk powder to various dairies mainly to meet the short-fall of raw milk in relation to their throughout

However, the dairies are expected to make every effort to maximise the procurement of raw milk. The dairies are also free to purchase indigenous skim milk powder from the market.

Keeping in view the limited availability of skim milk powder and expected increase in procurement of milk by the dairies during the flush season, the supply of skim milk powder is being restricted to the four metropolitan cities namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras for the time being. It is expected that the Indian Dairy Corporation will be able to augment its stock of skim milk powder so as to resume the supplies to other dairies after the flush season.

As far as West Bengal is concerned, it has received from the Indian Dairy Corporation during the current year, a monthly average of 900 metric tonnes of skim milk powder as compared to a monthly average of about 660 metric tonnes in 1980-81 and monthly average of about 550 metric tonnes in 1979-80. No complaints have been received from the Government of West Bengal regarding supply of skim milk powder by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

Supply of Sub-Standard wheat, Rice and Sugar to West Bengal

*208. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard wheat, rice, sugar and other foodgrains have been supplied to West Bengal by the Food Corporation of India during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Posting of Regional Managers in Food Corporation of India

3491. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where their own State cadre I.A.S. Officers are posted as the Regional Managers of their State Units' Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether any such Orissa cadre I.A.S. Officer has been posted in the F.C.I. Orissa Unit; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) At present Regional Offices of the Food Corporation of India in Assam, West Bengal, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab regions are headed by IAS/IPS/IFAS Officers of the cadres of the States concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Senior Regional Managers/Regional Managers of Food Corporation of India in various States are appointed either on deputation from Government services or from amongst the officers of the Corporation. Generally Officers of All India Services belonging to cadres of the States concerned are taken on deputation in States where the Corporation is entrusted with procurement of food-grains on behalf of or in association with the State Government. In Orissa the Corporation have not been assigned any responsibility for procurement operations.

Setting up of Sugar Factories during Sixth Five Year Plan

3492. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories proposed to be set up in each State

during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the names of places in each State where these factories are proposed to be set up;

(c) the cost and capacity of each such factory; and

(d) the approximate date by when each factory is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no State-wise fixed number of new sugar mills to be set up during the Sixth five Year Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The crushing capacity of a new sugar mill is 1250 tonnes cane per day and the cost is about Rs. 8 crores.

(d) It generally takes about 3 to 4 years to set up a sugar factory after obtaining a licence.

Pollution in Rivers

3493. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising level of pollution in India's rivers is fast approaching a crisis point;

(b) whether the failure of the Government's machinery for water pollution has given rise to a spate of people's movement in several areas of the country;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government against the defaulting agencies, particularly in the regions agencies, particularly in the regions tem for the sludge from factories and municipal agencies;

(d) whether the sacred Ganga river is the most polluted, particularly near Kanpur; and

(e) what steps are being taken to

save this river from industrial pollution in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The action against the polluting agencies is being taken by the concerned State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution set up under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(d) It is true that river Ganga is significantly polluted in short reaches immediately downstream of Kanpur City.

(e) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have set up the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. These Boards are taking suitable action under the provisions of the Act.

Dwelling Units in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan

3494. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houseless persons for whom dwelling units have been constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the State of Orissa;

(b) the number of persons for whom houses will be constructed in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the number of persons who will be left without any house at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) to (c). The infor-

mation is being gathered and will be placed on the table of the House.

Prevalence of Water Insect Called 'Nadu'

3495. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mass scale prevalence of a water insect called 'Nadu' in the drinking water in most of the southern part of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government are also aware of a large scale of persons and animals affected by this disease; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to provide clean drinking water to those areas mostly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and take appropriate measures to check this disease?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) and (b). No specific information is available as this Ministry is not directly concerned with the disease caused by insect called 'Nadu' stated to be found in drinking water.

(c) The priority during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be given to provide atleast one source of safe drinking water in every village identified as a scarcity or health problem village. Care will be taken to ensure that drinking water is available to all the weaker sections of the community, particularly, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Cattle Grazing in Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary

3496. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Forest Department had

taken a decision to permit cattle grazing in the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary;

(b) whether the Tourism and Wild Life Society of India had protested against the decision of the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary was constituted as a National Park in August, 1981, by the Government of Rajasthan. Cattle grazing has been permitted there temporarily pending an alternative solution for which State Government is constituting a Committee consisting of local representatives and officials.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Society has protested against cattle grazing inside the National Park.

Marketing of Agricultural and Horticultural Products

3497. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government keeps any kind of control and supervision over the marketing of agricultural and horticultural commodities and vegetables in different leading markets of the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the law under which marketing is governed in the leading markets of each State with particular reference to Azadpur fruit market at Delhi;

(c) whether the farmers, who produce these marketable commodities have any say in the fixation of wholesale and retail prices of these commodities during the marketing seasons; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to associate the pro-

ducer with the fixation of wholesale and retail prices for marketing of these commodities which has so far been left to the marketing committees and "Beyopar Mandal" and other bodies consisting of commission agents and traders in each leading market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Agricultural marketing is a State subject. All the States and the Union Territories, excepting Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, A. & N. Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram have necessary legislations for regulating the markets for agricultural produce, including fruits and vegetables. In Kerala, the markets in the Malabar area are regulated under the Madras Commercial Crops Act, 1933. There is no separate legislation for the leading markets in the country. The Azadpur fruit market in Delhi is regulated under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(c) The produce brought to the regulated market is sold through open auction.

(d) The market committees, set up under the legislations mentioned against (a) & (b) above have on them representatives of the farmers. However, fixation of prices is not one of the functions of these committees. As stated against (c) above, the prices are determined by open auction.

Pollution of Delhi Atmosphere

3498. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi atmosphere is getting polluted day by day and becoming poisonous and injurious to health;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the D.T.C. buses are the main cause for such an alarming situation which emit lot of smoke;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action immediately to prevent the atmosphere getting polluted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken to take such action?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) There is no record-
ed findings of increasing air pollu-
tion in Delhi. However, in order to
asses the prevent status of air qua-
lity and also the factors responsible
for the present status the Delhi Ad-
ministration has sponsored a project
with the Monitoring and Management
Section of the School of Environ-
mental Sciences, Jawahar Lal Nehru
University, New Delhi to conduct a
"Survey of air pollution in Delhi
area" with the following objectives:—

(i) Ambient air quality survey
for Delhi area; and

(ii) Source inventory for Delhi
area.

Based on the findings of the above
Survey the Delhi Administration pro-
pose to draw up a plan of action for
taking remedial and control measures
to reduce air pollution in Delhi area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (b). The Air (Prevention
and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981,
has come into force with effect from
16th May, 1981. The Central Board
for the Prevention and Control of
Water Pollution has already initiated
action for the implementation of the
provisions of the Act.

In order to check and control dust
emissions from the chimneys of In-
draprastha Power Station, the Delhi
Electric Suply Undertaking has for-
mulated a scheme to provide control
equipments in all the chimneys.

Delhi Transport Corporation has also
adopted strict measures to control
emission of excessive smoke from its
buses and no bus found emitting ex-
cessive smoke is outsheded. Any bus
which develops a defect on the road is
immediately withdrawn from the road.

Agricultural Census

3499. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken
comprehensive agricultural census this
year; and

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

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

(b) Agricultural Census is being
conducted in the country with 1980-81
as the reference year on complete
enumeration basis in Land Record
States/Union Territories and on sample
basis in other areas. Data on the
following principal characteristics with
reference to the size of area operated
by the cultivators is being collected:—

(i) Size class-wise distribution of
the number of operational
holdings and area operated.

(ii) Tenancy Status.

(iii) Land Use.

(iv) Crop-wise Area.

(v) Source-wise irrigated area.
Additional information would
be collected through sample
enquiries on holding-wise use
of Inputs such as fertilizers,
livestock, agricultural machi-
nery and implements etc. for
the agricultural year 1981-82.
Agricultural Census is a Cen-
tral Scheme for which an
outlay of Rs. 610 lakhs has
been provided for the Sixth
Five Year Plan period.

Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act

3500. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated urban land before the enforcement of the Urban Land Ceiling Act as per the assessment made by the States and Union Territories and actual lands acquired as per the provisions of the Act and to be acquired by the concerned authorities, State-wise therefor;

(b) whether his Ministry issued any guidelines and advice to the States for speedy implementation of the Act and adopt appropriate measures to achieve the aim of the Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of the Act and remedies proposed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING) (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The informa- tion (State-wise) regarding the extent of estimated vacant land before the enactment, the estimated extent of ex- cess vacant land on the basis of state- ments filed by land-holders, and the extent of excess vacant land acquired so far is shown in the setatement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Land legislations are generally complex and take time to produce results. The implementation of the Act has been slow for several reasons, including the land holders resorting to litigation. However, proposals for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 with a view to removing the practical difficulties in its implementation are in process.

Statement

Name of the State	Extent of vacant land estimated before legislation of U.L (C&R) Act	Extent of excess vacant land on the basis of statements filed under Sec. 6(1) of U.L (C&R) Act in Hect.	Extent of vacant land acquired and vested in the state Govern- ment
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	No infor- mation received	2594.22	206.50
Assam	1333.00	No information available	
Bihar	2400.00	2191.16	15.76
Gujarat	3261.30	64575.00	64.27
Karnataka	6821.56	16155.47	729.32
Maharashtra	43144.36	53522.27	451.28 hect- aar taken possession out of 1195 hect- ares notified
Madhya Pradesh	No infor- mation available	6359.72	646.01
Orissa	200.00	28.40	..

	2	3	4
Punjab	5883.60	197.57	..
Rajasthan	362.28	6817.46	14.93
Uttar Pradesh	389.60	160496.38	320.00 hect- ares taken possession out of 1147.10 hectares acquired
West Bengal Union Territories	6800.00	5007.00	70.92
Chandigarh Adm. . . . .	..	0.86	..
Delhi	No infor- mation available ;	149.8	20.94
Pondicherry	Do	75.00	6.00
Cantonment Areas	3514.56	752.72	..

घाधार-तिल्लैया जलाशय योजना

3501. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :
श्री रणजित सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार में घाधार तिल्लैया जलाशय योजना के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हजारी-बाग, नवादा, नालन्दा और मुंगेर जिल्लों के काफी अधिक क्षेत्र को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के अधीन लाने के अतिरिक्त उससे पनबिजली भी पैदा की जा सकती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है और इसे कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय संभवतः तिलैया घाधार व्यपवर्तन स्कीम से है जो नवादा जिले में प्रतिवर्ष 55,600 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने के लिए तिलैया जलाशय के बाढ़ जल (बाढ़ कुशन) और संरक्षण जल-संचयन का उपयोग करने के लिए बिहार सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1974 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेजी गई थी। उक्त स्कीम में विद्युत्-उत्पादन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अब इस परियोजना में आशोधन किया जा रहा है।

Implementation of Housing Schemes in States

3502. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centrally sponsored Housing Schemes under implementation in various States at present;

(b) whether any such centrally sponsored housing scheme has been implemented in Orissa;

(c) if so, the name of those centrally financing housing schemes introduced in Orissa during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the amount allocated to Orissa for this purpose in this year; and

(e) the progress made so far in implementing those schemes?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH):** (a) There is no such scheme. However, there is a subsidized housing scheme for plantation workers in the Central Sector.

(b) This scheme is applicable only to six plantation States.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Return of Wheat Loan

3503. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have returned all the wheat taken on loans from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). The only country from whom wheat loan was taken on replacement basis was U.S.S.R. Against the total quantity of 20.05 lakh tonnes of wheat loan received from that country during 1973-74, value of a quantity of 5.34 lakh tonnes approximately was paid to the U.S.S.R. at the prevailing international prices in Indian currency to be utilised for purchase of goods from

India. After taking into account the quality difference in respect of some quantity of wheat supplied by U.S.S.R. the balance outstanding quantity due to be returned by India came to 14.98 lakh tonnes (approximately). As against that a quantity of 14.96 lakh tonnes (approximately) has already been shipped. It has been proposed to the U.S.S.R. to treat the deliveries as completed.

Sale of Vanaspati by Hindustan Lever

3504. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4195 on 14 September, 1981 regarding sale of Vanaspati by Hindustan Lever and state:

(a) details of 755 Metric Tonnes of 'Processed Triglycerides Hydrogenated oils which are reportedly to have been sold in the open market by Hindustan Lever a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. in the year 1974;

(b) under which provision of law, if any, such a sale was permissible to the company; and

(c) the progress of enquiry assured in respect of part (e) of the question?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) to (c) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited are manufacturing vanaspati, margarine, bakery shortening and refined oils for edible purposes which are sold in the market. They also manufacture industrial hard oils for use in the manufacture of soap and, presumably, these have been termed as 'Processed Triglycerides'. But these are used by the concern itself in its captive plant.

**जल तथा मल निकासी उपक्रम दिल्ली को
एशियाड 1982 के लिए दी गई
धनराशियां**

ण3505. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा एशियाड 1982 के सम्बन्ध में अनेक स्टेडिया, सड़कों तथा उमरि पुलों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के जल तथा मल निकासी उपक्रम को इस अवसर के लिए सभानगुहों, शौचालयों तथा अधिक पेयजल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने तथा पानी के टैंकों आदि का निर्माण करने के लिए दी गई अतिरिक्त धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि कोई अतिरिक्त धनराशि नहीं दी गई है तो अधिक जल को सप्लाई के लिए व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली जल पृति तथा मल व्यसन संस्थान द्वारा पहले से निष्पादित की जा रही योजनाएं एशियाड—82 की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं। इसलिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस संस्थान को किसी विशेष योजना चलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियां नहीं दी गई हैं।

**Catchment Area of Gandhi Chambal
River upto Sagar Dam**

3506. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:
2907 LS—3.

(a) what is the total catchment area of Chambal River upto Gandhi Sagar Dam and what percentage of this area lies in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how much cultivable area and in which districts of Madhya Pradesh lies on catchment area of Gandhi Sagar Dam;

(c) what is the total area designed for irrigation from the existing tanks and diversion schemes in the catchment area of Gandhi Sagar Dam and for how much cultivable area irrigation schemes are under construction; and

(d) what is the ultimate irrigation potential of the Chambal Basin in Madhya Pradesh upstream of Gandhi Sagar based on identified schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The total catchment area of Chambal River upto Gandhi Sagar Dam is 22530 sq. km. Nearly 94 per cent of this area lies in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) As reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, about 16 lakh hectares of cultivable area in seven districts of the State (namely, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur & Mandsaur) lie in the catchment area of Gandhi Sagar Dam.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that an area of 9874 hectares is receiving irrigation facilities from 57 completed irrigation schemes, and that an area of 10381 hectares will receive irrigation facilities from 29 schemes under construction.

(d) This information is not available with the Centre.

**D.D.A. Flats for Family Members of
Freedom Fighters**

3507. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Government propose to reserve the D.D.A. flats for the family members of the freedom fighters if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): At present there is no reservation for freedom fighters.

Parliament Session in South

3508. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position in regard to holding a Session of Parliament in South;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted for holding a Session in South; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). A meeting was held on 25th May, 1981 between the Chief Minister of Karnataka and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing at Bangalore to discuss the physical and financial implications of holding Parliament Session in Bangalore. As a result of the discussion, it was inter alia decided that the State Government should review their assessment of the financial implications and that the revised estimates of cost be communicated to the Central Government. The revised estimates of cost have not so far been received from the State Government.

Invasion of Sea Water in Sunderbans Area

3509. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken or are being taken to save the people of Sunderbans area in West Bengal from the invasion of sea water;

(b) whether any long range or short-term scheme has been formulated in this behalf; if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the agency through which it will be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal are constructing a scheme named "Urgent Development Works for Sunderbans Area" comprising the following works:

(i) Raising and strengthening 2120 km. of existing embankments of inadequate section and height.

(ii) Retiring 55 km. length of embankments along the scouring reaches of meandering rivers.

(iii) Brick block revetment on river side slope over a length of 49.25 km. in vulnerable zones.

(iv) 327.5 km. length of compartmental bunds with brick pathway.

(v) 422 pipe sluices.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1796 lakhs and benefit an area of 2.59 lakh ha. Rs. 349 lakhs had been spent by the State Government on the Scheme upto March, 1981 and the State has budgeted for an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs in the current year.

Checking of Fair Price Shops

3510. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi are put to much undue harassment by the Civil Supplies Department Inspecting staff while checking stocks in their shops;

(b) if so, whether with a view to ensure proper checking and some control over the Inspecting staff as also to obviate the said undue harassment, Government propose to introduce the practice of checking the stocks in Fair Price Shops in the presence of the President of the Association of the Shopkeepers of the markets where Fair Price Shops are situated or his representative; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
 (a) According to Delhi Administration, no harassment is caused by the Inspecting staff to Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi while checking of stocks in their shops is being done. Generally, such checking is usually supervised by senior officers of the Department to ensure fairness.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Water Pipes in Assam

3511. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide water pipes at Laisong in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Registrants for Hudco Scheme 1979

3512. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of individuals who got themselves registered for flats under HUDCO Scheme in 1979 in each category, i.e. JANATA, LIG, MIG; and

(b) whether some individuals have applied for refund of their security money, if so, how many individuals have withdrawn their money in each category?

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

Soil Erosion Problem

3513. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of severe soil erosion problem threatening to turn a vast area of cultivable land into desert; if so, facts in details giving the extent of damage already done in the last 30 years;

(b) details of the soil conservation programme taken up and proposed to be taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan with particular reference to Chhotanagpur area of Bihar with district-wise break up;

(c) whether Government propose to take it as the major item of relief work likely to start shortly in the area after the failure of Kharif crop this year; and

(d) if so, details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the same is received.

Memo from Commercial Pilot's Licence Holders

3514. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the Commercial Pilot's Licence holders working with the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation have submitted a Memorandum demanding better pay scale and service conditions;

(b) the present pay scale of the Field Offices working under the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation;

(c) is it true that Government have promised to upgrade the pay scale of

the Field Officers to that of Class I and I.A.S. Officers in the Central Government;

(d) is it the policy of the Government to keep the Air Force Pilots away from the Agricultural Aviation; and

(e) the total number of Air Force and Civilian Pilots working under the Agricultural Aviation Directorate?

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

(b) Rs. 550—25—750—EB—30—900.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) There are 12 Air Force Pilots working under the Agricultural Aviation Directorate. Action is in progress for recruitment of civilian pilots.

मध्य प्रदेश में बायोगैस संयंत्र की स्थापना

3515. श्री कैपूर भूषण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटी योजनावधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बायो-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्राज मोहन स्वामीनाथन)।

(क) सं (ख) कृषि मंत्रालय ने छोटी योजना के दौरान सभी राज्योंसंघ शासित क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में बायो-गैस विकास हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना की हाल ही में मंजूरी दी है।

उसमें छोटी योजना अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में 35,000 बायो-गैस एककों की स्थापित करने का एक अनन्तिम लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ग) इस परियोजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बायो-गैस एककों की स्थापना के लिए उसके लाभानुभोगियों को राज-सहायता; लाभानुभोगियों का मार्गदर्शन करके उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने और बायो-गैस एककों के निर्माण का वास्तविक निरीक्षण करने के लिए ग्रामीण कार्यकर्त्तार्यों को नकद प्रोत्साहन; निगमित निकायों/पंजीकृत समितियों को टर्न-की आधार पर बायो-गैस एककों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता तथा राज्य सरकारों को प्रशिक्षण एवं सगठनात्मक समर्थन प्रदान करने की भी व्यवस्था है।

Instructions to States to Convert Public Distribution System into Cooperative Basis

3516. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to all the State Governments to convert Public Distribution System into cooperative basis; and

(b) if so, the number of shops at present functioning in the State of Orissa for this public distribution for essential commodities and the steps Government have taken for improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On last reports, 17,298 fair price shops were functioning in the State of Orissa, The State Government has set up a Civil Supplies Corporation in the State to strengthen and streamline

the functioning of the public distribution system. The functioning of the public distribution system is kept under constant review in consultation with the State Government by the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government concerned with the procurement and supply of essential commodities. Guidelines have been issued by Central Government to all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to improve the functioning of the system.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम योजना

3517. माध्याय भगवान देव : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम योजना अब तक राज्य वार, कितने-कितने विकास खण्डों में लागू की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक खण्ड पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी-धनराशि खर्च को जायेगी ; और

(ग) गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे निर्वाह करने वाले डेढ़ लाख परिवारों में से ऐसे परिवारों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है जिनकी दशा सुधारने के लिए प्रयास किये गये हैं और उन्हें विकास के अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं ?

कृपि दिया ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को 2-10-1980 से देश के सभी खण्डों में लागू कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि के लिए प्रति खण्ड 35 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है -प्रथम वर्ष में 5 लाख रुपये, दूसरे वर्ष में 6 लाख रुपये तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष 8 लाख रुपये ।

इसे भारत सरकार तथा राज्यों के बीच बराबर बराबर के आधार पर वहन किया जायेगा।

(ग) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 31-3-1981 तक सहायता प्राप्त परिवारों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है । गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे निर्वाह करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या 1.5 लाख से कहीं अधिक है ।

विवरण

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू से ले कर 31-3-81 तक राज्यवार लाभान्वित परिवारों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	
1	2	
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	362224
2.	असम	15057
3.	बिहार	234245
4.	गुजरात	142232
5.	हरियाणा	97066
6.	स्मिाचल प्रदेश	89044
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	14775
8.	कर्नाटक	14676
9.	केरल	105325
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	255189
11.	महाराष्ट्र	229095
12.	मणिपुर	13949
13.	मेघालय	8912
14.	नागालैण्ड	32997
15.	उड़ीसा	205779
16.	पंजाब	152005
17.	राजस्थान	213058
18.	सिक्किम	593
19.	तामिलनाडु	480477
20.	तिपुरा	23222

1

2

21. उत्तर प्रदेश 1966895

22. पश्चिम बंगाल 40082

केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र

23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार
द्वीप समूह ..

24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश 480

25. चण्डीगढ़ 71

26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली ...

27. दिल्ली 6416

28. गोवा, दमन और दीव 18518

29. लक्षद्वीप ..

30. मिजोरम 315

31. पाण्डिचेरी 882

अखिल भारत 4875357
-----**Lal Dora Certificates in Rampura Village, Delhi**

3518. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of certificates issued for Lal Dora Certificate in Rampura Village, Delhi since January, 1981 upto date;

(b) number of pending applications for issuance of the certificates;

(c) whether it is a fact that later applications have been cleared while the earlier applications are still pending if so, why, and if not, the dates of applications when received and disposed of, together with the dates of receipt of pending applications; and

(d) the time by which all the pending applications will be cleared?

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

SINGH): (a) Fifteen, as reported by the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

(b) and (c). It has been reported that the application for Lal Dora Certificate is normally received in the office of the Sub Divisional Magistrate concerned and is then sent to the Tehsildar for enquiry and report. On receipt of the detailed report from the Tehsildar, the application is kept pending in the office of the SDM till such time as the applicant comes and collects the certificate. In this process some applications received earlier remain pending on account of the applicant not coming and collecting the certificate.

It has been further reported that some time in September, 1981 a doubt was raised as to whether Lal Dora certificates can be issued for Rampura Village since there is no Lal Dora earmarked in the Rampura at the time of Settlement operations in 1908-09. The Revenue Department took a decision that no Lal Dora certificates be issued in future in respect of Rampura Village. Therefore, no Lal Dora certificates have been issued in 34 cases which were pending at that time.

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

Wages in Food Corporation of India

3519. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wages of the employees of Food Corporation of India have not been revised since 1973;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Fertilizer Corporation of India have revised the wages of employees thrice in the last eight years; and

(c) whether Government will consider the revision of wages of the employees of Food Corporation of

India in the same way as has been done in the case of Fertilizer Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Food Corporation of India is with marginal differences following Central Government pay scales and D.A. pattern as evolved by Government in relation to Central Government employees. Accordingly the pay scales and fringe benefits of the FCI employees were revised w.e.f. 1-1-1973 i.e. the date from which the pay scales of the Central Government employees were revised in pursuance of their Pay Commission recommendations. There has been no revision of pay scales thereafter in respect of employees of Central Government and the Food Corporation of India.

(b) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited were also following Central Government pay scales and D.A. pattern as evolved by the Government in relation to the Central Government employees and the pay scales and fringe benefits of their employees were also revised w.e.f. 1-1-1973. In pursuance of an agreement with the Unions and on their agreeing to switch over to industrial D.A. pattern the pay scales and fringe benefits in by the Fertilizer Corporation of India w.e.f. 1-1-1976, for a period of three years. As this agreement expired on 31-12-1978 a new wage agreement revising the pay scales etc. of the workmen w.e.f. 1-1-1979 was entered into by this Corporation with their Unions for a period of four years. Since the officers of the Fertilizer Corporation also agreed to switch over to industrial D.A. pattern, their pay scales and fringe benefits were revised by the Corporation with effect from 1-9-1977.

(c) As the employees of Food Corporation of India have not yet switched over to industrial D.A. pattern, the question of revision of wages in

this Corporation as in the case of Fertilizer Corporation of India does not arise.

Abolition of "Kachha Arahtias" system

3520. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers of Punjab have urged upon the Central Government to do away with the institution of "Kachha arah-tias" and instead, they would like to sell their produce directly to F.C.I.;

(b) whether the farmers have to give any commission to these arah-tias and if so, nature of service they get;

(c) whether these arhtias get any share in the sale of cereals done through them; and

(d) what is Government's reaction to the request made at (a) above?

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

(b) Though the Kachha Arahtias in Punjab serve the interest of farmers but no commission is paid by the farmers. It is paid by the purchaser.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Upliftment of Economic Condition of Fishermen

3521. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to uplift the economic condition of the poor fishermen engaged in traditional fishing occupation;

(b) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to provide alternative jobs to them during off-season; and

(c) whether Government would provide more and more subsidies and loans for them to purchase fishing utensils and vessels?

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

(a) Various scheme for grant of subsidy-cum loan are in operation in the different States and Union Territories for the construction of mechanised boats and non-mechanised boats, for distribution of fishing nets and for other fishing requisites. Other facilities such as approach roads, fishing platforms, water supply, provision of ice, etc. are also being implemented under the State Plan schemes.

Under a Centrally Sponsored scheme landing and berthing facilities are provided both for non-mechanised and mechanised boats.

(b) A new scheme under the current Plan for brackish water fish farming is being worked out with a view to provide employment during off-season and also to increase the earnings of traditional fishermen.

(c) The quantum of loan and subsidy given for the purchase of fishing requisites and vessels varies from State to State. Their endeavour is to provide better facilities.

हरी नगर, नई दिल्ली में सड़कों की मरम्मत

3522. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरी नगर, नई दिल्ली (पश्चिम क्षेत्र) के सी० डी० ब्लॉकों की सड़कों तथा गलियों की मरम्मत के बारे में दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अनेक पत्र लिखे गए हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में न तो ये छुट-पुट मरम्मत कार्य ही किए गए

हैं और न ही बड़े निर्माण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) सड़कों तथा गलियों की मरम्मत सम्बन्धी कार्य कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ, दिल्ली नगर निगम जिसने 1-12-80 से उक्त इलाके की सेवाओं का भार सम्भाला है ने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त किए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि सड़कों की रोजमर्रा की मरम्मत नियमित की जा रही है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि इस क्षेत्र की जिन सड़कों की ऊपरि सतह में मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है उनमें अगले मानसून से पहले तारकोल बिछाने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

Alleged Slow Progress of Operation Flood II

3523. SHRI HARIKSEH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article 'Strains on on-going Project' appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 12 November, 1981 covering slow progress of Operation Flood II even though the Phase I of this project ended in June 1981;

(b) whether Government will order mid-course corrections on the basis of annual reviews during the last three years as provided for in the Project and if so, the full details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Operation Flood II is following the footsteps of its overseas cousin Operation Flood I as brought out in the article; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is virtual famine of milk in the country after 11 years of two massive Dairy Projects costing over Rs. 600 crores and whether in view of the above, order an indepth evaluation by independent experts?

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

(b) There is provision in the project for such midcourse corrections as may be necessitated by a review of the project after three years of its starting.

(c) Operation Flood I has generally been a success and it is hoped that Operation Flood II will also be a success.

(d) No, Sir. Actually milk production in the country is estimated to have increased from 19.84 million MT per year in 1960 to 20.79 million MT in the year 1970, and to 30.20 million MT in 1980.

Completion Certificate in Respect of Construction in Vikaspuri, New Delhi

3524. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons who have applied for completion certificate after completing the construction of their houses in Vikaspuri C-Block, New Delhi;

(b) the number of persons whose cases have been disposed of and the number of pending cases; and

(c) the reasons why these cases are lying pending and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

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

पक्की सड़कों से जोड़े गए गांव

3525. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितने गांव हैं ;

(ख) एक हजार से अधिक आबादी वाले गांवों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) पक्की सड़कों से जोड़े गए गांवों की संख्या कितनी है और कच्ची सड़कों से जोड़े गए गांवों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें किही भी सड़क से नहीं जोड़ा गया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास प्रत्येक गांव को मुख्य मार्ग से जोड़ने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) 67,566

(ख) 15,414

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1980 तक 20441 गांवों को बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ा गया था, 23733 गांवों को अच्छे मौसम में काम देने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ा गया था तथा 23392 गांवों को किसी भी प्रकार की सड़कों से नहीं जोड़ा गया ।

(घ) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य क्षेत्र में 1500 तथा उससे ऊपर की जनसंख्या के सभी गांवों तथा 1000-1500 की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को 1990 तक बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ा जाया है । बिहार सरकार ने भी 35 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की विश्व-

बैंक की सहायता से ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए एक परियोजना शुरू की है, इसकी कुल परियोजना लागत 44.4 करोड़ रुपये है। 1980 में शुरू की गई तथा 1985 में पूरी होने वाली इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 700 किलो मीटर लम्बी ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण, सुधार किया जाएगा तथा उन्हें मजबूत बनाया जायेगा।

ग्रामीण सड़कों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार

3526. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण सड़कों के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सेमिनार में क्या मुख्य सुझाव दिए गए ; और

(ग) इन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) गोष्ठी की सिफारिशों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) इन सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

1. राज्यों तथा केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को सम्बन्धित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सृजित आवश्यकताओं के साथ-साथ सभी सम्बन्धित कारणों पर विचारकरते हुए ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास हेतु वृहद् योजना तैयार करनी चाहिए।

2. एक ओर ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम तथा दूसरी ओर समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम बाजार विकास आदि जैसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के बीच समुचित समन्वय की आवश्यकता है।

3. 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर, लागतों में हुई वृद्धि और गांवों के पुनर्भ्रंजीकरण के परिणाम-स्वरूप राज्य योजनाओं में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए किए गए प्रावधान अपर्याप्त साबित होंगे। योजना आयोग को 1982-83 तथा बाद के वर्षों के लिए राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देते समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

4. ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय को ग्रामीण सड़क विकास के क्षेत्र में सक्रिय भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। मंत्रालय में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण तथा रख-रखाव के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को मार्गदर्शन सुलभ करने हेतु एक तकनीकी कक्ष स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

5. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों के बीच अत्यधिक असंतुलन पर विचार करते हुए; भारत सरकार को त्वरित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजना के आधार पर ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना शुरू करनी चाहिए। ग्रामीण सड़क विकास तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित बातों में पिछड़ेपन से सम्बन्धित

मानदण्डों के आधार पर इस योजना को ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाया जाना चाहिए और राज्यों को निधियां आवंटित की जानी चाहिए ।

6. ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण की लागत कम करने के लिए निर्देशित अनुसंधान प्रयासों में वृद्धि करनी चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत राज्यों का अनुभव भी अन्यों के साथ प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए ।

7. राज्यों तथा केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों की ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का प्रबोधन करने तथा उससे सम्बन्धित सूचना देने के लिए प्रबन्ध सुदृढ़ करने चाहिए ।

नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम 1976 को धारा 20 के अन्तर्गत बेहनामों का पंजीकरण

3527 डा० बसंत कुमार पण्डित क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की समिति की रिपोर्ट के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1758 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूखण्डधारियों को मकानों का निर्माण करने की अनुमति कब दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या भूखण्डधारियों को, नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 20 के अन्तर्गत बेहनामों का पंजीकरण कराने की अनुमति भूखण्डधारियों को नहीं दी गई है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और उसके लिए कब तक अनुमति दी जाएगी ;

(घ) कालोनी में सामुदायिक सेवा के लिए कितने एकड़ भूमि प्रदान की गई ;

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण इस में से कुछ भूमि का उपयोग कुछ अन्य वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजन के लिए करना चाहता है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्योरा क्या हैं

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की सूखा-राहत सहायता

3528. श्री कृष्णदत्त सलतानपुरी

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस वर्ष सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति को पूरा करनेके लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को कोई राहत सहायता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की ;

(ग) क्या इस बीच यह राशि राज्य के सभी जिलों के किसानों में वितरित कर दी गई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि जिले-द्वारा आवंटित की गई है ;

(ङ) शिमला जिले को कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई तथा इस जिले में खण्डवार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो किन कारणों से केन्द्रीय सहायता अब तक सूखेसे प्रभावित किसानों तक नहीं पहुंची है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री आर० वो० स्वामीनाथन) (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय दल ने 29 नवम्बर, से 1 दिसम्बर, 1981 के मध्य सूखे से प्रभावित

क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया। इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए राहत तथा पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी उपायों के लिए व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा स्वीकृत करने के सम्बन्ध में आगे की कार्यवाही भारत सरकार द्वारा उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर की जाएगी।

(ग) से (च). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Delhi Urban Arts Commission Report

3529. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has submitted a report of the Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations and suggestions made in the report?

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

(b) Fifth Report 1980-81 of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission; New Delhi was laid on the table of the Sabha on 18-9-81.

Reconsideration on High-Rise Urban Development Policy

3530. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has advised the Delhi Development Authority to reconsider its high-rise urban development policy;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of D.D.A. towards this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The in-

formation is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Representation from Engineering drawing Staff Association, Calcutta

3531. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Engineering Drawing Staff Association, Calcutta regarding abolition of some posts of Draftsmen in that office;

(b) if so, details of the said representation; and

(c) steps taken by Government on the said representation in details?

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

(b) and (c). To provide matching savings for the purpose of creating the post of Assistant Librarian to run the common library of C.P.W.D. offices located in Calcutta, it was proposed to surrender one post of Draftsmen Grade II. The Engineering Drawing Staff Association had opposed the proposal to surrender the post of Draftsman Grade II. The Chief Engineer, Eastern Zone, C.P.W.D. disposed the matter with the representatives of the Association and accepted their suggestion to surrender one post of Draftsman Grade III.

According to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance, no new post can be created on the Non-Plan side unless matching savings for the same are found by surrendering some other post.

आदिवासियों को आवंटित भूमि

3532. श्री जयनारायण रोड : क्या ग्रामोण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासियों को अब तक कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) आदिवासियों के लिए अब तक कितनी भूमि अर्जित की गई है ; और

(ग) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में आदिवासियों को राज्यवार, कितनी भूमि आवंटित की जायेगी ?

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

(क) भारत सरकार केवल संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में ही सूचना एकत्र करती है। इन कानूनों के अधीन आदिवासियों को अभी तक लगभग 2.64 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र आवंटित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . विभिन्न राज्यों के अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत आदिवासियों के लिए अलग से कोई फालतू भूमि अधिग्रहण नहीं की जाती है लेकिन वितरण करते समय भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों विशेष कर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऐसे श्रमिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान भी फालतू भूमि के आवंटन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती रहेगी।

Accommodation Providing to Political Labour and Social Organisations in Delhi

3538. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of Government accommodation allotted in Delhi for the purpose of (i) Organisational office (ii) residence of staff in Parliament office (iii) residence of staff in organisational office (iv) research and studies office of various political parties, Labour organisations and social service organisations, and since which

dates, also arrears of rent and other charges due in each case;

(b) particulars of the above four categories allotted to the Janata Party and Bhartiya Janata Party in Parliament;

(c) Government policy and rules, thereunder in this regard; and

(d) whether some political or labour or social organisations have applied for allotment of Government accommodation, if so, the dates of applications and action taken in each case or likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA- RAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collec- ted and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Residential accommodation is allotted to the staff of the recognised political parties in Parliament on rent calculated in terms of F.R. 45-A subject to 1/3rd. of the staff being provided for and within an overall ceiling of six units per party. The accommodation for office purpose is allotted subject to availability and on following conditions:

(i) licence fee is paid at market rate;

(ii) allotment is made in the name of the political party concern- ed and not in the name of office bearer; and

(iii) political party will take out a licence at the time of allotment.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Urbanised Trans Yamuna Villages

3534. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some of the villages in trans-Yamuna have

been urbanised including villages Mandawli Fazalpur Patparganj Road, Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the buffaloes belonging to village Mandawli Fazalpur have also been removed; if not, what are the reasons; and

(d) whether it is a fact that steps were taken to remove buffaloes from Mandawli Fazalpur if so, what were the results?

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

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

Soil Erosion in Bihar

3535. SHRIMATI MADHURI
SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRI-
GATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to insufficient arrangement for check-
ing soil erosion and inadequate finan-
cial resources, Bihar is suffering from
the ravages of the floods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
floods in Bihar cause damage to agri-
cultural land and villages;

(c) whether Centre has approved
flood control schemes for Bihar; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost of these
schemes and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Floods
are caused by heavy rainfall and are
aggravated by sediment coming from

soil erosion. The State Government
have treated 6.4 lakh ha. upto 1979-80,
at a cost of Rs. 1950 lakhs in the
catchments of Mayurakshi, Damodar
Barakar, Rangali Mundira and Sona
etc.

(b) The average annual flood da-
mages from 1950 to 1980 in Bihar
State have been as follows:

Total area affected		12.7 Lakh ha.
Crop area affected		5.9 Lakh ha.
Value	Rs.	3849 Lakhs
Damage to houses		120990 Nos.
Value	Rs.	665 Lakhs
Damage to public Utilities	Rs.	1829 Lakhs
Total damage	Rs.	5562 Lakhs

(c) and (d). Flood Control is a State
subject and flood control schemes are
planned, financed and implemented by
the State Governments. Between
1954 and 1980, the State Government
constructed 2863 km. of new embank-
ments, 365 km. of new drainage
channels, and 30 town protection
works providing reasonable protec-
tion to 16.26 lakh ha. out of the total
flood prone area of 42.6 lakh ha.

The programme is continuing. In
the Sixth Plan the State Government
have planned to spend Rs. 158 crores
on flood control works for providing
protection to about 5.40 lakh ha.

Fast-unto-death Threat on Cow Kill- ing Issue

3536. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to the news item
captioned "Fast-unto-death threat on
cow killing issue" appearing in the
Times of India dated 13 October,
1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken to redeem the pledges made in the past on the subject?

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

(b) and (c). The subject of preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive power to legislate, the relevant entry being 15 of List II. The Supreme Court by its judgement delivered in one of the cases on 23rd April, 1956 came to the following conclusions:

(i) that a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows and the buffaloes, male or female, was quite reasonable and valid;

(ii) that a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes or breeding bulls, or working bullocks (cattle as well as buffaloes) so long as they were capable of being used as milch or draught cattle was also reasonable and valid; and

(iii) that a total ban on slaughter of she-buffaloes, bulls and bullocks (cattle or buffaloes) after they ceased to be capable of yielding milk or of breeding or working as draught animals was not in the interests of the general public and was invalid.

Government of India had been persuading the State Government to enact necessary legislation to the extent permissible in terms of the Supreme Court judgement.

In pursuance of a statement made by the then Prime Minister in Parliament on 26th April, 1979, necessary Bill for the suitably amending the Constitution for providing and entry in the Government list regarding pro-

hibition of the slaughter of cows and calves and other animals and draught cattle was introduced in Lok Sabha on 18-5-1979. However, with dissolution of the Lok Sabha this Bill also lapsed.

वाटर पॉल्यूशन, ए पीपुल्स इश्यू
शोषक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार

3537. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 16 नवम्बर, 1981 के इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में पृष्ठ 5 पर "वाटर पॉल्यूशन ए पीपुल्स इश्यू" शोषक से प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) देश में उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका पानी बुरी तरह से प्रदूषित किया गया है और अब भी किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) इस जल प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त की है ;

(ङ) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया है ; और

(च) ऐसे कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

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

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था करने और जल-

राशियों में पानी की स्वास्थ्यवर्धकता बनाए रखने के लिए जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 नामक एक अधिनियम पहले ही बना दिया गया है।

(ग) देश में कोई भी नदी पूरी तरह से प्रदूषित नहीं है। तथापि, अधिकांश सभी प्रमुख नदियों के कुछ किनारे हैं जो काफी मात्रा में दूषित हैं।

(घ) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत गठित जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण के राज्य बोर्ड औद्योगिक और नगरपालिका साधनों के कारण हो रहे जल प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियन्त्रण के कारणों में लगे हैं। इन बोर्डों द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप, कई उद्योगों ने गन्दा पानी बहिःस्राव शोधन संयन्त्र स्थापित और चालू किए हैं तथा कई और उद्योग ऐसे संयन्त्र स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। इन बोर्डों द्वारा नगरपालिकाओं को मल जल शोधन संयन्त्रों को लगाने एवं पूर्ण करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

(ङ) जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण के छः राज्य बोर्डों ने मार्च, 1981 तक 247 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ कर दी है। उसी अवधि तक इन मामलों में से 12 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दोष सिद्ध हो गए हैं।

(च) 31 मार्च, 1981 तक 228 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई न्यायालय में निर्णय के लिए अर्जित पड़ी हुई थी।

Arrest of DDA Contractor in black Marketing in Cement

3538. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Crime Branch has recently arrested a DDA contractor and another person in connection with the alleged black-marketing in DDA cement;

(b) if so, full details of the case; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government against the defaulters?

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

(b) As reported by the DDA, 250 bags of cement were issued to a contractor Shri Gauri Shankar for the work of 'Providing grill fencing in Mayur Vihar Pocket II (Trilokpuri)'. The cement, allegedly, did not reach the site and was instead taken to Sawan Public School (near Mehrauli).

The Police authorities have reported that the Truck No. DHL-5672 allegedly involved in the case was impounded.

(c) The Police have reported that they made six arrests in connection with this case. The arrested persons have been released on bail and the case is under investigation.

In the meantime, on the basis of preliminary investigations, the D.D.A. have suspended three Junior Engineers alleged to have been involved in this case.

Agricultural Degree Colleges

3539. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural degree colleges affiliated to agricultural university opened this year by the Government;

(b) the places where these colleges have been opened as also the places where these are proposed to be opened; and

(c) the places in Uttar Pradesh where agricultural colleges would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): (a) No new agricultural degree college has been affiliated to agricultural universities during the year 1980-81. Only one agricultural college has been started by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology as its constituent college.

(a) The new college of Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology has been established at Chiplima in the Sambalpur district of Orissa.

(c) There is no proposal to open any new agricultural college in Uttar Pradesh since there are already 27 agricultural colleges in the State.

New Techniques for Rural Roads Construction

3540. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether new technique, developed by Central Road Research Institute for rural road construction, has been forwarded to the State Governments for its implementation; and

(b) whether Centre has also initiated certain moves in regard to

this and if so, when these initiatives will be finalised by Union Government itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The new techniques developed for rural road construction by the Central Road Research Institute are publicised through research papers and regional workshops on rural roads organised by the Indian Road Congress in collaboration with Central Road Research Institute which are attended by engineers from the States/Union Territories. The techniques have been adopted in selected rural roads in many States and several test tracks have also been constructed in some of the States using these techniques.

दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी

3541. श्री आर० पी० यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के विचारार्थीन दीवानी रिट संख्या 659-77 के याचिका कर्ताओं और प्रतिवादी अर्थात् दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी की वर्तमान प्रबन्ध समिति के बीच दो बार करार हुआ था ; यदि हां, तो उन करारों का शब्दशः पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गये निदेशों/आदेशों का भी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन अध्यापक तथा गैर-अध्यापक सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें दूसरे करार के अनुसार समिति द्वारा 15 जून, 1980 तक नोटिस दिए गए थे ।

(ग) अध्यापक तथा गैर-अध्यापक कितने सदस्यों ने 30 सितम्बर, 1980

तक समिति को पूरा धनराशि जमा करा दी थी ;

(घ) क्या उक्त नोटिस के उत्तर में प्राप्त की गई धनराशि को वर्तमान प्रबन्ध समिति द्वारा मदवार, खर्च कर दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 26 मई, 1978 को दिये गये उन आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें समिति का कुछ मदों पर व्यय करने की अनुमति दी गई थी ?

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

(क) जी, हाँ। करार के शब्दशः ब्यौरों के अनुसार, उच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों/आदेशों की मांग की जाती है। न्यायालय से उसकी प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपियाँ प्राप्त करना वांछनीय होगा।

(ख) दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी लि० के सचिव न सूचित किया है कि दिनांक 16-5-1980 के दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार 688 टीचरों और 299 गैर-टीचरों को नोटिस दिए गए थे।

(ग) दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी लि० ने सूचित किया है कि दिनांक 16-5-1980 के दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार 620 टीचरों और 252 गैर-टीचरों ने अन्य अपेक्षाओं के साथ साथ राशि जमा की थी।

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

(ङ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में है।

Alleged Corruption Charges Against NAFED

3542. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Grievance Committee/Enquiry Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited to look into the functioning of the NAFED as published in the 'Patriot' New Delhi Edition of 18th June, 1981 under the heading 'Probe into function of NAFED';

(b) whether the grievances of the NAFED employees include also the corruption charges; if so, whether the Grievance Committee has gone into this issue also;

(c) Whether the said Committee has completed its work and has submitted its report to its appointing authority or Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if the said report has not so far been submitted, the reasons for the delay in submission of the report and the date by which it is likely to be submitted; and

(e) whether Government would act on its own to investigate the serious charges against NAFED, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Interviews for direct recruitment of candidates for certain posts in NAFED were fixed from 11th to 13th May, 1981. The employees did not allow these interviews to take place as they wanted these posts to be filled by promotion. The interviews could not, therefore,

be held. The Board of Directors of NAFED, in their meeting held on 23rd May, 1981 resolved to constitute a Committee "to enquire into the grievances of the staff leading to incidents from 11th to 13th May, 1981 and thereafter."

(b) When the Committee met the employees, they expressed that their main grievance was against the Chairman of NAFED and placed before the Committee certain complaints against the Chairman of NAFED.

(c) and (d). The Committee had not submitted a Report to the Board of Directors of NAFED which appointed it. Meanwhile, in its meeting held on 27th August 1981, the Board of Directors of NAFED resolved that, as the Board of Directors is the competent authority who can consider matters relating to the Chairman, the Committee should put up all papers with regard to the Chairman, before the Board for its consideration. The Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of employees has been dissolved.

(e) The matter is already receiving the attention of the Board of Directors of NAFED. The Government are awaiting the decision of the Board in this regard.

Sanitation Drive in Villages

3543, SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have proposed to start massive sanitation drive in villages; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such Central scheme. However, one of the proposed targets

of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) is to achieve 25 per cent coverage of rural areas with Safe Sanitation.

Ratio of Levy and non-Levy Sugar

3544. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revise the ratio of levy and free sales sugar from the present ratio of 65:35 to 70:30; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision and from when the new policy will be brought into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "Misuse of Government Houses"

3545. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item captioned "campaign to detect misuse of Government houses" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 7 November, 1981;

(b) if so, has the campaign been launched and will it cover all the houses in Delhi of all types and carry out a full probe covering—

(i) whether houses have been sub-letted in full or half, whether houses have been shared with others

not being Government Servants without informing the employer and charging exorbitant rent so also from the share who is Government Servant;

(ii) whether ration cards have been checked in conjunction with the physical presence of the people residing in the house so as to detect the bogus out-of-turn allotment and drawal of H.R.A. by the wards of the allottees shown to be residing in other houses by suppressing the material facts;

(c) whether the campaign has been completed; and

(d) what are the results thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Recently, the Dte. of Estates has circulated an appeal to allottees of General Pool Government residences in Delhi/New Delhi seeking co-operation of allottees in ensuring strict observance of the Allotment Rules and in desisting from subletting and misusing of Government accommodation. Through this appeal the allottees are also being informed that checking in Government colonies was being intensified and wherever cases of sub-letting/misuse of Government residences, servant quarters and garages, are detected in future, appropriate action against the allottees would be taken. The news item has been published with reference to this appeal. However, a system of random surprise checking of Government colonies with a view to checking cases of unauthorised subletting and misuse of Government accommodation is already in vogue and in cases where such irregularities are noticed, appropriate action is being taken. Ration card/C.G.H.S. card and other documents are also checked as proof of normal stay of the allottees in their

allotted accommodation. The Question whether any special campaign is to be launched or the existing random surprise checking only need be continued would be examined after watching the reaction of the allottees of residences on the appeal recently made.

Supply of Imported Oil for Refining to Exclusive Refiners

3546. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edible oil Refiners Association (Northern region) has urged the Government to supply imported oil for refining to the exclusive refiners only; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). A representation dated 22nd January, 1980 from the Edible Oil Refiners' Association Northern India requesting for release of imported crude rapeseed oil to them for commercial sale for direct consumption was received last year. The representation was turned down.

West Bengal Requirement of Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil

3547. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of skim milk powder and butter oil for West Bengal;

(b) quantity supplied to West Bengal during the last five years; year-wise and item-wise details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure regular supply of the above mentioned items to West Bengal? ..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) On the basis of the norms prescribed in the procedure for supply of skim milk powder and butter oil to the dairies in West Bengal, the entitlement works out to an average of about 496 MT skim milk powder and 165 MT butter oil per

month. However, the actual supplies by Indian Dairy Corporation during the period from January to November, 1981 accounted for an average of about 900 MT skim milk powder and 170 MT butter oil per month.

(b) Skim milk powder, butter oil and butter supplied to all the dairies in West Bengal during the last five years are as under:

(Figures in M.T.)

Year	Skim milk powder	Butter oil	Butter
1977-78	5557	1310	—
1978-79	6543	1822	—
1979-80	6647	1463	104
1980-81	7438	1609	338
1981-82	6216	1141	391

(Up to 30 Sept., 1981—provisior, al).

(c) Subject to availability of stock of skim milk powder and butter oil received as gift from the European Economic Community the Indian Dairy Corporation is releasing the skim milk powder to the dairies mainly to meet the shortfall of raw milk in relation to their throughout. However, the dairies are expected to make every effort to maximise the procurement of raw milk.

vegetables products poses several health hazards;

(b) if so, what are the adverse affects caused by canned fruit and vegetables;

(c) the particulars of fruit companies canning fruits and vegetables presently available in the market; and

(d) action contemplated to discord this practice?

Metal Contamination in Tinned Food-Staffs

3548. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, metal contamination in canned fruits and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir: Metal contaminants do not pose any health hazard in canned fruits and vegetables provided they are within prescribed limits laid down in Fruit Products Order, 1955.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 279 units canning fruits and vegetables in India (as on 1st January 1981) as detailed below.

1. Western Region (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Goa etc.)	52
2. Southern Region (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu)	70
3. Eastern Region (West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura, and Nagaland)	42
4. Northern Region (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Delhi and Chandigarh)	115
Total	279

(d) Canned fruits and vegetables are subjected to regulatory quality control and metal contaminants in them are generally within the prescribed limits. Hence the question does not arise.

(c) how many of such schemes have already been cleared by the Government of India on HUDCO, give details;

(d) how much amount has been sanctioned for those schemes during 1981-82; give details; and

(e) when Government of India will give clearance to the remaining schemes, if any; if so, details of those schemes?

Government Scheme on HUDCO, from Kerala

3549. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been submitted to Government of India on HUDCO from the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, give the details of such schemes;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Various agencies in the State of Kerala have, till 30-11-1981, sent 67 schemes to HUDCO as under:

	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan Amount
(Rs. in Crores)			
Housing Board	32	38.96	25.51
Development Authorities	16	16.37	11.78
Apex Coop. Housing Societies	1	0.34	0.23
Public Sector	17	23.27	11.78
Municipality	1	0.06	0.05
Total	67	79.00	49.35

(c) Till 31-10-81, 61 schemes have been sanctioned with details as under:-

	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Project Cost	Loan sanctioned
		(Rs. in crores)	
Housing Board	31	34.74	22.56
Development Authorities	15	15.82	11.40
Apex Coop. Housing Societies	1	0.34	0.23
Public Sector Undertakings	14	21.01	10.60
	Total	61	71.91
			44.79

(d) During the period April-October, 1981 HUDCO has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 4.54 crores for 5 schemes to various housing agencies in Kerala with a Project cost of Rs. 5.95

crores. These figures are included in the Statement at (c) above.

(e) 6 schemes are under examination in HUDCO. The details are as under:—

Name of the Scheme	Agency	Project Cost	Loan amount	D.U.'s
		(Rs. in Crores)		
1. Staff Rental Housing scheme at Elamkulam, North, Cochin.	Greater Cochin Dev. Authority.	0.55	0.38	105
2. Rental Housing Scheme for Algappa Textiles.	National Textile Corpn.	0.26	0.18	114
3. Rental Housing Scheme at Poojapura, Trivandrum.	Kerala State Housing Board.	4.22	2.95	652
4. Construction of EWS Houses at Chengam Cherry.	Chengam-cherry Municipality.	0.06	0.05	100
5. Rural Housing Scheme in Trivandrum region.	Kerala State Development Corp. for Christian converts or the recommended Committees	10.0	0.50	2500
6. Rural Housing Scheme in Kozhikode region.	Do.	1.00	0.50	2500
		8.09	4.56	5971

**15 Points Programme for Raising
Wheat Yield**

3550. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 15 point programme of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute formulated with a view to raise wheat yield; and

(b) whether Government have decided to percolate these suggestions to the State Government in the wheat belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The details of the 15 point programme are as follows:

1. The most suitable wheat varieties for sowing before 20th of November are: HD 2204, HD 2009, HD 2177, WL 1562, WH 147, DWL 5023 and several others. These varieties can also be sown up to 30th of November, if this is found necessary.

2. The dominant wheat variety for 1981-82 sowing is Sonalika. This variety is also known as RR-21 or HD-1553. Sonalika should not be sown before the 20th November, Sonalika is the best suited for late sowing after 30th November.

3. Late sowing reduces wheat yields. All possible efforts should be made to complete wheat sowing before the end of November.

4. For late sowing of wheat in the month of December, the most suitable variety is Sonalika. A higher seed rate of 125 kg. per hectare should be used in the case of this variety for high crop yields.

5. Karnal Bunt can be a serious problem in the districts of Ludhiana and Gurdasour in Punjab, in the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh, and in the foothills of Jammu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Growing of WL 711 and HD 2009 varieties of wheat in these areas should be avoided.

6. Use of a seed drill increases wheat yields significantly. Use of a fertilizer-cum-seed drill increases wheat yields still further. Wheat should always be sown with the help of a seed drill.

7. A minimum of four irrigations are needed for very high wheat yields. The first irrigation should be given three weeks after sowing.

8. Phosphorus should be applied along with nitrogen to achieve high wheat yields. A minimum dose of 40 kg. of phosphorus and 80 kg. of nitrogen should be applied per hectare. For higher wheat yields 40 kg. of phosphorus and 100 kg. of nitrogen per hectare should be applied. Potash should be applied if found necessary by soil tests.

9. Weeds reduce wheat yield. Weeds should not be allowed to establish in the field. Hand weedings, inter-culture operations and chemical weedicides should be used to control weeds effectively.

10. The first week of November is the best time for sowing rainfed wheat. At least 30 kg. of nitrogen per hectare even in the case of rainfed crop of wheat should be applied. The fertilizer should be placed 5-6 cm below the seed before sowing.

11. The best variety of wheat for rainfed conditions is C-306. For late sowing of rainfed wheat in the later part of November, dwarf varieties like IWP 72, WL 410 give higher yields.

12. Under rainfed conditions seed should not be sown without treating soil with aldrin or BHC. 10 kgs. of 10 per cent BHC or 5 per cent aldrin per hectare should be applied before last ploughing to control white ants.

13. Farmers should replace their wheat seed at least once in every five years. New seeds should be purchased from the National Seeds Corporations, from the State Seeds Corporations or from the nearest Block or District Office.

14. Dwarf varieties of wheat should be grown to the maximum possible extent, even under conditions of limited irrigation. These varieties can give relatively higher yields even with one or two irrigations.

15. Wheat can give as much as 6 to 7 tonnes of yield per hectare if all the recommended practices are followed. These include correct choice of variety, right time of sowing, application of chemical fertilizers in recommended doses, weed control and use of proper agricultural implements for sowing etc.

(b) These recommendations are mostly applicable in general to the north-western wheat belt and are being followed by the Development Departments.

Hike in Price of Levy Sugar

3551. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis Government increase the levy sugar price in Ration and Fair Price Shops;

(b) the reasons for withdrawing the control on sugar in regard to export;

(c) how the gap is to be filled up; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to make available sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The price of levy sugar distributed through ration/fair price shops is generally increased whenever there is an increase either in the all-India average ex-factory levy price due to cost escalations etc. or in the duties on sugar.

(b) and (c). The ban on sugar export has been lifted in the expectation

of a record production of 65 to 67 lakh tonnes of sugar during the current sugar year.

(d) Levy and free-sale sugar are released monthly and judiciously to ensure availability of the commodity throughout the country.

Construction of Godown in Tripura

3552. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has their own godown in Tripura;

(b) what is the total storage capacity of the godown in possession of FCI;

(c) whether it is a fact that FCI Tripura has not sufficient storage capacity;

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to build godown for FCI;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The total storage capacity with the FCI in Tripura is 17,610 metric tonnes (owned and hired) of which 5,840 metric tonnes is its own.

(c) to (f). As the available storage capacity is adequate to meet the current needs, there is no proposal with FCI for construction of additional storage capacity in Tripura State at present.

बिहार में सूखा

3553. श्री अमीनुद्दीन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत भागलपुर और छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन

में सूखे की स्थिति व्याप्त है, क्योंकि गत वर्षाकालीन फसल के दौरान वर्षा नहीं हुई थी;

(ख) क्या 75 प्रतिशत खरीफ की फसल के नष्ट हो जाने की संभावना है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप रबी की फसल भी नहीं होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां के किसानों और अन्य ग्रामीण लोगों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए बाहर से खाद्यान्न मंगाएगी और क्या वहां सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए ठोस उपाय किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री श्री आर० व० स्वामी नाथन : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार फसलों को हुई क्षति की पूरी रिपोर्ट अभी सभी जिलों से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बारह जिले अर्थात् गया, नवादा, औरंगाबाद, भागलपुर, मुंगेर, सथाल परगना, खगडिया, रांची, पलामऊ, हजारीबाग, गिरिडिह तथा धनबाद सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्र अभिज्ञात किए गए हैं।

हस्त स्टार की अवधि के दौरान वर्षा न होने से खरीफ फसलों की क्षति अथवा रबी के उत्पादन पर इसके प्रभाव का कोई पक्का अनुमान लगाना अभी संभव नहीं है।

(ग) भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की समग्र उपलब्धि, राज्यों की आपेक्षिक आवश्यकताओं, मण्डी में उपलब्धि तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित घटकों से सम्बन्धित सभी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर, महीने-दर-महीने के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों को सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए खाद्यान्न आबंटित कर रही है।

उचित मूल्य की दूकानों से वितरण का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्र विशेष की मांग के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

बिहार सरकार की मांग पर आवंटित खाद्यान्न तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि में उठाए गए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन)

	मांग आबंटन उठाई गई मात्रा		
चावल	720	750	114.6*
गेहूं			
पी०डी०एस०	705	205	153.6*
मिल	396	229	174.3*

*जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1981 तक नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर के आंकड़े संचित नहीं किए गए।

Incentives to Farmers Affected by Floods

3554. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4106 on 14th September, 1981 regarding exemption of levy from farmers affected by floods and state:

(a) what incentives had been provided by the Centre to the farmers who were affected by the floods in the country; and

(b) if not incentives provided, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
On the basis of the reports the Central
teams which visited the flood affected
States namely Rajasthan, Uttar Pra-

desh and Kerala and the remommenda-
tions of the High Level Committee on
Relief thereon, the Government of
India approved the following ceilings
of expenditure for rehabilitation of the
affected farmers in the respective
States as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Uttar Pradesh

(i) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers for agricultural inputs for supplementary short duration crops or Rabi crops at the rate of 25% and 33½% respectively of the cost subject to ceiling of Rs 250/- per hectare	208.33
(ii) Subsidy to the extent of 50% of the cost to the small and marginal farmers for reclamation of sand cast land and repairs to the soil conservation works	20.00
(iii) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers at the rate of 25% and 33½% of the cost respectively for replacement of the cattle that have perished in the floods	3.00
(iv) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers at 25% and 33½% of the cost respectively for fodder seed, seedlings and saplings of fodder trees etc	2.00
(v) Assistance to the farmers for repair and restoration of their pump sets/tube wells and masonry wells in the flood affected areas (Assistance is to be disbursed in accordance with the guidelines to be formulated by the Central Ground-water Board)	40.00
Total	273.33

Rajasthan

(i) Subsidy for agricultural inputs i.e. seeds, fertilisers etc. to Scheduled Tribes, Marginal farmers and small farmers at the rate of 50%, 33½% and 25% respectively (the cost of inputs being limited to Rs. 250/- per hectare)	57.61
(ii) Additional subsidy to Tribals, Small Farmers, Marginal farmers and Semi-medium farmers holding land upto 4 hectares at the rate of 75%, 50%, 50%, and 25% respectively for reclamation of Sand cast lands	47.62
(iii) Subsidy to Tribals, marginal farmers/landless labourers, small farmers and semi-medium farmers holding land upto 4 hectares at the rate of 75%, 50%, 50%, and 25% respectively for replacement of cattle killed in the floods	112.02
(iv) Subsidy to Tribals, Small/marginal farmers and semi-medium farmers holding land upto 4 hectares at the rate of 75%, 50%, and 25% respectively for desilting and repair of wells	29.88
(v) Subsidy for repair of damaged pumpsets to cultivators belonging to Scheduled tribes @ Rs 3000/- per pumpset, small/marginal farmers @ Rs 2000/- per pumpset and medium sized cultivators @ Rs. 1600/- per pumpset	3.20
(v) Subsidy to families belonging to small and marginal farmers including Scheduled Tribes @ Rs 250/- per family for replacement of damaged/lost agricultural implements etc.	7.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(vii) Assistance to artisans @ Rs 250/- per family for replacement of the tools and raw materials etc	0.60
(viii) Assistance for development of nurseries on the banks of nullahs for meeting the requirements of seedings of cultivators	5.00
(ix) Assistance to farmers who are changing their occupation from agriculture to other allied activities i.e. Poultry farming etc in the flood affected areas	20.00
Total	282.93

Kerala

(i) Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers @ Rs 25% and 33½% respectively for agricultural inputs	48.00
(ii) De-watering charges	20.00
Total	68.00

Besides, the Central Team visited the flood affected areas in Karnataka. A second Central team also visited the flood affected areas in Uttar Pradesh in November, 1981. An other a Central Team is also scheduled to visit the flood affected areas in Bihar. Their reports are awaited. On the basis of their reports, action to approve ceilings of expenditure for purpose of rehabilitation of the affected farmers will be taken by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for New Sugar Mills

3555. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives the Government propose to grant to the new sugar factories to be set up in the near future; and

(b) names and places of New Sugar units coming up in various States in the Country in the years, 1982 and 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the revised Incentive Scheme for sugar industry announced by the Government in November, 1980, new factories to be licensed in the Sixth Plan starting production within a period of 39 months from the date of their licence or letter of Intent which ever is earlier will be entitled for incentives.

(b) A statement showing the names and places of new sugar units in various States in the country likely to be commissioned in the years 1982 and 1983 is enclosed at Appendix.

Statement

Statement showing the names and places of new sugar factories Likely to be coming up in various States during the years 1982 & 1983

Sl. No. Names and places of new sugar factories likely to come up in various States during 1982 and 1983

1982

KARNATAKA

1. Shri Hemavathi Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Holenarasipur, Hassan Distt. Hassan
2. Karnataka Sahakare Sakkare Karkhane Ltd. Haveri Dist. Dharwar

GUJARAT

1. Sidheshwar Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd. Talaja Distt. Bhavnagar

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Palair Coop. Sugars Ltd., Rajeshwarapuram., Distt. Khammam
2. Nagarjuna Coop. Sugars Ltd., Guruzala, Taluka, Paland, Distt. Guntur
3. Shree Hanuman Coop., Sugars Ltd., Hanuman Junction Distt. Krishna

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Gajraula, Distt. Moradabad
2. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills. Ltd., Mahmoodabad, Distt. Sitapur

1983

KARNATAKA

1. Dakshina Kannada Sahakara Karkhna Ltd., Mangalore Taluk, Distt. South Kanara

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Kissan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Dikhauli Distt. Sultanpur,

PONDICHERRY

1. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Pondicherry (location—Lingaraddipalayam), Mar. adipat Commune

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Annapurna Cooperative Sugars Ltd., Tanali, Distt. Guntur

ASSAM

1. Nowgong Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Kampur, Distt. Nowgong,

राज्यों को चीनी

3556. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री केयूर कोषण :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र ने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रत्येक महीने में उसकी मांग की तुलना में कितनी मात्रा में चीनी आवंटित की; और

(ख) इसमें कमी किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्यमंत्रों द्वारा श्री. स्वामी नाथन :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य को पिछले एक वर्ष अर्थात् जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1981 के दौरान उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण करने के लिए आवंटित लेवी चीनी की मासिक मात्रा का ब्यौरा विवरण -1 पर विवरण में दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को लेवी चीनी के कोटों का आवंटन उनकी मासिक या अन्यथा मांग के आधार पर नहीं होता है। तथापि, कुछेक राज्य सरकारें समय-समय पर

अधिक कोटा आवंटित करने के लिए अनुरोध करती रही हैं। जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1981 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त ऐसे अनुरोधों की स्थिति विवरण-II पर विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) लेवी चीनी की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम राज्य सरकारों को आवंटन करने के लिए प्रतिमास 2.71 लाख मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी की नियुक्ति कर रहे हैं। उक्त 2.71 लाख मीटरो टन की मात्रा में से राज्यवार लेवी चीनी के सामान्य मासिक कोटे समान सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर

निर्धारित किए गए हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों के मौजूदा मासिक कोटे 1-4-1978 को प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 425 ग्राम की उपलब्धता पर आधारित है लेकिन कुछेक राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को अधिक कोटा आवंटित किया जा रहा है जोकि उन्हें अतीत में आवंटित कोटों पर आधारित है। लेवी चीनी की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण, जनसंख्या के अत्यंत आंकड़ों के संदर्भ में राज्यवार लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटों में वृद्धि करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण --I

जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1981 के दौरान उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए आवंटित लेवी चीनी के राज्यवार मासिक कोटे को बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1981 के दौरान आवंटित लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे की मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)
I		2
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	20882
2.	असम	7541
3.	मिजोरम	171
4.	बिहार	26929
5.	गुजरात	14031
6.	हरियाणा	4916
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1588
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2250
9.	केरल	10495
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	20825
11.	महाराष्ट्र	24743
12.	कर्नाटक	14215
13.	नागालैण्ड	340
14.	उड़ीसा	10723
15.	पंजाब	6564
16.	राजस्थान	12757
17.	तमिलनाडु	19783

1	2
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	41761
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	21994
20. अण्डमान और निकोबार	190
21. चण्डीगढ़	243
22. दादर और नागर हवेली	36
23. दिल्ली	5304
24. गोआ, दमण और दीव	470
25. लक्षद्वीप	65
26. मणिपुर	524
27. मेघालय	493
28. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	228
29. पांडिचेरी	230
30. त्रिपुरा	759
31. सिक्किम	107.5
जोड़	271157.5

विवरण- II

जिन राज्य सरकारों ने जनवरी, 1981 से दिसम्बर, 1981 तक लेवी चीनी के अपने मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था उनके नाम बताने वाला विवरण

(मी० टन)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	वर्तमान मासिक कोटा	मांगा गया अधिक कोटा	जिस मास में अनुरोध किया गया
1.	दिल्ली	5304	6100	जनवरी 1981
			6290	जुलाई 1981
			6500	अक्तूबर 1981
2.	गोआ	408	450	अगस्त 1981
3.	अण्डमान	190	225	जुलाई 1981
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	228	248	अक्तूबर 1981
5.	हरियाणा	4916	5600	जुलाई 1981
6.	कर्नाटक	14215	20000	फरवरी 1981
				अगस्त 1981
7.	पंजाब	6564	8000	मार्च 1981
8.	असम	7541	8621	जून 1981
9.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	20882	27000	जून 1981
10.	मणिपुर	524	588	मार्च 1981
11.	मेघालय	493	600	नवम्बर 1981

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

3557. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for nationalisation of sugar industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what action taken by the Government on the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Proposals for nationalisation of the sugar industry are received from time to time from various quarters but Government are of the view that nationalisation does not hold out any solution judged with reference to the major objectives sought to be achieved. Besides, nationalisation would involve the Government in heavy financial and managerial liabilities which would not bring commensurate advantages. Government considers that the real solution lies in helping the sick units towards rehabilitation and modernisation of their plants. A Sugar Development Fund is being set

up mainly to assist in rehabilitation and modernisation. Assistance from financial institutions and State Governments is also available. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act provide for the temporary take over of sugar mills. At present, 42 mills are already in the public sector. Out of the remaining, 154 are co-operatives and only 128 are in the private sector. Currently, the managements of 2 co-operative mills and 12 privately owned mills vest in the Government.

Houses to be Construction by HUDCO

3558. SHI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of houses which are likely to be constructed under HUDCO Scheme during last two years, State-wise; and

(b) what are the other details in this regard during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The number of houses likely to be constructed under schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to various agencies in different States and during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as under:

	1979-80	1980-81 (Nos.)
Andhra Pradesh	48026	9575
Assam	325	720
Bihar	1197	11120
Gujarat	27204	46577
Haryana	1903	5650
Himachal Pradesh	..	88
Karnataka	44500	76910
Kerala	10306	46378

	1979-80	1980-81 (Nos.)
Madhya Pradesh	2653	3553
Maharashtra	2558	18156
Manipur . . . . .	..	26
Orissa	1221	581
Punjab	5649	8701
Rajasthan	6536	6356
Tamil Nadu	20680	7476
Uttar Pradesh	12245	19945
West Bengal	4475	1704
Chandigarh	3013	3514
Delhi	3906	696
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	637
Total	196397	268363

(b) Details of HUDCO loan sanction during the year 1981-82 (April—October enclosed statement)

Statement

Statewise Details on schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO during 1981-82 (As on 31-10-81)

State/U.T.	No. of schemes	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Dwellings Sanctioned	Plots Sanctioned
	(Rs. in crores)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	40	28.18	20.09	15850	2537
Bihar	5	5.02	3.17	6241	..
Gujarat	17	14.22	10.20	6015	..
Haryana	9	11.75	8.20	4234	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	1.66	1.30	262	..
Karnataka	20	9.57	6.35	8425	..
Kerala	5	5.95	4.54	10140	..
Madhya Pradesh	6	3.81	2.81	1710	169
Maharashtra	16	15.47	10.09	7599	734
Orissa	11	12.79	9.52	30992	..
Punjab	17	11.06	7.57	3704	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	17	6.38	4.50	2624	..
Tamil Nadu	8	3.69	2.42	1147	443
Uttar Pradesh	8	7.87	5.60	3827	..
West Bengal	4	7.66	5.97	905	..
UNION TERRITORIES					
Chandigarh	2	2.16	1.42	504	..
Pondicherry	1	0.59	0.42	375	..
TOTAL	195	147.89	104.17	104554	3883

**Recognition of Government of India
Press Workers Union, Kerala**

3559. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Government of India Press Workers Kerala, regarding grant of recognition to their union;

(b) if so, what are the details of the said representation;

(c) what steps have been taken in giving recognition to the union; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) A representation in this
behalf was received from the Govern-
ment of India Press Workers' Union,
Koratty (Kerala).

(b) The Union demanded recogni-
tion based on majority membership
of workers in the Government of India
Press, Koratty.

(c) Recognition was granted to the
Union in August, 1981.

(d) Does not arise.

**कृषि विकास के लिए सेन्ट्रल एरिड जोन
इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा अनुसंधान**

3560. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र तथा राजस्थान सरकार
ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम
उठाये हैं कि कृषि के विकास के लिए सेन्ट्रल
एरिड जोन इंस्टीट्यूट, जोधपुर द्वारा अब तक
किये गये अनुसंधान के लाभ किसानों को
मिले ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अब तक
की गई कार्यवाही से संतुष्ट है और यदि
नहीं, तो उपरोक्त अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों को
प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उसका क्या विशेष
प्रयास करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में "बेर" की
खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए उपरोक्त अनु-
संधान संस्थान ने क्या उपाय किये हैं तथा
किसानों को वे लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के
लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का
विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) केन्द्र और राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान कार्यों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं ताकि उनका कृषि विकास के लिए लाभ उठाया जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित मुख्य बातें हैं :—

(अ) केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर।

(1) मरूभूमि प्रबन्ध और बूंद-बूंद (ड्रिप) तथा बौछार सिंचाई प्रणालियों को व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान प्रायोजनाओं में प्रारम्भ करना।

(2) एक प्रसार और प्रशिक्षण संभाग की स्थापना करना जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्तर के कार्मिकों को अच्छे परिणामों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण मिल सके।

(3) "प्रयोगशाला से खेत तक" के कार्यक्रम को लागू करना।

(4) किसान मेलों और किसान दिवसों का आयोजन करना।

(5) प्रमाणित प्रौद्योगिकी का किसानों के लिए व्यावहारिक प्रदर्शन करना।

(6) अच्छी संभावना वाले वृक्षों और चारों की प्रजातियों के बीजों तथा पौदों को खेतहरों में वितरण करना।

(ब) केन्द्रीय सरकार

(1) ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय, सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों, और रेगी-स्तान विकास के लिए एक कार्य-

क्रम चला रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत सिंचाई, साधनों का विकास, भूमि संरक्षण, वृक्षारोपण और चारागाहों का विकास करना सम्मिलित हैं। पहला कार्यक्रम 1970-71 से और दूसरा 1978 से चलाया जा चुका है।

(2) अक्टूबर, 1981 में राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति, जिसमें कृषि एवं ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री मुख्य अतिथि थे, की बैठक जोधपुर में हुई। इसमें मरूभूमि प्रबन्ध और मरूक्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी का स्थानान्तरण आदि समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्श हुआ। इसमें केन्द्रीय मरूक्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के वैज्ञानिकों के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और कुछ प्रगतिशील किसान भी सम्मिलित थे।

(ख) जी, हां। श्रीमान्।

(ग) केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर, रेगिस्तान में बेर की फसल को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रहा है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय मरूक्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान बड़ी संख्या में बेर की कलमों वाले पौद प्रतिवर्ष किसानों में वितरित कर रहा है। अब तक 21,000 से भी अधिक बेर की पौध वितरित की जा चुकी है।

(2) प्रयोगशाला से खेत तक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जैसलमेर और बोकारनेर जिलों में किसानों के खेत पर जंगली बेर की झाड़ियों पर सिफारिश की गई उन्नत किस्मों जैसे सेब, गोला और मुण्डिया की कलम लगाने का प्रदर्शन किया गया।

(3) केन्द्रीय मरुक्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान किसानों के हित में व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान प्रयोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बेर उगाने की तकनीक का प्रदर्शन कर रही है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जोधपुर के गांवों को जल प्रदाय योजना

3561. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना के लिए सरकार ने कुल कितना प्रावधान किया है ;

(ख) सरकार का राजस्थान के कुल कितने गांवों को उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है और उपरोक्त योजना में जोधपुर जिले के किन-किन गांवों को शामिल करने का है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन सभी गांवों में कब तक जल सप्लाई किए जाने की संभावना है जहां पेयजल की समस्या है ?

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

(क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 6.00 करोड़ रुपये सहित 8007.11 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) राज्य-सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांवों की प्रस्तावित संख्या 17401 है जिसमें 1-4-81 की स्थिति के अनुसार जोधपुर जिले के 550 ग्राम सम्मिलित हैं।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-1985) के अन्तर्गत सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेयजल मुहैया कराने का प्रयास है।

Left Bank Canal for SriSailam Project

3562. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government is asking for a left bank canal for Sri Sajlam Project;

(b) whether it was included in the original or revised proposal; and

(c) whether it is not detrimental to the interest of Rayalaseema?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh is contemplating to have a left bank canal from the Srisailam dam.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) How this project will affect the interest of Rayalaseema will be known only after a detailed project report is received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for examination.

विदेशों से सहयोग कर रहे भारतीय आवास निगम

3563. श्री राम अग्रध : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भारतीय संगठनों या निगमों के नाम क्या हैं जो विदेशों में भवन-निर्माण

आदि के क्षेत्र में सहयोग कर रहे हैं और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ वे सहयोग कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उससे भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होगी उनकी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है?

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

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

Increase in Quantity of Edible Oil for Public Distribution

3565. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that India imported one million tonnes of edible oil this year valued Rs. 500 crores;

(b) is it a fact that 4.2 lakhs tonnes of edible oil have been distributed through the public distribution system; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative whether Government propose to increase the quantity of edible oil for distribution through public distribution system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir. During the oil year November, 1980 to October, 1981, a total quantity of 10.74 lakh tonnes of edible oils was imported at a cost of Rs. 516 crores;

(b) Yes, Sir. The total quantity lifted by States/Union Territories during the oil year November, 1980 to October, 1981, adds upto 4.25 lakh tonnes.

(c) Allocations of imported edible oils to the States/Union Territories

are made on monthly basis after taking into consideration their requirements, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous oil as well as imported oil etc.

Pollution of Rivers

3566. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had promulgated the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1974 to check and control further pollution of rivers;

(b) whether under the Act a Central Board for prevention, and control of water pollution was formed with units in each State and was given overall jurisdiction; and

(c) if the answer to parts (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, whether the Board has continued to remain entirely ineffective; if so, the reasons and justification for the same; if not, the actual performance of the Board, as also its units in each of the states?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been constituted by the Central Government to function as an apex body at national level and as a State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in respect of Union Territories only. The State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been constituted by the respective State Governments which adopted the Central Act. These State Boards perform functions and exercise powers under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in their respective State territories.

(c) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have performed the following significant functions:—

1. Have carried out investigations and Survey to assess the intensity of the water pollution in the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

2. Have carried out studies to collect the data regarding number of industries, nature of pollutants, volume of trade effluents etc. in the Union Territories.

3. Have intensified the work relating to regulation of waste water discharges through grant of consent conditions.

4. Water quality measurement at significant locations on the 14 major inter-state rivers has been initiated and is continued.

5. River basin-wide water pollution potential is also getting assessed.

6. A number of publications have been brought out for the guidance of the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the Government and the semi-Government agencies etc.

The State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have also intensified their work for the Prevention and control of water pollution in their respective states.

Intensive Cultivation of Vegetables in Cities

3567. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to initiate a new scheme for promoting intensive cultivation of vegetables in some selected cities of the country;

(b) if so, the name of the cities which have been selected so far for the introduction of the above schemes;

(c) the expected time of the beginning of the above scheme; and

(d) the average additional production of vegetables expected on implementation of the above scheme?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme for the Intensification of Vegetables Production for Internal Consumption and Export is proposed to be implemented in the market shed areas of fifteen important cities. A provisional list of such cities is given below:—

Category 'A' Cities	Category 'B' Cities
1. Calcutta	1. Chandigarh
2. Bombay	2. Lucknow
3. Madras	3. Patna
4. Delhi	4. Gauhati
5. Hyderabad	5. Bhubaneswar
	6. Jaipur
	7. Bhopal
	8. Ahmedabad
	9. Bangalore
	10. Trivandrum

(c) As the scheme is still under consideration, the exact date of its implementation cannot be given as yet.

(d) About 7.5 lakh metric tonnes.

Programme of Development of Area as Pastures in Orissa

3568. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area developed as pastures in Orissa;

(b) special programme undertaken in this regard in the State; and

(c) total allocation made during Sixth Five Year period for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Srivastava Enquiry Commission Report in Pantnagar Agricultural University

3569. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to separate the Farm from university for administrative purposes of the Pantnagar Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the Srivasthava Enquiry Commission report about this university; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information on these points is not available. The Pantnagar Agricultural University has been requested to provide the details. As soon as the information is available the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Loan Sanctioned for Housing Schemes in Karnataka State for Past 3 Years

3570. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for various housing schemes in Karnataka State for the past three years i.e. 1979-80 and 1981-82;

(b) amount utilised by the Karnataka Government in the above period; and

(c) is the progress of housing schemes in the Karnataka State satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Plan outlay and expenditure incurred on housing schemes by the Government of Karnataka during the past three years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Approved outlay	Expendi- ture
1979-80	2225.00	1953.62
1980-81	2480.00	1040.00
1981-82	2343.00	1348.00 (anticipa- ted)

In addition the amount sanctioned by HUDCO for housing schemes and drawn by the executing agencies in Karnataka are as under:—

Year	Laon sa- nctioned by HUDC	Amount drawn by executing agencies
1979-80	645	373
1980-81	1213	849
1981-82 (April-October 1981)	635	348

(c) Yes, Sir.

Beneficials from Rise in Prices of Onions

3571. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether onion prices ruled as high as Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a kilo during the part of October and November this year;

(b) whether onion farmers were benefited by this price rise; and

(c) if not, who benefited from this and what steps would Government take to ensure that the real benefits go to farmers alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATH-
AN): (a) Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). No detailed study in this regard has been conducted by the Government so far. However, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) and a few other State Co-operative Marketing Federations make procurement of onion through the Cooperative set up.

Statement
WEEKLY RETAIL PRICES OF ONIONS

(Rs. per Kg.)

Centre/State	Week ending October					Week ending November				
	2-10-81	9-10-81	16-10-81	23-10-81	30-10-81	6-11-81	13-11-81	20-11-81	27-11-81	
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	2.20	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	1.50	1.80	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	
Bombay (Maharashtra)	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.60	3.00	5.00	4.00	2.60	2.60	
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.20	..	
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	
Delhi (Union Territory)	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.40	5.00	3.00	3.00	2.60	

Source—Directorate of Economics & Statistics Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

Dairy Research Centre in Palani, District Madurai

3572. SHRI A. SENAPATHY GOUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Karnal (Haryana) type of Dairy Research Centre in Palani, Madurai District Kangaram, Perivri Tamil Nadu so that lot of Agriculturists in South may avail the benefit;

(b) how many Dairy Research Centres are in India;

(c) how many Dairy Research Centres are in South India;

(d) is it a fact that there is no Dairy Research Centre in Tamil Nadu which is predominantly cattle rearing State; and

(e) if so, reason why Dairy Research Centre cannot be located in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) National Dairy Research Institute is having centres as follows:

1. Karnal (Main Institute)
2. Bangalore (Southern Regional Station)
3. Kalyani (Eastern Regional Station)
4. Bombay (Western Regional Station)

In addition most of the Agricultural Universities are having Divisions/Departments of Dairy Sciences.

(c) In South India, (1) There is Southern Regional Station of NDRI at Bangalore, (2) There are Departments of Dairy Sciences in Agricultural Universities, located at Rajendranagar (Hyderabad, Tripati, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Mannuthy and (3) there is Depart-

ment of Dairy Science in Annamalai University.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Water Supply to Villages

3573. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has finalised plans to supply piped water to all the villages by 1990;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the scheme will entail an expenditure of Rs. 460 crores;

(c) if so, whether Centre would participate in this venture and if so, the financial and other assistance that will be made available to the State Government; and

(d) the Central outlay proposed for 1982 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the norms laid down by this Ministry under the International Drinking Water Supply and the Sanitation Decade Programme (1981—1990), 100 per cent of the rural population will be provided with safe drinking water supply facilities during the decade; 30 per cent of the population with piped water supply and the remaining 70 per cent with spot sources. Based on these norms, the State Government has formulated a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 428.16 crores for providing safe drinking water supply facilities to all the villages by 31st March 1991.

(c) The Central Government has decided to supplement the resources of the State Government during the Sixth Plan period with the central assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide potable water to the identified problem villages.

(d) The plan outlay under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the year 1982-83 has not been finalised so far.

Drought Relief to Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry

3574. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated damage caused by droughts in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry in the year 1980-81;

(b) what is the amount already released by the Centre to Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for the relief measures; and

(c) when will the full amount be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The extent of damage caused by drought in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for the year 1980-81 is as under:

State	Cropped area affected	Population affected	Cattle Population affected
		(lakh)	(lakh)
Tamil Nadu	22.24 lakh ha.	219.00	117.00
Pondicherry	7744 ha.	1.00	Not reported

(b) The amount released to Tamil Nadu during 1981-82 was Rs. 20.90 crores. In case of Pondicherry, Rs. 43.74 lakhs which was the total amount approved for drought relief programmes, was released in June, 1981.

(c) *Tamil Nadu*

Further release of funds against the approved ceiling of Rs. 49.77 crores to Tamil Nadu will be considered on receipt of details of expenditure incurred by the State Government. Those details are still awaited.

Pondicherry—Does not arise.

Regulation of Urbanised Villages in Delhi

3575. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD: Will the Minister or WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the urban villages in Delhi which have so far been regularised and are likely to be regularised for developmental purposes;

(b) whether Government would consider to provide Housing loans to its employees for construction/reconstruction of houses in urbanised villages of Delhi as is done in the case of other regularised colonies; and

(c) if not, detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that there are 111 villages (list enclosed as per Statement) in the urbanisable limits of Delhi it is their endeavour to provide these villages with better

environment, economic activities and housing facilities. There is a Plan Scheme 'Development of Urban Villages'. A Project report in respect of this scheme is under consideration of the Government. The scheme provides for basic services like roads, drainage, sewerage, water supply and electricity in these villages.

(b) The applications from Government employees for grant of house building advance for construction/reconstruction of houses in these urban villages will be considered and they will be eligible for the grant of such advances if they fulfil the prescribed terms and conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

LIST OF URBAN VILLAGES

South Delhi

S. No.	Name of Village
--------	-----------------

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 1. | Kilokri |
| 2. | Bohlopur Khaddar |
| 3. | Kotla Mubarkpur |
| 4. | Tampur Nagar |
| 5. | Khizrabad |
| 6. | Saraijuliana |
| 7. | Joga Baj |
| 8. | Okhla |
| 9. | Garhi Jharia Maria |
| 10. | Zamrud Pur |
| 11. | Masjid Moth |
| 12. | Shah Pur Jat |
| 13. | Humayun Pur |
| 14. | Hauj Khas |
| 15. | Yusaf Sarai |
| 16. | Mohammad Pur |
| 17. | Masihgarh |
| 18. | Jasola |
| 19. | Madan Pur Khaddar |
| 20. | Tekhand |
| 21. | Khirki |
| 22. | Shekh Sarai |
| 23. | Began Pur |
| 24. | Sarai Shahji |

S. No.	Name of Village
--------	-----------------

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 25. | Hauz Rani |
| 26. | Adh-Chini |
| 27. | Kalu Sarai |
| 28. | Ber Sarai |
| 29. | Chirag Delhi |
| 30. | Katwaria Sarai |
| 31. | Munirka |
| 32. | Basant Nagar |
| 33. | Lado Sarai |
| 34. | Madan Gir |
| 35. | Badar pur |
| 36. | Hari Nagar (Ashram) |
| 37. | Kherara |
| 38. | Arakpur Bagh Moshi
(Nazul). |
| 39. | Mehrauli |
| 40. | Kishan Garh |
| 41. | Khan Pur (Part) |
| 42. | Tughlakahabad |
| 43. | Jai Sarai |
| 44. | Maqsud Pur |
| 45. | Mahipal Pur |
| 46. | Dhaka |
| 47. | Dhir Pur |
| 48. | Malik Pur |
| 49. | Rajpur Chhawni |
| 50. | Azadpur |
| 51. | Bharola |
| 52. | Peepal Thala |
| 53. | Nimri |
| 54. | Ram Pura |
| 55. | Wazir Pur |
| 56. | Shakur Pur |
| 57. | Sadora Kalan |
| 58. | Nihar Pur |
| 59. | Rithala |
| 60. | Mangol Pur Khurd |
| 61. | Haider Pur |
| 62. | Wazira Bad |
| 63. | Pitam Pur |
| 64. | Mangol Pur Kalan |

S. No. Name of Village

65. Basti Shalimar

66. Shahi Pur

67. Same Pur

68. Badli

WEST DELHI

69. Kham Pur

70. Shadi Pur

71. Naraina

72. Basai Dara Pur

73. Tatar Pur

74. Chaukhandi

75. Khayala

76. Tihar

77. Nangal Raya

78. Assalat Pur

79. Pasangi Pur

80. Nangli Jalib

81. Budhela

82. Kasho Pur

83. Madi Pur

84. Dasghara

85. Toda Pur

EAST DELHI

86. Jawala Heri

87. Gerhi Piran

S. No. Name of Village

88. Ghonda

89. Nangloi Syed

90. Kattwara

91. Mauzpur

92. Jhilmil

93. Korkar Duman

94. Shahdara

95. Ghondle

96. Seelam Pur

97. Khureji Khas

98. Mandauli Fazal Pur

99. Gazipur

100. Kachj Pur

101. Hasan Pur

102. Shakar Pur

103. Saboli

104. Usman Pur

105. Mandoli Kachhi

106. Ghon Neemka Bangar

107. Kotla

108. Khichhri Pur

109. Mangla Puri

110. Mahram Nagar

111. Jharera

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध की खरीद

3576. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या कृषि मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1979, 1980 और 1981 में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने किस दर पर दूध खरीदा था और यह किस दर पर बेचा गया था और इन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कितनी हानि हुई थी;

(ख) इन तीन वर्षों के दौरान भैंस और गाय का मूल्य क्या था; पशु चारे का मूल्य

क्या था, और इस अवधि के दौरान बैंक ब्याज की दरें और मजूरी क्या है ;

(ग) डीजल, पेट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल, बिजली की दरें आदि क्या हैं जो दूध के परिवहन और पास्चुरीकरण के लिए अपेक्षित हैं ;

(घ) उपकरणों और भवन सामग्री के मूल्य क्या हैं जो डेरियों की स्थापना के लिए अपेक्षित हैं; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त सभी वस्तुओं के मूल्य की तुलना में दूध का खरीद और बिक्री मूल्य क्या है ? और क्या दूध के उत्पादकों

का उपरोक्त सभी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के अनुरूप दूध के लिए मूल्य दिए जाएंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामोण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री प्रार० वो० स्वामिनाथन) :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा लिए गए कच्चे दूध का औसत खरीद मूल्य :

		र० प्रति क्विंटल
1978-79	मिश्रित दूध	211.22
	गाय का दूध	186.67
1979-80	मिश्रित दूध	214.56
	गाय का दूध	195.13
1980-81	मिश्रित दूध	232.10
	गाय का दूध	205.11

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जा रहे दूध के बिक्री मूल्य 2-5-1978 से नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

टोन दूध	1.80 र० प्रति लिटर
डबल टोन दूध	0.70 र० प्रति लिटर

(भोजनालयों/जलयान गृहों को 15-7-1981 से 2.20 र० प्रति लिटर की दर पर टोन दूध की भारी मात्रा में सप्लाई की जाती है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को हुई हानि :

(लाख रुपये)

वर्ष	ब्याज तथा मूल्य ह्रास सहित कुल हानि	ब्याज तथा मूल्य ह्रास को छोड़कर कुल हानि
1978-79	216.56	134.72
1979-80	229.12	145.78
1980-81	269.34 (अस्थायी)	186.50 (अस्थायी)

पेय जल के लिए हैड पम्प

(ख) से (ड). यद्यपि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन अधिकांश मदों के मूल्यों में ग्रामतौर पर वृद्धि हुई है और इस बात से सहमत है कि दुग्ध उत्पादकों को अपने दूध के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन मूल्य का वास्तविक निर्धारण उस एजेन्सी को करना होता है, जो अपनी समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए वास्तविक रूप से दूध की खरीद कर रही है।

3577. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में पेय जल के लिए अब तक किन-किन स्थानों पर और कुल कितने हैंड पम्प लगाये गये हैं और वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान जिलों के कितने गांवों में कितने हैंड पम्प लगाये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) और (ख). जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने बताया है, सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

लाभान्वित सितम्बर, 81 तक उन गांवों की संख्या गांवों की लगाए गए हैंड जिनमें 1981-82 संख्या पम्पों की में हैंडपम्प लगाये संख्या जाने है

कोटा जिला :

333 859 120

झालावाड़ जिला —

177 380 105

गांवों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं ।

विवरण

उन गांवों की सूची जहां मार्च, 1980 तक हैंडपम्प योजनाएं चालू की गई ।

जिला : झालावाड़

क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम
1.	मिलवाली
2.	हिम्मतगढ़
3.	बोलिया खुर्द
4.	भगवान पुर
5.	जोल्या
6.	भोरा
7.	डूण्डी
8.	मियारा
9.	बालावती
10.	मेन्द्री
11.	सिगोन्या
12.	जनखरा
13.	कलमुण्डी कालो

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम

14. बनवारी
15. गेहुखेड़ी
16. लसदीया शाह

उन गांवों की सूची जहां 1980-81 के दौरान हैंडपम्प योजनाएं चालू की गई ।

1980-81 के दौरान हैंडपम्प योजनाओं द्वारा चालू किए गए गांवों की सूची

जिला—झालावाड़

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम

1. बुध मंडावार
2. बनशेरली
3. पारथीपुरा
4. शिओपुरा
5. भगरवारा
6. मेलकी
7. दिओडोनगली
8. कलोटिया
9. पनखेरी
10. चचला
11. यशवन्तपुरा
12. तूरपुर
13. श्याम पुर
14. लावासार
15. टंडीशेमपुर
16. खेमपुरिया
17. रालयाली
18. गारडिया
19. अरनिया
20. बनजारी
21. डिओची
22. गोगरर

क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम	क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम
23.	धिकाण्डा	57.	दयाल खेड़ी
24.	दुर्गापुरा	58.	नेपारियाखेड़ी
25.	धरखेड़ा	59.	नाथखेड़ी
26.	मिलावती	60.	डोगर खेड़ी
27.	रायपुरिया	61.	लोना खेड़ी
28.	हसमआदि	62.	नैपाथला
29.	गोनरी	63.	खुरचीनिया
30.	मेवीसौर	64.	गुरदियाखेड़ी
31.	मीरी	65.	चांदखेड़ी
32.	करनावार	66.	भाखड़ी
33.	सिंहपुरा	67.	बंगादाई
34.	अकीशाद खुर्द	68.	कालूखेड़ी
35.	मोतीपुरा	69.	मेहोरी
36.	चनन का खेरा	70.	निथाना
37.	राजपुरा	71.	मोलखड़ी
38.	गवरीन	72.	होली हेरा
39.	तिगारिया	73.	बेहरूपुरा
40.	गोयारखेड़ा	74.	सेमलखेड़ी
41.	कुमतिया	75.	आतोरवाकू
42.	डांवला	76.	काडिया
43.	झालासिया	77.	समरोल
44.	राजपुरा	78.	कैलोहनी
45.	गोपालपुरा	79.	गुरजामी
46.	मोरिया खेड़ी	80.	मंगता
47.	सालोविया	81.	गुरादली
48.	कसराखेड़ी	82.	हिचर
49.	कोचलखेड़ी	83.	बोरड़ा
50.	तिमांयाड़ खेड़ी	84.	भूमरी
51.	ककरा खेड़ी	85.	आकावाडखुर्द
52.	खोजारिया	86.	पडाबिया
53.	रामपुरिया		
54.	बेलड़ा		
55.	कलायाखेड़ी		
56.	रामनिवास		

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम

87. बीरखेड़ी

88. मोघपर

89. लछमनिया

90. असलपुर

91. निलहोम

92. चोबरलिया

93. खेरीकला

94. चांदीपुर

95. काखाखेड़ी

96. बारखेड़ी

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम

97. बोरोडिया

98. पंचोला

99. पैडन खेड़ा

100. रतन खेड़ा

101. देवरी कला

उन गांवों की सूची जहां 1-4-81 से 30-9-81 तक हैडपम्प योजनाएं चालू की गईं।

जिला : आनन्दा

राज्य : राजस्थान

क्रम सं०

गांव का नाम

कोड सं०

तहसील

1. आरिया	51	अकलेरा
2. पोलस	11	--वही--
3. विश खेड़ी	66	खानपुर
4. पचेता	267	अकलेरा
5. अर्जुनपुरा	167	--वही--
6. खांडी	137	--वही--
7. भरतपुर	170	खानपुर
8. लेफल	67	--वही--
9. चतली	9	--वही--
10. भयारिकोपुरा	5	--वही--
11. त्रिवरोकला	93	अकलेरा
12. रामदे	88	जेपाटन
13. रूपराल	144	--वही--
14. अन्दा	172	--वही--
15. सिनाथ त्रापुर	86	--वही--
16. चातोल	16	पचकोहर

क्रम सं०	गांधी का नाम	कोड सं०	तहसील
17.	गरनावाड़	21	-- वही --
18.	खोरिया	23	-- वही --
19.	मेरीखार	24	-- वही --
20.	बाकानी	9	-- वही --
21.	गराडी	39	-- वही --
22.	सुलखेड़ी	214	पिरम्रो
23.	रलायता	44	जे० पाटन
24.	दादियां	160	खानपुर
25.	बिलासरा	6	-- वही --
26.	मेरावाड़ा	48	-- वही --
27.	योलिया खेड़ी	50	-- वही --
28.	दिम्रोपुरा	49	-- वही --
29.	भाईसाहनी	88	पचकोहर
30.	गिराडिया	141	-- वही --
31.	फैजलपुर	153	-- वही --
32.	खेराल	176	जे० पाटन
33.	बिकांगा	247	-- वही --
34.	चूनाभट्टी	97	जे० पाटन
35.	जीतपुर	156	जे० पाटन
36.	गाडीनार	193	-- वही --
37.	खेरियाजी	84	-- वही --
38.	चार खेलगड़ी	301	-- वही --
39.	मदरसा	196	खानपुर
40.	अम्बाला	291	-- वही --
41.	कवामपुरी	196	जे० पाटन
42.	शाररी	161	अकलेरा
43.	सरालोखुई	167	खानपुर
44.	गोलाबा	122	खानपुर
45.	पुटूखेड़ी	45	-- वही --
46.	खेली	134	अकलेरा
47.	लखाखेड़ा	124	खानपुर
48.	कनवाललोला	123	-- वही --
49.	बोगाड	66	-- वही --
50.	मालनवासा	159	-- वही --
51.	वासखेड़ा	120	-- वही --

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम	कोड सं० तहशील
52. सिथापुत्र]	66 जे० पाटन
53. प्रियाखेड़ी	73 जे० पाटन
54. शालपुरा]	186 पिरम्रा
55. कलाना]	38 जे० पाटन
56. गंडावाड़ा]	31 --वही--
57. बुद्धमलावा	29 --वही--
58. शुखड़ीयल	9 पवपोहर
59. झिराना	12 जे० पाटन
60. हनिल	10 पचपोहर
61. गोविन्दपुरा	83 जे० पाटन

कोटा जिले के उन गांवों की सूची जहां
1-4-81 से हैंडपम्प योजनाएं चालू की
गई ।

क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम
1.	मेसनमाता
2.	मालखेड़ी
3.	बयाना
4.	तिसाया
5.	भतौई
6.	बरोरीखेड़ा
7.	खेरलीकेश
8.	बोरडा
9.	खेरिया
10.	रायगढ़
11.	समरैनिया
12.	सयोरा
13.	मोनाजा
14.	बाडोडा
15.	पानपुरा
16.	सूरजपुरा
17.	रामगढ़
18.	प्रेमपुरा
19.	खेचकपुर

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| 20. | पधेरी |
| 21. | मिसोराली |
| 22. | काकोनी |
| 23. | बिन्दरादा |
| 24. | हरनारडम |
| 25. | देवपुरा |
| 26. | खोरी |
| 27. | बरारिया |
| 28. | दुर्गानपुरा |
| 29. | ताकलूरा |
| 30. | दोबरचावा |
| 31. | अर्जुनपुरा |
| 32. | शरतारपुर |
| 33. | लक्ष्मीपुरा |
| 34. | शीतापुरी |
| 35. | ऊनी |
| 36. | चन्दालिया |
| 37. | भोराला |
| 38. | माजरी |
| 39. | टिडगवान |
| 40. | शाहबाद |

क्रम सं०	ग्राम का नाम	क्रम सं०	ग्राम का नाम
41.	रतलखुर्द	76.	उदपुरा
42.	हनोलिया	77.	दोहरा
43.	मर्धाला	78.	तेजगढ़
44.	मेकानी	79.	रायपुरा
45.	अरुजज	80.	कोटरी
46.	करियोना	81.	बेजरोपुरा
47.	बाड़ानानी	82.	क्षेत्रापुरा
48.	पड़लिया	83.	मंडोला
49.	कैलपा	84.	काधोलिया
50.	भूरापुरा	85.	तोरन
51.	तिसाया	86.	सतकला
52.	रोगपुरा	87.	गभवना
53.	शाहपुरा		
54.	गोडचरन		
55.	गोधनपुरा		
56.	तरर्सह पुरा		
57.	घोनित		
58.	मुंडाला		
59.	मारूमतालाब		
60.	अंश्लेक		
61.	कंचनवाड़ा		
62.	गोदेपालन		
63.	निसलाई		
64.	चोमाकेट		
65.	मोडाली		
66.	कुम्भकोटा		
67.	जुमाली		
68.	सतलखेड़ी		
69.	खेड़नवाड़		
70.	वासवाड़		
71.	बजरंगगढ़		
72.	विकास		
73.	उतरानी		
74.	ममतापुर		
75.	सुकेत		

कोटा जिले में उन गांवों की सूची जहां 1-4-81 से हैडपम्प योजनाएं चालू की गई

जिला कोटा

1. गोरधरनपुरा
2. बालकू
3. घाटोली
4. खतोना
5. रामपुरिया
6. मनमोहरपुरा
7. क्वानपुरा
8. गुधाला
9. शोडली
10. कोटडी
11. संध्याखेड़ी
12. बोरडी
13. अरलिया
14. खेड़रधा

क्रम संख्या संज्ञक का नाम

क्रम संख्या संज्ञक का नाम

15. पावा
16. निर्वाडा
17. ध्यापुरा
18. खमोही
19. गनेशपुरा जिला
20. गुमानपुरा
21. दाडोडिया किला
22. सालेराकिला
23. रेखेडा
24. चन्दरपुरा
25. रिच्छः
26. बोरीना
27. मदनपुरा
28. रघुनाथपुरा
29. सोहैनपुरा
30. धाकिया
31. राजखेडा
32. बुद्धवान
33. सृष्टः
34. सोहनखेडा
35. फतेहपुरा
36. अन्नकालः
37. मानपुरा
38. दायाखेडा
39. डिहान्ती
40. पामखेडा
41. सारः
42. बिरमंडी
43. कूडयाला
44. लामोलिया
45. सारभखेडा
46. भीमपुरा
47. डुडकाली
48. बिलियाखेडा
49. अरनियाखेडा
50. मंडियाथान
51. फायलः

52. बंख्याखेडा
53. सेमलखेडा
54. मालिदिया
55. बांदा
56. नियामलखेडा
57. डिडखेडा
58. कलियाखेडा
59. हेमलखेडा
60. हरपुरा
61. अघुतखेडा
62. कोला
63. लाखरिया
64. उदपुरा
65. हन्दिथा
66. गांडिया
67. अत्रियाकला
68. अलोद
69. सापलिया
70. भगवानपुरा
71. वारोडिया
72. धानः
73. लखना
74. रंगखेडा
75. पैलखेडा
76. पैलखेडा
77. चांदखेडा
78. जालपुरा
79. मंडालिया
80. हेरापुर
81. दौलतपुर
82. रबथा
83. गोपालपुरा
84. सिंगपुरा
85. भोलखेडा
86. कवारपुरा
87. भनवारिया
88. डडवाडा

क्रम सं० गांव का नाम

89. कपाथला
90. पदमपुरा
91. धौलपुरा
92. डिबाड़ा
93. बामोरीघाट
94. अजनावा
95. धोलम
96. मोखमपुरा
97. बलांडी
98. खेड़ी
99. बारडावाड़ा
100. भैंसपुरा
101. बादई
102. बरसात
103. लक्ष्मीपुराकला
104. नरेरा
105. शाककुड
106. समावार
107. कलातोल
108. बरहमखेड़ी
109. होलसारा
110. डामोरजागीर
111. संज्ञानी
112. गोगवां
113. मेहरावत
114. श्यामपुरा
115. डलदा
116. दोलतपुरा
117. बामोडिया
118. अकाडी
119. मातपुर
120. दुपुरा
121. दोबरी

Urban Village under Delhi Restriction Act, 1972

3578. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Urban Villages in the Union Territory of Delhi, the Abadi areas of which have been notified by the Government under the Delhi Land Restriction Act, 1972; and

(b) the purpose of notification of Abadi areas of Urban Villages?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that no notification is issued under the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Supply under CSP Scheme of Madhya Pradesh

3579. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received some proposals under C.S.P. Scheme of Rural Water Supply from Public Health Department of Madhya Pradesh Government during 1981-82, and current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many schemes have been sanctioned so far during current year?

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

(b) The information is given as under:

Year	No. of CSP Schemes received	No. of villages to be covered	Estimated cost
1	2	3	4
			Rs. in lakhs
1980-81	3067	3128	3349.859
1981-82	162	123	318.262

(c) 21 schemes covering 21 villages.

House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi

3580. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many House Building Co-operative Societies were registered in Delhi in 50s, 60s, and 70s (separately);

(b) of these, how many societies have not so far been able to allot land to their members and the reasons and details thereof; and

(c) what special steps have been taken by Government to pull such societies out of morass and secure quick release of plots to the members, specially in the context of present acute shortage of houses in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) The Registrar, Coope-
rative Societies, Delhi has intimated
that in the Union Territory of Delhi
34 house building societies have been
registered during 50s, 246 house build-
ing societies have been registered
during 60s, and 27 house building
societies have been registered during
70s.

(b) and (c). Out of these, 127 socie-
ties were allotted land. Amongst these
127 societies 113 societies have allot-
ted land to their members. Of the
remaining 14, the position is indicated
below:—

Number of Societies whose land is under the process of development	—	10
Number of societies whose cases are pending in the Court of Law	—	2
Societies which have been allotted land recently	—	2

14

The land has been released to all the remaining 14 societies indicated above. The delay is due to time being taken by these societies in developing the land or due to court proceedings.

Enhanced Price of Plots at Gurgaon

3581. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to refer to the
reply given to USQ No. 2012 on 31st

August, 1981 regarding withdrawal of enhanced price of plots at Gurgaon and state:

(a) the amount enhanced by courts per sq. yard and the amount increased on allottees per sq. yard;

(b) whether the amount increased on plot holders is double the amount enhanced by the courts; if so, the reasons therefor, when the initial price of plots had included development charges also; and

(c) the total acreage of land acquired, compensation paid and plots carved out area-wise in sector IV and VI urban State, Gurgaon?

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

Recovery from Translators in Central Water Commission

3582. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the pay of the Translators Grade-II appointed in Central Water Commission since May, 1977 was fixed at the initial start of the pay scales of Rs. 425-700 from the date of their joining;

(b) is it also a fact that such fixations were vetted by the D.P.A.R.;

(c) if so, as to how the question of recoveries from these persons have come up; and

(d) action taken to stop the recoveries?

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

(b) and (c). The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms vide their decision dated 27th October, 1980 agreed to the fixation of pay of these Translators Grade-II

at the minimum of their pay-scale of Rs. 425-700 with effect from their respective dates of appointment in the grade, ruling that no arrears would be admissible and all payments made in excess would be recoverable from the officers concerned. In pursuance of this decision and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Irrigation is making recoveries of all excess payments made prior to 27th October, 1980.

(d) Does not arise.

Centrally Sponsored Irrigation Schemes for Karnataka

3583. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes on major irrigation sanctioned for the State of Karnataka;

(b) what is the estimated cost each of these schemes and period of construction in each case;

(c) the total acreage under irrigation at present; and

(d) the total acreage of land that will be perennially irrigated after the completion of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHR Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There is no Centrally sponsored major irrigation scheme in Karnataka.

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

Sugar Factories of Karnataka

3584. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Karnataka where the sugar factories in co-operative sector or public sector have been installed or the sites selected and approved for installation in future;

(b) the total amount spent so far and earmarked during 1981-82;

(c) the dates of completion of in-

stallation of already installed factories and their sugar production till November, 1981; and

(d) their loss or profit per year for the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) and (c). Three Statements are attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3086/81] Statement-I indicating the districts and locations of sugar factories which have been installed in Cooperative and Public Sectors in Karnataka with their year of installation. Statement-II giving the districts and proposed locations of sugar factories licensed in Cooperative and Public Sectors in Karnataka and are in the process of installation. Statement-III giving the sugar production of installed sugar factories in Cooperative and Public Sectors in Karnataka since 1950-51 from the year of their installation.

(b) and (d). The information is not readily available and is being collected. This will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Flood Control Scheme from Karnataka

3585. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent any proposal/scheme regarding the operation of flood control in the State of Karnataka for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government on it?

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

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

Implementation of Land Reforms in States

3586. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Centre to various States during the last three years for the implementation of land reforms in the States;

(b) the progress made in each State so far; and

(c) the amount earmarked and actual amount given to each State during 1981-82 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement is appended.

(b) so far, funds amounting to Rs. 15.91 crores have been released to the States both by way of loans and as grants to provide assistance to assignees of ceiling-surplus land to take to productive agriculture. The assistance is available in respect of lands distributed after 1-1-1975. State Governments have reported utilisation of Rs. 9.17 crores and are in the process of utilising the balance. The assistance is utilised to support a variety of activities like land development, irrigation and purchase of inputs. The scheme, after its modification in 1979-80, provides for an assistance of upto Rs. 1000/- per hectare and for equal sharing of the expenditure between the Union and State Governments.

(c) A provision of Rs. 3.98 crores has been made for the scheme during the current financial year. So far, a sum of Rs. 53.26 lakhs has been released (Rs. 25 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 38.26 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh).

Statement

(In Rupees)

State	Assistance given to state Governments		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	21,30,000	69,09,270	..
Bihar	56,80,372	..	..
Kerala	3,30,574	..	2,18,152
Maharashtra	32,53,057	..	46,10,338
Orissa . . . . .	..	25,00,000	6,05,799
Tripura	12,463	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	8,82,000	..	..
TOTAL :—	1,22,88,466	94,09,270	54,34,289

Note :—While the assistance given in 1979-80 and 1980-81 is entirely by way of grant, the assistance given in 1978-79 included a loan component of Rs. 30,12,842.

Fish Genetics Resources

3587. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a Bureau of Fish Genetics Resources to improve efficiency of fish farms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has proposed to establish a Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources during the Sixth Plan.

(b) The Bureau has been proposed with the main object of collecting and classifying information on the genetic characteristics of important species occurring in fresh and salt water surroundings. This is essentially to under-

stand the genetic characteristics of the indigenous species about which we have very little knowledge at present. To start with, the Bureau will catalogue the basic information which can eventually help in genetic upgradation and hybridisation of species. A total allocation of Rs. 23.12 lakhs has been made for the Sixth Plan for this Bureau which will have a coordinating centre in Dhauli (Orissa), a brackishwater centre in Kakdwip (West Bengal) and a marine centre in Cochin (Kerala) and all these, for the present will be attached to the concerned fisheries research institutes under the Council.

Sugar Mills in Private and Public Sectors

3588. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in each State in Public Sector and in Private Sector;

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal more sugar mills in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A statement giving the State-wise number of installed sugar factories in Public Sector and Private Sector in the country is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to increase the production capacity of the sugar industry in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan by permitting installation of new sugar factories as well as substantial

expansion in the existing units under licence. Guidelines have been issued vide Press Note dated 4-7-1980 in this regard.

(c) The following table indicates the targets for licensing in the Sixth Plan period:—

Year	Addi- onal capa- city to be lic- ensed (Lakh TCD)
1980-81	300
1981-82	300
1982-83	500
1983-84	600
1984-85	500

Statement

STATEMENT GIVING THE STATE—WISE NUMBER OF INSTALLED SUGAR FACTORIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR DURING THE SUGAR YEAR 1980-81

Sl. No.	State	Total number of installed sugar factories	
		Public Sector	Private Sector
1.	Uttar Pradesh	18	55
2.	Bihar	9	21
3.	Puniab	2	2
4.	Haryana	—	1
5.	West Bengal	1	1
6.	Assam	1	..
7.	Nagaland	1	..
8.	Rajasthan	1	..
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	5
10.	Orissa	..	1
11.	Maharashtra	..	11
12.	Gujarat	..	..
13.	Goa	..	..
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	10
15.	Karnataka	2	8
16.	Pondicherry	..	1
17.	Andhra Pradesh	5	10
18.	Kerala	..	1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		42	128

Fleet of Fishing Vessels

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

(a) what is the present fleet of fishing vessels in the country and the details of their deployment;

(b) whether Government are considering to raise its strength; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the scheme and the estimated expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The number of deep sea commercial fishing vessels in the country is 57. These are operating mostly on East Coast of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For the VI Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to raise the number of deep sea fishing vessels to 350. A plan provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for grant of soft loans through Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of various types of fishing vessels.

Compensation of Payment to Dairy Owners whose cattle died on Account of Rinderpest Disease in Delhi

3590. SHRI DAULATINSHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to small dairy owners in Delhi whose cattle have died recently due to wide spread of rinderpest disease; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Change in Procurement Price Policy of Paddy

3591. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation recently from the All India Food Grain Dealers Association requesting that the Government to change its rice procurement policy so as to bring down the open market price;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to bring down the open market price of rice;

(d) what is the present rice procurement policy of the Government; and

(e) whether Government have revised the procurement quota of rice for various States and if so, what are the details in this regard and to what extent it has been achieved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government arranges adequate supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool for issue through public distribution system so as to keep a check on open market price of foodgrains.

(d) Paddy is procured directly from the farmers on the basis of voluntary offers as a price support measure, while rice is procured from Rice millers/traders through a compulsory levy imposed by certain State Governments. Paddy procured on the price support scheme is got milled into rice by Rice Millers on payment of milling charges.

(e) No procurement quota of rice has been fixed for various States.

**Request to States for Master Plan of
Minor Irrigation Project for Tribal
Areas**

**3592. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:** Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the States to prepare the Master Plan of minor irrigation project for tribal areas;

(b) if so, the names of the States which prepared the Master Plan so far and quantified the funds for the same since the execution of Master Plan;

(c) whether his Ministry earmarked funds for the development of irrigation in tribal areas and release the funds to the States in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan;

(d) if so, state-wise funds released and the advice given to the States in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the States and the Government of India to speed up the tempo of irrigation development in tribal areas?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) At a spe-

cially convened meeting of the representatives of the State Governments and Union Territories, they have been advised that the Master Plans for the development of irrigation projects in tribal areas through minor irrigation may be prepared in five years and total implementation of this Plan to be done in 10 to 15 years.

(b) No separate master plan for minor irrigation has been received from any State so far. However, the States shown in the Statement have quantified funds required under their tribal sub-plans during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85) and also in their Annual Plans 1980-81 and 1981-82-

(c) and (d). As the minor irrigation programme comes under the purview of State Governments Ministry of Irrigation does not release any funds to the States for development of irrigation in the tribal areas in their Annual Plans.

(e) The State Governments have been laying emphasis on the development of irrigation in the tribal areas by quantifying separate funds from their approved Plan outlays. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 50 per cent subsidy is made available to tribal farmers (limited to Rs. 5,000) for construction of individual minor irrigation works such as dugwells, shallow tubewells and installation of pump-sets etc.

Statement

Statement showing the amount allocated during Sixth Plan 1980—85, 1980-81 and 1981-82 under tribal sub Plan from the State Plans under Minor irrigation Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/U.Ts	1980—85		1980-81		1981-82	
		Apprvd. outlay	Allocation of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan	Approved. outlay	Allocation of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan	Approved. outlay	Allocat of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7900	1054	900	33+	900	97.78P.
2.	Assam	7050	1130	1130	164	1200	184.0
3.	Bihar	16870	6137	3501	900	2800	1050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Gujarat		8800	2282*	1461	353	1633	478*
5. Himachal Pradesh		2100	210	375	37	380	37
6. Karnataka		10000	200	1300	22	1715	20
7. Kerala		4000	36	613	8.10	665	6.75
8. Madhya Pradesh		26775	12225.93	4000	1758.84	4200	1696.27
9. Maharashtra		10465	2415P	2220	240.45	2525	425P
10. Manipur		850	250P	155	19.80	155	39.30
11. Orissa		8500	2453.17	1700	377.15	1700	469.99
12. Rajasthan		3400	300	620	55.0£	645	72P
13. Tamilnadu		3940	36.65	337	6.0	438	6.60
14. Tripura		1310	**	215	53.30£	220	50.00
15. U.P.		27996	45.75@	5088	8.83@	5390	10.32@
16. West Bengal		15050	N.A.	1887	102.50+	1937	129.50+
17. A & N Islands		120	N.A.	7	..	20	N.A.
18. Goa, Daman & Diu		600	11.25	80	..	110	..

Note:—P—Proposed intersectoral outlays only. Final outlays in the light of discussions held in the Planning Commission are still to be finalised by the state Governments.

*—Includes Special Central Assistance.

**—Outlays not yet finalised.

+—Based on information supplied by State Government.

@—As proposed for Lakhimpur Kheri and Gonda Districts.

£—Based on annual plan document.

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

World Bank financed schemes under operation for development of forest

3593. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the schemes, programmes and projects that are under operation for development of forest in India by the State, Centre and with World Bank Loan Schemes and Assistance State-wise and

(b) whether World Bank have agreed to provide loan and assistance

for different forest operations and the amount loan/assistance released so far and the funds distributed by the Forest Division of his Ministry to the State-wise and scheme-wise therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-
THAN): (a) The required informa-
tion is placed on the Table of Sabha
(vide Statement).

(b) Yes, Sir, The following three Forestry Projects are under implementation with World Bank assistance in the States of Gujarat, Madhya

Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The project-wise details regarding amount of IDA credit and utilization upto 30.11-1981 are as under:

Name of the Project	Amount of Utilization upto	
	(US \$ Million)	30-11-1981 (US \$ Million)
1. Gujarat Community Forestry Project.	37.0	8.711
2. Madhya Pradesh Forestry Technical Assistance Project, Bastar.	4.0	2.627
3. Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry Project.	23.0	4.700

It may, however, be mentioned that the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India does not distribute any World Bank funds to the States.

Statement

Name of the Plan, Schemes, Programmes and Area of implementation in Indian States projects that are under operation for development of forest in India.

1	2	3
A. State Programmes :		
1. Forest Research	.	All States except Tripura.
2. Education and Training of Personnel	.	All States except Tamil Nadu and Tripura.
3. Survey, demarcation and settlement of forest areas	.	All States except Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.
4. Forest Resources Survey	.	All States except Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim.
5. Working Plan	.	All States except Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura.
6. Cultural operations	.	In the States of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal.
7. Forest Communications	.	All States except Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.
8. Construction of Buildings	.	All States except Maharashtra.
9. Production Forestry (Plantations)	.	All States except Rajasthan.
10. Social Forestry (Plantations)	.	All States.

1	2	3
11. Wild life Conservation		All States.
12. Protection of Forests		All States except Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim.
13. Intensification of Forest Management		All States except Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.
14. Forest Development Corporation (equity participation)		In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
15. Mechanised Logging etc.		In the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal.
16. Development of Minor Forest Produce		In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
17. Development of Forest Based Industries		In the States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
18. Forest Publicity, public relations and extension service		In the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
19. Planning Statistics, Monitoring/Evaluation Cell.		In the States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
20. Amenities to staff and labour		In the States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
B. Centrally sponsored programmes :		
1. Project Tiger		Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and Rajasthan.
2. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries		Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
3. Social Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation		All States in selected districts.
4. Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan Region (Soilwatch)		In Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal and Nagaland.

1

2

3

C. Central Programmes :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Forest Research Institute and Colleges . . . | All over India, (H.Q. Dehradun). |
| 2. Logging Training Centres Project . . . | H.Q. Dehradun (Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) |
| 3. Indian Institute of Forest Management . . . | Head Quarter : Madhya Pradesh. |
| 4. Indian Institute of Wild Life Management (including Crocodile rearing Institute) | Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. |
| 5. Forest Survey of India | All over India (H.Q. Dehradun) |
| 6. Delhi Zoological Park | Delhi |
| 7. Development of Lac cultivation | Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal. |
| 8. Development of Katchal Rubber Plantations . . . | Andaman & Nicobar Islands. |
| 9. Development of IOL Palmt Project | Andaman and Nicobar Islands. |
| 10. Strengthening of Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture | Head Quarter : Delhi. |

D. World Bank assisted projects :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Gujarat Community Forestry Project | Gujarat. |
| 2. M.P. Forestry Technical Assistance, Project, Bastar. | Madhya Pradesh. |
| 3. U.P. Social Forestry Project | Uttar Pradesh. |

Indigenous and imported chemical Fertilisers in use

3595. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of chemical fertilisers used in various States during last three years;

(b) the quantity which was of indigenous and how much was imported out of the total quantum of chemical fertiliser used in various States; and

(c) whether Government are quite satisfied with the quantum of chem-

cal—fertilizer required—both indigenous imported—in different States during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A Statement indicating the State-wise and All-India Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers for the last three years, is enclosed.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the break-up of the consumption in terms of quantities of indigenous fertilisers and imported fertilisers. How-

ever, the indigenous production and imports of fertilisers in the country

during the last three years were as under:—

(Quantities in lakh tonnes of Nutrients)		
Year	Indigenous production (N+P)	Imports (N+P+K)
1978-79	29.40	19.88
1979-80	29.83	20.05
1980-81	30.05	27.59

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers during the Years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81

(In '000 Tonnes of Nutrients)
(N+P+K)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	603.98	534.82	575.59
2.	Karnataka	361.17	366.41	343.87
3.	Kerala	99.84	105.61	97.53
4.	Tamil Nadu	492.93	537.94	491.30
5.	Pondicherry	7.99	9.71	12.06
6.	Gujarat	320.67	377.54	356.87
7.	Madhya Pradesh	192.31	159.64	196.85
8.	Maharashtra	380.100	421.12	420.99
9.	Rajasthan	133.59	147.25	135.10
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.94	4.61	4.10
11.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.22	0.23
12.	Haryana	204.07	215.45	230.82
13.	Punjab	593.72	682.15	753.60
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1058.41	1009.12	1150.59
15.	Himachal Pradesh	11.92	13.95	16.19
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.59	20.93	20.70

Sl. States U. Ts	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
17. Delhi	5.32	5.68	4.78
18. Chandigarh.	1.85	2.42	2.20
19. Assam	7.88	6.76	9.31
20. Bihar	194.67	184.40	204.54
21. Orissa	71.79	67.38	76.36
22. West Bcngal	243.42	240.72	282.83
23. Manipur	2.93	3.02	3.00
24. Meghalaya	1.97	1.85	2.56
25. Nagaland	0.25	0.09	0.07
26. Tripura	1.22	2.13	1.98
27. Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.08	0.06
28. Mizoram	0.19	0.06	0.07
29. Sikkim	0.47	0.72	0.42
30. A. & N. Islands	0.47	0.02	0.14
31. Commodity Boards	102.62	133.71	120.85
All India :	5116.95	5255.51	5515.56

Survey of population without houses

No. 3596. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the population (State-wise) without any houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner Government propose to extend housing facilities to all such persons and by when; and

(d) what is extent of amount likely required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIR AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISH-
MA NARAIN SINGH): (a)
and (b). The state-wise data of
houseless populaton, on the basis of
1971 census, as released by the Regis-

trar General of India is given in the statement. The data for 1981 census is yet to be released;

(c) and (d). Housing is a State subject. Within the Plan provision of the State the State Governments are free to make nter-sectoral allocation of funds according to their needs and priorities.

The public sector outlay on housing in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1490.87 crores. In the State sector, under Rural House-sites-cum-Construction assistance scheme in the Minimum Needs Programme house-sites are to be provided to the remaining 6.8 million eligible families, in addition to the 7.7 million families already provided with house-sites to cover all the eligible families estimated to be 14.5 million families by 1985. The Plan also envisages construction assistance to 3.6 million families. The Plan also

provides for an investment of Rs. 600 crores by HUDCO, 55 per cent of which would be for the housing of economically weaker sections and low income group. HUDCO, since its in-

ception in 1970, has sanctioned loans upto 31-10-81 for construction of 9.74 lakhs dwelling units in the country mostly for economically weaker sections and low income group.

Statement

Statement showing houseless population in India (1971 Census)

State/Union Territories	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	158,099	39,981	198,080
2. Assam	10,612	2,541	13,154
3. Bihar	27,829	8,951	36,780
4. Gujarat	208,741	42,429	251,170
5. Haryana	35,297	4,456	39,753
6. Himachal Pradesh	22,816	756	23,572
7. Jammu & Kashmir	14,275	413	14,688
8. Kerala	8,679	6,372	15,051
9. Madhya Pradesh	359,380	31,462	390,842
10. Maharashtra	378,812	106,260	485,072
11. Manipur	443	44	487
12. Meghalaya	808	244	1,052
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	87,775	28,926	116,701
14. Nagaland	442	453	895
15. Orissa	38,837	6,490	45,327
16. Punjab	24,561	7,488	32,049
17. Rajasthan	17,432	48,340	65,772
18. Sikkim	34	..	34
19. Tamil Nadu	44,235	28,724	72,959
20. Tripura	8,279	1,786	10,065
21. Uttar Pradesh	34,087	13,680	47,767
22. West Bengal	29,557	64,876	94,433

Union Territory	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	83	93
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1134	..	1134
3. Chandigarh	7	1285	1292
4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1007	..	1007
5. Delhi	3435	15728	19163
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2387	1891	4278
7. Lakshadweep, Minicoy Amindive Islands	11	..	11
8. Pondicherry	877	2203	3080

* Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

गैर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास सरकारी क्वार्टर्स

3597. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से सरकारी आवास पर कब्जे के बारे में 14 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4139 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों पर कब्जे के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना अब तक एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसे एकत्र करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना विभिन्न अधि-करणों से एकत्र की जानी है और इस पर समय लग रहा है । दिनांक 14-12-82

को आरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4139 के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन को पूर्ण करने के लिए आवश्यक समय वृद्धि मांगी गई है ।

धार्मिक और सामाजिक संगठनों को भूमि और भवनों का आवंटन

3598. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धार्मिक और सामाजिक संगठनों द्वारा दिल्ली में भवनों और भूमि के रियायती दरों पर आवंटन के लिए गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने आवेदन पत्र दिए गए हैं और इन संगठनों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से अब तक आवेदकों को भूमि दी जा चुकी है और उन्हें भवन बनाने के लिए किस दर पर भूमि आवंटित की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Catchmen area of Chhappi Dam

3599. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the catchment area of Chhappi Dam Project of Rajasthan and the extent it lies in M.P.;

(b) has this Project been accepted by the Planning Commission; and

(c) has work on this project been taken up and what expenditure has been incurred upto March 1981 against its total cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The total catchment area of Chhappi Dam is about 800 sq. km., of which 606 sq. km. lies in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir The Project was approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1980.

(c) The work on the Project has been started in the year 1980-81. An expenditure of about Rs. 5 lakhs was incurred on the project upto March, 1981 against its estimated cost of Rs. 590.60 lakhs.

Annual utilisation of Chambal Water under Gandhi Sagar Project

3600. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual run-off computed for Gandhi Sagar Dam on the basis of 50 per cent dependability and on the basis of 75 per cent dependability based on a long-term 50 year rainfall series;

(b) what is the total annual utilisation of Chambal Water planned for irrigation under Gandhi Sagar Project and based on computed run-off how much surplus water is still available at 50 per cent dependability and 75 per cent dependability at Gandhi Sagar;

(c) are there any alternatives for partially irrigating Chambal command area by harnessing local water resources both surface and sub-surface; and

(d) whether legitimate needs of water for upstream areas will be kept in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of water to Chambal Command at Parvati Acqueduct

3601. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is M.P. portion of Chambal Command receiving required quantity of water at Parvati Acqueduct according to the demands made by M.P. if not what are the reasons;

(c) is the water supplied by Rajasthan in accordance with the periodic demand of crop;

(c) under whose control Kota head work and common carrier lie; and

(d) is the present bilateral arrangement of Inter-State Control Board and its standing Committee working properly with desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a), and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have complained that they are not receiving adequate supplies of regulated waters as per their share of Chambal waters at the Paravati aqueduct. The Government of Rajasthan have on the other hand, had been saying that water supplied to Madhya Pradesh at Parvati aqueduct is generally more than their share.

(c) The Kota head works and common carrier canal upto Parvati Acqueduct are located in Rajasthan and

are under the control of Rajasthan. The regulation of Chambal waters to the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is done in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Standing Committee No. 2 of the joint Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan Inter-State Control Board.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that existing bilateral arrangement is not working properly.

Rehabilitation of persons in Gandhi Sagar Dam

3602. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much cultivable area was submerged under Gandhi Sagar dam in Madhya Pradesh and what was the population displaced;

(b) whether all the displaced persons of Gandhi Sagar Dam have been rehabilitated as per current norms and given land by project authorities;

(c) if not, whether providing relief to those who are still landless and without any means of livelihood could be considered on merits of each case; and

(d) how Rajasthan implemented any schemes for rehabilitating oustees of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that the oustees of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam were *inter alia* provided the following facilities towards rehabilitation;

(i) Allotment of land, where available, and release of forest land for conversion to the Agriculture

land if sufficient land was not available.

(ii) Payment of compensation for immovable properties submerged.

(iii) Providing culturable land free of cost ranging from 5 bighas to 25 bighas to each family.

(iv) Free land for construction of houses, each plot of the size 60 feet x 80 feet.

(v) Incidental charges to meet transportation expenditure at the rate of 2 per cent of the cost of houses with a minimum of Rs. 10 and maximum of Rs. 100.

(vi) Grant-in-aid to each family to the extent that the minimum amount of compensation is Rs. 500.

(vii) Providing public facilities such as schools, wells, dispensaries, roads, tanks etc. in the re-settlement colonies.

(viii) Ownership rights of the trees standing in the area allotted to the oustees for cultivation.

(ix) Compensation for transport for removing fixtures and other material from their houses etc.

Shortage of butter oil

3603. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) non-supply of butter oil in the country for the last 3-4 months; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of availability of butter oil in future and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Within the availability of gift butter oil from the European Economic Community, no surplus butter oil is available for sale as cook-

ing medium after meeting the demand of liquid milk plants for recommendation into milk.

(b) The sale of butter oil cannot be resumed unless surplus butter oil is available for disposal as cooking medium.

Saline land in Sunderbans

3604. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the reclamation of saline land in Sunderbans Area and extending its use for the growth of paddy and other crops has been thought of as a part of development of this backward area;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and success achieved as a result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A statement giving details is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A project for agricultural development of Sunderbans area has been taken up from February, 1981 with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development. The total cost of the project is Rs. 31.8 crores, of which Rs. 14.7 crores will form component of IFAD. The project provides for improvement of drainage and water control measures over 72,000 ha. of cultivated lands and irrigation facilities for about 15,000 ha. so as to enable raising of second dry-season rabi crop. The social forestry

component of the project includes strip planting on 1,000 Kms of embankments, roadsides, canal banks and experimental planting of mangrove over about 100 ha. of fore-shore. There is also provision for construction and development of two brackish-water fish farms in Jharkhali and Mehisani islands for prawn and fish culture. Besides, there is a project for development of cooperative movement and improvement of communication infrastructure.

In the State Sector, a pilot scheme for improvement of saline and alkaline tracts has been taken up by Agriculture Department. The scheme aims at improvement of drainage, development of irrigation potential and introduction of adapted crop varieties during rabi and summer seasons, in selected areas. Upto 1979-80, 7,660 ha. were treated at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. The programme for 1980-81 envisaged treatment of 3,000 ha. at cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The State Irrigation and Waterways Department are maintaining 3520 Kms. of peripheral embankments in Sunderbans so as to save crops and check intrusion by saline waters.

The Sunderbans Development Board under the Development and Planning Department is looking after the agricultural development work through 27 selected Growth Centres since 1974-75. During 1980-81, the programme had a provision of input subsidy for rabi season to 42,815 farmers over an area of about 3700 hectares at an expenditure of Rs. 42.18 lakhs.

Commission to Fair Price Shop owners

3605. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister for CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the commission given to the Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi is much less than that given to their counterparts in Bombay and Calcutta which leads to malpractices by unscrupulous owners;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the rate of commission in Delhi also, if so by when;

Wheat	Rs. 3.90 per quintal
Rice	Rs. 3.90 „
Levy Sugar	Rs. 2.15 „
Atta	Rs. 4.00 „
Suji	Rs. 5.00 „
RBD Palm oil	Re. 1.00 per tin
Rapeseed oil	Rs. 1.30 per tin
Maida	Rs. 5.00 per quintal

In addition to the above commission a Fair Price Shop holder gets income also from the sale of empty gunny bags, empty tins and containers, the prevalent market price of which is not less than Rs. 5.00 per piece. Information about the counter part rates in Bombay and Calcutta is not readily available.

(b) The demand for increasing the rates of commission allowed to fair price shop owners was examined in depth by the Delhi Administration, which found no justification for increase in the existing rates of commission.

(c) whether Government are also aware that at present the Fair Price Shop Owners in Delhi have to go to the godowns to procure stocks and in this exercise two to seven days are wasted; and

(d) if so, the time by which Government would introduce Bombay-Calcutta system where F.P.S. owners are not required to go for procuring the supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi are allowed a margin of profit/commission at the following rates:

(c) Fair Price Shop Owners in Delhi procure their stocks from the godowns of Food Corporation of India etc. and sometimes, this procurement takes two to three days in a fortnight.

(d) There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

Amenities in Buddha Jayanti Parks New Delhi

3606. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement or additional amenities have been planned in the Buddha Jayanti Park, New

Delhi in the current financial year; and

(b) if so the nature thereof?

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

(b) The pressure of irrigation water in the Buddha Jayanti Park has been augmented and about two acres of additional area is being developed horticulturally.

Setting up of university/Institute of Horticulture

3607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any university/institute deemed to be university for horticulture in the country for specialised study, training and research in all respects of horticultural development;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) if not, whether any state has demanded the setting of such a university; and

(d) if so, the names of the States concerned and the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Some of the Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh had requested the Government to establish a Horticulture University in the State. But the Government did not support the proposal since horticulture faculty is an integral part of the Agricultural University system.

Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

3608. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the co-operative group housing societies in the capital are facing several problems;

(b) the number of cooperative group housing societies and their membership (in the capital);

(c) whether Government have any proposal to arrange finance to these societies; and

(d) the number and name of societies that will be supplied developed land by the DDA soon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The in-
formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Registration under HUDCO Scheme 1979

3609. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many flats have been allotted to the individuals who are registered under HUDCO scheme this year in Janata LIG and MIG; and

(b) how many houses are under construction and when they are likely to be offered to the individuals registered under this scheme in each category?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) No allotment under the Scheme has been made due to a Stay Order of the Delhi High Court.

(b) The DDA had reported that work had been awarded/under progress in respect of more than 15,000 dwelling units or various categories under this Scheme. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely date by which the construction work would be completed and the flats offered for allotment.

Sick Sugar Mills

3610. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many sugar mills are there in India;
- (b) how many have been declared sick; the details State-wise;
- (c) who decides that a particular sugar mill is sick;
- (d) whether Government seek the opinion of the Labour Unions before a Sugar Mill is declared sick; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the reasons for the sugar mills to become sick are inefficiency, criminal manipulations in the accounts and lack of managerial and administrative skill?

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

- (a) There are 324 installed factories in the country.
- (b) to (e). Sugar mills go 'sick' for a variety of reasons such as non-availability of cane, aging of plant, inadequate finances, poor management, labour trouble, etc. Such mills are not formally declared as sick units. The question of seeking the opinion of labour unions before declaring a sugar mill sick does not, therefore, arise.

छत्तीसगढ़ में धान की फसल को क्षति

3611. श्री कयूर भूषण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) के अधिकांश भागों में पर्याप्त वर्षा के अभाव में धान की फसल को भारी क्षति पहुंची है ;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगाया है ; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के कतिपय इलाकों में कीटों तथा कृमियों और अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण धान की फसल प्रभावित हुई थी। तथापि, खरीफ फसलों की सामान्य स्थिति संतोषजनक है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ में ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम का चलाया जाना

3612. श्री कयूर भूषण : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण संबंधी कोई कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है ; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम इस मंत्रालय का मुख्य कार्यक्रम है जो मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, एक वर्ष में एक खण्ड में औसतन 600 निर्धन ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता सुलभ की जाती है ताकि वे गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ सकें । अब यह कार्यक्रम मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र सहित देश के सभी खण्डों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

Rural Reconstruction Programmes in States

3613. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some voluntary organisations or agencies are functioning in association with the various rural reconstruction programmes in different States;

(b) if so, the name of the States and the name of such agencies or organisations which are functioning in those States;

(c) whether any such organisation or agency is functioning in Orissa in association with the Central Government sponsored rural development programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

C. and D. Type Government Quarters

3614. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of Group C and D type quarters in New Delhi for the Central Government employees working in various Ministries of Government of India;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any recent decision for stepping up the construction of C and D type quarters for the employees;

(c) the total number of houses of both C and D type expected to be released during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(d) the number of such quarters under construction at present;

(e) the expected time of providing quarters to the entire employees entitled for those quarters and placed under the waiting list for the last ten years; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) General pool Residential accommodation for government employees, including types C & D quarters is being provided within the constraints of resources. The level of satisfaction in respect of 'general pool' types C & D quarters in Delhi is much more than in other cities of the country.

(b) More quarters are being constructed in Delhi within the constraints of resources.

(c)	1981-82	1982-83
Type C	2053	3690
Type D	56*	

* (they have already been completed).

(d)		
Type III/C		6376
Type IV/D		16

(e) and (f) It is not possible to give a definite date as to by when all the employees can be provided Govt. accommodation, because it depends upon the Plan allocation in future for this purpose.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

3615. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में शत प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन के मंत्रालय की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा 3 के अन्तर्गत 15 मदें ऐसी हैं, जिन के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाना अनिवार्य है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन के मंत्रालय की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ङ) उक्त अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में ऐसा कोई अनुबंध प्रतीत नहीं होता है जिससे कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में शत प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ब) प्रश्न 1571 उठता ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) और (ङ). जहाँ तक संसदीय कार्य विभाग का सम्बन्ध है राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) में उल्लिखित मदों के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Drainage Scheme for Orissa

3616. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached Central Government with a drainage scheme for clearance by the CWC or by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details regarding the time when such scheme was put up before Union Government as well as the areas going to be covered and the extent of production likely to be increased after the execution of this scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme has been cleared by the Central Government and if not, the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The State Government have reported that they are making model studies as suggested by Central Water Commission to finalise the proposals for Batagaon drainage cut scheme in Bala-sore District.

It will be possible to give the benefits of this scheme only after the State Government finalise their proposal.

The State Government have further reported that in the Sixth Plan period, work will be continued on 27 on-going drainage scheme and taken up on 23 new drainage schemes. These will benefit 1.46 lakh acres on their completion.

The Government of Orissa have also Plans to carry out investigations and studies for preparing a Master Plan for drainage in the Mahanadi delta. This planning work will cost Rs. 120 lakhs and will require four years. The proposal has been sent by the Government of Orissa very recently to the World Bank for their concurrence for being financed out of the credit assistance for Mahanadi barrage.

Amount for Subarnarekha Irrigation Project

3617. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the amount provided in the Sixth Plan and Annual Plan as well as the date by which the Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Irrigation Scheme in Orissa will start functioning and the date by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Subarnarekha Irrigation Project of Orissa has not been approved so far as the replies to the comments of Central Water Commission sent in February and October, 1979 are still awaited from the State Government. However, the State Government have proposed to start construction of this project in 1982-83 and they expect to complete it by 1992-93. The State Government have provided an outlay of Rs. 21 crores in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and proposed an outlay of Rs. 4 crores for 1982-83.

Drinking Water Programme in Uttar Pradesh

3618. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of establishments under Rural Drinking Water Programme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of completed non-working units; and

(c) the number of units lying idle for want of power connections?

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

गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये नगरों में निर्मित मकानों की संख्या

3619. **प्राचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान और चालू वर्ष में अब तक कितन-कितन नगरों में किस किस स्थान पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित करने के लिए श्रेणीवार कितने-कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) किस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ये मकान मिलेंगे और उन की प्राथमिकता तिथि क्या है ;

(ग) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान भविष्य में श्रेणी-वार कितने कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है ; और

(घ) क्या अजमेर में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

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

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

Vanaspati Ghee to Ration Holders on Dewali Festival in Delhi

3620. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was announced that 5 kg. of vanaspati ghee shall be given to each ration card holder on the Diwali festival from fair price shops and consumer cooperative stores in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that no ghee was supplied to consumers in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and why the said announcement was made when the vanaspati ghee could not be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (c). With a view to ensuring availability of vanaspati ghee to consumers, the Delhi Administration announced that a licensed retail dealer/consumer cooperative store should sell upto 5 kg. of vanaspati in loose form to any consumer at any time on any one day. Vanaspati was not sold through fair price shops against ration cards.

Execution of sub-lease Deed in Govt. Servants Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

3621. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision exists in Clause VIII of the sub-lease Deed executed by members of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. Vasant Vihar, New Delhi that in the event of any dispute or difference arises under these presents, the same shall be referred to the Lt. Governor, Delhi for a decision and his decision shall be final and binding on both the parties;

(b) whether Shantiniketan Association has represented to him that the said Society is recovering and has recovered an additional compensation at the rate of Rs. 6.60 per sq. yard from the allottee as additional sum payable towards premium in respect of the plots in Shantiniketan; and

(c) whether Government will ask the Lessor, the Lt. Governor, Delhi to give his decision under Clause VIII of the said sub-lease Deed and direct the said Society to refund to the allottees the additional compensation recovered from them; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise. The DDA have intimated that a reference to the Lt. Governor has never been made for invoking provisions of the Clause VIII of the sub-lease Deed either by the Government Servants House Building Society or by the members of the Shantiniketan Association.

Rise in Price of Agricultural Machinery

3622. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of agricultural machinery like tractors have risen during the last two-three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of the farm products have not gone so high during these years;

(c) whether the increase in the prices of farm machinery and other agricultural inputs has proved the greatest hinderence in the way of modernisation of agriculture and the farmers have also stated their resentment on the enormous hike in the prices of farm machinery and agricultural inputs; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ban on further increase in the prices of farm machinery and agricultural inputs?

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

(b) No, Sir; it has been observed that the rise in prices of agricultural products is similar in extent compared to the rise in prices of agricultural machinery (tractors) during the calendar years 1980 and 1981 (January—October).

(c) No, Sir; however, there have been some representations from farmers organizations regarding remunerative prices.

(d) The question does not arise.

Withdrawal of Insurance Cover on Cattle

3623. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high mortality rate among the cattle in Delhi, the insurance cos. have returned the premia for the unexpired period and withdrawal insurance cover on cattle; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent the outbreak of this disease in future and meet the situation created by the stand taken by the insurance cos.?

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

The insurance Companies are not cancelling the cattle insurance policies on account of the reason of high mortality rate among the cattle in Delhi.

(b) Prophylactic vaccination has been taken up all over the Union territory of Delhi. Over 56500 cattle heads

have been vaccinated in all the dairy colonies and other areas of the Union territory, since the onset of the disease in September, 1981. Vaccination work is still continuing to cover other susceptible cattle and buffalo population. All the incoming and out-coming animals are vaccinated against rinderpest diseases at six check-posts operating on different inter-State cattle movement routes along with the border of the Union territory of Delhi.

हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी, भोगल, जंगपुरा
नई दिल्ली की भूमि पर कथित
अनधिकृत कब्जा

3624. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने अनधिकृत ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी, भोगल, जंगपुरा, नई दिल्ली की खाली भूमि पर कब्जा करने का प्रयास किया था तथा फैक्टरी प्रबन्धकों द्वारा विरोध किये जाने पर उन्हें जान से मारने की धमकी दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने उक्त फैक्टरी की भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा किया हुआ है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Representation from Employees of Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar

3625. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the em-

plyoees of Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar;

(b) if so, details of the said representation;

(c) steps taken by Government on the said representation; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) The representations are mainly related to the working condition of the farm;

(c) and (d). The details brought out in these representations are under study.

Import of Fertilisers

3626. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) import of fertilizer-all types- (both quantity and the foreign exchange involved), its production within the country and the demand for consumption for the last five years with year-wise break-up in details;

(b) cost of imported fertilizer, cost of production of the same within the country and the price kept for the same period both in current and constant price of (1960-61);

(c) whether there is sudden drop in the import of fertilizer and so saving

of foreign exchange; if so, facts thereof;

(d) whether the less import is more due to the less demand by the cultivators due to the higher price of the fertilizer than due to the higher production; and

(e) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement showing production, imports (quantity & value) and consumption of fertilisers in the country during the last five years, in terms of nutrients, is enclosed (Annexure—I).

(b) The total landed cost (cost and freight value) of imported fertilisers is indicated in the statement at Annexure 'I'. As regards indigenous fertilisers, the cost of production differs from plant to plant depending upon factors such as the capital cost, vintage, process and technology adopted, feedstock used, cost of maintenance, etc. As regards price, a statement indicating the requisite information is enclosed (Annexure—II).

(c) Imports during the first seven months of the current financial year was 13.33 lakh tonnes of nutrients valued at Rs. 505.07 crores compared with 15.84 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 508.10 crores in the corresponding period last year.

(d) Lower import during the current year is on account of higher indigenous production.

(e) The question does not arise.

Statement

Annexure—I

Production imports (including value) and consumption of fertilisers during last five years

Quantity in lakh tonnes of nutrients C&F
Value in Rupees crores

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Production					
N	19.00	20.00	21.70	22.26	21.64
P	4.80	6.70	7.70	7.57	8.41
K . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
N+P+K	23.80	26.70	29.40	29.83	30.05
Imports					
N	7.50	7.58	12.28	12.95	15.10
P	0.23	1.64	2.43	2.37	4.52
K	2.78	5.99	5.17	4.73	7.97
N+P+K	10.51	15.21	19.88	20.05	27.59
C&F Value of imports (approximate)	220.37	304.95	458.66	555.34	925.22
Consumption					
N	24.57	29.13	34.20	34.98	36.78
P	6.35	8.67	11.06	11.51	12.14
K	3.19	5.06	5.91	6.07	6.24
N+P+K	34.11	42.86	51.17	52.56	55.16

Annexure-II

Current and constant retail prices of major fertilisers

(In rupees per tonne, prices prevailing at the end of each year)

Year	UREA imported and indig- enous		DAP Imported and indig- enous		MOP (Imported)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1960-61	729.10	100	830*	100	313.96	100
1977-78	1550.00	213	2210	266	805	256
1978-79	1450.00	199	2200	265	805	256
1979-80	1450.00	199	2200	265	805	256
1980-81	2000.00	274	3050	367	1100	350
11-7-1981	2350.00	322	3600	434	1300	414

Note:— (i) The retail prices of urea are statutorily controlled.

(ii) The retail prices of Phosphatic fertilisers were brought under statutory control with effect from 2-2-1979.

(iii) In respect of MOP, there is no domestic production.

* For DAP, the base year is 1966-67 as prior to that neither any import nor indigenous production was there.

इंटों के लिए दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है ?

3627. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

New Techniques for Laying Roads in Rural Areas

(क) क्या सरकार इंटों के मामले में दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली लागू करने, जैसा कि चीनी के मामले में किया गया है, के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ; और

3628. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the new road laying techniques developed by the Central Road Research Institute for laying roads in rural areas;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

(b) if so, where and when these roads are to be laid; and

(c) the expected savings due to the construction of such low-cost roads?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) और

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A number of low-cost techniques have been evolved by the Central Road Research Institute for rural road construction.

(b) These techniques have been adopted in selected rural roads in many States.

(c) The savings will vary from State to State depending on local conditions.

Writing off of Agricultural Loan

3629. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new directions have been issued by the Central Government to the States not to write off agricultural loans of the farmers;

(b) whether Government have also indicated that if the practice continued it would lead to total collapse of agricultural credit system;

(c) if so, the reaction of States in this regard; and

(d) the number of States which have written off the loans and the details regarding the number of farmers who have been benefited so far due to the same and what is the total amount involved, therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Government of India are of the firm view that any measure involving blanket write off of institutional loans tends to vitiate the climate for recovery, encourage wilful default and undermine the viability of credit institutions. The need for adopting a cautious approach has been indicated to the State Governments both by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. The frame work for the Sixth plan approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980 and February, 1981, respectively also refer to the serious implications of write-off of institu-

tional loans. The reactions of some States, so far received, indicate that they share Government of India's concern in this regard and that they would take steps to improve the recovery of overdues.

As indicated in the answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2646 replied on the 9th March, 1981, the State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu decided to write off institutional loans in their states, covering 7.81 lakhs small holders and 4.52 lakhs small farmers respectively. The amounts involved in the write off of loans by the Government of Tamil Nadu were Rs. 42.00 crores (as on October, 1980) and by the Government of Maharashtra Rs. 49.00 crores (as on July, 1980). Full details of the decisions to write off of loans in respect of other States are not available. However, as indicated in the answer to the Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 2400 replied on the 7th December, 1981 the State Governments of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal had introduced measures of relief such as waiver of interest on loans, rescheduling of loans, waiver of penal interests.

Requirements and Production of Edible Oils

3630. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement and production of edible oils in the country;

(b) the amount spent on imports of edible oils during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government have made any study about the prospects of non-conventional oil like rice bran oil, soyabean and oil of tree origin; the assistance proposed to be given by Government for tapping the potential of non-conventional oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The production of edible oils during the last oil year is likely to be around 25 lakh tonnes as against the estimated requirement between 36 lakh and 38 lakh tonnes.

(b) The amounts spent on import of edible oils during the oil year 1979-80 and 1980-81 were Rs. 617 crores and Rs. 516 crores respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Two high-level Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committees—one for Rice Bran Oil and the other for Soyabean Oil have been constituted in the Ministry of Civil Supplies to look into issues relating to increased production of these oils. A third high-level Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set-up in the Ministry of Agriculture for an indepth study of the problems relating to oilseeds of tree and forest origin so as to enable exploitation of these sources of oil to the maximum extent possible.

Rice Bran Oil Complex

3631. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 38 crores has been earmarked for building up modern rice bran oil complex in the country;

(b) if so, whether the location of such complex has been decided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, particularly those to be set up in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). A scheme has been formulated under the Sixth Five Year Plan for setting up modern oil (including rice bran oil) complexes with an estimated outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The details are being worked out.

Orissa State Government Plan for Lion Safari Woodland Park

3632. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government for planning a lion safari woodland park, spreading over 51 acres to be fenced in on the other side of the lake near Nandan Kanan Zoo and Sanctuary, close to Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In August 1980 a proposal was received from the Government of Orissa for establishment of a Lion Safari Park in Nandankanan Sanctuary. The proposal could not be considered as it was not in accordance with the guidelines for providing central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Incentives to Oil Technologists Trade and Industry to Tap and Develop various Sources of Edible Oils

3633. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give incentives to the oil technologists, trade and industry to tap and develop various sources of edible oils, both conventional and non-conventional with a view to reducing the dependence of the country on their imports; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the reaction of the oil technologists, trade and industry there-to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). In order to maximise oil

production through exploitation of hitherto untapped sources of oils, which are already available, various steps are still under the active consideration of the Government.

बिहार में सोन नहर की शाखाएं

3635. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पटना, गया, भोजपुर, रोहतास और औरंगाबाद जिलों का कुछ क्षेत्र सोन नहर से सिंचित होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त नहर की पटना नहर, आरा नहर आदि बहुत सी शाखाएं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, क्या सरकार ने इन्हें नया रूप देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) . जी, हां । बिहार सरकार ने "सोन नहर प्रणाली का प्राधुनिकीकरण" नामक एक स्कीम तैयार की है, जिस पर 252.44 करोड़ रुपए लागत आने का अनुमान है । इसमें वर्तमान नहर प्रणाली का पुनर्रूपण करके, कुछ भागों की लाइनिंग और संरचनाओं की प्रतिस्थापना । पुनर्रूपण करके रोहतास, भोजपुर, औरंगाबाद, गया और पटना जिलों में 4.43 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त

क्षेत्र का वार्षिक सिंचाई की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

Sina Kolegaon Irrigation Project, Solapur (Maharashtra)

3636. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Project of Sina Kolegaon (Major Irrigation Project) in Solapur District in Maharashtra State has been sanctioned by the Central Government;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the State Government; and

(c) whether the State Government intend to start with the work during the current financial year?

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

(b) The modified report on Sina Kolegaon Irrigation Project in the light of the observations of the Central Water Commission sent in March, 1977 has not so far been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The State Government have not made any provision for this project in the State's Annual Plan 1981-82.

Wheat Licences in Circle No. 39

3637. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Circle 39 Food and Supplies, wheat licences have been issued in the premises where flour mills and cotton grinding machines had already been functioning and had an opening in the back side as well;

(b) is it further a fact that wheat licences were issued to the same persons whose licences had earlier been cancelled for gross violation; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof with details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
 (a) According to the Delhi Administration a retail wheat licence bearing No. 79/C-39/74 was granted at premises No. 1/166, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. in the area of Circle No. 39 on 24-7-1974. Necessary licences for the Flour Mills and cotton grinding machines were granted by the Delhi Cantonment Board. The said premises had a door on the back side which is now permanently closed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) question does not arise.

Running of Fair Price Shops

3638. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that running of fair price shops in Delhi is very

uneconomical since their inception and inspite of that there has always been heavy demand for them;

(b) if so, what are the underlying reasons for this;

(c) what is the break-up of their earnings; and

(d) the basis for selecting 700 people in Delhi out of 7000 applicants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
 (a) and (b). Running of Fair Price Shops in Delhi is not uneconomical. There has been heavy demand for getting licence for a Fair-Price Shop largely because it is remunerative, the business is assured and the turnover is quick.

(c) The margin of profit/commission allowed to fair shops in Delhi on each commodity is as under:—

Wheat	Rs. 3.90 per quintal
Rice	Rs. 3.90 „
Sugar	Rs. 2.15 „
Atta	Rs. 4.00 „
Suji	Rs. 5.00 „
Maida	Rs. 5.00 „
RBD Palmoil	Rs. 1.00 per tin
Rapeseed oil	Rs. 1.30 „

In addition to the above commission a fair price shop holder gets an income from the sale of empty gunny bags, empty tins and containers.

(d) Selection is based on satisfying the terms and conditions laid down for allotment of a fair price shop. Within the frame work of these terms and conditions preference is given to a member of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Ex-serviceman, Educated Unemployed, Handicapped, consumer Co-operative Store or Super Bazar.

Achievements of Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation

3639. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up a Civil Supplies Corporation last year to help essential commodities be sold at a fixed and cheaper prices; and

(b) if so, whether the formation of this Corporation has not achieved the aims for which this was set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation was set up in November, 1980. Its objectives are to engage in, promote, develop, improve, counsel and finance production, purchase, procurement, processing, movement, transport, import export, distribution and sale of food-stuffs, cement, coal, timber, building materials, beverages, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, spirits and other essential and consumable commodities. During the year, the Corporation has been involved in the distribution of various essential commodities such as free-sale sugar, soft coke, candles, vanaspati, onions, soap, exercise-books, etc. It has used existing channels of public distribution system as well as 10 retail outlets opened by it at various places in the city for making available essential commodities to the consumers. The Corporation is making efforts to enlarge the scope of its activities by taking over wholesale distribution of controlled cloth and imported edible oils also. During the last one year of its functioning, the Corporation has progressively moved in the direction of achieving its aims and objectives.

सलाहकार समितियों में संसद सदस्य

3640. श्री राधकृष्ण शर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों को रेलवे की प्रयोक्ता तथा डाक तथा तार अन्य विभागों की सलाहकार समितियों में भी मनोनीत किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य उनके विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है ;

(ग) ऐसे संसद सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें, रेलवे प्रयोक्ता समितियों के विभिन्न स्तर पर तथा डाक-तार और टेलीफोन विभागों के लिए गठित

की गई सलाहकार समितियों में मनोनीत किया गया है ; और

(घ) विरोधी दलों के ऐसे संसद सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें इन समितियों में मनोनीत किया गया है ?

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

(ख) समितियों पर सदस्यों का नामांकन संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के अनुमोदन से किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।
[प्रश्न्यालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी—308781]

Rural Tube-Well Programme (R.M.M.P.) in Orissa

3641. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided in the State Budget for the current financial year under Rural Tubewell Programme (RMMP) and the amount likely to be allocated out of Central Plan (ARWSP) for the above programme in Orissa;

(b) the programme of work fixed for the current financial year and achievement upto end of October, 1981;

(c) whether Government of India are considering to allocate additional funds for enabling the State Government to take up a bigger programme;

(d) whether Government of India have taken a decision to implement a Rural Water Supply Project in Orissa with the assistance of Danish International Development Authority under the bilateral assistance programme; and

(e) if so, the size and scope of the project and the extent of assistance that will be made available to the State Government for implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) The amount provided
under the state budget is Rs. 600.00
lakhs, of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs have
been provided by the State Govern-
ment for implementation of schemes
for bore wells and tube-wells with
hand pumps during the current finan-
cial year. The State-wise allocation of
funds under the ARWSP for the current
financial year has not been finalised.
However, an amount of Rs. 141.00 lakhs
has been released to the State Govern-
ment as the first instalment of Central
grant.

(b) As reported by the State Gov-
ernment, it is proposed to provide
3250 and 2360 tube-wells with hand
pumps under the ARWSP and State
Plan, MNP respectively. The monito-
ring of progress of ARWSP is done
quarterly. As such achievement upto
October, 81 is not available. However, a
total of 595 problem villages have been
provided with water supply facilities
in various districts of the State upto end
of September 1981.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). A project is under dis-
cussion/investigation. It is proposed
to cover 742 villages and 10 towns
having rural characteristics at an
estimated cost of Rs. 22 crores.

सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों का हिन्दी में प्रचार

3642. श्री धार० पी० यादव :
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सिंचाई कार्य-
क्रमों के राजभाषा हिन्दी में प्रचार किए
जाने की उपयोगिता की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय
में अधिकारियों को कितने आदेश जारी

किए गए और किस-किस तारीखों को
जारी किए गए और इस प्रयोजन
के लिए पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान
कितने इस्तहार परिचालित किए गए ;
और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार के आदेशों
का कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित करने के
लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे
हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क)
से (ग). सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी
के प्रयोग के बारे में राजभाषा अधि-
नियम, 1963 के उपबंधों और उसके
अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के कार्यान्वयन
के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्थायी आदेश
दिए गए हैं। इन आदेशों का अनुपालन
विद्यमान जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में सूखाग्रस्त
क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना

3643. श्री राम नाथ बुबे : क्या
ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर
प्रदेश के सारे बांदा जिले को सूखाग्रस्त
क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना में शामिल न करने
के क्या कारण हैं जब कि यह क्षेत्र हमेशा
सूखाग्रस्त रहता है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार
सारे बांदा जिले को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र
कार्यक्रम योजना में शामिल करने का
है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और
यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (ग). देश में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के चयन के लिए पहले से निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार पर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बांदा जिले के छह खण्डों को शामिल किया गया है। इस जिले के 5 अतिरिक्त खण्डों में इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव कार्यदल के विचाराधीन है जो देश में कार्यक्रम के कार्यक्षेत्र की पुनरीक्षा कर रहा है। इस जिले में कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने के बारे में निर्णय कार्यदल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखकर लिया जाएगा।

बांदा जिले में भूमि समतल बनाने के लिए भारत-फ्रांस योजना

3644. श्री राम नाथ कुबे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में भूमि समतल बनाने तथा वहां सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में एक भारत-फ्रांस योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक लागू होने की संभावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर. घी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में हुडको द्वारा सहायता

3615. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने शहरों के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के दौरान हुडको से सहायता मांगी गई है ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और इनकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं में से कितनी योजनाओं को सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है और कितनी योजनाएं अभी विचाराधीन हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) हुडको को उत्तर प्रदेश के 39 शहरों की योजनाओं के लिए सहायता देने को कहा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक 9996.31 लाख रुपये की हुडको की ऋण सहायता से 13806.92 लाख रुपये के परियोजना लागत की 167 योजनाएं प्राप्त की गई हैं जिनके व्योरे अनुलग्नक-I और अनुलग्नक-II में दिए गए हैं [पन्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3088।81]। इन 167 योजनाओं में से हुडको की 9303.56 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता से 12763.62 लाख रुपये की परियोजना लागत की 154 योजनाओं को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। (अनुलग्नक-I) हुडको की 692.75 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता से 1043.30 लाख रुपये की परियोजना लागत की शेष 13 योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं (अनुलग्नक-II)

Connection to Sewage Disposal Line of Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society

3646. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Preet Nagar, Co-operative House Building Society did not allow the Nirman Vihar Society to connect their sewage disposal line with the one laid by the Preet Nagar Society without advance payment of several lakhs of rupees;

(b) whether the Society also refused permission to the Bharati Co-operative to connect their water supply line with the one laid by the Preet Nagar Society without payment of huge amount;

(c) if (a) and (b) are correct whether these actions of the Preet Nagar Society constitute violations of the condition on which it was exempted from payment of peripheral charges; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which the DDA/MCD did not intervene when these matters were brought to their notice and recover peripheral charges from this Society for their violation of the aforesaid condition?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) to (d). The informa-
tion is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the House.

Brisk procurement of Paddy

3648. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kharif
procurement this season has been
brisk following heavy paddy arrivals in
the various Mandis of Haryana and
Punjab;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact
that according to the FCI's control-
room reports the procurement during
the month of October was 2,22,462
tonnes against last year's correspon-
ding figure of 98,648 tonnes; and

(c) if so, what is the total procure-
ment made by the end of October and
in the beginning of November?

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

(b) According to Food Corpora-
tion of India's daily bulletin dated
20th October, 1981, in the current mar-
keting season a quantity of 2,22,956
tonnes of paddy was procured both in
Punjab and Haryana, against 98,
648 tonnes in the corresponding
period of the last season.

(c) Total procurement of paddy in
Punjab and Haryana on 31st October
and 2nd November, 1981 was as given
below:

As on	Procurement of Paddy
31-10-1981	10.3 Lakh tonnes
2-11-1981	11.34 Lakh tonnes

Import of Foodgrain

3649. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that
Farmers are refusing to sell the grains
to the Government due to poor price
offered by the Government; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains im-
ported during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-
NATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The quantities of foodgrains
imported are indicated below:—

Year	Foodgrains (Cereals) (Qty. in lakh tonnes)
1976-77	49.65
1977-78	1.79
1978-79 &	Nil
1979-80	
1980-81	Nil*

* A quantity of 48.5 thousand tonnes wheat was, however, received from Bangladesh in repayment of loan given to them in 1979-80.

New Licences in State for Sugar Mills

3650. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have urged the Centre for expediting the approval of the licences for 7 sugar factories;

(b) if so, the cases which were recommended by the State Government and in how many cases the Centre had issued the sanction;

(c) what are the total licences for sugar factories demanded by various States by the middle of November, 1981;

(d) in how many cases Centre has issued its sanction; and

(e) in how many cases the decision has not been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). After the issue of the Guidelines dated the 4th July, 1980 for grant of licences for the establishment of new sugar factories during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, this Ministry has been receiving applications from the different State Governments duly recommended by them for the establishment of new sugar factories. A statement showing State-wise number of applications received duly recommended by various State Governments by the middle of November, 1981, the number of cases where Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for the establishment of new sugar factories and the number of cases where the decision has yet to be taken is attached.

Statement

State-wise position of the Applications received from different State Governments for the establishment of new Sugar Factories upto 15-11-1981.

S.No.	State	No. of applications received	Licences/Letters of Intent issued	Applications rejected	Cases under consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12	5	5	2
2.	Maharashtra	24	7	3	14
3.	Punjab	9	1	..	8
4.	Haryana	3	3	..	..
5.	Tamil Nadu	2	..	1	1
6.	Assam	1	..	1	..
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	1	1
8.	Manipur	1	1	..	..
9.	Karnataka	2	..	..	2
10.	Orissa	2	..	..	2
11.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	..	1
TOTAL :		60	18	11	31

दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान तथा जल
पूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान में खर्च

3651. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान
और दिल्ली नगर नगम के जलपूर्ति और
नूल व्ययन संस्थान में पिछले दो वर्षों के
दौरान कितने पद बढ़ाए गए हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81
और 1981-82 के दौरान प्रत्येक संस्थान
पर अलग-अलग कुल कितना खर्च हुआ;
और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दोनों
संस्थान घाटे में चल रहे हैं और यदि
हां, तो प्रत्येक को कितना घाटा हुआ
है और यह घाटा पूरा करने के लिए
क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जा
रहे हैं ?

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

(क) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान और
दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान
द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार ब्यौरे
निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में बढ़ाए गये पदों की संख्या	दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान में बढ़ाए गये पदों की संख्या
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1979-80

622

424

1980-81

727

377

(ख) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान व
दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान

की स्थापना पर उनके द्वारा सूचित
राजस्व व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :-

(लाख रुपयों में)

स्थापनाओं पर व्यय

वर्ष

दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय
संस्थान

दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा
मल व्ययन संस्थान

1979-80

1501

399.53

1980-81

1812

441.62

1981-82

2350

565.77

(अनुमानित)

(संशोधित बजट अनुमान)

(ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान : दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान का राजस्व घाटे का अनुमान 38 करोड़ रुपये है ।

दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्यय संस्थान—संस्थान के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान लगभग 727.80 लाख रुपये का घाटा होगा । इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों का सर्वोत्तम लाभ उठाने के लिये इसने अपनी प्रशासनिक मशीनरी को मजबूत किया है ।

Renovation of Ministers' Bungalows

3653. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the renovation of Ministers' Bungalows during the last five years; and

(b) the amount spent for renovating the bungalows of the present Cabinet Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The amounts spent during the last 5 years for additions/alterations of Ministers' bungalows are given below:—

Year	Amount Spent
1976-77	Rs. 2,72,568
1977-78	Rs. 1,55,197
1978-79	Rs. 1,14,020
1979-80	Rs. 1,88,726
1980-81	Rs. 5,80,393
	Rs. 13,10,904

(b) The amount spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 31st October 1981) for additions/alterations of Cabinet Ministers' bungalows was Rs. 9,89,369/-.

Withholding of Gratuity of Retired Government Employees in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

3654. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of withholding of entire amount of gratuity in respect of retired Government of India Press employees, Minto Road, New Delhi are pending during the last one year;

(b) what are the details together with the amount withheld and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this withholding of entire amount of gratuity is in accordance with the orders of Government of India;

(d) if not, will the Government pay interest on such cases where entire amount has been withheld; and

(e) whether Government would order for immediate release of gratuity of the above cases?

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

Misuse of Land in Malviya Nagar, Delhi

3655. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) is it a fact that in Malviya Nagar, Delhi, near Shaheed Bhaghat Singh Market, 41 pucca shops have been permitted by the Delhi Development Authority to be constructed on land reserved for public utility;

(b) names of the DDA officers involved and the names of the beneficiaries; and

(c) steps being taken to clear this public utility land?

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

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

Working of CPWD

3656. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer the statement laid on the Table of the House on 24 August 81 implementing the assurance given in reply to USQ No. 2759 on 9 March 81 regarding denial of minor additions and alterations in Government quarters and state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to execute the requirements in the next financial year by making adequate budgetary provisions therein; if not, reasons therefor;

(b) how many wash basins and kitchen sinks were provided in the type II quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi; and

(c) steps taken to cleanse the CPWD whose functioning has been deteriorating steadily and needs revamping and revitalising it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Provision for additions and alterations in Government Staff Quarters in the next financial year (1982-83) would depend upon the budgetary grant voted by the Parliament.

(b) No wash basins and kitchen sinks were provided as these were not admissible in type-II quarters according to scales laid down in July, 1979.

(c) The presumption that functioning of CPWD has been deteriorating is not correct.

Earthing of Electricity in Type II R. K. Puram Quarters

3657. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity provided in the Government houses, particularly in type II houses of R. K. Puram, New Delhi, have not been earthed thereby giving shocks to many residents and steps have now been taken in some places, like Sector IV, to earth the same on consistent reporting by the residents;

(b) if so, reasons for not earthing the electricity provided in the houses in full and restricting the same to the rooms only, together with steps taken to rectify the mistake now; and

(c) action taken to provide more plug points in the Type II houses for use to run TV, Fridge and water heating appliances and action taken to meet the requirements of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Earthing of electricity has been provided in all the Govt. houses. Wherever earth results are not satisfactory due to against of wires and or other reasons, earthing is replaced in phases.

(b) Earthing has been provided in accordance with the statutory rules covering installations which are required to be earthed.

(c) It has not been possible to provide the same due to constraint of resources.

Procurement Price of Paddy

3658. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the procurement price of paddy as Rs. 115/- a quintal;

(b) whether the State Government have recommended a high procurement price;

(c) if so, the procurement prices recommended by each State;

(d) whether the lower procurement price fixed by centre has affected the rice procurement;

(e) if so, what is the target fixed in this regard; and

(f) the stock already available with Government?

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

(b) and (c). Some of the State Governments had recommended a higher procurement price. The State-wise position is given in the statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No targets as such have been fixed for the States for the procurement of rice.

(f) The stock of rice with all public agencies as on 1-11-1981 was 4.19 million tonnes (Provisional).

Statement

Prices suggested by different States for Paddy for the 1981-82 season

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Paddy
1. Andhra Pradesh	150 (common)
2. Assam	Recommendations of the APC are acceptable.
3. Bihar@	120 (Medium)
4. Gujarat	130
5. Haryana@	120 (common)
6. Himachal Pradesh	Recommendations of the APC are acceptable.
7. Karnataka	135
8. Kerala@	Agrees to increase in levy prices but suggests that subsidy may be enhanced so as to maintain the present price for the consumer.
9. Madhya Pradesh	150
10. Orissa	Recommendations of the APC are acceptable.
11. Punjab	121
12. Sikkim	Recommendations of the APC are acceptable.
13. Tamil Nadu	147

@Comments based on the main report only.

State	Paddy
14. Tripura	Recommendations of the APC are acceptable.
15. Uttar Pradesh	150
16. West Bengal	125
17. Meghalaya	120

Consultancy assistance for Setting up processing Facilities for Extraction of Palm Oil

3659. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to supplement edible oil availability by encouraging the plantations of oil based palm;

(b) what is the quantity being imported at present annually and foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether Government are also seeking consultancy assistance from a foreign firm for setting up processing facilities in India for extraction of palm oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the oil year 1980-81, 10.74 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported for Rs. 516 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

For setting up an extraction plant for palm oil, M/s. Oil Palm India Ltd., a company under the joint management of the Government of Kerala and the Government of India have negotiated terms for assistance with M/s. Sime Darby Services, Malaysia for installing a plant with a capacity of 10 tonnes bunches of oil palm fruit per hour by 1984-85 with the flexibility to

increase the capacity to 30 tonnes in stages.

Water Charges realised from Kalibari Marg/Mander Marg, New Delhi

3660. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the residents of Type 'B' quarters at Kalibari Marg/Mandir Marg, New Delhi are being charged flat rate of Rs. 11/-PM for Supply of Water;

(b) whether it is also fact that they are supplied water for one and half hour by C.P.W.D. in the morning and evening;

(c) whether it is also fact that there is no shortage of water and CPWD have not been able to solve water problem of these quarters even after a lapse of about two years and what steps are being taken by the Government to provide them water according to their needs; and

(d) whether Government will reduce the charges of water till the Government is in position to supply adequate water and if not, what are the reasons in detail?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Recovery is being made at the rate of Rs. 11/-PM per quarter provisionally, subject to assessment of the cost of actual consumption of water.

(b) Water supply is being made for 1½—2 hours on the average in the morning and evening everyday.

(c) Municipal water supply is received daily for only about 3½ hours, which is being distributed by CPWD in all the Blocks of 'J', 'H' and 'K' Pockets. An additional overhead tank is under construction, which may improve the supply.

(d) Water charges are computed on actual total consumption. As stated in reply to part (a) above, the current charges are only provisional and adjustments will be made in the same in due course.

शिक्षित बेरोजगार ग्रामीण युवकों की राज्यवार सहायता

3661. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन शिक्षित बेरोजगार ग्रामीण युवकों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पहली जनवरी 1980 से अब तक अपना उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) उन युवकों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपना उद्योग स्थापित करने के

पश्चात वित्तीय दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य ने इस कार्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है और उन युवकों द्वारा किस प्रकार के उद्योग शुरू किए गए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान प्रशिक्षित किए गए और स्वरोजगार में लगे सूचित ग्रामीण युवकों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) स्वरोजगार के व्यवसाय आरम्भ करने के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों को उपलब्ध किये जाने वाले उपदान की अधिकतम राशि जनजातियों के मामले में 5,000 रुपये तथा गैर-जनजातियों के लिए 3,000 रुपये हैं। निधियों की शेष आवश्यकता बैंक ऋणों के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। युवकों द्वारा शुरू किये गये व्यवसायों में से कुछेक व्यवसाय ये हैं—दर्जीगिरी, बढ़ईगिरी, वायरमैन, बुनाई, रेडियो मैकेनिक, बिजली मिस्त्री, साबुन बनाना, तेल के इंजिन की मरम्मत, ट्रैक्टर मरम्मत, [बैंकरी, [नारियल-जटा, रस्सी बनाना, कोशकीट पालन, हाथ द्वारा बना कागज, कुटीर माचिस आदि।

विवरण

ग्रामीण युवकों के स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण की योजना (ट्राइसेम) के अन्तर्गत
उपलब्धियों की प्रगति

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1979-80		1980-81		
	प्रशिक्षित	स्वरोजगार में लगे हुए	प्रशिक्षित	प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे	स्वरोजगार में लगे हुए
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	892	134	10,800	6,749	3,843
2. असम	134	शून्य	562	1,960	109
3. बिहार	506	238	1,575	3,747	158
4. गुजरात	40	—	10,610	10,870	—
5. हरियाणा	1562	232	4,066	32	1,928
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—	767	2,148	367
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1979-80 के दौरान कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई				
8. कर्नाटक	2306	1,163	2,873	2,101	1,475
9. केरल	165	98	1,287	—	263
10. मध्य प्रदेश	339	41	8,326	10,326	1,727
11. महाराष्ट्र	1202	—	1,188	4,476	—
12. मणिपुर	75	45	70	30	34
13. मेघालय	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
14. नागालैण्ड	61	—	—	105	—
15. उड़ीसा	258	—	1,126	2,070	585
16. पंजाब	16	16	2,001	5,418	1,323
17. राजस्थान	—	—	9,491	9,651	2,828
18. सिक्किम	25	—	—	—	—
19. तमिल नाडु	17560	9,334	16,297	3,597	9,555
20. त्रिपुरा	530	—	1,409	2,300	—
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	17638	1,052	29,619	17,626	6,575
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	—	—	396	527	200
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र					
23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9	—	20	25	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	16	—	—
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	—	31	40	—
26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई ।				
27. दिल्ली	66	5	185	48	58
28. गोवा, दमन और द्वीव	—	—	83	1,515	47
29. लक्षद्वीप	1979-80 के दौरान कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई ।				
30. मिजोरम	कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई ।				
31. पाण्डिचेरी	188	30	26	—	—
अखिल भारत	43,572	12,565	1,03,124	85,361	31,295

राज्यों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा
अधिनियम

के दौरान राज्यवार कितनी भूमि अधिगृहीत
की गई है ?

3662. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण की यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि भूमि की अधिकतम
सीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत चालू वर्ष

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : एक
विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

(क्षेत्र एकड़ में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	संशोधित अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत घोषित फालतू क्षेत्र	संशोधित अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र	अवधि जिससे सूचना सम्बन्धित है
1	2	3	4	5
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	—	22,621	1-1-81	से 31-8-81
2. असम	6,647	1,640	1-1-81	से 30-6-81
3. बिहार	4,190	4,191	1-1-81	से 31-8-81

1	2	3	4	5
4. गुजरात	54,433	19,759	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
5. हरियाणा	6,382	5,057	1-8-80	से 30-9-81
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	1,384	1-1-81	से 31-3-81
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	—	—	—	—
8. कर्नाटक	71,275	8,356	1-1-81	से 31-10-81
9. केरल	3,662	2,511	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
10. मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	1-1-81	से 31-8-81
11. महाराष्ट्र	3,403	9,866	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
12. मणिपुर	482	36	1-1-81	से 31-7-81
13. उड़ीसा	3,493	2,162	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
14. पंजाब	6	1,269	1-1-81	से 31-8-81
15. राजस्थान	302	448	1-1-81	से 30-6-81
16. तमिलनाडु	3,483	3,694	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
17. त्रिपुरा	—	—	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	3,009	4,589	1-1-81	से 30-9-81
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	5,214	3,185	1-1-81	से 30-6-81
20. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—	—	1-1-81	से 31-8-81
21. दिल्ली	—	—	1-1-81	से 31-7-81
22. पाण्डिचेरी	—	—	1-1-81	से 30-6-81
योग :	1,65,981	90,768		

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए राज्यों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

3663. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गेहूं, चावल,
चीनी, सूजी, मिट्टी का तेल, जनता
कपड़ा सीमेंट जसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के,
ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों से वितरण के
बारे में राज्यों को कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त
जारी किए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सभी राज्यों
के बारे में एक समान वितरण प्रणाली

अपनायी है अथवा राज्यों ने अपनी स्वयं
की नीति का अनुसरण किया है और
समान नीति न अपनाने के क्या कारण
हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) और
(ख). गेहूं, गहूं से बने पदार्थ, चावल,
लेवी चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल, जनता
कपड़ा जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को सार्व-
जनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बिक्री केन्द्रों के
माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित करने
की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य
क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है और इस तरह क
वितरण के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा

राज्य सरकारों को कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत नहीं भेजे गये हैं। राज्य इस बात के लिए स्वतंत्र है कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में अपनी नीति स्वयं तैयार करें तथा सभी उपभोक्ताओं को समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करें। तथापि, केन्द्रीय अभिकरणों से इन वस्तुओं का स्टॉक उठाने के तरीके तथा निर्गम मूल्य जैसे मामलों के बारे में आमतौर पर एक सामान्य नीति अपनाई जाती है।

Taming of Brahmaputra

3664. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to tame the Brahmaputra river to solve the problems of the floods and the soil erosion in the valley and explore huge potential for generation of hydel power, development of water transport and irrigation;

(b) whether any assistance had been sought from the experts of the World Bank for this purpose;

(c) whether Government had examined the Dastur plan which stated that harnessing of Brahmaputra water will be done by gravity and no energy will be needed whatsoever; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Assam have already built about 3370 km. of embankments, 464 km. of drainage channels, and 35 town protection works and 371 Sluices to give reasonable protection to an area of 12.30 lakh ha. out of the total flood prone area of 29 lakhs ha. in the Brahmaputra Valley. The programme is continuing. They are also carrying out investigations for three major poten-

tial storages sites. The Brahmaputra Board to be constituted shortly will carry out surveys and investigations and prepare a Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the valley, keeping in view the development and utilisation of the water resources for irrigation hydro-power, navigation and other beneficial uses. The Board will also construct multipurpose projects and such other works as may be entrusted to it.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Dastur plan envisaging Himalayan and Garland Canals was found to be technically unsound and economically prohibitive in cost.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Wards of Retired Government Employees

3665. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wards of Central Government employees eligible for other Pool of accommodation were allotted on ad-hoc basis General Pool accommodation on retirement of their father from Central Government service in 1977-78;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) reasons why Government have since withdrawn this facility?

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

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

खादी ग्रामोद्योग की ट्राईसेम योजना

3666. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्राईसेम योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण देने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की जा रही खादी-ग्रामोद्योग की नई योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) गिरिडीह और हजारीबाग (बिहार) के पिछड़े जिलों में इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

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

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने ग्रामीण युवकों के स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण की योजना (ट्राईसेम) के अन्तर्गत चयन किए गए 104 केन्द्रों में 14310 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए, भारत सरकार ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के लिए उनकी योजना में 5.00 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है और इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण युवकों के स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण की योजना के अन्तर्गत 2.24 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं । बाद वाली धनराशि में से 1979-80 में, 1,12,87,000 रुपये की राशि प्रथम किस्म के रूप में बंटित कर दी गई है । वे उद्योग / शिल्प, जिनमें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, वे हैं—कुम्हारी, चूना, चमड़ा, रेशा, बड़ईगिरी और लोहारी, कुटीर माचिस, अखाद्य तेल और साबुन, हाथ द्वारा बनाया गया कागज, खादी की बुनाई, ग्रामीण तेल, बैत और बांस, गुड़ और खांडसारी, अनाज और दालों का परिष्करण आदि ।

(ख) बिहार के गिरिडीह और हजारीबाग जिलों के लिए खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग

आयोग को ग्रामोद्योग संस्थान से 600 व्यक्तियों, जिनमें से अधिकांश आदिवासी हैं, के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है । 21.90 लाख रुपये की आधारभूत ढांचे की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना/ मदर डेयरी के डिपो

3667. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या कृषि] मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेयरी द्वारा यमुना-पार क्षेत्र के लोगों को दूध की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की जा रही है ; और

(ख) इस समय इन योजनाओं के अलग-अलग कार्य कर रहे डिपों की संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.वी.सदामीनाथन) :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और मदर डेरी दोनों मिलकर यमुना पार क्षेत्र की आबादी को प्रतिदिन लगभग 57,000 लिटर दूध की सप्लाई कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना यमुना-पार के क्षेत्र में 32 दुग्ध केन्द्रों का परिचालन कर रही है, जिसमें होम डिलीवरी एजेंटों के लिए 6 केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं । मदर डेरी के मामले में, 54 इन्सुलेटिड कंटेनरों के अलावा, भारी मात्रा में दूध की बिक्री करने वाले 23 केन्द्र भी कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली में यमुना-पार कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

3668. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुना-पार की शेष अनाधिकृत कालोनियोंको नियमित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किया जाएगा ?

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

(क) इस विषय की नीति के अनुसार गर सरकारी भूमि पर बनी अनाधिकृत कालोनियों जिनमें क्रमशः 30-6-77 तथा 16-2-77 तक रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक संरचनाये बनी हुई हैं, को नियमित किया जा रहा है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत आने वाली यमुना-पार क्षेत्र की शेष कालोनियों को भी नियमित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

हुडको योजना

3669. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री क्या राम शाक्य :

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

(क) 'हुडको' योजना (1979) के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को कब तक मकान मिल जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों के निर्धारित मूल्य बढ़ा दिए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब निम्न आय वर्ग, जनता वर्ग और मध्यम आय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत मकानों के क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को मूल्यों के अनुसार अपने पंजीकरण अन्तर्गत कराने की सुविधा दे दी गई है; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

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

(क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Dependence on EEC Countries for Milk Power and Butter Oil

3670. SHRI R. P. DAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the white revolution in some parts of our country whether dependence in respect of milk powder and butter oil on the EEC countries has been reduced; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Milk production enhancement programmes have been taken up in the country through various schemes and the production of milk has gone up to 30 million tonnes by 1979-80. However, in order to further raise the production, Operation Flood-II Project has been launched for which the European Economic Community has agreed to donate skim milk powder and butter oil. The funds generated through the sale of these gift commodities will be utilised as resources for implementation of this project. Any reduction in the

quantum of gift commodities will affect implementation of the project.

Exhibition on khadi and village industries Commission in West Bengal

3671. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many exhibitions were organised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in West Bengal during the last three years out of the funds of the Commission and the amount spent on it;

(b) whether reports of exhibition and audited statement of accounts of each of these exhibitions were received by the Commission;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) what action was taken against such serious lapses of the organisers of the exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During the last three years, the Khadi & Village Industries Commission organised a small exhibition at Darjeeling at the time of inauguration of Gramshilpa there during the year 1979-80 for which a grant of Rs 2,500/- was given. An All India Sarvodaya Samaj Sammelan was held at Kharagpur for three days for which a grant of Rs. 1 lakh was given.

(b) to (d). The concerned organizers of the exhibition have been asked to furnish the audited accounts and reports on the above exhibitions, which are awaited.

Scheme to finance Traditional Fishermen engaged in Marine fishing trade

3672. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are having any scheme to finance the traditional fishermen engaged in marine fishing trade;

(b) if so, details of such schemes and the details of its implementation in the State of Kerala;

(c) is it a fact that the Shipping Development Fund Committee is giving short-term loans to the fishermen engaged in marine fishing trade;

(d) if so, the details regarding the issue of such loans to the fishermen of Kerala; and

(e) how many fishermen are benefited by this scheme so far in Kerala?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Shipping Development Fund Committee gives long-term loans for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels.

(d) Does not arise.

Scheme by Khadi and Village Industries during Sixth Plan

3673. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme is proposed to be taken up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes;

(c) what are the schemes proposed to be implemented in Kerala during the Sixth Plan Period by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; give details;

(d) how many units of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are at present working in Kerala;

(e) what are the main articles produced by these units and what is the total number of persons employed therein;

(f) whether the Commission is having any proposal to finance these units; and

(g) if so, give details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission is responsible for planning, organising and implementing programme for the development of Khadi and 25 village industries included in the Schedule to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission Act. Proposals for adding a few more industries to the Schedule are under consideration.

(c) to (g). The Khadi & Village Industries Commission provides assistance to the Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board for implementing various schemes in this sector in that state. Presently, this programme in Kerala is being implemented through 32 registered institutions and 1510 co-operative societies registered with the State Board. The units are engaged in the following industries:

(1) Khadi, (2) Processing of cereals and pulses industries, (3) Ghani oil, (4) Village leather, (5) Cottage match, (6) Gur and Khandsari, (7) Palm Gur, (8) NEO Soap, (9) Hand made paper, (10) Bee-Keeping, (11) Village pottery, (12) Fiber, (13) Carpentry and Blacksmithy, (14) line (15) Gobar Gas, (16) Forest medicinal Plant and fruits, (17) Fruit processing and (18) Bamboo and Cane.

These units provided employment to 1.39 lakh persons in the year 1979-80.

All these industries shall continue to be assisted during the Sixth Plan period. Besides attempts will be made by the Commission to provide assistance in respect of other village industries presently included in the Schedule.

Implementation for Minimum Need Programme in Kerala during Sixth Plan

3674. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the programmes included in the Minimum Need Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the details of such programmes proposed to be implemented in Kerala ;

(c) how many number of roads will be built under the Minimum Needs Programme in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) what are the districts benefited by these roads in Kerala; and

(e) give the details of programme of the financial allocation made under the Sixth Plan for these roads and the programme of commencement and completion of each of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the components and objectives of the minimum needs programme (MNP) and the outlays for MNP in the Sixth Plan for Kerala is attached.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) The Sixth Plan outlay for rural roads under MNP in Kerala is Rs. 13 crores. Under the programme 100 per cent of the villages having a population of more than 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages having a population between 1000—1500 are to be connected by all weather roads by 1990 and about 50 per cent of this target is to be achieved by 1985.

Statement

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME : COMPONENTS, OBJECTIVES
& OUTLAYS FOR KERALA DURING SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Objective	Outlay
Elementary Education	100% enrolment in the age 8 group 6--14 by 1990. It would be supplemented with non-formal education. 100% coverage of adults in the age group 15—35 by 1990 through non-formal education.	1650.
Rural Health	1. One Community Health Volunteer for a population of 1000 or a village by 1990. 2. Establishment of one sub-centre for a population of 5000 in plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas by 2000 A.D. 3. One PHC for 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas by 2000 A.D. 4. Establishment of one Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh or one C.D. Block by 2000 A.D.	954.
Rural Water Supply		4500
Rural Roads	Linking up of all remaining villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50% of the total number of villages with population of 1000—1500 by 1990.	1300.
Rural Electrification	At least 60% of the villages in each State and Union Territory to be electrified by 1990.	..
Housing assistance to rural landless labourers.	Provision of housing assistance to all landless labour households by 1990. Assistance to include house-site construction materials, drinking water well for a cluster of houses and approach roads.	1200.
Environmental Improvement of Urban slums	100% coverage of the urban slum population by 1990. Facilities to include water supply, sewerage, paving of streets, storm water drains, community latrines. Areas inhabited by scheduled castes particularly scavengers would be given priority.	600 .
Nutrition		1400 .

Class IV employees in CPWD

3675. SHRI A. NEEALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Class IV employees are at present working in the Central Public Works Department;

(b) how many of them have completed 20 years of service;

(c) how many of those who have completed 20 years of Service are scavenging employees; and

(d) what are the reasons as per rules that Class IV scavenging employees who have completed 20 years of service have not been given the selection grade?

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.

Construction of F C I godowns in Tripura

3676. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to construct a godown in Choraibari of Tripura for Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposal was abandoned after the actual construction was started; and

(c) what was the loss incurred by FCI for that construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). There was a proposal to construct godowns by Food Corporation of India at Choraibari in Tripura. However, the pro-

posal was abandoned before the construction was physically taken up.

(c) No loss was incurred by Food Corporation of India as physical construction was not taken up.

Youth Parliament Programme

3677. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to intensify the 'Youth Parliament' Programmes for schools and young generations;

(b) whether any comprehensive programme is envisaged for encouraging the people towards parliamentary institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Youth Parliament Competition Scheme is being organised in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi for the last 16 years. Kendriya Vidyalayas located in and around Delhi have also been associated with this competition and they are participating for the last 4 years. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs gives guidance and training to the schools sponsored by the Delhi Administration and Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan. The State Governments of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh are conducting the competitions in their respective States and on their request this Department has deputed officers to impart training to them. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- is given as grant to the State concerned for holding the Competitions. A documentary film 'Youth Parliament' is under preparation by the Film Division and is now in the laboratory process. Thus all out effort is being made for generating and strengthening respect for Parliamentary system.

Flush System in Government Quarters Lodhi Road, New Delhi

3678. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2090 on 31st August, 1981 regarding flush system in Government quarters, Lodhi Road, New Delhi and state whether the information has since been collected, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA- YAN SINGH): Some information still remains to be collected. Delay in the collection of complete information is on account of the reasons that besides CPWD, agencies like Municipal Cor- poration of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee are also involved in the matter. Since it was not possible to collect the complete information within the prescribed period of 3 months, extension of one month for fulfilling the Assurance has been sought.

Water Taps in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi

3679. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water taps in Lodhi Colony quarters are put at higher places as a result of which sufficient water is not available for adequate time;

(b) whether it is possible to put water taps at lower places to ensure sufficient water supply for adequate time;

(c) whether it is a fact that above work entails only a minor expenditure and ensure adequate water supply to the residents for longer period; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken and by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA- YAN SINGH): (a) Water taps in Lodhi Colony quarters are put at normal height. Sometimes sufficient water is not available in some block which are at higher elevation due to low pressure in the distribution lines. A proposal is under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee/ Municipal Cor- poration of Delhi to boost up pressure in the distribution lines by providing underground tanks and booster pumps.

(b) to (d). Water taps being already at normal height, the Question of put- ting them at lower places does not arise.

कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

3680. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की उन कालोनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनको आगामी वर्ष नियमित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) 'पालम' कालोनी कब तक नियमित कर दी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पालम- कालोनी में कुछ व्यक्ति वहां के निवासियों में इस बात का सन्देह पैदा करके सस्ती दरों पर जमीन खरीद रहे हैं कि सम्भवतः कालोनी नियमित नहीं की जायेगी और सम्भवतः वहां बने निजी मकानों को गिरा दिया जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

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

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण ने ऐसी कोई सूची संकलित नहीं की है।

(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि पालम को कालोनियों के समूहों, जिसमें राज नगर-1, राज नगर-2, साध नगर-1, साध नगर-2 तथा पालम एन्क्लेव सम्मिलित हैं क नियमितकरण नक्शों को इसने 5-6-80 को पहले ही अनुमोदित कर दिया है।

Award of Contract by DMC, the Cause of its Dissolution

3681. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for the dissolution of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in April last year was the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Undertaking awarding a contract for the installation of pumping sets for the Ganga Water treatment project to a firm; and

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

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

Model Village Scheme in Karnataka

3682. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some villages in country have been taken up under the model village scheme; and

(b) if so, which are those villages, State-wise particularly in the State of Karnataka?

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) There is no such scheme of this Ministry.

Affect of Industrial Pollution on Agricultural Production

3683. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment through the Indian Scientific Research that the atmospheric pollution caused by the industrial sector adversely affects the agricultural production; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what preventive measures have been taken by Government in this regard?

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

SCs AND STs REGISTERED WITH DDA

3684. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes applicants registered with the D.D.A. for allotment of Flats in Delhi/New Delhi for L.I.G./M.I.G. Flats;

(b) how much time it will take for D.D.A. to provide L.I.G./M.I.G. Flats to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(c) is it a fact that adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes applicants registered with D.D.A. for the last three years; and

(d) what is the Government policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes applicants registered upto 1979 is as under:—

L.I.G. 7362

M.I.G. 2485

(b) The DDA has reported that, for persons registered upto the Registration Scheme, 1976, flats have been offered and applications invited upto 16th December 1981 S.C./S.T. registrants, who apply for allotment of these flats, will be made allotments against the 25 per cent quota reserved for them. It has also reported that allotments under the New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979 could not be made in view of a stay order of the Delhi High Court. Depending on the availability of building materials and funds, the DDA hopes to complete allotments under this Scheme in about 5 to 7 years.

(c) The DDA has reported that the S.C./S.T. registrants have been adequately accommodated against the 25 per cent reservation as and when they applied for flats along with others during the last 3 years.

(d) 25 per cent of the flats released by the DDA in its various housing schemes is reserved for allotment to the S.C./S.T. registrants.

Installation of Water Meters in Quarters at Karam Pura, New Delhi

3685. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of water meters in the quarters constructed in 'G' Block of Karam Pura, New Delhi, the flat rate of water is being charged due to which there is indiscriminate use of water resulting in its wastage;

(b) whether Government propose to instal water meters in individual quarters to check wastage of water;

(c) if so, how long it is likely to take; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Junior/Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

3686. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers, in the C.P.W.D. and what is the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Castes as on 1st January, 1980 in the above categories of staff;

(b) is it a fact that adequate representation has not been given by the C.P.W.D. to Scheduled Tribes and Castes candidates and posts are being dereserved without approval of Minister concerned;

(c) will Government arrange special recruitment programme to complete the backlog and do justice to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes candidates; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof?

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

	% of SC & ST
(a) Junior Engineers	
7215	5.6
Assistant Engineers	
1561	6
Executive Engineers	
497	6

(b) In spite of the provisions in the relevant Recruitment Rules for giving adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, candidates of these categories are not readily available. Such unfilled vacancies are deserved in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Government and after obtaining the approval of the authorities concerned.

(c) and (d). Direct recruitment is made to the post of Junior Engineers through an open examination and candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who come through this examination are given appointment to the Grade.

DRAFT REPLY

Appointments to the grade of Assistant Engineers is made by promotion upto 50 per cent of the available vacancies and by a Limited Departmental Examination for filling the balance 50 per cent available vacancies. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities are allowed lower percentage of pass marks in the examination to clear the backlog. Appointments to the post of Executive Engineer is made by promotion in which due share is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates according to the rules.

Stoppage of Import of Poultry Breeding stock

3687. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Agriculture has been insisting upon Hatcheries importing breeding stock to switchover to pure-line breeding in India or face closure;

(b) whether there is any proposal to stop the import of poultry breeding stock in the country;

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) are in affirmative, what are the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Hatcheries which have shifted the pureline breeding in India about the problems faced by them; and

(e) if so, what are their main demands and what steps Government have taken or propose to take to encourage such breeders?

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

(a) In the interest of achieving national self-sufficiency and self-reliance in respect of poultry breeding stocks, the Department of Agriculture has been in favour of the hatcheries dependent on recurring import of grand parent poultry stocks to switch over to pureline breeding.

(b) The import of pure-line poultry stocks, ducks, turkeys etc. is permitted under the current (1981-82) Import Trade Control Policy notified by the Commerce Ministry. Although the import of grand parent stocks (poultry) are included in banned/absolutely banned list in the current import Policy, their limited import (10 per cent of the value of poultry products exported) is permitted under the current Import Policy for Registered Exporters. A view on the import policy to be recommended to the Commerce Ministry for the year 1982-83 is yet to be taken in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(c) Regarding details pertaining to part (a) of the question, the information is as under:

Under the Import Trade Control Policy for the period 1979-80, the import of grand parent poultry stocks by import based hatcheries had been considered in those cases where the concerned hatcheries undertook to switch over before 31st March, 1982 to basic breeding work. However, this provision was deleted from the Im-

port Policy for the period 1980-81 *vide* notification issued by the Ministry of Commerce on 23-5-1981.

In view of answer to part (b) no details can be furnished at this stage.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Their main demand is to ban imports of grand parent stock (poultry) under any provision of the import Trade Control Policy including Registered Exporters Policy (REP). This is under examination.

Establishment of Agricultural University in Rajasthan

3688. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in establishing agricultural university in Rajasthan; and

(b) what are the difficulties that this proposal is not being finalised upto now?

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

(a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from Rajas-

than Government. This will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Water Supply Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

3689. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Plan Rural Water Supply Scheme has been launched in the State of M.P.;

(b) which are the Backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh selected under this scheme for 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(d) what is the number of villages identified for this scheme in the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh and the implementation progress achieved in 1981-82 and to be achieved in the year 1982-83 and 1983-84?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The requisite information is given as under:

Name of the Distt.	No. of identified villages	No. of villages covered upto 10/81	Target for 1982-83 and 83-84
Rajgarh	1268	929	} Programme is yet to be finalised by the State Govt
Guna	1247	594	
Vidisha	703	378	

Names of 36 Backward Districts in Madhya Pradesh

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sagar | 8. Seoni |
| 2. Panna | 9. Chhindwara |
| 3. Damoh | 10. Rajpur |
| 4. Jabalpur | 11. Rajnandgaon |
| 5. Narsinghpur | 12. Durg |
| 6. Balaghat | 13. Jagdalpur |
| 7. Mandla | 14. Bilaspur |

15. Surguja
16. Raigarh
17. Rewa
18. Satna
19. Shahdol
20. Sidhi
21. Morena
22. Guna
23. Shivpuri
24. Indore
25. Dhar
26. Jhabua
27. Khargone
28. Khandawa
29. Ujjain
30. Ratlam
31. Dewas
32. Mandasour
33. Hoshangabad
34. Betul
35. Raisen
36. Sehore

Trees Planted during Vanamahotsava Campaign in Delhi

3690. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on 17th August, 1981 regarding tree plantation agencies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Vanamahotsava campaign during the monsoon season of 1981 was completed by Delhi Administration, NDMC, CPWD, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and DDA;

(b) if so, the total number of trees Planted by each of the above agency

and the approximate cost incurred for the Vanamahotsava 1981;

(c) whether Government have surveyed the trees that were planted in Vanamahotsava and how many of them have lived and taken roots; and

(d) what machinery has been set up by each of the above agency to look after the new plantations and for watering, protecting and maintaining them in future?

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

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the number of trees planted, approximate expenditure incurred and survival rate in respect of each of the agencies in Vanamahotsava Campaign, is enclosed.

(d) Each of the agency has made necessary arrangements for protection, watering and maintenance of the newly planted trees by deputing malies, forest guards and other supervisory staff. Labour is engaged for watering the plants. Barbed wire fencing is being provided and necessary silviculture operation are being carried out on all newly planted saplings and survival is watched in all the areas. Instructions regarding after care of planted trees have been issued to all concerned so that mortality is reduced to the minimum.

Statement

Tree planted during vanamahotsava campaign in Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Number of trees planted	Approximate expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Survival rate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DELHI ADMINISTRATION .	2,89,703 +28,270	4.04	67.3% (in respect of departmental plantation).
2.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI	5,70,000	14.00	The survey is carried out six months after the planting is over after Vanamahotsava Campaign
3.	DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	14,27,000	45.00	75%
4.	NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE	25,000	3.00	70%
5.	C.P.W.D.	2,60,000	4.00	(Constant replacement)

+ 28270 number of seedlings were given by Delhi Administration free of cost to Schools/Colleges for planting in Schools/Colleges. These seedlings have also been planted

राजस्थान के जोधपुर, पाली और अन्य जिलों में भूमि और कुओं का प्रदूषण

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

3691. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के जोधपुर, पाली तथा अन्य जिलों में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के पानी से हजारों एकड़ जमीन खराब होने एवं हजारों कुओं के पानी के दूषित होने की ओर गया है जिससे मनुष्यों और जानवरों (पशुओं) में विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने भूमि व कुओं को दूषण से बचाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने जा रही है; और

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

(क) जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के राजस्थान राज्य बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि पाली, जोधपुर और उदयपुर जिलों में भूमि तथा कुओं के प्रदूषण के सम्बन्ध में इस बोर्ड को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न प्रकार के उद्यमों से गन्दे पानी के बहने के कारण पशुओं में बीमारियाँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं।

(ख) उद्योगों से गन्दे पानी के बहने को नियंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के राजस्थान

राज्य बोर्ड ने उद्योगों द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से गन्दे पानी को बहाने से पूर्व अनुपालन किए जाने वाले बहिःसाबी गन्दे पानी के मानकों को निर्धारित करते हुए सह-मति विनियमन जारी किए हैं। जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के राजस्थान राज्य बोर्ड ने उन उद्योगों पर मुकदमा चलाया है जिन्होंने बहिःसाबी गन्देपानी के निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन नहीं किया है। मान्डिया रोड पर एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित उद्योगों में उत्पन्न हुए सभी गन्दे पानी के शोधन के लिए पानी में एक संयुक्त गन्दा जल शोधन संयंत्र लगभग तैयार होने वाला है। शहर की सफाई मल जल निर्यात और उद्योगों के गन्दे पानी दोनों को एकत्रित करने, उनका शोधन करने तथा बहाने के लिए पाली में 2.35 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की एक अन्य योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और यह राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है। जोधपुर में कई उद्योगों को प्राथमिक शोधन संयंत्र दे दिये गये हैं। खेतड़ी में मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० ने भी तांबा परिसर के औद्योगिक गन्दे पानी के शोधन के लिए एक योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में पेय जल की समस्या

3692. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे कुल कितने गांवों (जिलावार) हैं जहां अभी भी पेय जल की समस्या है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता से वर्ष 1980-1 और 1981-82 के दौरान कितने

गांवों की पेय जल समस्या हल की गई;

(ग) क्या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले के गांवों की गम्भीर पेय जल समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 61 ग्रामों को और 1981-82 (जुलाई 1981 के अन्त तक) के दौरान 18 ग्रामों को केन्द्रीय सहायता से पेय जल सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई गई थीं।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) आई० डी० ए० की सहायता की योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 154 ग्रामों में 172.20 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पेय जल सप्लाई मुहैया करने का भी विचार किया गया है। 489.53 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की 129 ग्रामों की विस्तृत इंजीनियरी परियोजना स्वीकृत की गई हैं जिससे 140897 की जनसंख्या (1971 की जनगणना) को लाभ होगा और यह 1983-84 तक शुरू की जायेगी। शेष 25 ग्रामों के लिए योजना 1981-82 में स्वीकृत की जायेगी और 1984-85 तक पूर्ण हो जायेगी।

विवरण

राजस्थान में समस्थाग्रस्त ग्रामों की जिला-
वार व्‍यौरे

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Distribution of Gram and Pulses through Fair Price Shops

3693. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to bring the needed proteins within the reach of the common man;

(b) the scheme of Government for making available gram and pulses, including Rajma and Kabli Chana through fair price shops at subsidised rates; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Pulses are important protein rich food and several steps have been taken by Government to step up their production so as to increase their availability to the common man. These steps include intensive cultivation of pulses, breeder seed production, improved extension methods and fixation of remunerative support prices for gram, arhar, moong and urad.

(b) and (c). There is no such scheme at present, under the consideration of the Government. However, State Governments have the option to include any essential commodity in their public distribution system by arranging their procurement. A number of States are distributing pulses through the outlets of their system.

Fair Price Shops in Tribal Areas

3694. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that co-operatives in Harijan and tribal areas are not getting adequate developmental assistance; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have taken any action in this

regard or suggested the States for facilitating allotment of fair price shops and retail consumer outlets in the areas to be manned by members of these communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The main thrust of the cooperative development programmes in the Sixth Plan, is to help the weaker section, including scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, by progressively increasing the quantum of loan to them, organising cooperatives for specific activities like dairy, poultry etc. and organisation of Large-sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Societies in tribal areas.

The State Governments have been instructed to the effect that while licensing new fair price shops, in addition to cooperatives, they may also consider allotment of shops to unemployed rural youth, giving preference to scheduled Castes/scheduled tribes, however feasible possibilities are also to be explored by the State Governments for opening fair price shops, in harijan basties and mohallas; and cooperative consumer outlets in areas largely inhabited by weaker sections of the population.

Stock of Foodgrain

3695. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official inventory of foodgrains which have touched a low of about 11.5 m.t. is respected to be replenished substantially in the coming months;

(b) if so, whether even after allowing for monthly releases to the States the total stocks with the Government are likely to mount to over 15 m.t. by the end of 1981;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that according to the latest reports the surplus States of Punjab and Har-

yana have indicated of significant increase in the market arrivals of paddy compared to last year;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the stocks of paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India and the millers upto the end of November works out to be 23.7 lakh tonnes which is 2.2 lakh tonnes higher than the last year; and

(e) what is the total procurement made so far?

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

(a) The total stocks of foodgrains with all public agencies as on 1-2-1981 stood at 11.5 million tonnes as against 16.6 million tonnes on 1-2-1980. With the procurement of rice during the current kharif marketing season 1981-82 and the import of 1.5 million tonnes of wheat the position is likely to improve.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Total stock of paddy purchased in Punjab and Haryana by Food Corporation of India and the millers in the current season upto the end of November, 1981 was 52.46 lakh tonnes against 46.86 lakh tonnes in the correspondent period of the last season.

(e) 44.46 lakh tonnes in terms of rice till 9th December, 1981.

Hike in Prices of Levy Sugar

3696. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all-India ex-factory price of sugar is being raised;

(b) if so, when the new price is to be declared;

(c) whether sugar merchants' Associations in various States have urged

the Union Government to remove the various restrictions on sugar trade;

(d) if so, whether they have pointed out that these restrictions outlived their utility in view of the comfortable supplies; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The all-India average ex-factory price of levy sugar has increased from Rs. 284.56 per quintal in 1980-81 to Rs. 294.56 per quintal (including Rs. 5 per quintal to be collected as Development Cess) for 1981-82. The new prices were notified on 10th November, 1981.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The sugar season has just started. Though availability and the price situation are satisfactory at present, the Government consider that it is not opportune now to make any relaxation in the controls over sugar trade.

Scheme for Promoting Cultivation of Vegetable around cities

3697. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to initiate a new scheme for promoting intensive cultivation of vegetable around selective cities in the country;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared;

(c) whether the main objective is to enquire smooth supply of vegetable to the city markets and also to generate some surplus for export; and

(d) if so, what are the steps being taken and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme prepared by this Ministry has been approved by the Planning Commission. It is being further processed for getting the approval of Expenditure Finance Committee.

Results will only be achieved when the scheme starts functioning in the field.

Establishment of National Horticulture Board

3698. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal for the establishment of National Horticultural Board;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision for its constitution is likely to be taken;

(c) whether this proposed Board would help growers to organise themselves besides providing services;

(d) what are the other objects of the Board; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that in addition to this Government have decided to set up a task force to prepare a suitable horticultural development programme for the North-Eastern region to boost horticultural production?

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

(b) No definite time schedule can be fixed at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At the National level, the proposed National Horticulture Board

would be required to provide the needed degree of coordination and monitoring of the production and marketing of horticultural crops.

(e) Yes, Sir. A task Force is being set-up for Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Land Prices in Gujarat

3699. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that land prices in the major cities of Gujarat, especially in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, etc., have risen more than ten to fifteen-fold in recent years;

(b) whether Government are aware that in the last two years, rents have shot up by 100 to 200 per cent and that black money has poured into the city's construction activities on a major scale;

(c) whether under-valuation of real estate in sales transactions had cost the State exchequer crores of rupees in registration revenue;

(d) whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad and Baroda, once reported to be cities with cheap living, which have the fastest population growth rate, are the costliest cities as far as housing is concerned; and

(e) if so, steps taken to curb spurt in land prices in these cities as the Urban Land Ceiling Act does not seem to have achieved the purpose?

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

Supply of Butter and Milk

3700. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why no steps have so far been taken to ease the situation in making available butter, vanaspathi ghee, baby food, etc. which are in short supply for such a long time; and

(b) steps taken to make Delhi Milk Scheme pure ghee available in the open market or at least through the outlets of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, Ltd., New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The supply position of butter, vanaspathi ghee and baby food has been generally satisfactory except localised shortages of temporary nature.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme manufactures ghee only out of surplus fat after meeting the requirements for liquid milk. Efforts are being made to procure maximum quantity of raw milk during the flush period so that surplus fat is available for manufacture of ghee. The Delhi Milk Scheme has set up 13 All Day Milk Stalls in the various Government offices and as soon as the scheme is in a position to manufacture and market adequate quantities of ghee, the same will be made available through All Day Milk Stalls.

Agitation in Food Corporation of India

3701. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Joint Council of the Food Corporation of India Employees Union and Executive Employees Federation have planned to intensify their agitation if manage-

ment and the Union Government does not take immediate steps to revise the wages of the FCI employees;

(b) if so, what are their demands and how many of the demands have been accepted by Government so far, and how many have been rejected; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to meet this shortage posed by the employees' agitation?

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

(b) The main demand put forward is regarding revision of wages of employees and pending such revision the immediate grant of a lump-sum amount in lieu of wage revision for the period from 1-1-1977 to 31-12-1980 and declaration of the Interim Relief Amount for the period from 1-1-1981 onwards. The other demands are about lifting of ban on promotion, review of staff strength, sanctioning and filling up of additional posts etc. These demands are under consideration of the management of Corporation.

(c) At present the agitation is only in the form of Dharna and Demonstrations and has not resulted in any

shortage in the availability of food-grains.

Amount Earmarked for Development of Forestry in Fifth Five Year Plan

3702. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what was the amount earmarked for the development of forestry in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount actually spent during the said period; and

(c) the details of achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing State-wise amount earmarked with corresponding expenditure for development of Forestry in the Country during Fifth Five Year Plan is placed on the Table of the Sabha (Annexure I).

(c) Statement showing State-wise details of achievements during Fifth Five Year Plan is placed on the Table of the Sabha (Annexure II).

Statement

Annexures I

State-wise Outlay and Expenditure during Fifth Five year Plan (1974-79).

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Amount Earmarked	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,16.14	5,97.49
2	Assam	6,85.61	7,78.46
3	Bihar	7,83.29	6,36.27

1	2	3	4
4	Gujarat	21,27.15	20,10.63
5	Haryana	3,39.90	3,16.41
6	Himachal Pradesh	17,13.54	15,08.28
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,00.52	3,73.53
8	Karnataka	9,63.16	8,32.08
9	Kerala	8,77.66	7,11.99
10	Madhya Pradesh	11,41.73	12,56.60
11	Maharashtra	17,52.48	14,67.81
12	Manipur	1,88.13	1,67.19
13	Meghalaya	2,03.56	2,05.67
14	Nagaland	6,47.15	4,48.34
15	Orissa	6,02.46	5,72.01
16	Punjab	7,25.37	6,09.55
17	Rajasthan	8,44.75	7,93.24
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	1,75.42
19	Tamil Nadu	11,11.47	10,70.19
20	Tripura	3,47.18	3,45.99
21	Uttar Pradesh	22,89.17	22,51.81
22	West Bengal	5,61.85	5,74.07
	TOTAL STATES	190,22.27	177,03.03
1	A & Islands	3,92.20	3,46.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,09.84	3,64.48
3	Chandigarh	8.50	10.01
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.00	38.98
5	Delhi . . . . .	..	37.02
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,31.05	3,17.41
7	Mizoram	1,21.85	1,49.41
	TOTAL UTs.	11,87.44	12,63.39
	TOTAL STATES & UTs.	202,09.71	189,66.42
	TOTAL CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.	20,41.00	6,61.35
	TOTAL CENTRAL SCHEMES	13,27.54	12,56.07
	FORESTRY SECTOR:	235,78.25	208,83.84

Annexure II

State-wise details of achievements during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79).

Sl. No.	State/UT	Social Fore- stry	Production Forestry
		Physical (ha)	Physical (ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,824	26,968
2	Assam	19,604	31,791
3	Bihar	15,095	54,640
4	Gujarat	50,804	39,856
5	Haryana	30,578	7,904
6	Himachal Pradesh	37,865	41,375
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,947	988
8	Karnataka	107,825	59,034
9	Kerala	2,852	23,632
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,281	54,406
11	Maharashtra	38,234	35,847
12	Manipur	1,540	5,396
13	Meghalaya	1,017	6,394
14	Nagaland	5,512	3,904
15	Orissa	19,345	34,694
16	Punjab	29,635	20,874
17	Rajasthan	64,499	..
18	Sikkim	480	2,560
19	Tamil Nadu	62,349	59,953
20	Tripura	..	12,793
21	Uttar Pradesh	44,509	96,077
22	West Bengal	8,601	15,343
TOTAL STATES		565,400	634,426
1	A & N Islands	8	2,317
2	Arunachal Pradesh	541	7,229
3	Chandigarh	..	..
4	D & N Haveli	26	1,175
5	Delhi	1,073	..
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	5,082
7	Mizoram	287	3,632
TOTAL UTs		1,935	19,435
ALL INDIA TOTAL		567,335	653,861

DA/TA Expenditure of NAFED Chairman

3703. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of TA/DA drawn individually by Chairman and Directors of NAFED during the last two cooperative years;

(b) whether the amount of TA/DA drawn by the Chairman was approved by the Board of Directors of NAFED, if so, when; and

(c) if not, what action is being taken to stop wastage of public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from NAFED and would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Export of Onions to U.S.S.R.

3704. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract for export of onion to the Soviet Union by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited was cancelled and later on signed the same through a private party;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that sufficient stock of this commodity was available with the NAFED;

(c) whether the cancellation of the agreement has caused loss of lakhs of rupees to Government and also lowered the prestige of NAFED in world export market; and

(d) whether Government intend to probe the matter and punish the erring officers of the NAFED?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) NAFED has entered into an agreement for supply of 5,000 metric tonnes of onions to USSR on 23rd December, 1980 which was ultimately cancelled on the 18th April, 1981. The buyers made the contract with a private party for shipment of 5,000 metric tonnes of onions.

(b) The NAFED has informed that it had cancelled this contract because of difficulty in obtaining refrigerated vessels in time for carrying the cargo. Besides, NAFED also feared that it might incur losses in the transaction arising from heavy demurrage to be paid to the shippers for the berthing delay at Bombay and at destination due to slow rate of discharge at the destination ports.

(c) No, Sir, the price charged by the private shipper was the same as was contracted for NAFED. As a canalising agency, NAFED charges 5 per cent service charges from the associate shippers for shipment of onion; in this case NAFED charged service charges of 7-1/2 per cent from the private party who also bought 25 per cent of the stocks from NAFED.

(d) As the cancellation of the contract was a business decision which was rectified by the Business Committee of NAFED, the question of further probe at this stage by Government does not arise.

Protest Against Dirty Water

3705. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "protest against dirty water" appearing in the Indian Express of 5th November, 1981;

(b) reaction of Government there-
to;

(c) steps taken to ensure that ut-
most care is exercised in the supply
of drinking water as it causes many
diseases;

(d) steps taken to revamp and re-
vitalise the working of the CPWD
which is going from bad to worst; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (e). The correctness of the
news has been denied in the rejoinder
captioned "Office Water Not dirty"
appearing in the Hindustan Times of
7th November, 1981.

Fair Price Shops Raided in Delhi Cantt.

3706. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI SHEO SHARAN VER-
MA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some
of the fair price shops in Sadar Bazar,
Delhi Cantt. under Circle 39 Food and
Supplies were raided by the enforce-
ment staff of the Department in the
month of September, 1981 and lot of
irregularities were found in the gro-
und and physical balances; and

(b) if so, full details thereof, toge-
ther with the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Enforce-
ment Staff of the Food and Supplies
Department, Delhi Administration
checked the stock held by Fair-Price
Shop No. 2685 situated in Sadar Ba-
zar, Delhi Cantt., under Circle No.
39, on 1-9-81 and noticed the follow-
ing variations:

	Q.	Kg.	Gramme
1. Wheat	0	61	700 Excess
2. Rice	0	29	600 Excess
3. Maida	0	02	850 Excess
4. Sugar	0	06	050 Excess
5. Rapeseed oil	0	14	000 Short.

On the basis of these variations the
authorisation of the fair-price shop
was suspended by the authorised offi-
cer on 29-9-81. Aggrieved by the said
order of suspension, the fair-price
shop holder filed an appeal together
with a stay application before the

Commissioner, Food and Supplies,
Delhi Administration on 1-10-81. The
Commissioner, Food and Supplies,
after hearing the aggrieved party and
giving due consideration to the pleas
taken in the stay application, granted
an interim stay without prejudice to
further action to be taken by the au-
thorised officer on hearing the case on

merits. The departmental proceedings against the fair-price shop holder are in progress.

Unusual Silting in Reservoirs and Dams in Karnataka

3707. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether unusual silting is going on in reservoirs and dams in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed and financial assistance intended to be extended to the State for desilting the reservoirs and dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Target of Sugar Production

3708. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated production of sugar this year;

(b) the total demand; and

(c) the total export commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The anticipated production of sugar during the current sugar year 1981-82 is 65-67 lakh tonnes.

(b) The total requirement of sugar for internal consumption during 1981-82 sugar year based on the anticipated demand at present price levels, is estimated at about 57 lakh tonnes.

(c) The total export commitment for the sugar year 1981-82 is not yet

known since India's export quota for the calendar year 1982 has not so far been decided under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977.

Prices of Sugar

3709. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the wholesale sugar prices in important markets as on November 15, 1981;

(b) the sugar production in the 1981-82 season upto November 15, 1981 as against the same date in 1980-81 season;

(c) measures taken by Government to check rise in sugar prices in the open market; and

(d) whether Government propose to give further incentives to farmers in the production of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The wholesale prices of sugar in the important markets on 16th November 1981 (15th being Sunday) ranged between Rs. 520 to Rs. 600 per quintal.

(b) The total production of sugar in the 1981-82 season upto 15th November was 2.38 lakh tonnes as against 1.34 lakh tonnes upto this date in 1980-81.

(c) The measures taken to keep open market prices of sugar at reasonable levels are (i) a judicious regulation of monthly releases of free sale sugar and (ii) the imposition of stock holdings limits on sugar dealers.

(d) The production of sugarcane during the current sugar year 1981-82 is estimated to be substantially higher than last year. There is no proposal at present to give further incentives to farmers.

Scheme For Sluice Gate-cum Bridge Across River Khirori

3710. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 293 on 18 November, 1980 regarding scheme for sluice gate-cum-bridge across river Khirori and state:

(a) whether information has, since been collected;

(b) if so, details thereabout; if not, cause of delay and the time limit for answer; and

(c) whether the area on both sides of river Khirori is not included in the beneficiary list of Western Koshi Canal and if so, the steps to expedite the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information has not been so far received from the Government of Bihar with whom the matter has been taken up at very high level.

(c) Information on this has also been sought from the State Government.

चीनी का राज्यवार उत्पादन

3711. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वर्ष में चीनी का राज्यवार कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) पिछले वर्ष राज्यवार उत्पादन कितना था ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). चालू चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान चीनी के अनुमानित उत्पादन की राज्यवार मात्रा और चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान चीनी के राज्यवार वास्तविक उत्पादन के बारे में आंकड़े विवरण में बताए गये हैं।

विवरण

चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान राज्यवार चीनी का अनुमानित उत्पादन और चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राज्यवार चीनी का वास्तविक उत्पादन बताने वाला विवरण।

(मीटरी टन)

राज्य	चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान चीनी का अनुमानित उत्पादन	चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान चीनी का वास्तविक उत्पादन
1	2	3
उत्तर प्रदेश	15,97,865	12,20,967
बिहार	2,42,659	1,93,192
पश्चिम बंगाल	8,686	3,598

(1)	(2)	(3)
असम	12,660	5,005
हरियाणा	3,31,288	1,02,799
पंजाब	63,850	50,525
राजस्थान	18,025	12,151
मध्य प्रदेश	42,741	17,035
उड़ीसा	23,065	9,976
महाराष्ट्र	24,48,282	20,84,383
गुजरात	4,91,974	3,32,232
कर्नाटक	5,45,676	3,70,654
केरल	21,560	16,827
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4,08,550	2,62,623
तामिलनाडु	5,37,006	4,30,614
पाँडिचेरी	21,700	21,311
नागालैण्ड	6,800	3,947
मिज़ोरम	6,125	4,868
अखिल भारत	66,28,512	51,42,707

Growth of Jhuggi Cluster in Jhangir-puri, Delhi

3713. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) is it a fact that in Delhi's Jahangirpuri area the Delhi Development Authority have permitted the growth of a massive jhuggi cluster over 8—10 acres of land and have refused to take remedial measures to clear the land after some miscreants have cleverly put up a Board of Rajiv Gandhi Nagar there;

(b) action taken against the guilty D. D. A. Officers and remedial measures being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item that some persons have charged from Rs. 200 to Rs.

400 for permitting each jhuggi come-up there; if so, facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has denied that it has either permitted or its officials are conniving at the setting up of unauthorised jhuggies in Jahangirpuri Resettlement Colony. However, it has been reported by the D. D. A. that some unauthorised jhuggies have been put up in the areas earmarked for public facilities in Jahangirpuri. D.D.A. has already removed a number of unauthorised jhuggies in the Jahangirpuri Resettlement colony and further clearance has also been planned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The D. D. A. has stated that no specific information whether any persons are charging any amount from Jhuggi dwellers is available with it.

Farakka Barrage Project Security Organisation

3714. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt Central Industrial Security Force pattern for Farakka Barrage Project Security Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The nature of duties, training and service conditions of the Central Industrial Security Force and the Security Organisation of the Farakka Barrage Project are different.

सर्किल नम्बर 22, मोतीनगर में मिट्टी के तेल के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

3715. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मिट्टी के तेल के कई डिपोओं का आबंटन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मोतीनगर में सर्किल नं० 22 के अन्तर्गत कोई नया डिपो नहीं खुला है यद्यपि कुछ डिपोओं को मंजूरी दे दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार अप्रैल, 1981 से नवम्बर,

1981 की अवधि के दौरान, मंडल संख्या 22 के अन्तर्गत मोतीनगर क्षेत्र में मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो खोलने के लिये 11 लाइसेंस मंजूर किए गए थे, जिनमें से मिट्टी के तेल के 10 डिपोओं ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। मिट्टी के तेल का एक डिपो न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए रोक के आदेशों के कारण काम करना प्रारम्भ नहीं कर सका है।

सुपर बाजार

3716. श्री टी० एस० नेगी :

चौधरी सुल्तान सिंह :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली के भंडार की दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 31 जून, 1981 तक की अवधि से संबंधित वास्तविक जांच में भंडार की स्थिति ठीक नहीं पाई गई थी और भण्डार दिसम्बर, 1980 से जून 1981 तक की अवधि में 2 से 5 प्रतिशत तक कम पाया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या जुलाई, 1980 से दिसम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि में सुपर बाजार ने 15 लाख रुपये का लाभ कमाया था और क्या जनवरी, 1981 से जून 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान इसने कोई लाभ कमाया है और यदि हां, तो उसका महीना-वार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या जनवरी, 1981 से जून, 1981 तक के छः महीनों की अवधि के दौरान सुपर बाजार के प्रबन्ध ने कोई बठक बुलाई थी और यदि हां, तो किन किन सदस्यों को आमंत्रित किया गया

या और किस-किस सदस्य ने बैठक में भाग लिया था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सुपर बाजार के हित में कोई नई समिति गठित करने का निर्णय लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महस्ती) : (क) जनवरी 1981 से 30 जून, 1981 की अवधि

के दौरान कमी बिक्री का 0.40 प्रतिशत थी। वर्ष 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 में कमी क्रमशः 1.42 प्रतिशत और 0.40 प्रतिशत थी।

(ख) कच्चे लेखाघों के अनुसार सुपर बाजार ने 30-12-80 को समाप्त छमाही में 15.68 लाख रुपये तथा 30-6-1981 को समाप्त अगली छमाही में 14.57 लाख रुपये का लाभ कमाया।

मासवार आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :-

जनवरी, 1981	+ 4.03 लाख रुपये
फरवरी, 1981	(-) 0.78 लाख रुपये (हानि)
मार्च, 1981	+ 2.60 लाख रुपये
अप्रैल, 1981	+ 2.06 लाख रुपये
मई व जून, 1981	+ 6.66 लाख रुपये

	+ 14.57 लाख रुपये

(ग) 22 जनवरी, 10 फरवरी तथा 30 अप्रैल, 1981 को तीन बैठकें हुईं। सभी 10 सदस्यों को बैठकों के लिये

आमंत्रित किया गया था। बैठकों की उपस्थिति विवरण में दी गयी है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

विवरण

सुपर बाजार की प्रबंध समिति की बैठकों में आमंत्रित तथा उनमें उपस्थित सदस्यों की सूची

22-1-1981 को आयोजित बैठक

आमंत्रित सदस्य

उपस्थित सदस्य

सभी दस सदस्य

1. श्री दीप चन्द शर्मा, अध्यक्ष
2. श्री अर्जुन दास, उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्रीमती सुखबंस कौर, संसद सदस्य,
4. श्री मनोहर लाल खुराना, सदस्य
5. श्री पी० एन० बहल, आई० ए० एस०, सदस्य
6. श्री एम० जी० अली असगर, सदस्य
7. श्री बी० के० बालकृष्णनन, सदस्य
8. श्री जे० एन० गुप्त, महाप्रबन्धक एवं प्रबन्ध समिति के पदेन सदस्य

10-2-1981 को आयोजित बैठक

आमंत्रित सदस्य

उपस्थित सदस्य

सभी दस सदस्य

1. श्री दीप चन्द्र शर्मा, अध्यक्ष
2. श्री अर्जुन दास,, उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्रीमती सुखबंस कौर, संसद सदस्या
4. श्री मनोहर लाल खुराना, सदस्य
5. श्री पी० एन० बहल, आई० ए० एस०, सदस्य
6. श्री एम० जी० अली अंसगर, सदस्य
7. श्री बी० के० बालकृष्णन, सदस्य
8. श्री जे० एन० गुप्त, महाप्रबंधक, एवं प्रबंध समिति के पदेन सदस्य

30-4-1981 को आयोजित बैठक

सभी दस सदस्य

1. श्री दीप चन्द्र शर्मा, अध्यक्ष
2. श्री अर्जुन दास, उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्री मनोहर लाल खुराना, सदस्य
4. श्री वी० के० बालकृष्णन, सदस्य
5. कुमारी नीरु नन्दा, सदस्य
6. श्री जी० आर० सहगल, कर्मवाहक महाप्रबंधक, एवं प्रबंध समिति के पदेन सदस्य

Memo from Scientists of Forest Research Institute, Dehradun

3717. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, have presented memorandum to him in March this year complaining of 'Promotional blocks in their services; and

(b) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No memorandum was presented in the name of the scientists of

the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. However, the Association of Group 'A' (General) Central Services Officers of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, had presented a memorandum about certain service matters. This is under consideration of the Government.

Utilisation of Underground Water for Irrigation through Borewells

3718. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts to utilise underground water irrigation through borewells have been made so far;

(b) if so, the amount allocated (State-wise) for this purpose;

(c) if not, when will such a proposal be taken up for implementation since the country has exhausted all available surface water for irrigation; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to help the farmers by recommending loans from the nationalised banks who are willing to have borewells for irrigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The estimated ground water resources in the country can irrigate upto 40 million hectares of gross cropped area. Upto March, 1980, an irrigation potential of about 22 million hectares has been created including about 4.8 million hectares during the five-year period 1975-80. Efforts are being made to accelerate the utilisation of ground water resources for irrigation during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period for creating an additional irrigation potential of 7 million hectares.

(b) and (d). The State Governments allocate funds year after year for conducting surveys and investigations for

ground water and for implementation of State programmes. Central Government carries out macro-level surveys for ground water and assists the State Governments through various programmes. However, bulk of finances for ground water exploitation is through institutional finances and also farmers' own contributions.

The loans to the farmers for borewells are being made available through institutional sources such as Land Development Banks, Co-operative Banks, nationalised and other commercial banks, which are refinanced by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. During the year 1981-82, an estimated amount of Rs. 112.32 crores has been provided by the various States and Union Territories under their Plan outlays and about Rs. 300 crores from institutional support. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Does not arise. It may, however be mentioned that out of an ultimate surface water potential of 73 million hectares, a potential of only about 36 million hectares has been created upto the end of 1980-81.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	State Sector outlays for Ground Water (Target 81-82)	Institutional investment for Ground Water (Target 81-82)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.51	37.00
2	Assam	4.45	1.26
3	Bihar	9.95	33.00
4	Gujarat	4.63	11.00
5	Haryana	2.79	9.50
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.20
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.60	0.09
8	Karnataka	1.75	11.00
9	Kerala	0.96	11.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	19.00	41.50
11	Maharashtra	1.00	21.60
12	Manipur	0.10	0.03
13	Meghalaya	0.10	0.03

1	2	3	4
14	Nagaland	Nil	0.03
15	Orissa	5.00	16.40
16	Punjab	1.55	10.00
17	Rajasthan	0.75	15.00
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	2.33	5.00
20	Tripura	0.78	0.03
21	Uttar Pradesh	50.69	56.00
22	West Bengal	3.00	18.50
Total States		111.24	298.17
Total U.T.s		1.08	1.00
All India Total		112.32	299.17
		Say	300.00

Allocation for Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction

3719. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the allocations for agriculture and rural reconstruction for the financial year 1980-81 and what was the percentage of these allocations to total allocations for the year; and

(b) what was the actual amount spent on agriculture and rural recons-

truction in the financial year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b) the total allocations (both Plan and non-Plan) provided for Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction in the Budget Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for the financial year 1980-81 and the actual expenditure there against are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Budget Estimates 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	Actual expenditure upto 31st March, 1981.
(i) Ministry of Agriculture	2351.06	2662.57	2632.45
(ii) Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	638.31	613.54	627.85

As indicated in Statement VII of the document "Budget at a Glance (1981-82)" circulated along with Budget papers, the plan outlay (revised estimates) for Agriculture & Allied Service, (excluding Irrigation) in the Central Sector for the year 1980-81 was Rs. 972 crores out of a total Plan outlay of the centre (revised) of Rs. 7255 crores. This worked out to 13.4 per cent of the total outlay.

Commission to Fair Price Shops

3720. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office bearers of Fair Price Shop Holders Association had gone to main Secretariat in November, 1981 to meet the concerned officials there over their demand for increased commission;

(b) if so, the gist of the discussion held with them; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to increase the F. P. S. Holders Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b) Some office-bearers of the Fair Price Shop holders' Association had called on the Chief Secretary and Lt. Governor, Delhi, and had handed over a representation for increasing their commission. The office bearers of the Association were informed that it was not possible to accede to their demand.

(c) The issue of increase in commission allowed to fair-price shop holders was examined in depth by the Delhi Administration which found no justification for any increase in the rate of commission.

Confirmation of Officials in Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Delhi Municipal Corporation

3721. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials in the office of Water Supply and Sewage Disposal, Delhi Municipal Corporation, who are working on the same posts for the last 3,5,7, or more years and have not been made permanent so far and the posts held by them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Rao Birendra Singh—

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने नियम 388 में

नोटिस दिया था। एडजार्नमेंट मोशन भी दिया था कि श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज के ऊपर गोली चलाई गई है, उन को जान से मारने की कोशिश की गई है। उन्होंने आप को....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास उन का पत्र आ गया है। मैं उस पर एन्वयायरी करवा रहा हूँ। मैं उस को देख रहा हूँ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : यह यू० पी० सरकार की फ़ैक्टरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एन्वयायरी करने के बाद ही बतला सकता हूँ।

I have already written to the Home Ministry.

होम मिनिस्ट्री को भिजवा रहा हूँ।

I will get all the facts and later on...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप हम लोगों को बतला देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जो जबाब आयेगा वह बतला दूंगा। जो मेम्बर मेरे पास लिखते हैं उस को मैं रेफर करता हूँ और उस को बतला देता हूँ....

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं धाग्रह करूंगा कि मेम्बर के ऊपर....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि मैं सब के लिये यही करता हूँ; जिस मेम्बर के प्रति कोई ऐसी भावना होती है तो...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप सदन को बतला दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सदन की बात बाद में करता हूँ। पहले मैं अपनी बात करता हूँ। कानून के अधीन जो मेरा

एक्शन होता है वह मैं पूरा करूंगा और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा निभाऊंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बतला रहा हूँ—बगैर पूरी बात पता किये मैं कैसे यहाँ बतला सकता हूँ । मुझे पता करने दो, तभी बतला सकूंगा ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मेम्बर पर इतना विश्वास तो करना चाहिये । मेम्बर जब कोई बात लिख कर देता है ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विश्वास नहीं होगा तो पता क्यों करवाऊंगा ? विश्वास है तभी तो पता करवा रहा हूँ.....

(व्यवधान)

I take everything very seriously, who never gives me and I do best to protect him. (Interruptions)

This is very bad.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक मेम्बर इन्जर किया गया, घायल अवस्था में आया ...

MR. SPEAKER: I take action, what ever is necessary, for the protection of my hon. Members and whatever is necessary I always do and I will always do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sent a notice to you. A very important development has taken place. An Emergency has been declared in Poland. We would like to know the reaction of the Government. When the Emergency was declared in India, Austria and Germany gave their reaction..(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने नोटिस भेजा है, ये देख लूंगा ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why all of you speak at the same time? It is a very bad habit. My God, what are you do-

ing? You always about like that, Why do you do it without my permission? I am telling you, adjournment motion was not admitted, but I have admitted a Calling Attention for tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about Poland?

MR. SPEAKER: You have given me. I am considering it. It is under my consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have given notice under rule 222, on postal censorship, of a breach of privilege against Shri Inder Jit.

MR. SPEAKER: I have written to our High Commissioner to get the report from the Parliament in Australia. I am trying to do something. I think the main thing will be to change the Act. If the Parliament would not change the Act, I do not think I will be able to do anything.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You direct the Government to bring a Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the Government to consider. I am concerned with the whole House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना और रांची में बहुत सारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तर हैं उन में पानी बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है... (व्यवधान).... उन का इन्तजाम कौम करेगा ?....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State Matter, You have given a motion under rule 377.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar): Sir, I want to raise a very important matter. I would make an appeal to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee in particular to clarify his stand. We all know that it is a Government through the vote of the people. Mr. Vajpayee who is an hon. Member of this House has been making predictions that there are going to be serious changes in the political set-up in 1982. I would like to

know him, what he means by that.
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कोई बात नहीं है, आप उन के खिलाफ वह बीजिये । आप उन को लिख कर पूछें ।

This is not the forum.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सद-पुर) : मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, यह बहुत खतरनाक मामला है । . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस का मामला है । उन पर गोली चलाई गई . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है । मैंने बात सैटिल कर दी है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rao Birendra Singh.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUMMARY REPORT OF ENQUIRY INTO WORKING OF BIO-CHEMISTRY DIVISION OF IARI, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary (Hindi and English versions) of the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed to go into the working of the Bio-chemistry Division of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3059/81.]

NOTIFICATION RE. MARKET LOANS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 4(5)-W&M/81 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 10th December, 1981 regarding market loans. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3060/81.]

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED COLLAPSE OF FLY-OVER UNDER CONSTRUCTION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASIAD, AT SEWANAGAR, NEW DELHI

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention. Shri B. D. Singh.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): A point of order. This issue should have been replied to by the Minister of Energy instead of being replied by the Minister of Railways because this NPCC has taken up this construction which is under the Ministry of Energy.

MR. SPEAKER: It was replied to in the Rajya Sabha also.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: But it is wrong because the whole thing is under a different Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: whatever it is, Government is jointly responsible. So, it does not matter. Don't waste time. Shri B. D. Singh.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Energy Minister is not replying to Parliament.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान

दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“एशियाई खेलों के संबंध में सेवा नगर, नई दिल्ली में बन रहे ऊपरी पुल गिर जाने, जिसके कारण अनेक मजदूर घायल हो गये, का समाचार” ।

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, Construction of Flyover at Sewa Nagar across Delhi Avoiding Line Section of Northern Railway in lieu of level crossing No. 3A was taken up by the Construction Branch of Northern Railway in February 1981. The work was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.89 crores, the cost to be shared by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Rs. 3.10 crores) and Railways (Rs. 79 lakhs). The Construction work was awarded to M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited a Government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Energy, New Delhi on 5th February 1981. The contract value is Rs. 2.28 crores which includes design and construction of flyover including the approaches. The design consists of prestressed concrete girders supporting the deck slab with RCC piers founded on under-reamed piles. The bridge comprises 15 spans of 25 meters on stilts with filled up approaches on either side having a total length of 675 metres. Against the 15 spans of 25 metres on stilts concrete deck on 5 half spans viz Nos. 4A, 8A, 8B, 14A and 15A had already been cast by 7th of December, 81. The casting of concrete deck over the sixth half span No. 4B was commenced at 0800 Hrs. on 9-12-1981, and the casting of beam was completed by 1430 hrs. The casting of slab was taken up immediately thereafter, and while the work was at final stages

of finishing, expected to be completed by 2020 hrs, at 1935 hrs. the entire structure viz, the slab, beam and the scaffolding collapsed and fell to the ground.

The casting of beams and slab was being done under direct and close supervision of Engineers of National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., and was seen by Engineers of Northern Railway, and they were present at the site at the time of mishap. 24 persons got injured, 3 with greivous injuries and the rest suffered minor injuries and bruises. Rescue operations were taken up immediately, in conjunction with Police and Fire Brigade who rushed to the site in no time. Dy. Chief Engineer/Const-IV, and General Manager, National Projects Construction Corporation also rushed to the site. 19 persons were sent to A.I.I.M.S. 2 to Central Railway Hospital. The remaining 3 took private treatment. Out of these 10 people were discharged from A.I.I.M.S. and 2 from Central Hospital after first aid. 5 persons were discharged on 10-12-1981 from A.I.I.M.S. Ex Gratia payment to all the injured workers has been sanctioned by NPCC at the rate of Rs. 1000 each in case of greivous injury and Rs. 500 each in case of minor injury.

Apparantly, it is a failure of the scaffolding which was supporting the shuttering arrangement for the beams and slab. The scaffolding used was a brand new set of ACROW design and manufacture. Similar scaffolding had been used on the other 3 half spans 4A, 14A and 15A having the same span and of identical nature. All these were completed satisfactorily. Though ACROW scaffolding are standard one, being used widely in the country; the design was checked by Northern Railway Engineer before it was actually used.

The site clearance was taken up at 12.00 hrs. on 10-12-1981. Working around the clock it is expected to be

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

cleared within 5 days. This is not likely to affect the final date of completion of the bridge i.e. 30th June 1982.

A joint enquiry has since been ordered by the Ministry of Railways by a high power Committee comprising Chief Engineer (Bridges), Ministry of Shipping and Transport and Director Research, Research Designs & Standards Organisation, Lucknow, Ministry of Railways, to go into the cause and recommend remedial measures for avoiding recurrence of such incidents in future.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक शेर याद आता है, उसमें लिखा है कि—

ला छोड़ा है राहबरों ने आज हमें उस बस्ती में जिसमें चोर बहुत हैं लेकिन कोई पहरेदार नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इतिहास में मोहम्मद तुगलक का फैसला पढ़ा है लेकिन वह राजशाही हुकूमत थी, लोकशाही नहीं थी । आज लोकशाही का दम भरा जाता है । लोकशाही में भी एक उतना ही अदूरदर्शितापूर्ण और अविवेकपूर्ण निर्णय लिया गया है इन खेलों के बारे में । इनके सम्बन्ध में मेरी ऐसी राय है कि शासक पार्टी के माननीय साथी भी, अगर उनसे इनके बारे में पहले राय ली गयी होती तो वे भी शायद इन एशियाई खेलों का संयोजन अपने देश में करने के बारे में राय नहीं देते । अधिकांश सदस्य इस संयोजन को अविवेकपूर्ण मानते । लेकिन एक तानाशाही तरीके से फैसला कर लिया गया और बाद में सभी ने हां में हां मिला दी ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो जाया करती हैं उनको हम लोग मामूली सी घटना कह

कर टाल दिया करते हैं । लेकिन इस तरह की वारदातों को चाहे वह कुतुबमीनार की घटना हो, या अहमदाबाद में आंगजनी की घटना हो, अब यह फ्लाई ओवर की घटना हुई है; केवल मामूली दुर्घटना के नाम पर टाला नहीं जा सकता है । इसमें हम यह नहीं देखते कि उसमें मनुष्य की कहां असफलता रही है, हम तो यह कहते हैं कि सारी व्यवस्था में हर तरह की सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए । इसके बाद यदि कोई घटना हो जाती है तो उसमें इतना दोष नहीं है, लेकिन हर तरह की असावधानी बरती जाए और फिर कोई दुर्घटना हो तो उसको सामान्य दुर्घटना कह कर टाला न जाए ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछले बजट सेशन में दौरान एक प्रश्न किया था कि जो एशियाई खेल हमारे यहां आयोजित हो रहे हैं, सरकार कृपया यह बताने का कष्ट करे कि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कितना पैसा इस पर व्यय होने जा रहा है । उस समय यह जवाब दिया गया था कि कुल खर्चा 58 करोड़ रुपए करने जा रहे हैं और पिछले सत्र में इसी सदन में यह जवाब आया कि अब इस पर कुल 361 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने जा रहे हैं और अब जो लेटेस्ट एस्टीमेट है वह पता नहीं; माननीय मंत्री जी ही बता सकते हैं; लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि किसी प्रकार से यह 1000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक ही होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहां पर 50-55 फीसदी आदमी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीते हैं; उनके रोजगार की कोई व्यवस्था न हो; एक वक्त भी ठीक से रोटी उनको न मिलती हो और 12-15 हजार बच्चे हर साल कुपोषण की वजह से अंधे हो

जाते हों, उस मुल्क में इस प्रकार से फिजूल खर्चा करना जरूर अविवेकपूर्ण है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक दृष्टिकोण की बात होती है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी का अलग दृष्टिकोण है। जब वे बाहर विदेशों में जाती हैं, अभी उनका यूरोपियन कंट्रीज का दौरा हुआ, मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि, उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो इतना शोर-शराबा होता है कि देश बहुत गरीब है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हमारी हालत उतनी खराब नहीं है, जितनी कही जाती है। इससे वे प्रदर्शित करना चाहती हैं कि हमारे देश में उतनी गरीबी नहीं है और वे एक अच्छे देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं और इस बार शासन में आने के बाद जो उनकी पहली प्रेस-कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई, उसमें भी उन्होंने यह कहा था कि लोग गरीबी की बात करते हैं; लेकिन ऐसी हालत नहीं है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, the hon. Member is indulging in a general debate.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): You are not the Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will reply to him. I would make an appeal to the hon. Members. Especially in Calling Attention the rules are very clear. You can put a question and ask for some clarifications whereas I find nowadays we take more than 1 1/2 hours while the calling attention must be over within half an hour.

Now Mr. Singh can ask for certain clarifications and clear his doubts. He is not only dealing with national subjects but he is dealing with international subjects. What has the Prime Minister's foreign tour got to do with the subject under calling attention?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मैं सब्जकट पर आ रहा हूँ (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please stick to the subject, and ask for your clarification... (Interruptions.) Please come to the subject. Otherwise, I will not allow. The purpose of the Calling Attention is defeated because of the general discussion. You come to the point and ask for the clarification... Can I read the rule on Calling Attention?... You know that.... I am so sorry. Please sit down. Come to the subject.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की पहले पत्रकार सम्मेलन में प्रतिक्रिया क्या हुई। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ उनके बयान को पढ़ कर। उन्होंने कहा कि जब मैं प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थी उस समय मैंने अपना दो तिहाई समय देश का भ्रमण करने में गुजारा था और मुझे एक भी बच्चा ऐसा नहीं मिला जो मालन्यूट्रिशन से ग्रसित हो। जो देश के कर्णधार हैं, जो देश के नेता हैं उनके बयान इस प्रकार कहे जिन के हाथ में देश की बागडोर है उनके बयान इस तरह के हों तो ताज्जुब हुए बगैर नहीं रहता है। देश की असली तस्वीर उनके सामने नहीं है। इस प्रकार से जो फिजूलखर्ची इन एशियन गेम्स पर की जा रही है वह गरीबों के साथ क्रूर मजाक है.....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member should not harangue on what the Prime Minister says. This has nothing to do with the Calling Attention. Let him have a few minutes on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I rule your point of order as out of order. I know Mr. Singh knows the rule. But, for the information of the House, let me read out Rule 1971(1).

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

M. Singh, you are a senior Member. You are expected to know the rule. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

Don't record whatever Shastri Ji says. Rule 197(1) says:

"A Member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister.... Hon. Members may please note this.

"(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question:"

This is what the Rule says. Therefore, stick to the rule.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: But the rule is for everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not telling you. When your turn comes, you may ask. Please stick to the rule.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : फ्लाई ओवर की बात भी इतिहास से जुड़ी हुई बात है। देश में और बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं जो करने को पड़े हुए हैं। राजस्थान में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, बिहार में पड़ा हुआ है, बाहर से आप गेहूँ मंगा रहे हैं—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, still you are repeating. There are five Members in the list. This is not a general discussion.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : खेती की समस्याएँ हैं, बच्चों की पढ़ाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, गांवों में खेल-कूद की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बुनियादी समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान न जा कर के इस फिजूलखर्ची की तरफ जा रहा है जिस का फ्लाई ओवर एक अंग है।

9 दिसम्बर को लोदी रोड पर फ्लाई-ओवर गिरने की घटना हुई। पहले 8 दिसम्बर को एशियन गेम्स विलेज कम्प्लेक्स जो शाहपुर जाट एरिया में है, में एक दुर्घटना हुई थी जिस में एक नौजवान शमशुलहक की जो तीस साल का था और जो बिहार से रोजी रोटी कमाने आया हुआ था उसकी मृत्यु हो गई थी। दो सगे भाई थे जो फंस गए थे। बड़ा मर गया और छोटा सौभाग्य से बच गया। वह मिट्टी के ढेर के नीचे दब कर मर गया। वहाँ पर कोई अधिकारी या इंजीनियर या ओवरसीयर नहीं था जिन की देखरेख में काम किया जाता। एक मंच लकड़ी का बना हुआ था जिस के सहारे मजदूर काम करते थे। वह गिर गया। उनकी वजह से नौजवान मारा गया। उसके चार बच्चे हैं, बीवी है। सब बेसहारा हो गये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि किसी प्रकार से निरीक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, मैटेरियल कैसा लग रहा है, इनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। मजदूरों को यों ही भाग्य के सहारे छोड़ दिया गया है। फ्लाई ओवर गिर जाए यह दुख की बात है। वहाँ पर सैकड़ों लोग काम कर रहे थे। सौभाग्य से वे उसके नीचे नहीं आए। इन वास्ते इस दुर्घटना को हल्की फुल्की दुर्घटना कह कर टाला जा सकता है। अगर मजदूर उसके नीचे आ जाते तो कई मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो सकती थी। यह छोटी सी बात है ऐसा कह कर इनको टाला नहीं जा सकता है। इनके पहले भी सफदरजंग फ्लाई ओवर पर एक दुर्घटना हुई थी। पिछले साल एक पानी की टंकी गिर गई थी। फिर भी निरीक्षण की और कंस्ट्रक्शन में कैसा मैटेरियल लग रहा है, इनको देखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसकी क्वालिटी पर कोई विशेष

ध्यान नहीं देते। यह फ्लाई ओवर की जो घटना हुई है उसमें भी जिन लोगों ने वहां पर देखा है; उन्होंने बताया है कि काम की देख-रेख में बड़ी लापरवाही बरती जाती है।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Sir, have you allowed him to deal with the policies of his party?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will again request the hon. Member to put his question and get a direct reply from the Minister. In the Calling Attention motion the hon. Members have to put the questions to corner the Government. You are not doing it. Please put a pointed question and see that the Railway Minister is not able to answer. Put your question now. I will not allow a discussion. If you are not putting a question then I am not allowing. I will not allow a debate. We are conducting the proceedings of the House according to the Rules. If the hon. Members do not cooperate then how can we conduct the proceedings of the House. Please put your question now. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ कि इतने ज्यादा बीच में मिडिलमैन कैसे आ गये। कांटेक्ट रेलवे को दिया गया, फिर एन० पी० सी० सी० कैसे इसमें आ गया? एन० पी० सी० सी० ने किसी और को ठेका दे दिया। क्या इंस्पेक्शन की कमी या नेग्लिजेंस की वजह से यह दुर्घटना हुई है? आप देखें कि कांटेक्ट रेलवे को दिया गया, उसने एन० पी० सी० सी० को दे दिया और उसने किसी और को दे दिया। क्या एन० पी० सी० सी० द्वारा कांटेक्ट करने की बात है? या उनको यह अधिकार है कि वह यह काम किसी

और को दे दें? समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या मामला है?

इस काम में बराबर नेग्लिजेंस होती रही, क्योंकि फ्लाई-ओवर के पास ही एक आर्मी अफसर का मकान था जो बराबर देखता रहता था कि ठीक से सुपरवाइज नहीं होता था। और आपने भी राज्य सभा में इस बात को माना है कि उसमें कमी थी जिसकी वजह से यह घटना हुई। अतः मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जिन लोगों की नेग्लिजेंस की वजह से यह घटना हुई, या 8 दिसम्बर को जो घटना हुई जिसमें एक मजदूर मारा गया, उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही हुई? जो क्वालिटी मैटीरियल की लगी वह ठीक नहीं थी, पिछली अप्रैल को भी हाउस में कहा गया था कि सीमट, लोहा ठीक क्वालिटी का नहीं रहता जिसकी वजह से यह घटना हो रही है। तो इस बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ कहें।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : मान्यवर, बात यह है कि यह ठेका मिला नौदर्न रेलवे को। नौदर्न रेलवे ने एन० पी० सी० सी० को यह कांटेक्ट दिया, उसके द्वारा ही यह काम हो रहा है और हो रहा था और नौदर्न रेलवे का सुपरवाइज था। इसीलिये जब यह काम शुरू हुआ तो शुरू से सुपरवाइज था और एन० पी० सी० सी० एक पब्लिक सैक्टर कम्पनी है और एनर्जी मंत्रालय के अधीन है। और उसको रेलवे की तरफ से यह ठेका मिला था। मैटीरियल की जहां तक बात है कहीं कोई उसमें गड़बड़ी नहीं थी। क्योंकि इसका सबूत क्या है? यह छठा स्लैब है, 5 स्लैब पूरे हो गये हैं। टोटल 15 स्लैब हैं। 5वां स्लैब पूरा हो जाने के बाद छठा स्लैब शुरू हुआ और पांचों स्लैब बरकरार हैं, ठीक हैं और काफी

[श्री केदार पांडे]

स्टेबल हैं। यह साबित करता है कि एक ही जगह से सीमेंट लिया गया और एक ही जगह से स्टील का सपोर्ट लिया गया। पांचों स्लैब बरकरार हैं; कहीं कोलैप्स नहीं हुआ। इससे मालूम होता है कि कोई मैटीरियल की कमी नहीं है। स्टील का सपोर्ट एक्रोस कंपनी से लिया गया, यह स्टील का बना हुआ है और इसको स्कैफोल्डिंग कहते हैं, वह उसमें धंस गया। उसी तरह का सपोर्ट पांचों में था, कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसलिये मैटीरियल में कोई कमी नहीं थी।

लेकिन इस दुर्घटना में कोई मरा नहीं। 24 आदमी घायल हुए, उसमें 5 आदमियों को सीरियस इंजरीज आई और बाकी को सिम्पल। सभी को कम्पैन्सेशन दिया है या एक्सप्रेशिया पेमेंट दिया है। जिनको सीरियस इंजरीज हुई हैं, उनको 1,000 रुपये के हिसाब से दिया है और जिनको सिम्पल इंजरी है, उनको 500 रुपये दिया है। यह एक्सीडेंट जो हुआ है, इसकी तकलीफ सब को है। इसमें किसी की डैथ नहीं हुई है और 30 जून तक इसके कम्प्लोट करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। यह अफसोस की बात है कि इस तरह का एक्सीडेंट हुआ है। इसकी इन्क्वायरी भी सैट-अप की है और हमने हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी की इन्क्वायरी की है, टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंसज भी अगर आप चाहेंगे तो बता देंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): He is already hard-pressed with so many railway accidents. I wish to defend him. He is made responsible for all types of accidents. Have some mercy on him. Let some other Minister deal with it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पांडे जी आप सब दुर्घटनाओं को अपने सिर पर क्यों ले रहे हैं ?

यह सरकार जब से आई है, तब से दुर्घटनाओं का तांता लग गया है और अफसोस की बात है कि तमाम दुर्घटनाओं का श्रेय रेल मिनिस्टर जबर्दस्ती अपने ऊपर ले रहे हैं। मुझे तो भय है कि इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं के बढ़ते जाने से कहीं सरकार में ही दुर्घटना न हो जाये ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बचिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : खतरा इस बात का है कि आप ही कहीं दुर्घटनाग्रस्त न हो जाइये और चारों खाने चित्त भी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't wish for it....

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : आप शुभ-कामनाएं मत कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He also belongs to Bihar...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं तो यह शुभ-कामनाएं लेकर आया हूँ कि यह सरकार जल्दी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाये और चित्त गिर जाये। मंत्री जी नहीं, बल्कि सरकार।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है; यह कुछ नहीं है, सिर्फ लीपा-पोती है। सही कारणों का पता नहीं लगाया गया और न उसका निदान बताया गया है।

एशियाई खेलों के सिलसिले में यह सरकार 3 करोड़ 89 लाख रुपये खर्च कर के इस पुल को बना रही है। इतनी बड़ी राशि, जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के पैसे लगाये जा रहे हैं, फिर भी तीन पाया एकदम गिर गये और 24 लोग घायल हो गये, जिनमें कई की हालत अच्छी नहीं है यानी गंभीर रूप से घायल हैं।

जब यह घटना घटी तो उस समय जो इंजीनियर वहां पर थे, उन्होंने झट से खंडन कर दिया कि कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई, लेकिन संयोग से कुछ पत्रकार बन्धु वहां पहुंच गये और उन्होंने उनकी चाल-बाजी को पकड़ लिया। अगर कोई पत्रकार वहां न पहुंचते तो यह सारी घटना को निगल जाते और कुछ भी पता नहीं चलता। मैं उन पत्रकार बंधुओं को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सरकार की गलत नीति का पर्दा फाश कर दिया।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रेलवे और एन०पी०सी०सी० मिल कर इस काम को कर रहे हैं। डिजाइन एन०पी०सी०सी० ने बनाया और रेलवे ने उसका समर्थन किया। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में इस बारे में दिल्ली अरबन आर्ट्स कमिशन से कोई सलाह-मशवरा नहीं किया गया।

सरकार ठेकेदारी प्रथा को अभी तक जारी रखे हुए है। मुना है कि एन०पी०सी०सी० की तरफ से ठेकेदार श्री साधू सिंह और दूसरे ठेकेदारों को एक सर्कुलर भेजा गया कि एन०पी०सी०सी० को रजत जयंती मनाई जाने वाली है, उसके लिए 25 लाख रुपये चाहिए। यह सर्कुलर तमाम ठेकेदारों को भेजा गया। अखबारों में यह खबर आई है। अखिल भारतीय एन०पी०सी०सी० लिमिटेड एम्पलाईज फ़ेडरेशन ने सरकार पर आरोप लगाया है कि इस तरह की बात हुई और 25 लाख रुपये वसूले गये। जब सरकार चंदे के नाम पर 25 लाख रुपये लेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से ठेकेदार और दूसरे लोग काम नहीं करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात में कहां तक सच्चाई है कि इस तरह का सर्कुलर एन०पी०सी०सी० को तरफ से जारी किया गया, अगर जारी किया गया, तो उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। मुझे डर है

कि श्री पांडे कह देंगे कि वह नहीं जानते। इस लिए अगर श्री गनी खान चौधरी जवाब देते, तो वह यह सूचना दे सकते थे।

चूंकि इसको 30-6-82 तक पूरा करना है, इस लिए रात भर काम होता है, और औरतें भी रात को काम करती हैं, जो कानून के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। क्या यह सही है कि मजदूरियों और बच्चों से भी रात को काम कराया जाता है? क्या यह भी सही है कि उन लोगों से कानून के खिलाफ काम करवाया जाता है और न उन्हें ओवरटाइम दिया जाता है और न कोई छुट्टी दी जाती है? क्या यह श्रम कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं है? श्रम मंत्री जी भी बैठी हुई हैं, वह बताएं।

वहां कायदे-कानून कुछ नहीं है वे लोग भ्रष्टाचार में डूबे हुए हैं। सुनते हैं कि ए० पी० सी० सी० के डायरेक्टर यहीं रहते हैं। यह दुर्घटना हुई 9 दिसम्बर को, लेकिन वह कल 13 दिसम्बर को दुर्घटना-स्थल पर तशरीफ़ ले गए। क्या यह सच है या नहीं, अगर यह सच है तो ऐसे अफसरों को एन०पी०सी०सी० का सफ़ेद हाथी बना कर रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, Mr. Shastri, you are putting questions only.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He is revealing very important.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, he is giving a lecture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not followed him., You please see. He is only putting questions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: डायरेक्टर साहब नहीं गए क्या यह बात भी सच है कि डायरेक्टर से जब आप के इंजीनियर किसी कमी की शिकायत करते थे तो वह डांट देते थे और सुनते नहीं थे? अगर यह

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

बात है तो पुल बढ़िया कैसे बनेगा? फिर आप ही पर तो सब धरना गिरेगा। घस कहीं और घसना गिरे रेल मंत्री पर। उन्होंने कहा कि हम एंक्वायरी करवा रहे हैं। वह एंक्वायरी लोपापोती वाली ही होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच में सरकार सहा बात का पता लगाना चाहती है तो क्या वह संसद के सभी दलों के लोगों को मिला कर कोई जांच समिति बनाने की बात सोचती है ताकि सही माने में अपसरों की गड़बड़ी का पता चल सके और सही माने में ठेकेदारों के भ्रष्टाचार और उन के द्वारा लगाए जाने वाले सब-स्टैंडर्ड चीजों का पता चल सके तथा घटिया किस्म की सामेंट या दूसरा सामान जो वह लगाते हैं इन का पता चल सके? अगर सचमुच में आप यह पता लगाना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप इस तरह की समिति बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

आखिर में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं उन को जो कुछ असुविधाएँ हैं उन असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाना चाहते हैं? लेकिन तक नहीं है उन के लिए बनाइए वह लैंड्रिस के लिए कहाँ जाएंगे? इस के अलावा बहुत से घायल लोगों को आप ने अभी तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया है, तो क्या उन तमाम घायल मजदूरों को आप मुआवजा देंगे?

श्री केदार पांडे : एन०पी०सी०सी० एक पब्लिक सेक्टर है एनर्जी विभाग के अंदर। एन०पी०सी०सी० छोटे मोटे कामों के लिए सब-कॉन्ट्रक्टर रखता है। जो बेलिक काम है वह खुद करता है लेकिन जो छोटा मोटा काम है इधर उधर का वह सब-कॉन्ट्रक्टर से करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि मँटीरियल कैसा था, और चीजे सब कैसी थीं?

तो इसलिए तो सारी चीजें एंक्वायरी के अंदर गई हैं और आज से यह एंक्वायरी बैठ रही है। उन एंक्वायरी के बड़े इम्पॉर्टेंट सदस्य हैं। उन में चीफ इंजीनियर बिजेज मिनिस्ट्री आफ शिपिंग एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट हैं, डायरेक्टर, रिस्क डिजाइन एंड स्टैंडर्ड आर्गनाइजेशन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ रेलवेज है जो इन सारे सवाल के अंदर जायेंगे समूचे मामले के बारे में एंक्वायरी होगी। इसलिए डेटेल में हम सारी चीजों को कह दें कि यह ऐसा था या ऐसा था यह ठोक नहीं होगा। ये सारी चीजें जब एंक्वायरी के अंदर होंगी चीजों को ज्यादा रिवाल करना या डेटेल में जाना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। आज से एंक्वायरी वहाँ मेट अप है और उस में बड़े रैस्पॉसिबल आफिसर्स हर विभाग के हैं, एनर्जी विभाग के भी हैं और उन में विटनेन होगा एन०पी०सी०सी०। रेलवे के लोग भी हैं जो दूसरे जॉन के हैं और उन में ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड शिपिंग डिपार्टमेंट के लोग भी हैं क्योंकि इस में तीनों ने मिल कर यह काम किया है लेकिन सुपरविजन नार्दन रेलवेज का है, इसलिए मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। अब डेटेल में आप कहते हैं कि एन०पी०सी० ने या किस ने क्या किया, ये सारी चीजें एंक्वायरी के अंदर आएंगी। यह फेक्ट है कि घटना घटी। लेकिन यह भी फेक्ट है कि कोई मरा नहीं। यह भी फेक्ट है कि जो घायल थे वह सब डिस्चार्ज हो गए केवल दो को छोड़ कर दो आदमी अभी अस्पताल में भर्ती हैं बाकी सब निकल आए। लेकिन ये सारी चीजें जो हैं, जैसा मैं ने कहा यह तकलीफ की बात है, कोई खुशी की बात नहीं हो सकती। पांच पुल बने तो कुछ नहीं हुआ। सब का मँटीरियल एक, एंजेंसी एक। इस में यह घटना घट गई, क्यों ऐसा हुआ अभी कुछ कह नहीं सकते। लेकिन उस में अंदाज करते हैं कि जो सपोर्ट करने वाला पाइप था

स्टील का उसीमें कुछ गड़बड़ी हो गई या क्या हो गया, इन सारी चीजों की एंक्वायरी होगी। इसीलिए शास्त्री जी ने जो डीटेल की बात रखी उस को कैसे हम अभी बताएंगे? लेकिन यह फैक्ट है कि यह घटना हुई। सारी बातें एंक्वायरी के बाद सामने आएंगी। हम सब को इस की तकलीफ है कि यह घटना क्यों घटी। लेकिन इतना बड़ा काम हो रहा है और यह रेलवे की घटना नहीं है। रेल का डीरेलमेंट नहीं हुआ है। उस का इस से कोई सरोकार नहीं है। यह एग्जिच्युटिव गेम्स का इतना बड़ा काम हो रहा है, उसमें कहीं-कहीं ऐसी बात है तो उस को ठीक किया जायगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ajoy Biswas. Shri Ajoy Biswas is absent. Yes, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मजदूरों के बारे में नहीं बताया।

श्री केदार पांडे : लेबर के बारे में मैं ने कहा है कि एक हजार रुपया उन को ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशन।

श्री केदार पांडे : अगर वर्किंग कंडीशन उन की है, तो वह भी इन्क्वायरी में आयेगी।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No shouting. Please don't reply to Shri Choubey. This is Calling Attention, Mr. Choubey. Nothing other than Ram Gopal Reddy mention will go on record. I am not going to permit it. Mr. Narayan Choubey, I am not permitting you. Yes, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Mr. Choubey you are a learned person and a senior Member. In Calling Attention, rules are very clear. No, I will not permit you. Nor will the Minister reply to you. You please listen to Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy's question and the reply to it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. I am not permitting you and that will not go on the record also.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो श्री बी० डी० सिंह ने भाषण दिया है, वह संबंधित मुद्दे से बहुत दूर, कोसों दूर नहीं है, उस का कार्लिंग एटेंशन के साथ कोई संबंध है?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is this? You are spoiling this. A very important issue is being discussed in the names of these Members, Mr. Choubey. I can only call the names of these Members. Supposing your name is there and you are speaking and somebody else gets up, then you will not get a reply. If there is no self-discipline, we cannot conduct the House. Please, I am sorry. Ram Gopal Reddy.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एन. पी. सी. सी. एक वर्ल्ड फेमस कम्पनी है और वह दुनिया के देशों में काम कर रही है और वहां से उसे अच्छे-अच्छे सर्टिफिकेट मिले हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्यों हुआ? इस की वजह से सबसे ज्यादा मंत्री जी को दुःख है, एन. पी. सी. सी. को दुःख है और सारे सदन को दुःख है और हमारे अपोजीशन वाले जब तक ऐसे करते

**Not recorded.

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

रहे तो देश में कोई अच्छा कन्स्ट्रक्टिव काम होगा या नहीं होगा ?

श्री केदार पांडे एन. पी. सी. सी. एक मशहूर संगठन है। पब्लिक सेक्टर है, इसलिए इस की प्रतिष्ठा में कहीं कमी नहीं हुई है। प्रतिष्ठित आर्गेनाइजेशन है और उस की जैन्युइननेस पर कोई डाउट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब यह घटना घटी तो जनरल मनेजर, एन. पी. सी. सी. के जितने भी लोग थे, वे वहां पहुंच गए। इस लिए इसमें कोई सन्देह करने की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर कोई बात इंसीडेंट के बारे में है, तो इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए, इसी लिए हाई पावर्ड कमेटी के अन्दर आज से इन्क्वायरी शुरू हो रही है। श्री बी० डी० सिंह ने जो शुरू में बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं, वह क्वेश्चन से अलग थीं। लिमिटेड दायरे के अन्दर क्वेश्चन करना चाहिए। एक फ्लाई ओवर ब्रिज के बारे में जितनी उन्होंने ने भूमिका बताई है और जितना उन्होंने ने उस के बारे में कहा उस की जरूरत नहीं थी, वह इररिलेवंट है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : जो विल्डिंग्स बनने जा रही हैं गेम्स के बारे में, वह परमानेंट हैं या नहीं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री केदार पांडे : यह जो स्ट्रक्चर बनने जा रहा है, यह परमानेंट रहेगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order, please. Yes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. I have allowed him. Mr. Minister, you are replying.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Don't question him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): The reply given by the hon. Minister is very clear and elaborate. He has rightly said that when there is going to be an enquiry by experts in this particular type of work, apprehending something beforehand may not be correct.

Fly-over and other types of construction activities are going on all over the country. If such accidents occur during the construction stages, they are of concern to all of us, and to the people. There are no two opinions about it. But there are some points, and the last speaker has always got a disadvantage, because many points have already been raised by my colleagues. My point is about the tubular props which have been used in the construction now in question. Were these tubular props supplied by NPCC or some other company? If they had been supplied by a company, was the quality of the props tested, or were they used without testing? That point has to be seen.

Again, were these things properly supervised by the engineers, either of NPCC or of Railways? When such gigantic construction works go on, it is expected that the engineers who are supposed to be experts in the particular types of construction should be present during construction. Were they present during the time of using the tubular props in question? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

It is also a fact that only when an accident occurs, do these details come out. Otherwise, these things would have gone unnoticed. Nobody would have bothered. As the hon. Minister rightly said, so many fly-overs are being constructed. Then how is it that only on this fly-over they have collapsed? The time has now come for us to ensure that in the other fly-overs which have been constructed there is nothing wrong, and that correct materials have been used and

things have been properly supervised. This has to be ensured from the point of view of public safety, and this point has also to be included in the terms of reference of the committee which will go into and examine the whole question.

Now I would also like to know something about the *mazdoors*. People who were engaged, and working there, were all casual *mazdoors*. Normally, according to our laws and rules, casual *mazdoors* are not eligible to get all the benefits. Will the Minister look into this particularly, and ensure that those *mazdoors* who suffered in this case, are given adequate compensation. I would also like to know whether, after the incident, their kith and kin were informed.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I think the hon. Member was referring to scaffoldings—or props. The scaffoldings were of the ACROW system. They are the scaffoldings manufactured by a well known firm of Bombay, and widely used all over the country. The loading data of the scaffoldings were also checked. (*Interruptions*) The ACROW system was used. The loading data of the scaffolding was also checked by Northern Railway's engineers, and it was found to be well within the recommended values of ACROW. All these scaffoldings were used in the rest of the fly-over. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are spoiling things. He is replying to Mr. Bhakta. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Five scaffoldings have already been completed. They were well checked by the engineers of the Railways. There was no flaw of any kind. It was well checked. They belong to the same company. We require 50 scaffolding slabs like this. And five slabs have already been completed by the 7th of December and they are all right. The sixth

one was just now being done. But in that case, before it was started, that was well checked by the engineers and there was no flaw found there. When the sixth one was being laid, there was a mishap. The material used was the same in all the scaffoldings. This scaffolding was built up of steel. All these scaffoldings were built up of steel, and there was no defect anywhere. But now the incident has taken place. It is under inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, yes. Please. He wants some clarification. Please sit down. He is wanting some clarification. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything. Mr. Bagri, whatever you speak without my permission, will not go on record. You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I am very sorry. Do not record anything what he speaks.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No accident has taken place on the other fly-overs. What about their condition?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: It is better that I should read the terms of reference of the inquiry. They are—

(1) To ascertain full facts in regard to the accident;

(2) To determine the cause of the collapse of the centring;

(3) Whether there was any negligence and if so the nature of negligence, and the persons responsible.

(4) To recommend any additional precautions, improvements in the design of centring, shuttering for similar works.

[Shri Kedar Panday]

These are the four terms of reference. That would include all the things.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
All the fly-overs?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: All the fly-overs.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
I want to know about the others. He has not said anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied. Now matters under Rule 377, Shri Narayan Choubey.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting him. Please do not record anything. That is being said without my permission. He is getting up without my permission.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must put a stop to it. Please. Do not record anything. Mr. Narayan Choubey. You request your colleague. He also belongs to the opposition. Yes, Mr. Narayan Choubey, please.

AN HON. MEMBER: You also belong to the Opposition.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OF RAILWAY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): The situation obtaining in the Railway Hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country is far from satisfactory. Rather it is worsening every day. No proper medicines are available in hospitals. Situation is far more worse in Railway Dispensaries. The only medicines available there are the A.P.C. powder and antacid mixtures. It is all due mainly to

non-availability of adequate funds sanctioned to buy medicines. The doctors advise patients to buy medicines from market. But they refuse to give authorised prescription so that workers cannot make any claim for money they spend to buy medicines. A Class officers get proper medicines from the dispensaries and hospitals and if not they do receive proper reimbursement. At present the authorities have even brought down the quota of meat, fish, egg, milk, fruit, etc. to the indoor patients even in Railway T.B. Hospitals. This has told hard on the health of the patients. There is shortage of staff like physicians, surgeons, specialists, nurses, wardboys, pharmacists, ambulances in all big and small hospitals. One of the biggest hospitals on the Indian Railways at Kharagpur on the S. F. Rly. has no orthopaedic surgeon at present where, the biggest Railway workshop on the S.E. Rly. is situated at Kharagpur. In fact, the situation in the Railway hospitals in India is worsening day by day. The authorities should immediately come forward to set things right, should appoint sufficient staff and should put an end to the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in the medical department of the Railways.

13 hrs

(ii) DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVER-BRIDGE AT CUTTACK RAILWAY STATION

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): The population of Cuttack, the premier city of Orissa, has increased to about 3-1/2 lakhs from a mere fifty thousand in the forties. The old level crossing situated to the south of Cuttack Railway Station is entirely inadequate to meet the tremendous increase of vehicular traffic. To ease the traffic and to remove unnecessary hardship to pedestrians, the State Chief Engineer had sent a proposal to South-Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for construction of a over-bridge at an estimated cost

of Rs. 2,85,15,000, Expecting Rs. 1 lakh to be spent on land requisition, the balance was to be borne: on 50:50 basis by the State Government and the Railways.

The Railways, however, estimated that the cost of the bridge including approaches will be apportioned on 50:50 basis for two-lane traffic. The State Government had communicated their acceptance of a two-lane over-bridge. The other conditions such as closing down the level crossing on commissioning of the over-bridge and bearing the cost of land acquired for the purpose, have been accepted by the State Government. The estimated cost of the two-lane over-bridge will be Rs. 1 crore 90 lakhs.

In view of this, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to give final acceptance to the Government of Orissa immediately, so that the over-bridge is constructed soon.

(iii) DEMAND FOR STAYING THE
RESERVE BANK DIRECTIVE RE.
BAN ON OPENING OF URBAN CO-
OPERATIVE BANKS

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, the direction of the Reserve Bank of India not to give licence to start new Urban Cooperative Banks and no permission to the existing Urban Cooperative Banks for opening new branches is a rude shock to many cooperators.

One cannot understand as to how a tiny cooperative bank can be a competitor of a giant like nationalised bank. By survey it has been found that 80 and odd commercial banks have collected a deposit of Rs. 40,000 crores whereas 1300 urban cooperative banks have mopped deposits only to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores.

Further, joint-stock banks are serving economically stronger people whereas cooperative banks are orga-

nisations of economically weaker people to survive and gain some strength to fight the growing poverty in the country.

The sphere of urban cooperative banks is different from that of nationalised banks. The commercial banks do not normally give loan for house-building but cooperative banks are helping poor and middle class people to build houses in these days when there is actual shortage of residential houses.

Nationalised banks do not generally give loan for marriages, for medical relief, for education of children and here cooperative banks come to the rescue of the poor and middle class.

Nationalised banks are decidedly in an advantageous position as they get big deposits from statutory boards and semi-government bodies. Many of the urban cooperative banks have withstood several difficult conditions and in their own way have served the society and many of them have served the society for more than 6-7 decades.

All these years, there was urge and encouragement from all quarters including Government for urban cooperative banks and the new policy of the Reserve Bank with its hard restrictions and the changes prescribed as per model bye-laws will gradually destroy the growth of urban cooperative banks.

The coming up of the new rural banks will take away a good portion of Reserve Bank's activities and the

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

Reserve Bank will be forced to assist the growth and working of urban banks.

Many urban banks are working up to the expectation of the Reserve Bank. There may be a few mismanaged banks and this should not hinder the progress of all cooperative banks. Reserve Bank may fix good norms for cooperative banks and licence may be given to start new banks as before or start new branches only after examining the financial strength of the bank and also the need of the new area which the bank wishes to serve. I strongly urge upon the Government to stay the "No New Bank, No Branch" order and help the urban banks to serve in a better way the urban population.

(iv) INDUSTRIALISATION OF SITAPUR AREA BY DECLARING IT AN INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD AREA

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिकाल से सुप्रसिद्ध ऋषियों की तपस्थली नैमिष क्षेत्र एवं श्रीआचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी की जनस्थली जनपद सीतापुर की चप्पा-चप्पा भूमि जरखेज एवं उपजाऊ है। गेहूं, धान एवं अन्य अनाजों की अनेक किस्मों के साथ ही शायद नकदी फसलों जैसे : गन्ना, मूंगफली, जूट आदि के उत्पादन की क्षमता इस जनपद की पग-पग भूमि में है।

आजादी के पूर्व के चन्द सीमित उद्योगों के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सीतापुर में मात्र एक वनस्पति उद्योग अभी कुछ

दिन पूर्व लगा, वह भी निजी क्षेत्र में है। इस दिशा में सरकार ने कभी भी यदि सोचा भी तो उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से, जबकि अरसे से प्रदेश की सरकारों में इस जनपद से प्रभावशाली मंत्री रहे हैं और आज भी हैं।

इस जनपद के जन-प्रतिनिधि और जनता मांग करती रही है कि सीतापुर को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित किया जावे और निजी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं। मैं खेद के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार को उदासीनता के कारण जनपद की जनता और उत्पाही उद्यमियों को निरन्तर निराशा झेलनी पड़ी है। सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक चीनी मिल "दि किज्ञान सहकारी चीनी मिल महमूदाबाद" के नाम से बननी थी जो अब भी खटाई में पड़ी है। एक जूट मिल को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगाए जाने को मांग की गई, पर सीतापुर में कुछ आयातित नेता रोड़ा डालते रहे हैं। निजी क्षेत्र में लगाए जाने के लिए उत्पाही उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहन देने में भी सरकार कतरा रही है। एक कागज की मिल लगाए जाने के संबंध में निरन्तर मांग की जाती रही है। उत्पाही उद्यमियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्र सरकार तक प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने संबंधी विस्तृत योजनाओं पर चर्चा भी की, पर सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण निराश हो इस जनपद को छोड़ दूसरे जनपदों व स्थानों में उद्योगों के लिए भाग जाना पड़ा। अधिकांश लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे का जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक औद्योगिक संभावनाओं का प्रश्न है,

साधनों तथा श्रमशक्ति की सर्वाधिक उपलब्धता है। प्रदेश से लेकर केन्द्र तक की राजधानियां इस जनपद को राष्ट्रीय मांग से सीधे जोड़ती हैं। कुछ उत्साही उद्यमी भी चाहते हैं कि इन जनपद में उद्योग लगा कर आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और बेरोजगारों को काम देने की भूमिका में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान कर सकें।

मैं इस लोक महत्व के विषय को सदन में उठाते हुए केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार जनपद सीतापुर को औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा घोषित करे और केन्द्रीय सरकार की "कैपिटल एवं सन्सीडी" स्कीम के अंतर्गत उत्साही उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करें। मेरी यह भी मांग है कि सरकार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक षूट मिल, एक कागज मिल तथा वन-स्पति उद्योग लगावे।

(v) SPREAD OF T. B. IN DESERT VILLAGES OF RAJASTHAN

श्री वौलत राम सारण (चुरु):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लगातार अकाल से पीड़ित, बेरोजगारी व अर्द्ध बेरोजगारी से चिन्तित संतुलित एवं पौष्टिक आहार के अभाव में कड़ी मेहनत, चिताओं एवं अभाव से क्षणिक राहत के लिए नशीली वस्तुओं के सेवन के प्रसार के कारण राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी भू-भाग के निवासियों का स्वास्थ्य रोगों से बचाने की शक्ति के ह्रास के कारण दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होता जा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों में टी० बी० (राजयक्षमा) रोग व्यापक रूप से फैलता जा रहा है। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र चुरु की आठ तहसीलों के विभिन्न चिकित्सकों से संपर्क करके इस संबंध में जानकारी की तो पता चला कि हर 10 रोगियों में से 6 रोगी टी० बी० से पीड़ित होते हैं। चुरु जिले से संलग्न झुंझुनू जिले के तीन हैतमसरबास, कगेसरा, पत्तेसरा गांवों

के निवासियों की 5 डाक्टरों ने जांच की तो 99 प्रतिशत पाजिटिव मामले मिले। इसी प्रकार अन्य रेगिस्तानी जिलों की स्थिति है। टी० बी० रोग की व्यापकता के संबंध में जोधपर से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार पत्रों में भी काफी समाचार मिलते हैं।

टी० बी० (राजयक्षमा) एक संक्रामक रोग है। इसका इतना अधिक व्यापक प्रसार बहुत खतरनाक और चिंताजनक है। राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र के निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा करने और रोग निरोध एवं चिकित्सा की समुचित व्यवस्था करने की गंभीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

आशा है केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देकर समुचित व्यवस्था कराएगी।

(vi) NEED TO PREVENT EXPLOITATION OF OF LABOUR IN INDIA

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
According to a recent estimate of I.L.O. India has a labour force of children of more than twelve million. This constitutes a third of Asia's child labour and a fourth of world's working children. Earlier the 1971 census indicated that there were more than ten million child workers of less than fifteen years of age. Most of the child workers are found in rural areas where there is no clear indication of their working conditions. In the urban areas the working conditions of employed children are far from satisfactory. In many trades, as against four and half hours prescribed under the existing legislation, the working hours of children range from six to eight hours. In some fields there is virtually no difference between the working hours of a child and an adult.

There is no uniform minimum age laid down in India for employment of children. Children of very tender age are found working in industries

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

like match-box, handloom, hotels and mechanical works.

The wages paid to employed children vary from industry to industry but they are very low. There are no provisions requiring the industries employing children to provide any amenities to them. The majority of the children who come to work belong to poor families and they are forced to take up employment to supplement the incomes of their families. They are mostly drop-outs from schools and their education is neglected for life. Taking advantage of the situation in which they are found, unscrupulous elements exploit child labour to the utmost extent.

The deplorable working conditions of children in employment, their excessive hours of work, low wages and lack of amenities have been highlighted by a survey made recently by the Labour Bureau, Simla. The provisions in the various Central and State laws relating to employment of children are hardly observed by the employing bodies and there is no agency to enforce these laws.

It is of utmost importance that the Government should set up a machinery to study the guidelines issued by I.L.O. and the various provisions in the laws governing child labour and ensure their strict observance. This agency should be empowered to prosecute the employing bodies when they violate these provisions. Public opinion should also be mobilised so that more attention is paid to the welfare of working children. Employment of children in hazardous trades should be prohibited. The programmes of UNICEF in India should also be broad-based to cover health and nutrition and education and welfare of the working children.

(vii) EXPANSION PROGRAMME OF BENGAL IMMUNITY

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the

House about the problems of industrial growth in West Bengal. Bengal Immunity, a Government of India unit is being allowed to set up a 25 TPA Ampicillin plant as part of its expansion programme. The demand for this life-saving drug has consistently been higher than forecast by the Planning Commission. Already the gap between indigenous production and demand is so large that import of finished bulk Ampicillin has been nearly 100 tonnes or more for the past few years. This is resulting in a big drain on foreign exchange if one also includes the foreign exchange expenditure on account of the intermediate 6 APA, which has to be imported to support the production of Ampicillin, the total quantum comes to a very substantial figure indeed. The situation is likely to be aggravated unless arrangements are made for installing adequate manufacturing capacity for both 6 APA and Ampicillin immediately.

Sir, the technology for the manufacture of 6 APA from Pottassium Penicillin G 1st Crystals is yet to be established in the country in a satisfactory manner. Bengal Immunity, I understand, has already tied up a proven and working technology for the purpose, and should be in a position to set up a plant with a capacity of 50 to 100 tonnes per annum of 6 APA at an early date.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government for the setting up of the twin 6 APA and Ampicillin plants within the framework of the Bengal Immunity unit to provide a great fillip not just to the pharmaceutical industry in the country, but also to help stabilise significantly West Bengal's industrial activity.

I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House in this regard.

13 15 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

**CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Cinematograph Bill. There is no amendment to Clause 2. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Section 3)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 10—

for "twenty-five" substitute "fifteen" (12)

Previously, there were only 12 Members. Now they have increased the number of Members to 25, more than double the number. The whole expenditure, after all, will be borne by the Board. The present Members have outstanding educational qualifications. I, therefore, do not consider it necessary to enhance the number of Members up to 25. Only 15 Members are sufficient. Why 25?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I can satisfy Shri Dagaji. He was not there that day when I explained it. The whole idea is that we want to have Regional Boards. To form a quorum at a Regional Board, we must have the requisite number of Members. That is why this is permissible. It is not that we will immediately have 25 Members tomorrow. Minimum is 12. Maximum number of Members is 25. This is what we are providing so as to facilitate the having of Regional Boards. The idea is to democratise the functioning

of the Board. Today every cinema producer has to come to Bombay from Bengal, from Tamilnadu and from Kerala. It is not fair. That is why this number is increased.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are withdrawing your amendment.

Mr. Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of Section 4)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 23 to 27. (1)

Page 2,

omit lines 13 to 22. (13)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move.

Page 2,—

for lines 16 to 22, substitute—

"Provided that having regard to any material in the film, if the Board is of the opinion that any child below the age of twelve years may not be allowed to see such a film, the Board shall sanction the film with such endorsement; or"; (25)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The proviso under Clause 4 reads:

"Provided that, having regard to any material in the film, if the Board is of the opinion that it is necessary

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

to caution that the question as to whether any child below the age of twelve years may be allowed to see such a film should be considered by the parents or guardian of such child the Board may sanction the film for unrestricted public exhibition with an endorsement to that effect;”

That means, the parents or guardian will first go to the film, they will see it and then they will allow or not allow their children to go to the film. I have not been able to understand this. The parents will have to go to the film and find out whether it is good for children below the age of twelve or not; if they find it to be good, then they will endorse, “Yes; my child is allowed to go and see the picture”. How can this be done? In India only 37 per cent of the people are educated. That means, so many persons are uneducated and they do not go to films. I do not think that this proviso is practicable. Kindly consider this and see that it is deleted altogether; otherwise, it is a very cumbersome thing.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

I strongly support the submissions made by my learned friend, Shri Daga, and I would request the hon. Minister to give a second thought to this particular Clause. Apart from the submissions made by Mr. Daga, I do not know how this particular Clause can be implemented. Apart from the fact that the parents will have to go and see the film, there are other difficulties also. A group of parents may feel that their children should see this particular film and another group of parents may feel that children should not see this particular film. What is your intention?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you think that all the boys also agree to what their parents say?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

That is another point to which I am coming.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is, how this is going to be implemented. Suppose they go and purchase tickets. Where is the guarantee that the certificate which they have brought from their parents is a genuine certificate? How can the person at the counter give the ticket? This will never be implemented and will only land us in chaotic conditions as far as seeing movies is concerned. If we have augmented the strength of the Board from 12 to 25, is it not possible for 25 persons in their wisdom to decide whether children below the age of twelve should see the particular film or not? Therefore, I have suggested that, instead of the present proviso, the following proviso be added:

“Provided that having regard to any material in the film, if the Board is of the opinion that any child below the age of twelve years may not be allowed to see such a film, the Board shall sanction the film with such endorsement;”

Instead of giving only the endorsement that it is left to the discretion of the parents, the Board itself should take the responsibility.

Hence I have moved my amendment. This will be most practicable. Otherwise your intentions may be good but they will never be implemented because they are impracticable. I request the hon. Minister to give a second thought to this and see whether this clause could be implemented at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This has been done in conformity with the recommendations of the Khosla Committee as well as the Film Policy Group. They have given thought to this. Here the intention is actually the child will be accompanied by a guardian or a parent. The idea is that at least the parent or guardian should have

the responsibility of accompanying the child or the child going with the guardian or parent and the responsibility should be his as to whether a particular film is good for his children to be seen or not. That is the idea behind this and it is not that a certificate is going to be given and the child will carry the certificate and give it to the cinema-owner and say : "Here is my guardian's certificate". That is the idea behind it. If we find from experience that that does not work, we will make it clear later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments 1 and 3 moved by Shri M. C. Daga to clause 4 be withdrawn ?

Amendment Nos. 1 and 3 were by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 25 move by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to vote.

Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is "That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7— (*Substitution of New section for section 5C*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit line 22. (4)

Page 3, line 26,—

for "Such order" substitute "receipt of such order" (5)

Page 3,—

omit line 31. (6)

Page 3 line 36,—

for, "one thousand" substitute "two hundred" (7)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 36, insert—

"(3) Every appeal filed under this section shall be disposed of by the Tribunal within a period of six months from the date of filing the appeal." (26)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: In section 5C they say within 30 days from the date of such order, he shall prefer an appeal, Now I have simply said 'from the date of receipt of such order.' An order might have been passed by the Board. How can that man know that the Board has passed such an order on a particular date? So I have said 'within thirty days from the date of receipt of such an order' he shall prefer an appeal to the Tribunal. Otherwise, sometimes when the Board passes the order the man may not know it or he may not be informed accordingly. I say that it must be from the date of receipt of such order. And it is for you to tell him by sending a registered notice. Otherwise it is not possible.

The second thing is this. There is a proviso:

"Provided that the Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the aforesaid period of thirty days allow such appeal to be admitted within a further period of thirty days".

The other proviso is:

"Every appeal under this section shall be made by a petition in writing and shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons for the order appealed against where such statement has been furnished

[Shri Mool-Chand Daga]

to the appellant and by such fees, not exceeding rupees one thousand, as may be prescribed."

It should not exceed Rs. 200. The clause says:

"...where such statement has been furnished to the appellance and by such fees, not exceeding rupee one thousand, as may be prescribed."

After all you want justice should be cheap. Why should it not be Rs. 200 as a fee? Suppose he wants to file an appeal against the order of the Board. Why should it be Rs. 1,000/- and why should it not be Rs. 200 only? After all, you collect Rs. 37 crores. You want that justice should be done at the cost of the persons who want to apply for the exhibition of the film. Therefore, I say that Rs. 1,000 is too much and it should be Rs. 200/- not more than Rs. 200. You say that Rs. 1,000 should be deposited. I say it is too much.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I have requested by this amendment and addition of sub-section (3) to 5(c).

As Mr. Daga said justice should not only be cheap but it should be expeditious because if justice is delayed, justice is denied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It should be qualitatively cheap.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I think there should be a statutory limitation on disposal of this particular appeal. After all a person who produces the films has to invest lakhs of rupees in this particular business and, if a certificate is not granted, he will be a loser because there is a huge amount of investment which he is required to make. After all a production of film has been made. If any de-

cision goes against the person who produced that film, he shall prefer an appeal within thirty days. I have suggested that you provide some statutory limitation for disposal of the appeal. I have suggested that it should be within six months. I think this period of six months is more than sufficient for the Board to dispose of any appeal. If there is no such limitation, this matter may be pending there for years together and it will be a total disadvantage to the persons who produce the films. Therefore, I have suggested by my amendment that there should be a statutory limitation. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider my amendment. He will accept this, especially, he being an advocate, knows that justice delayed is justice denied.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Daga's amendment is to limit it from the date of receipt of the order. It is not possible to accept that for the simple reason that the party is not interested in avoiding. A person who asks for a certificate himself is interested. So, he will get the order immediately and so, it should not be from the date of receipt. It is there where the mischief starts. It should be from the date of passing of the order. That is also the normal practice.

As far as Shri Parulekar's suggestion is concerned, he wants that we should put a limit. Normally, the Tribunal is presided over by a High Court Judge. You expect him to act within the purview of the whole objective of this Bill and to put a time limit under a statute is not welcome. I see your point. I am expressing it myself here also that the idea is that the appeal should be decided expeditiously. In fact, I would say within three months and not even six months. But in statute let us not put down a time-limit. Let us see how it works. If we find Tribunals are deciding appeals expeditiously then it goes to their credit and if later on by experience we feel that the time-limit is required then we can always provide

for that. Let us not at present distrust the capacity of the appellate body.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 26 moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 26 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Insertion of new section 5, D, 5E and 5F)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 11,—

add at the end

"and one such person shall be a member of Central Legal Service" (8)

Page 4, line 36,—

for "such period as it thinks fit" substitute—

"a period not exceeding three months at a time" (9)

Page 4, line 5,—

for "four" substitute "two" (14)
Page 4, line 31,—

after "order" insert—

"within the period not exceeding six months" (15)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I beg to move:

Page 4, omit line 8. (27)

Page 4, for lines 9 to 11, substitute—

"(5) The Central Government may appoint such persons—

(i) who are familiar with the social, cultural or political institutions of India; or

(ii) who have special knowledge of various regions of India; or

(iii) who have special knowledge of films and their impact on society." (28)

Page 5, line 24,—

after "necessary" insert—

"within three months from the date of filing review petition." (29)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir; my amendments are very simple. Firstly, I would like to say why four members. You have said that Tribunal consist of a Chairman and four more Members. I say why not only two members. There should be a Chairman and two more Members. This will save you unnecessary expenditure. Secondly, you have prescribed the qualification of a retired judge of a High court. I say that a retired judge should not be given an opportunity of being appointed. After all many a time we know how corrupt the judiciary is. When we give a chance to these retired judges there is temptation.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: 'How corrupt is the judiciary'— he said this: it should not go on record.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: My point is that the Retired Judge should not be appointed. Then, Sir, here it is said:

"The Tribunal may, after making such inquiry into the matter and after giving the appellant and the Board, an opportunity of being heard

[Shri Mool Chand Dagal]

in the matter, make such order...." It means, within a period of 6 months. It should not be a period not exceeding 6 months. You have laid down in your previous Acts that only a period of 3 months should be there. But here you do not fix any period. Within a period not exceeding 6 months, he should give his judgement. They have to appreciate certain things and they have got to give their judgement within a period of 6 months. Here you say:

"Notwithstanding anything con-

tained in sub-section (2) of Section (6), the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, suspend a certificate granted under this Part, for such period...."

Why should it be such period? Say one month or one year or 5 years. Prescribe the period. You only say, such period as it thinks fit. It is not correct to say like this. That is why I have brought in my amendment. I say 'A period not exceeding 3 months at a time.' Otherwise you can keep it pending for an unlimited period. At least there should be some time limit. The term 'such period' is vague and I have not understood this term. So I have brought my amendment 'a period not exceeding three months at a time.' I request the hon Minister to accept this.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must seriously press all the three amendments, that is, Amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 29. My amendment No. 27 is for omitting line 8 on page 4. It describes the qualification to be the Chairman of the particular Board. That should be deleted in by opinion. Because, according to this clause, the qualification of

a person who is qualified to be a judge of the High court, is also made a qualification for being appointed Chairman. In the first reading stage, I made a submission on this point. The hon. Minister replied that Government wants to appoint a Jurist as Chairman and that government should be at liberty to do so and therefore that Clause is there. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that Article 217(2) of the Constitution speaks of the qualification of High Court judges. It does not say that a person who is a jurist can be appointed a High Court judge. You see Article 124 (3) (c). This is the only qualification applicable for the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court. So, that argument of the hon. Minister in reply to my submission at the first reading stage is not a valid argument. Why not persons with 10 years' experience as a Lawyer be appointed? So, the hon. Minister forgets that only 10 years' experience is not even sufficient for appointment as a High Court judge. I need not go into details, how they are screened, what are the merits and so on. If you put this particular clause in the Statute, it would mean that a person who is a judicial Magistrate, first class, for 10 years; is qualified for appointment as a chairman he happens to be a person in the judicial service. He is qualified to be appointed to the High Court. He can be appointed as Chairman also. Therefore, we go on equating a high court judge with a person who has put in 10 years' service as a judicial magistrate. I don't think that would be the intention of the hon. Minister nor would that be the intention of the Government. But, apart from this, I could have appreciated this clause if retired judges of the High Court were not available. I believe that there is no dearth of the retired High Court Judges in this country. This shows that the Government may get an opportunity to appoint anyone who has just taken a sarnad of 10 years before the date of actual appointment. To avoid all the apprehensions in the minds of the

persons, I request that the amendment be accepted. If this clause is retained, the purpose will not be served. The person will actually be in service as a High Court Judge for a certain period and he should be appointed. It is only for this reason I have given the particular amendment.

15 hrs.

Now, my amendment No. 28 is a very important amendment. Kindly refer to Clause 5 which says:

“The Central Government may appoint such persons who, in its opinion, are qualified to judge the effect of films on the public, to be members of the Tribunal.”

Now what are the qualifications? It does not mention here. If the Government feel that they are qualified, what are the tests, we do not know. What are the guidelines, we do not know. As far as this point is concerned, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the original Section 5(c) of the Cinematograph Act which gives the qualifications of the persons to be appointed on the Board. There it is mentioned that these persons who are familiar with the social, cultural and with all political institutions of India, who have special knowledge of the various places of India, who have special knowledge of films, etc. If these qualifications are already there in Section 5C of the Old Act, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to where was the necessity of deleting these qualifications. This is already there in the Statute and the necessity is to have some officers of the Government to judge whether the particular person is qualified to be appointed as a member of the Board or not. I have therefore suggested my amendment No. 28 to include those qualifications which are there already in Clause 5C of the Old Act.

With reference to my amendment No 29, the same argument as has been advanced by me in favour of my

amendment No. 26, stands I do not want to repeat that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I will take the points made by Mr. Parulekar. The argument now advanced by him, really goes against the point of view put forward by him earlier. He says that a person who is qualified to be a High Court Judge should not be appointed, if found fit but only a retired High Court Judge can be appointed. I had said the other day also if a person is good enough to be a High Court Judge, while being appointed as a High Court Judge, he can be considered qualified to be a High Court Judge. Then according to him the moment the High Court Judge retires and when we say ‘qualified to be a High Court Judge’, does it mean that all those things are not there. That means not only 10 years practice but having other qualifications as well of merit, of selection and all that. So, all those things are included in the phrase “qualified to be” and not only tenure. Otherwise, we would have said “having the tenure of”.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: So, qualifications mean not those qualifications which are mentioned in the Constitution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not only the years, but other qualifications also. The same qualifications are considered here also.

Another thing is that he has said about the qualifications for other members which are already there in the Old Act. Yes, they are there in the Old Act. But it need not be specifically mentioned here. After all the Appellate Tribunal is there No Government in its wisdom with dignity will choose persons who do not know anything about judging films. None would do it. In fact, why should there be limitations? The Tribunal stature should be judged by the people who occupy the position. So, it is not necessary to put any limitations.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

If Members of Parliament are qualified to be a Minister can we say that any Member is not qualified enough to be a Minister? That will be an insult to the Members of Parliament. Therefore, we must judge the people by their own merit.

As far as Shri Daga's suggestion is concerned, what is the logic in having 2 or 4 members. Why should it be kept to 4? But 5 is the figure in the whole ethos of our country—'Panch'. That is why it has got some sanctity.

पंच महापरमेश्वर

There is no logic in it. But 'Panch' is an accepted figure liked by all in our country. So, let us have 'Panch'.

Then he says Rs. 1000 should be changed to Rs. 200. This is an industry where lakhs and lakhs of rupees are spent to make a film. Even one thousand rupees are not enough. Then why should it be changed to Rs. 200? I would therefore request both the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments.

श्री मनी राम बागडी (हिंमार):

सदर साहब, इस सदन के सदस्य माननीय त्रैपन सिंह नेगी को दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किया गया है और आपने अभी तक सदन को कोई इत्तला नहीं दी। अब यह बारबार होता है। मेम्बर गिरफ्तार होते हैं तो उनका प्रिविलेज है कि उनकी गिरफ्तारी की सूचना सदन को आपके जरिये दी जाये। दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार हों और उसकी इत्तिला आपको न हो इस बात को आप ध्यान में रखें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will take some time. It will come here after some time.

श्री मनी राम बागडी : दिल्ली वालों के लिये तो समय की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is a very important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will find out the position. When you have

raised this point, this has been taken note of.

श्री मनी राम बागडी : मैं रेज करूँ या न करूँ। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि ज्यों ही कोई मेम्बर गिरफ्तार हो और वह भी दिल्ली में और उसकी गिरफ्तारी की सूचना आपको नहीं आती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। यह हर मेम्बर का प्रिविलेज है चाहे वह किसी भी पक्ष के हों। लोक सभा का कोई भी सदस्य जिस वक्त गिरफ्तार हो और सदन को इत्तिला न दें तो मतलब यह हुआ कि नौकरशाही आपकी भी परवाह नहीं करती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendments Nos. 8, 9, 14 and 15?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9, 14 and 75 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put Amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 29 of Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 27 to 29 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 6)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I beg to move:

"Page 5, line 30,—
after "stage," insert—

"if the question concerning national security of concerning friendly country has arisen". (30)

Mr. Chairman Sir, this again is an important amendment. The hon. Minister has in his speech said that for the first time the Appellate Tribunal is being constituted by this particular Bill. It is no doubt a happy incident. But the Government is keeping the powers of changing the decision of the Tribunal by enacting this particular clause by having revisional powers in the hands of the Government. So, if the Appellate Tribunal decides a matter, then the Government can revise that particular decision. In my respectful submission that is an eye wash. The other day the hon. Minister has gone on record in the Rajya Sabha that this particular power with the Government will be exercised by the Government only in cases when question concerning national security or concerning friendly countries has arisen. I respectfully submit that if that be the intention of the Government why not add that in the statute itself saying "may, of its own motion at any stage, if the question concerning the national security or concerning the friendly country has arisen, then the Government shall exercise its revisional powers." The appellate tribunal gives a particular decision and okays the film, but if this is the real intention of the Government, and they feel that that film should not be screened, then my amendment should be accepted. I gave an instance of the movie "Aandhi": You have reserved the right with you to ban any film, which is permitted by the Board and cleared by the Tribunal. I submit that this power should not be with the Government. If at all the Government feels that there should be somebody having the revisional jurisdiction, why not leave that power either with the High Court or with the Supreme Court? Why should the Government keep this power with itself? I strongly oppose the revisional jurisdiction be-

ing kept with the Government. This would, in fact, be negating the new clause which you are adding. I request my colleagues to accept my amendment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The very creation of the tribunal is an adequate guarantee that the decisions and revisions would be that of the tribunal. However, in some extraordinary cases, which are not to be usual or normal ones, the powers have to be with the Government and representatives of the people, who are sometimes ignored. I do not want to have a comparison with the judiciary. I respect the judiciary and I do not agree with anyone who thinks that judiciary is corrupt, as someone mentioned. Not at all. Indian judiciary is, by and large, of a very high standard; exceptions can be everywhere. But, that is not the question here. The question is, that if there is a film which has a tendency to incite violence, or an overtone of caste bias, and it has been overlooked and allowed by the tribunal, it is the duty of the representatives of the people, the Government, to see that such a film inciting communalism, casteism or violence or affecting relations with friendly countries is not allowed to be screened. I do not want to give any example, but recently there was a case where a film was approved by the Censor Board, we found that it was a good film by all standards, but there was such a delicate thing that it would have immediately affected our relations with some friendly countries. That is why this power is kept with the Government.

I, however, assure the House that this power would be exercised very sparingly and in very rare cases. Normally, in view of the appellate tribunal, it will not arise, but to deny it altogether to the Government would not be correct and we will be failing in our duty.

15.10 hrs.

[**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA** in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 30 to clause 9 moved

[Mr. Chairman]
by Shri Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 20 were added to the Bills.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, ...

श्री बसंत साठे : शास्त्री जी का समर्थन मिल जाना चाहिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : समर्थन तो है ही । समर्थन करते हुए ही कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ।

यह बात ठीक है कि मैं बहुत सिनेमा नहीं देखता हूँ । कभी-कभी जब आप विज्ञान भवन में फिल्म दिखाय है, ...

प्रो० भद्रु दण्डवते (राजपुर) : "कभी-कभी" भी एक फिल्म है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: ... तो कभी-कभी जानें का मौका मिलता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या "कभी-कभी" देखा है ?

श्री बाबू साहिब पारुलेकर : "इसाफ का सराजू" देखा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि जितनी फिल्में बन रही हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर खराब ही होती हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : जब आप फिल्में देखते नहीं हैं, तो आप यह कैसे कहते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दीवारों पर उनके पोस्टर तो देखता हूँ ।

सरकार का काम यह जरूर होना चाहिए कि हमारे देश की परम्परा, सभ्यता और संस्कृति के मुताबिक फिल्में बनें, जिससे हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने में मदद मिले । इसी अर्थ में मैंने कहा है कि ज्यादातर फिल्में इस तरह की नहीं बनती हैं । हमारी फिल्में किसका अनुकरण करती हैं ? -हॉलीवुड का अनुकरण शुरू हो गया है । इसको रोकना चाहिए । हमारा देश अमरीका की सभ्यता और संस्कृति पर चलने वाला देश नहीं है ।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां फिल्म वालों ने नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों के माइंड का परवर्ट कर दिया है जिससे वे उसी तरह की फिल्में पसन्द करते हैं, जिन्हें देखने के लिए ज्यादा भीड़ लगे । आप "कोरा कागज" दिखाने वाले हैं । ऐसी फिल्मों को देखने के लिए बहुत कम लोग जाते हैं । सरकार को इस तरह का ध्यान देना चाहिए कि इस स्थिति में कैसे सुधार किया जाए, ताकि हमारे यहां शिक्षा-प्रद फिल्में बनें, जिन्हें देखकर हमारे नाजवान और बच्चे सही रास्ते पर चलें ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह तो चाहते हैं, लेकिन रास्ते में कुछ रुकावटें हैं-यह काम-ला मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरे करते

हैं—इस लिए फिल्म उद्योग एक इंडस्ट्री नहीं बन पा रहा है। तो मेरा फिर निवेदन यही होगा कि पूरी सरकार मिल करके कोई रास्ता निकाले। आज दुनिया में लोग क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं पर फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को हम इंडस्ट्री नहीं मानेंगे और उस के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल पाएंगे, ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। इसलिए इस पर सरकार का ध्यान रहना चाहिए, इसे छोड़ नहीं देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात आप ने कही सोवियत यूनियन में बहुत ज्यादा फिल्म दिखलाने की जगह है, हमारे यहां इतने थियेटर नहीं हैं, यह बात सही है। हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है और बहुत बड़ा भी है, आबादी भी बहुत बड़ी है। तो ओपन एयर थियेटर का इंतजाम तो हो सकता है और उस में बड़े पैमाने पर गांवों में फिल्में आप दिखला सकते हैं। अभी बहुमत गांव की जनता फिल्म की बात नहीं जानती, खासतौर पर से जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, गरीब हैं, शोषित हैं, जिन की कोई खोज खबर लेने वाला नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों ने तो कभी सिनेमा देखा ही नहीं। उनके लिए कोई उपाय आप को करना चाहिए और वह ओपन एयर सिनेमा या ओपन एयर थियेटर के द्वारा ही कर सकते हैं। अभी तो शहर के लोग ही सिनेमा देखते हैं। छोटा शहर हो या बड़ा शहर हो, सिनेमा हाउस वहां तक सीमित है। देहातों में कहीं भी सिनेमा हाउस नहीं बनते। हमारी जनता देहातों में ही रहती है और देहात की जनता अभी भी बहुत इमानदार है। वह अपनी समस्याओं में घिरी हुई है जिन से वह छुटकारा चाहते हैं। लेकिन उन को कोई रास्ता बताने वाला चाहिए। सिनेमा को आप ऐसा रास्ता बताने वाले अस्त्र की तरह इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

आप ने खुद कहा कि सिनेमा में बहुत ब्लैक मनी लगी हुई है। वह लोग तरह-तरह का तरीका अपनाते हैं जिस से उन का काला धन बढ़ता ही जाता है। इस में राज्यों के अलग अधिकार हैं, आप के अलग अधिकार हैं।

दोनों के अधिकार समान नहीं हैं। दोनों एक जगह मिल नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए इस का कोई हल निकाल नहीं पाते। सिनेमा सरकार की आय का स्रोत भी है। राज्य सरकारों का भी स्रोत है और आप का भी स्रोत है। लेकिन उस में बहुत बड़ा टैक्स ईवेजन् होता है। वह लोग कर नहीं देते। जो सिनेमा के कलाकार हैं ऐक्टर और ऐक्ट्रेस, वह भी करोड़ों रुपया बचा लेते हैं और सिनेमा के मालिक भी ऐसा करते हैं। तो कम से कम इस को ठीक करें जिस से हमारे खजाने में रुपया ठीक तरह से आए। इसलिए टैक्स ईवेजन् को रोकने के लिए सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। अगर वह उठाएंगे तो सरकार के पास पैसा आगा जिस से बहुत से काम जो हम पैसे की कमी के कारण नहीं कर पाते, वह कर पाएंगे।

ये दो तीन बातें मैं आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता था। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि सिनेमा हाउस ज्यादा हों, लोग उस को देखें लेकिन अच्छे फिल्म बनाए तभी देखें। अभी जो फिल्में हैं उन से उन की शिक्षा के बजाय कुछ दूसरा ही काम होता है। इस से हमारे नौजवानों और नवयुवतियों को बचाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संदर्भ में बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन जो मंत्री महोदय संशोधन लाए हैं वह अपने आप में पूर्ण नहीं है। वह तो लिमिटेड

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

विषय पर संशोधन ले आए हैं। सिनेमा आज लोक जीवन के साथ बहुत ही अन्योग्य संबंध स्थापित कर चुका है और सिनेमा मानव जीवन पर गहरा असर डालता है। जब इस देश के निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में सिनेमा को एक औजार बनाना चाहिए। देश के अंदर संस्कृति, कला, शिक्षा इन सब के क्षेत्र में एक स्वस्थ वातावरण बना सके, इस दिशा में सिनेमा के द्वारा कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज सारा जितना भी सिनेमा है वह व्यवसाय-जन्य काम करता है। जो भी हिट पिक्चर होती है वह सब हिंसा; भ्रष्टाचार, डकैती, चोरी, सेक्स आदि जितने तरह के अनाचार हो सकते हैं उन्हीं से भरी होती है जो समाज को नहीं दिखलाने चाहिए लेकिन आज केवल उन्हीं का भदा प्रदर्शन समाज के अंदर सिनेमा द्वारा हो रहा है और घड़ल्ले से हो रहा है आज भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता से उस का कोई मेल नहीं है। आज हमारे धर्म-शास्त्रों में, जो भी धर्म आज भारत में चल रहे है, किसी भी धर्म में इस तरह का प्रावधान नहीं है कि इस तरह के चित्रों को फिल्माया जाय और जनता को दिखलाया जाय। ऐसी फिल्मों का निर्माण करने वाले पूंजीपति हैं जो पूरे सिनेमा-जगत पर नियंत्रण किये हुए हैं।

सरकार ने एक फिल्म फाइनंस कारपोरेशन बनाई हुई है लेकिन यह कारपोरेशन भी फाइनंस बड़े लोगों को ही करती है। जो छोटे-छोटे कलाकार हैं, नवोदित फिल्म निर्माता हैं जो शिक्षा-प्रद, रचनात्मक फिल्म बना कर देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता को अक्षुण्ण रखना चाहते हैं वे पैसे के अभाव में उन फिल्मों को नहीं बना पाते हैं, क्योंकि फिल्म फाइनंस कारपोरेशन उन को फिल्म बनाने के लिये पैसा नहीं देता है। कई तरह की अड़चनें उन के रास्ते में डाली जाती हैं जिस से उन को इस

दिशा में कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल पाता है। सरकार को चाहिये कि फिल्म फाइनंस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा ऐसे लोगों को जो रचनात्मक फिल्म बनाना चाहते हैं उन को रूपया उधार दे तथा उन की फिल्मों को स्वयं खरीद ले तथा उन फिल्मों के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का अधिकार अपने हाथ में रखे तथा देश के अंदर जितने सिनेमागृह है उन में प्रदर्शन के लिए भेजे। इस तरह से देश के अंदर स्वस्थ वातावरण का निर्माण करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई जा सकती है। लेकिन दुख यह है कि सरकार ऐसे बड़े-बड़े फिल्म निर्माताओं और पेशेवर कलाकारों की मदद करती है जो हिंसा और अश्लीलता भड़काने वाले चित्रों का निर्माण करते हैं। सेंसर बोर्ड को कैंची से भी उन को पता नहीं कैसे छूट मिल जाती है। कहा तो यह जाता है कि सेंसर बोर्ड में बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, बड़े एक्टर्स लोग हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसी तरह की फिल्में ज्यादा आ रही हैं जैसी हाली वुड या दूसरी जगहों की आती है जिन में नग्नता का वातावरण ज्यादा होता है।

समापति महोदय: हालीवुड के नाम में होली है, लेकिन काम होली नहीं है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : नाम तो होली है लेकिन जो फिल्म आती हैं वे अन-होली हैं, हमारे देश के लिये अन-होली हैं, भले ही वे वहां पसन्द की जाती हों। इस लिये सरकार को इस दिशा में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और इस तरह का प्रावधान होना चाहिये कि जो हमारा फिल्म फाइनंस कारपोरेशन है वह नवोदित कलाकारों और नव-निर्माताओं को, जो अच्छा अध्ययन कर के देश की परिस्थितियों देश की समस्याओं के अनुरूप, रचनात्मक

फिल्में बनाना चाहते हैं, मदद दें, जिस से समाज के मन और मस्तिष्क पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े। कारपोरेशन उन फिल्मों को स्वयं खरीद ले तथा सारे देश के अंदर उस फिल्म की वितरण-व्यवस्था खुद करे। इस से देश को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकता है।

पूना में आप का फिल्म इंस्टीचूट है—उस इंस्टीचूट में ऐसे लोगों को जो नवोदित कलाकार हैं उन को स्थान नहीं मिलता है। यह भी सुना गया है कि उस में अनुचित लाभ देकर स्थान प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। हमारे यहां कुछ ऐसे कलाकार निकले हैं जिन्होंने रचनात्मक फिल्में बनाई हैं जब उन्होंने कुछ नये कलाकारों का प्रवेश कराने की चेष्टा की तो वे सफल नहीं हो पाये। लेकिन जब उन लोगों ने अनुचित लाभ पहुंचाया तो वे उस में आ गये। सरकार को इन बातों के बारे में सचेष्ट होना चाहिये। ऐसे कलाकारों को इस संस्थान में स्थान मिलना चाहिये तथा उन को हर तरह की प्रशिक्षण सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये तथा जो किसी तरह का अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं ऐसे अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार से मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के जो घड़ल्ले से पिक्चर बन रही हैं, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में और राष्ट्र-भाषा में, तो फिल्म एक ऐसी चीज है जो हिन्दी या अहिन्दी क्षेत्रों में जाती है और अगर वह अच्छी फिल्म है, तो उस को हर भाषा-भाषी देखता है। इस तरह से यह एक बहुत अच्छा मौजारा है, जिसको एक रचनात्मक रूप देना चाहिए लेकिन लगता ऐसा है कि केवल बिजनैसमेनों के हाथ में यह फिल्म उद्योग है और उन्होंने ही इस को कॅचर किया हुआ है और इस से वे अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं।

यह जो 7 हजार, 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये का पेरैलल ब्लैक मनी चल रहा है; यह फिल्म लाइन में बहुत ज्यादा है। इस को अभी तक कोई नहीं निकाल पा रहा है। कहाँ है आप का आय-कर विभाग और सरकार जो इस चीज को नहीं पा रही है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि ब्लैक में सिनेमा की टिकटें बिक रही हैं सिनेमा गृहों में। इतना पैसा लोगों से लिया जा रहा है और किस को लाभ हो रहा है, यह कौन देखने वाला है, कौन जांच करने वाला है। मुझे लगता है कि कानूनी व्यवस्था का अभाव है, जिसमें यह कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ताकि अनुचित ढंग से जो देश की आय है, वह बरबाद न हो।

मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस दिशा में थोड़ा ध्यान देकर सुधार करने का प्रयास करें। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री बसंत साठे : मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ शास्त्री जी का वर्मा जी का कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। उन के विचारों से मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि दुर्भाग्य-वश यह उद्योग दुष्ट-चक्र में फंस गया है। इसलिए फंस गया है दुष्ट-चक्र में....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दुष्टचक्र में।

सभापति महोदय : इसे कुचक्र कहना चाहिए।

श्री बसंत साठे : संस्कृत शब्द दुष्ट-चक्र भी है। इसलिए काले धन के शिकार में यह फंस गया है, शिकारों में यह फंस गया है कि जो हमारी सारी समाज व्यवस्था की बुनियाद है, वह शोषण पर आधारित है। उस की गहराई में मैं इस वक्त नहीं जाऊंगा लेकिन जहाँ ला ऑफ डिमांड एंड सप्लाई पर समाज

[श्री बसेंत साठे]

व्यवस्था आधारित हो, मांग और पूति का सारा मूल्य हो, तो वहां ऐसा ही होता है। एक फिल्म में एक बहुत पुराना गाना था :

यहां हर चीज बिकती है, बोलो जी तुम क्या-क्या खरीदोगे ।

लाला जी, तुम क्या-क्या खरीदोगे, बोलो जी तुम क्या-क्या खरीदोगे ॥

यह एक गाना था। तो यहाँ हर चीज बिकती है। यह जो हमारा समाज है, उस में हर चीज बेचने के लिए है और जैसा मूल्य बन जाए, उस पर बिकती है। यहाँ हर चीज की कीमत है। यहाँ जहाँ मूल्य बन जाए, वहाँ जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में इस की कालिमा लग जाएगी। यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो लोगों का मनोरंजन करता है और कुछ लोगों को राहत दिलाता है कुछ अभाग्य जीवों को मनोरंजन देने के लिए यहाँ पर सब से ज्यादा शोषण हो रहा है। जिसे बाक्स-ऑफिस कहते हैं वह कौन है। सिनेमा कौन देखता है ? बाक्स-ऑफिस बाक्स में बैठने वाले लोगों का नहीं, रईस लोगों का नहीं, यह तो जो गरीब दिन-भर कमाई करता है, दिन भर की थकावट को भूलने के लिए, घर के दुखों को भूलने के लिए नरुली दुनिया में दो घंटे के लिए ढाई घंटे के लिए वहाँ जाता है, यह है बाक्स-ऑफिस। आज सिनेमा सृष्टि के बारे में जो शिकायत हो रही है कि अच्छे फिल्म क्यों नहीं बनाए जाते, इसलिए नहीं बनाए जाते जैसा मैंने कहा था कि अच्छे सिनेमागृह नहीं हैं। सिनेमाघर के जो मालिक हैं वे यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसे सिनेमा गृहों जिन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग देखें। जो हमारे नवनिर्माता चित्र बना रहे हैं और अच्छे चित्र बना रहे हैं तो उनको देखेगा कौन ? (व्यवधान) यह सारी

चीज सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। यह तो समाज परिवर्तन की बात है। सरकार ने एन० एफ० डी० सी० की मारफत चित्र बनाने के लिए कर्ज देने का इंतजाम किया है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह काम तो राज्यों को करना चाहिए। राज्य एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स के रूप में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया लेते हैं। अगर उनमें से दस प्रतिशत भी सिनेमा घर बनाने पर लगा दें और 25 प्रतिशत समय उन फिल्मों को दिखाने पर लगा दें जिनके लिए हमें सिफारिश करें, तो इससे अच्छे चित्र बनाने की उत्तेजा मिलेगी। इससे उनकी आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और जनता को अधिक सिनेमा भी मिल सकेंगे, अच्छा मनोरंजन भी मिल सकेगा।

खैर यह एक व्यापक प्रश्न है। मैं आप से इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि देश में अच्छे चित्र बनने चाहिए और लोगों को उनसे लाभ होना चाहिए। सिनेमा क्या है ? यह एक समाज का आईना है, समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब दर्शाता है। समाज में अच्छाई भी है, समाज में बुराई भी है। इसलिए समाज की बुराई का प्रतिबिम्ब भी सिनेमा में आयेगा। इसके लिए हमें यह नहीं करना चाहिए कि सिनेमा को दोष दे दें, सिनेमा बनाने वालों को दोष दे दें। इस में सारे समाज की जिम्मेदारी और सरकार के माध्यम से जो कुछ भी हो सकता है उसके लिए मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का सदा यह प्रयत्न रहेगा कि देश को स्वस्थ मनोरंजन प्रदान करने वाले चित्र बनें। उसी दृष्टि से ही इस कानून का लाभ उठाया जाएगा।

मैं आपको फिर, धन्यवाद देता हूँ सभी उन मित्रों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1978-80 AND SUPPLE-
MENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1981-82**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up items 6 and 7, namely, Disussion and Voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80 and discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1981-82.

Motions moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceding the amounts shown in

the third Column of the order paper by granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 16."

"That the respective Supplemen- tary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the Charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 2 to 12 and 16."

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1979-80 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
	General Superintendence and Services	1,29,30,311
	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1,08,10,836
	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	1,52,34,456
	Operating Expenses—Traffic :	4,00,16,557
	Staff Welfare and Amenities	40,42,479
	Assets—Acquisiton, Construction and Replacement	27,32,08,575

*Moved with recommendation of the President.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	3,00,000
	General Superintendence and Services	9,25,00,000
	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	26,44,53,000
	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	11,85,94,000
	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	28,61,52,000
	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	11,31,24,000
	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	8,30,81,000
	Operating Expenses—Traffic	11,38,15,000
	Operating Expenses—Fuel	55,07,70,000
	Staff Welfare and Amenities	8,59,96,000
	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	17,95,03,000
	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	369,74,76,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagpal Singh.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, हमारे रेल मंत्री श्री पांडे जी ने फरवरी में जनरल बजट रखा था। अब मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा। यह मुबारकबाद मैं उनको उस समय देना चाहूंगा कि जब कि हमारे देश में क्रिकेट क्षेत्र के लोग गावसकर जैसे खिलाड़ी सेन्चुरी बना रहे हैं और उन्हें देश के लोग मुबारकबाद दे रहे हैं। अपने पांडे जी को मुबारकबाद इसलिए देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने कार्यकाल में एक हजार एक्सपेंडिचर के एक हजार की संख्या बना ली है और हजारों लोगों को जान हमारे मंत्री जी ले चुके हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे पांडे जी मुबारकबाद के पात्र हैं।

उन्होंने जनरल बजट फरवरी में रखा था। इतने से समय में ही वे सप्लोमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स को ले कर फिर आ गये हैं। इस फाइनेन्शियल प्रवाहस्या के लिए आपके कौन से अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं जो कि इतने गैर-जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से घाटे का बजट बनाते हैं, फिर वह बजट पूरा भी नहीं हो पाता कि आप फिर से सप्लोमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स ले कर सदन में आ जाते हैं?

सभापति महोदय, दूसरी सबसे खतरनाक बात हमारे देश की सरकार इण्टर-नेशनल मनेटरी फण्ड से 52 अरब रुपये का कर्ज ले रही है, हाथ फैला कर, भीख मांगकर और बाकायदा शर्तों से और रेलवे मंत्री जी, रेल मंत्रालय को वर्ल्ड बैंक में गिरवी रखने जा रहे हैं। इनकी सरकार

600 करोड़ रुपया वर्ल्ड बैंक से लेने जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह 600 करोड़ रुपया वे किन-किन मदों पर खर्च करेंगे? इससे क्या-क्या डेवलपमेंट होगा, इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई बयान नहीं आया है। तो यह दूसरा सबसे बड़ा काम रेलवे मंत्री जी करने जा रहे हैं, इस विभाग को गिरवी रखने जा रहे हैं। यह कर्ज उस वक़्त लेने जा रहे हैं, जबकि अभी 10-15 परसेंट किराया गुड्स पर बढ़ाया गया है। इससे इस साल 80 करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया जाएगा। मैं कहूंगा कि **ये बयान कर रहे हैं, मलत बयानी कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : उदा शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : ठीक है, असत्य बयान कर रहे हैं। अभी जब कि फाइनेन्शियल इयर में 3 महीने हैं, इससे 100 से 120 करोड़ रुपया इस देश की जनता से वसूल किया जाएगा और उसका नतीजा आप स्वयं अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। यह 10-15 प्रतिशत बढ़ाव करते समय महगाई का विचार नहीं किया गया, गरीब लोगों की क्या स्थिति है, गरीब लोगों को रोटी नसीब नहीं हो पा रही है, इन बातों का विचार नहीं किया गया।

आज सप्लोमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स पर चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं और आज अखबारों में निकला है कि चावल पर 12 प्रतिशत बढ़ाव होगी, सीमेंट पर 1.89 प्रतिशत बढ़ाव और इसी तरह से दाल इत्यादि पर कुछ न कुछ बढ़ाव होगी। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे आंकड़ों का खेल-खेल कर कब तक इस देश की जनता को धोखे में रखेंगे।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

यह आंशकों का खेल बन्द करिए। यह जो, सप्ली-मेंट्री डिपॉजिट के ठीक पहले बढ़ाव की गई है, इससे एक साल में 4-5 सौ करोड़ रुपया बसूत किया जाएगा। यह बढ़ाव की करते वक्त आपको कम से कम इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति, गरीब की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए था।

दूसरा मैं खासतौर से पाण्डे जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कर्मचारी हड़ताल में, जिनकी संख्या 1600 है, निकाले गये थे और 8000 कर्मचारियों को, विक्टोरिया किया था। जिसको वजह से पूरे विभाग में असंतोष है और इस हासमेंट के साथ-साथ रेलवे कर्मचारियों को, पिछले जुलाई माह से बढ़े हुए महंगाई भत्ते को देने के लिए भी आप तैयार नहीं हैं। "आल इंडिया रेलवे मैनस फेडरेशन" हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रही है। आप यह भत्ता देने के लिए क्यों तैयार नहीं हैं। 1600 कर्मचारियों को वापस लेने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं और इस हासमेंट को समाप्त करके आप रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में सुधार नहीं कर सकते? आज आप इस हास में बताइए कि आप जुलाई माह का भत्ता जो ड्यू है, देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में मंत्री जी आज हास को एश्योर करें, क्योंकि आने वाले फरवरी माह में "आल इंडिया रेलवे मैनस फेडरेशन" हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रही है। हड़ताल में क्या स्थिति होती है, आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए हड़ताल में क्या स्थिति होगी? रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में लाएण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति तो पहले ही खराब है और चोरियों, डकैतियों तथा एक्सप्लोडेंट्स में तो पाण्डे जी रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया है। उनका जो ने रिकार्ड है वह शायद आने वाला कोई मिनिस्टर तोड़ नहीं पाएगा और आशा यही की जाती है कि इतको मही तोड़ेंगे। दूसरे किसी के बज की यह बात नहीं है।

दस हजार किलोमीटर ट्रैक चेंज करने के लिए पड़ा हुआ है। क्या एक्सीडेंट्स का यह भी एक मुख्य कारण नहीं है? आप सुपर फास्ट ट्रेज चलाते जा रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। दस हजार किलोमीटर ट्रैक जो पुराना हो चुका है, उन पर इन ट्रेज को चलाया जाएगा तो एक्सीडेंट नहीं होंगे, तो क्या होगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ट्रैक को आप कब उर्ज करने जा रहे हैं --

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : पांच हजार।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : पांच हजार नहीं दस हजार किलोमीटर।

वर्ल्ड बैंक से आप छः सौ करोड़ कर्ज ले रहे हैं। क्या ऐसा करके आप रेलवे को उसके पास गिरवी रखने नहीं जा रहे हैं? वर्ल्ड बैंक ने शर्त क्या यह नहीं लगाई है कि आई बी एम से आपको कम्प्यूटर खरीदने होंगे? आपको जो यह मजबूर किया जा रहा है क्या इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप मुल्क को उसके पास गिरवी रख रहे हैं? इनकी वजह से दस हजार कर्मचारी बेकार हो जाएंगे। छः सौ करोड़ जो आप वर्ल्ड बैंक से कर्ज ले रहे हैं उसका मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। यह आप न लें। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि जरूर लेंगे। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री वैकटरामन साहब की तरह से आप भी सफाई दे देंगे उस लोन के बारे में जो आई एम एफ से लिया गया है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड बैंक की तरफ से हमारे ऊपर क्या यह दबाव नहीं डाला जा रहा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य जो एक्सपेंशन चाहते हैं, उनको हमें एक्सपेंशन देनी होगी? ऐसा होता है तो उनकी अवधि

जो काम करने की है उसको भी वही तय करेगा। क्या यह मुल्क की सावरेनटी को खतरा नहीं है। इससे बड़ा खतरा हमारी सावरेनटी पर और क्या हो सकता है? आप हाउस को एक्थोर करें कि रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य का वर्ल्ड बैंक से एक्सटेंशन लेने के लिए यह दबाव आप पर तो नहीं डलवा रहे हैं और क्या इसी वजह से आपको यह सुझाव तो नहीं दे रहे हैं कि आप वर्ल्ड बैंक से यह लोन लें? क्या ऐसा करके आप रेलों को वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास गिरवी नहीं रखने जा रहे हैं।

आप सुपर फास्ट ट्रेज चलाते हैं। संसद् सदस्य उन में सफर करते हैं। इस वास्ते शायद वे भी सोच नहीं पाते होंगे कि इसकी वजह से गरीब जनता को कितनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक तरफ तो कोयले की कमी की वजह से रेलें कसल की जाती हैं, डिब्बे पुराने होने की वजह से या उनकी कमी की वजह से पैसेंजर और लोकल ट्रेज पूरे मुल्क में आपको कंसल करनी पड़ती हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप सुपर फास्ट ट्रेज चलाते जाते हैं। क्या आपने कभी यह सोचा है कि लोकल ट्रेज में चलने वाले लोगों की इसकी वजह से क्या स्थिति होती होगी? एक सुपर फास्ट ट्रेज को छोड़ने पर क्या तीन गुड्ज और तीन पैसेंजर ट्रेज को कंसल नहीं करना पड़ता है? बिना ट्रेज का मोडना-ईज किए हुए अगर आप सुपर फास्ट ट्रेज की संख्या को बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे तो देश के लोगों का संकट भी बढ़ता चला जाएगा। आपको चाहिए कि आप पहले लोकल ट्रेज के पैसेजर्स की स्थिति को सुधारें। फिर आप सुपर फास्ट ट्रेज चलाएं।

एशियाड पर आप खूब खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। कुछ पेपर्स में रिपोर्ट्स छपी हैं। लकड़ी की कमी की वजह से डिब्बे बनाने के काम को धक्का लगा है और वही लकड़ी

फाइव स्टार होटल जो दिल्ली में बन रहे हैं, उन में लग रही है। एम पीज की छः कोठियां तोड़ करके जगह फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने के लिए श्री चरणजीत सिंह को दे दी गई है। उन में स्टोफन साहब की भी कोठी है जिस पर पांच लाख रुपया लगा था। जो लकड़ी इन फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने में लग रही है वही बैंगन बनाने वाले जो कारखाने हैं वहां जा सकती थी। वहां न पहुंच कर दिल्ली में होटल बनाने के काम में वह आ रही है। रेलों की स्थिति कैसे सुधर सकती है? एक हजार करोड़ रुपया एशियाड पर आप खर्च कर रहे हैं। मुल्क गरीब है, भूख है हमारे देश में। महंगाई है। आई एम एफ और वर्ल्ड बैंक से हम भीच ले रहे हैं कितनी गाड़ियां आपने चलाई है एशियाड के लिए लोहा, सीमेंट और कोयला ढोने के लिए और कितनी कितनी गाड़ियां आपकी इन हेतु कंसिल करनी पड़ीं?

हमारे रेल मंत्री और ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री गनी खां चौधरी क्या कर रहे हैं उसकी मैं चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारे कारखानों को कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन जो स्मगलर्स हैं, नम्बर दो का पैसा बनाते हैं उनको रेक्स पर रेक्स कोयले को दी जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो प्रायरेटी पर इंडस्ट्री हैं उनको आपने कितने कोल वैगन्स दिए? मैं मंत्री जो से कहूंगा कि इस सब के लिए आपको ही रेसपॉसिबिल होना पड़ेगा। आप इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते। मैंने बताया कि किस तरह रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारी वर्ल्ड बैंक से जो आप कर्ज ले रहे हैं उसकी शर्तों में इस बात का प्रेशर भी डलवा रहे हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड के वर्तमान अधिकारियों को, जो रिटायर होने वाले हैं, उनको एक्सटेंशन भी दिया जाय। . . .

समाप्ति महोदय जिन बातों को आप कह चुके हैं उनको न दोहरायें। अब समय

[सभापति महोदय]

भी आपका समाप्त हो रहा है, जो कहना हो कह दीजिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : लोकल ट्रेन्स के बारे में कहना है कि जो स्मारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनको अभी तक आप प्रायरिटी नहीं दे पाये हैं। चाहे वह राजस्थान हो, या पहाड़ी इलाके हों या दूरदराज के प्रदेश हों उनको रेलों के बारे में कोई प्रायरिटी नहीं मिल रही है।

एक बात मुझे राजस्थान के बारे में कहनी है। क्या आपके वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह का आदेश लिख कर दिया है कि जितनी वहां की ट्रेन्स घाटे में चल रही हैं, गर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस घाटे को पूरा करे तो आप वहां रेल चलाने के लिए तैयार हैं? अभी हमारे साथी माननीय सारन जी कह रहे थे कि इस तरह की बात राजस्थान सरकार को कहीं गई है। अगर वाकई में यह बात सच है तो माननीय मंत्री जी आपको कोई मारल राइट इस कुर्सी पर बैठने का नहीं है। एक तरफ तो ट्रेनें कैंसिल हों आपकी कुव्यवस्था और चोरी की वजह से और उसकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार पर डालें यह सर्वथा अनुचित है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इन सब बातों पर गहराई से सोचें, वरना रेलवे की स्थिति जो पहले ही बहुत खराब हो चुकी है, और आगे भी खराब होगी। आज हमारी मातायें, बहनें आपकी गाड़ियों में सफर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं असुरक्षा की वजह से।

आगे बहुत जल्दी भविष्य में, मुझे शक है कि एशियाड की वजह से दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे लाइन आप बिछाने जा रहे हैं, हम उसका विरोध करेंगे डट कर। पहले ही आप दिल्ली पर हजारों करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर चुके हैं, पूरी दिल्ली को रिंग

रोड से घेर लिया है और अब रिंग रेलवे बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिसका बोझ उठाने की शक्ति इस गरीब देश में नहीं है। इस तरह से मुल्क में अनईविन डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। कुछ इलाके तो बिल्कुल नेग्लेक्टेड हैं और दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता आदि बड़े शहरों पर आप करोड़ों ६० खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। यह देश की एकता के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी आप इन सब बातों पर सोच कर लोगों को आश्वासन करें कि आप इन बातों पर कब तक और कहां तक निपटाना चाहते हैं।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands in respect of Railways presented to this House by the hon. Minister for Railways.

I see little justification in the criticism made by the previous speaker regarding the presentation of Supplementary Demands. It has been a well-established practice of this House and even in those days when the Congress was not in power, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister the Supplementary Demands were presented and approved. Of course, I am sorry that his leader Chaudhury Charan Singh was Prime Minister without the Parliament being in existence.

That is another matter. There was no opportunity of presenting the supplementary demand for grants at that time. But supplementary demand for grants had been presented earlier also. It is well to remember that in 1978, when Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Minister of Railways, he not only presented supplementary demands but

six new railway lines were mentioned in those demands. So, it is a healthy sign that whenever you find that the financial working of railways to be in a position to require additional funds, you can make for that provision.

I am also at a loss to understand as to why should there be so much of criticism about the working of the railways. If you read the demands carefully, they are under certain heads. It would have been better had they carefully gone into the document before some criticism is launched upon them. Here is only one new service about which some token provision has been made. That is for the conversion of meter-gauge line to broad-gauge line from Bangalore to Salem, which is a distance of 150 kms. That is the only point which can be mentioned as the new scheme. Then all other schemes are in the operational and adjustment stages and for that reason, the demands, have been made. One of the other reasons, on which he has gone vociferous is regarding the dearness allowance. I would like to read from the papers circulated to this House. Here is a mention about this. This is on Page 4 at the Footnote.

"The increase of Rs. 1185.94 lakhs under "voted" portion is on account of increase in cost of materials and stones (Rs. 600.85 lakhs), increase in POH out-turn activity (Rs. 450.45 lakhs) post-budgetary increase is on account of additional dearness allowances instalments sanctioned with effect from 1-4-1981 to 1-6-1981 (Rs. 200.56 lakhs) Ardh Kumbh Mela...."

So the very criticism which he is referring to should be invalid, if this portion of the document is read carefully. (*Interruptions*). Now the point is that he has not mentioned that some increase in the provision is to be made for the payment of additional burden that would accrue to the railways on account of payment of additional dearness allowance for all these

months. If you take all these things into account, how can you demand that there is no increase? I will humbly suggest that before we embark upon the wholesale criticism, we must understand as to what is provided in the document, what more is to be provided in the document. Of course, your suggestion or criticism would be welcome. But if you do not even refer to what has been provided, then it is a poor performance. I would like to suggest a careful scrutiny before any criticism is made.

A point has also been made regarding the mortgaging of the Indian Railways to the World Bank. On the one hand there is a desire to have new lines, and a desire to have additional funds for allowances. But on the other hand, there is a resistance to have any kind of increase in the receipts or any kind of borrowings from abroad or any kind of re-adjustment in finance. So, I am unable to understand how this criticism is valid. There is an intensive feature that India is a democratic country and we are getting loans from abroad, from the World Bank and from the I.M.F. with the approval of the Parliament. We are not getting loans for purchasing weapons, as Pakistan is getting. We are getting loan for the development of this country and therefore this aspect should be kept in view. (*Interruptions*). But you will never agree to it. That is beyond our care. We will do nothing about it. Let it be understood clearly that there is a concern for development of the country. Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap may not be knowing that previous to this Demand, there was a Demand in September also. In those Demands, which were voted by the House on 8th September, five new railway lines had been sanctioned and approved by this House for the various States. Those schemes were not included in the various States on an earlier occasion and there was a dire necessity for these schemes. Of course, some of the projects are still to be cleared by the Planning Commission. I hope

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

that the Railway Minister will see to it that the construction on those lines which are approved by this House and for which provisions were also made in the Budget, starts immediately without any further loss of time.

In this country, the parliamentary democracy is supreme and whatever the small irritants or difficulties are there, they have to be removed.

The requirements of the areas which are backward are not the concern of the Opposition. They are the concern of the people from this side. The Congress Party has always been in the forefront of launching planned development of the country. Before coming to power, it was the AICC at Bombay which passed the famous resolution on planning which looked to the planned development of the country under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose who was at that time the President of the AICC in 1938.

AN HON. MEMBER: That Congress Party is dead. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: That Congress Party is still very much alive. We live by it. Don't bother about that. At that time, 21 committees were set up for various sectors of Indian economy. A committee on transport was set up. Prof. Range is one of the veterans who was associated with it. We find that here was an attempt before we achieved Independence. Others could not even think of it after Independence. But our Party had thought if it before Independence. There is no grouse on that score. I would request the hon. Members on that side to go through the pages of history and see what has been the concern of the Congress Party right from its inception regarding the development of this country in a phased and planned manner.

There are some of these interesting points which have been mentioned in this document. Some of the provisions

are for repairs, some are for maintenance and some are for replacement. As is mentioned by the hon. Railway Minister the track needs overhauling; 5000 kms. of track require overhauling because of it being age-old. It is to see that the traffic runs smoothly. If the entire track is to be overhauled which would be necessary in the long-range view of the Railways, then an enormous amount of money will be required. But it is in a phased manner that we have undertaken the overhauling of the railway track.

Similarly, about conversion also, there are some bottlenecks which hinder the progress and smooth flow of traffic from one part of the country to another. The conversion also has to be undertaken in a phased manner. I would congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways on the completion of a very big conversion project from Barabanki to Samstipur towards Muzaffarpur side which has ultimately brought in a new hope for the economic development of north Bihar and eastern U.P. In the same way, it is a gift to the south which the hon. Railway Minister, Mr. Kedar Panday, has promised on the form of a survey from Bangalore to Salem. That is entirely on the Southern Railway. I am also happy that he has provided for Rs. 10 lakhs for the survey to be conducted.

The various other parts of the country also look forward to the Railway Ministry for similar things to be undertaken. I am also happy that the north-eastern States of India would also be given their due and they have been provided for in the regular budget. There is also a project for laying a railway line from Udhampur to Jammu. It is a very costly one. You can just imagine that it costs about Rs. 1 crore per laying down of 1 km. of track in that difficult terrain. The State Government is not in a position to provide even land free of cost. It would like the Railways to pay for the compensations for the land to be acquired there. Even in this difficult terrain the Railways are

trying to provide for a railway line. It is a very difficult task indeed.

Our friends there are always harping on the accidents. The accidents may be caused by human failure or by mechanical failure. We are very said to learn whenever a human life is lost. There is no doubt about that. I would urge upon the Railways to see that proper care is taken and all precautions are taken so that no accident takes place in future. But let us look to the brighter side also. We are now in an age, in an era, in the history of Indian railways when freight leading has been given all the importance and the revenue earning on that score has increased. If I am not mistaken, the hon. Railway Minister has stated in his reply that 215 million tonnes of goods have been loaded and that the peak has already been reached and whatever more would be achieved would be beyond the peak so that we can understand as to what is the amount of revenue that we are getting from the additional bookings on that score.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will the hon. Member take?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him continue tomorrow then.

16. hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: INADEQUATES IN ELECTORAL LAW IN NOT PROVIDING SPECIFIC PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF BYE-ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I raise a discussion under Rule 193 on the inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye-election to Parliament.

Before I proceed to set out my argument, I would appeal to you and

through you to the Members of the House that this particular discussion involves certain basic issues. The House should, therefore, give careful consideration to the issues involved as this is necessary for the preservation of parliamentary democracy which we have today and in which we all live and prosper also.

No doubt there are inadequacies in the existing electoral laws particularly in matters relating to specifying particular dates before which a by-election to the Parliament is to be completed. The irony of it is that this inadequacy has come to be taken advantage of by the ruling party and they are now in a position to postpone any by-election for a very long period of time. But recent experience has shown that the by-election to Parliament can be postponed indefinitely and for any length of time.

We have had this experience recently when the Garhwal byelection was indefinitely postponed.

The whole issue is to be discussed in the background of the Garhwal bye-election episode. We have necessarily to take into consideration, as I have mentioned earlier, the vital issues which are involved in it.

There is a long history of the Garhwal bye-election. The Garhwal seat fell vacant with the resignation of Shri H.N. Bahuguna on 19th May, 1980. If I am not mistaken (Interruptions)

..... आप लोग बहुगुणा के नाम से डरते क्यों हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई नहीं डरता ।

श्री चित्त बसु : हेमवती तो हैं ही, कुमार हैं या नन्दन हैं, उस से कोई फर्क नहीं बढ़ता । जो कुमार होता है वहीं नन्दन होता है ।

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से लोगों में जैसा आप कहते हैं उससे उदासी आ जाती है और बहुत से सदस्यों चेहरे खिल भी जाते हैं यह भी मैं देख रहा हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: When the seat fell vacant, there was consistent demand from the electorate to hold the election at Garhwal as soon as possible. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh after much reluctance, agreed to hold the same in the month of June, 1981.

There were complaints of large-scale rigging in Southern sector of the Constituency, according to reports. The Election Commission in its wisdom declared the election void and a repoll was ordered within two months. Here the specific period of 'two months' has to be taken into account. That is, the by-election or the repoll was to be held in the month of September in terms of the order of the Election Commission. But the State Government of Uttar Pradesh does not like the election to be held within the month of September and they were raising pleas after pleas to postpone the election. The Election Commission in its wisdom, after consulting the Parties concerned, finally fixed the date for the repoll as November 22, 1981. Unfortunately, the Election Commission, by its order of 14th November, 1981, has said that the Garhwal by-election has been postponed indefinitely. This is the short background of the postponement of the by-election. It may be recalled at this stage that, right from the day of deciding upon, or fixing, the final date of the repoll as November 22, 1981, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been trying their utmost to raise this plea and that plea, sometimes imaginary, sometimes unreal, sometimes frivolous, because all their pleas ranged from 'mela' to strikes of the Government employees'. Therefore, by giving frivolous, unreal and imaginary arguments, the Government of Uttar Pradesh wanted postponement of the

election right from the day the repoll date was finally announced. The Election Commission, I suppose, sensed this attitude of the Government of U.P.;—this has also to be taken note of—otherwise the Election Commission had no occasion to state again that there would be no question of postponement except for reasons like national calamity or war. Therefore, it is transparent, clear, obvious, that the prevarication on the part of the Government of U.P. was taken note of by the Election Commission itself; therefore, at a later stage, the Election Commission announced it publicly that there would not be any further postponement of the repoll except in the case of a national calamity or a war. The House knows, the entire country knows, that there has been no war, that there has not been any national calamity which has befallen during that period as it has befallen the people of West Bengal and Orissa today. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Qutab.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes.

Therefore, the important point which I want to emphasize is this. The Election Commission sensed the prevaricating attitude of the Government of U.P. and, therefore, made it publicly clear that there would be no further postponement of the repoll except in the case of a war or a national calamity. There was no war, there was no national calamity but the repoll was postponed. A very important issue arises at this stage, that is, with the latest postponement, the electorate of Garhwal have been denied the inalienable right to represent themselves in this highest body, that is, Parliament. Already about 18 months have been lost and nobody knows when the election will be held. Therefore, for an indefinite period of time the people of Karhwal have been denied the inalienable right of representation. Once upon a time, Sir, there was a slogan—no representation, no taxation. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No taxation without representation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, Sir, that is the correct expression no taxation without representation. I thank you, Sir. But the people of Garhwal for the last 18 months have been denied the right of representation in this august House and nobody knows when they will have the chance of being represented in this House. Yet, the laws passed by the Parliament are applicable to them. The taxes imposed by this Parliament are applicable to them. Where does lie the significance of the slogan—no taxation without representation? Therefore, this is an important issue. The indefinite postponement of Garhwal election has shaken the faith of our democratic people in the system itself. How long are you going to deny this right?

Now I come to the order of postponement of the Chief Election Commissioner. The Election Commissioner, while delivering the order of cancellation of date of repoll, made *inter alia* two points. These observations made by the Election Commission, in the course of its order, constitute the two basic fulcrums of the entire system. Let us see what are those points and what is the importance and significance of those observations.

I quote from the order of the Chief Election Commissioner:

"In view of the situation obtaining in the State of Uttar Pradesh today as disclosed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, I am satisfied that the State Government will not be in a position to hold orderly and peaceful repoll on 22nd November, 1981 in the Garhwal parliamentary constituency. I hereby cancel the date of repoll."

The second important observation made by him is:

2907 LS—14.

"It is not possible for me at this stage to assess the real and correct situation in regard to the matter referred to above having regard to the statements and counter-statements."

Then I do not like to proceed further because that will consume my time. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you read earlier—were they the last sentences of the order—or in other words, whether he has analysed the situation and then has come to this conclusion?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I was reading from the order of the Chief Election Commissioner. The last sentences I quoted earlier. In the course of giving the final verdict he said:

"In view of the situation obtaining in the State of Uttar Pradesh to-day as disclosed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, I am satisfied that the State Government will not be in a position to hold an orderly and peaceful repoll of 22nd November, 1981 in the Garhwal parliamentary constituency. I hereby cancel the date of repoll."

The other observation that I have mentioned is:

"It is not possible for me at this stage to assess the real and correct situation

in regard to the matters referred to above. That is the condition prevailing in U.P. and having regard to the statements and counter-statements. . . ."

The net or rather simple meaning of these two observations is: (1) he has decided to cancel; he had decided to postpone the repoll and that decision he has been able to arrive at without an objective evaluation of the situation prevailing in U.P. prior to 22-11 because he said he was not at this stage in a position to make an assessment of the situation.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Therefore, Sir, he drew that conclusion without having an objective assessment of the situation. It was on the basis of subjective evaluation—not on the basis of the objective evaluation or objective assessment of the situation. Whether it was possible for him or not that is another question; whether it was within the power of the Chief Election Commissioner to make an objective assessment is another thing to be discussed. But, he has admitted in course of his order that the decision was not arrived at on the basis of objective assessment of the situation but he gives the order for an indefinite cancellation of the repoll.

Sir, I now only want to put two to three arguments in this regard. Was it wise on the part of the Chief Election Commissioner? As I have mentioned earlier, this decision was not based on an objective study of the situation. It was an entirely subjective and likely to be, if I could say in the mildest possible word as a result of the vulnerability to pressures from certain quarters. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, this is objectionable. We want your ruling. This is getting a wrong precedent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen. He has not named the person. He has only expressed some apprehensions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I have measured; I have weighed every word.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were using a diplomatic language.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I know my limitations, I know what I am or I am not to discuss.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can praise the Chief Election Commissioner.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway I still stand by this that there was or there is apprehension. This was due to the vulnerability of certain pressures from certain quarters. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who are vulnerable—you do not mention. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Would you allow me...? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu, have you finished?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, Sir

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there was some vulnerability from some quarter what does it mean? He has not mentioned anyone. Don't put your own meaning: (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I would only say that you are opening flood gates.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, now I would like to draw your attention to the statement issued by Mr. Ganeshan Secretary of the Commission, who toured the constituency of Garhwal from November 10. He issued a statement on November 13 stating that there was no question of postponement of the repoll at Garhwal. He toured the constituency for four days. After the completion of his tour he came to Delhi and made a public statement that there was no necessity of postponement of the Garhwal by-election. That statement was issued on November 13 by a person no less than Mr. Ganeshan, Secretary of the Election Commission. May I know whether it is not the same Mr. Ganeshan, Secretary of the Commission, on whose report on June 13 the election of Garhwal was declared void. It is necessary to read from the relevant document. I quote:

"I consider that the induction of the police force from outside the State without the knowledge and

approval of the Commission is a serious matter and has interfered with the conduct of the free and fair poll. There should not only be a free and fair poll but it must also appear to be so."

Sir, I would like to further quote:

"Immediately I stand a team of officers headed by the Secretary of the Commission Mr. Ganeshan... to investigate the matter both at Pauri and Dehra Dun where the election records of 4 out of 5 assembly segments of the parliamentary constituency are stored.

The Secretary of the Commission, after investigations, gave a detailed report to the Commission. This detailed report referred to both capturing as established, based on contemporaneous documentary evidence, like Presiding Officers' diaries, their independent reports, Sector Magistrates' reports, report of Observers, the R. O. that the A.R.Os.'

It is very clear that this order was issued on the basis of the report placed by Mr. Ganeshan. The election was declared void. I want to put before you this very important question: When that same Mr. Ganeshan made another report regarding the pre-22nd November situation in Garhwal why was that report not accepted. He is such an important person, an officer of the Commission, on whose report the election of June was set aside.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Whom are you questioning now?

AN HON. MEMBER: He is questioning you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If the Election Commission relied on his report then, what are the specific reasons why his explicit statement of 13th November was not relied upon? Here is the question of vulnerability which comes in...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly avoid controversial points.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are also vulnerable I think, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you mean?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am also vulnerable...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then everyone is vulnerable here...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, my point is only this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That report was on 13th. During intervening period circumstances might have changed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: On 13th November he has given a public statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken 1½ an hour.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Please exclude the time of interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Interruptions may have been for 2 or 3 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: 13th of November was the date of the statement of Mr. Ganeshan. 14th of November was the date of the order of postponement. The Chief Minister, UP, disclosed that the attention of the Election Commission was drawn on November 10, to the practical constraints of the situation. And here I have got a letter by Mr. Thakur in which he says, "I wrote to the Election Commission of India for such directions and guidance." Mark the word 'Direction'. Sir, may I submit with all humility and with all respect to the Election Commission and may I ask, why the assistance of the Central Government was not sought by the Chief Election Commission. As a matter of fact, I have got a reply to my Question regarding the deployment of CRP in U.P. It was the highest in number.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Twelve times they have requested the assistance of the C.R.P.F. B.S.F. and other Central forces. Here why did not the U.P. Government requisition the assistance from the Central Government in order to hold the Garhwal election as per schedule?

Thirdly, it was stated that the total requirement of Police personnel was of the order of 7,770 and the U.P. Government at that time, at its disposal had only 302 constables for deployment to Garhwal constituency. Now, what does the Indian Express say in its 23rd November edition? It has published on the basis of the information given by the U.P. Government on the 23rd November, I quote.

"In fact, on November 14, the day when the Commission announced the decision, the State Government had through a communication apprised the Commission of deployment of more than 5000 policemen in addition to 18 companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary for the Garhwal repoll. Some of them had already reached there and posted."

Now, can you postpone it? So, my point is this:

(1) Why the Election Commission did not seek the assistance from the Central Government to hold the election as per schedule?

(2) The U.P. Government's contention is not tenable because of the fact that the information they have furnished suggests that they could deploy more than 5000 policemen and other companies of P.A.C. for the Garhwal by-election.

(3) The question of the Chief Election Commissioner's direction has arisen for special assistance of the Central Police to hold the election. This is the constitutional obligation for the State Government

and the State Government had not followed the constitutional obligation. The State Government could have been dismissed because of the violation of the Constitutional directives. The Chief Election Commissioner, did not do its duty in his wisdom.

(4) One of the constraints which was mentioned by the U.P. Government was that the State Government's employees went on strike. I do not want to go into the details, but would confine myself to this comment only. These were all created for a make-belief. But the entire endavour of the UP Government was to create a condition of a mini-Emergency in the State of U.P. so that they could avoid the Garhwal by-election. It is necessary for me to point out here in this connection that in Maharashtra the election was held as per schedule in June 1978 amidst a total strike declared by the State Government employees. Therefore, if the State Government is serious enough, if the Chief Election Commissioner is serious enough to hold election, the elections could have been held as per schedule.

Article 324(6) of the Constitution enjoins upon the President and the Governor of the State to make available of the Election Commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission. My charge against the U.P. Government *inter alia* is that it did not wilfully discharge its constitutional obligations. This was done on a political consideration. In fact, the villain of the piece is the U. P. Government

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why are you attacking the Election Commission?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I rise on a point of order. Rule 193 specifically says:

"Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised...."

In this case, the matter to be raised is:

"Inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye-election to Parliament."

Under this rule, you have very kindly given permission to the hon. Members to raise a discussion on the inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye-election to Parliament. This rule, however, seems to have been circumvented; the hon. Member has not spoken a single word on this subject. Here, the matter is a specific one. The hon. Member should speak on the inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye-election to Parliament. However, this opportunity is being availed of to raise a question, that is bye-election to the Garhwal constituency, which is not so relevant. This can be referred to in the course of discussion, but I find that the whole discussion is centred only on this bye-election. You allowed his discussion, you wanted certain things about bye-elections to be discussed, not Garhwal bye-election as such.

Further proviso to Rule 194 says:

"...Provided that if an early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter, the Speaker may refuse to admit the notice."

There are other ways under which a discussion on the Garhwal issue could have been raised. However, this has not been done. I, therefore, draw your kind attention to Rule 193 and urge upon you not to allow any discussion on the Garhwal bye-election

as such. This would otherwise be in gross violation of the rules and would set a bad precedent and when the hon. Members want to discuss such things, they may take advantage of this rule and may circumvent it. I would therefore, request you that while the hon. Members may be allowed to make a reference to the Garhwal bye-election, they may not continue to discuss it as such.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can the Election Commission be discussed here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, you have heard what Shri Tewary has said.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am within my rights. If you had been present in the House, you would have known that.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
सभापति महोदय, आपसे रुलिंग मांगा गया है, आप इस पर अपना निर्णय दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: My ruling is, that the hon. Member should speak in the House keeping in mind the relevant rules.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you taking it so lightly?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised your point just now. In future Mr. Chitta Basu will keep in mind provisions of the rules and if he appears to go against the rules, I will look into it and, if necessary, stop him.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I had all along been within my rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my duty to remain watchful and see whether you are within limits.

आचार्य भगवान देव : उन्होंने वास्तव में नियमों का उल्लंघन किया है। गढ़वाल क सिवा उन्हें कुछ नजर नहीं आया है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, what is the reason? The reason pure and simple is a political one. The political reason was that the Uttar Pradesh Government did not want to see Bahuguna

[Shri Chitta Basu]

back to this Parliament because they....

आचार्य भगवान देव : यू पी सरकार और गढ़वाल के सिवा उनके पास कुछ भी कहने के लिए नहीं है।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Then how are all of you here?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Because they felt that the very return of Bahuguna to this House would be of a catalyst nature. They say there was some potentiality of creating significant disturbance within their ranks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you finished?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, Sir. How is it? Therefore, Sir, I conclude, I conclude this point, not the whole speech....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already concluded.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: By saying that the willful negligence on the part of the Uttar Pradesh Government to fulfil the Constitutional obligation and the position of the Election Commission has landed ourselves in this unwanted and unwarranted situation. Sir, you have promised me ten minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you have taken. And you said you were concluding. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I said I was concluding that point. Sir, this is very serious. What are the stakes involved? What are the issues which have been given birth to by these inadequacies of the electoral laws? These are to be taken into consideration in a calm and quiet atmosphere. This postponement of the Garhwal bye-election is a clear indication of the shape of things to come. It confirms once again that our Parliamentary democratic set up is

not safe in the hands of the Congress (I) leadership. It further proves. . .

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am again on a point of order. . .
(Interruptions)

Listen to me. I rising on a point of order. You were also doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you obstruct? He is rising on a point of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Rule 195 specifically says:

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion."

And I am surprised a senior person like Shri Chitta Basu is doing this. It is not a short statement, it is a lecture and Mr. Basu has been making a political speech. He should not be allowed to make a political speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I say that the ruling party has no consideration for democratic norms and procedures and even the Election Commission finds itself helpless to safeguard the norms and procedures for conducting elections in a free and fair manner.

Lastly, Sir, the most important issue involved is this that this has created a dangerous precedent which would enable the ruling party to get any election postponed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From where are you reading?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am reading from my notes. If you give me more time, I will speak without referring to my notes.

This shows that if the ruling party wants to cancel or postpone the elections, it can do so at any time, and thus damages the course of the electoral process.

Lastly, if you take this precedent to its logical conclusion, the ruling party—whichever it might be—can do away with the electoral process itself, and impose a dictatorship on the country and do away with parliamentary democracy. This is the danger which is ahead of us.

So, I think the issues are not to be lost sight of. The House should not lose sight of these basic issues. Not only the question of Garhwal, but that of the future of parliament itself is involved. Only under a parliamentary democracy will we prosper and live in freedom and peace.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I am sorry for Mr. Chitta Basu. He has no points even while concluding his speech. The subject which he has chosen and the arguments that he advances are not only fallacious, but they are like one blind party leading the other. This is the situation in which Opposition parties are placed.

Mr. Chitta Basu is talking about parliamentary democracy. The tottering Opposition is to-day trying to find a way, as to how to come up, how to come out from the darkness, and also to pass a resolution on the unity of Opposition parties in this country but not on the basis of programmes, policies or philosophy. They want to attack the Government on a blind issue.

We have Mr. Desai. There are charges of corruption against his son. An enquiry has been ordered. These Opposition parties want to protect democracy. I thought these Opposition parties would make some valuable suggestions in respect of electoral reforms. I am very sorry they have forgotten the subject matter which they have brought. The bugbear in their minds is Mr. Bahuguna, because there is no other subject for them.

Mr. Bahuguna is not a danger to Parliament. We know Mr. Bahuguna's political acrobats. He is now famous for defections, re-defections and re-re-defections. For what purpose did he resign from Parliament? He defected,

and he resigned in order to wash out his sin. He wanted elections. The election was in order. Elections were never opposed by the Central Government or State Government. Is it the intention of the mover Mr. Chitta Basu, or of the Opposition parties to attack the Election Commission? Where is their wisdom? They have no right to attack the Election Commission. What are the reasons for attacking the State Government or Central Government?

The other day, my friend Mr. Shiv Shankar was replying in the Rajya Sabha. The Election Commission is the only body which can announce the dates for the by-election. It is not the State Government or Central Government—nor can the Central Government and the State Government in collusion, do it. But it is the Election Commission, on the basis of the information, on the basis of the situation available that decides that the election should go on in this country. We have fought elections. We are never afraid of elections. Even in 1969 when we were in a minority we announced elections. And what happened to the Opposition at that time in 1969? What happened? Where was the Opposition? The Opposition could not muster strength to have a recognised strong Opposition, a responsible Opposition. Today they are attacking the Election Commission, and at the same time he is telling us about respect for Parliamentary democracy. We can quote from what happened in the July election and in the November 14 election. It was neither the State Government, nor the Central Government which instructed the Election Commission as Mr. Chitta Basu says. It is not only fallacious, but it is also politically motivated. They want to attack the Central Government and the State Government without any reason or rhyme. We can cite the situation after the October election in U. P. It was there in all the newspapers about the lightning strike by the U.P. Government jail staff.

He has mentioned Sections 57 and 57A of the Representation of the Peo-

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

ple Act to say that a by-election can be postponed only when natural calamities and other situations are there. About the other situations it is silent. The other day, my dear friend, Shri Shiv Shankar was replying in the Rajya Sabha, that these loopholes will be plugged. You cannot attribute any mistake to our Government, because we have today reason to say that we have got every right to bring out the necessary laws in the electoral laws. After the first election in Garhwal in U.P. what happened? They alleged that the elections were rigged. But by whom were the elections rigged? The elections were rigged by the Left Front led by Bahuguna. That is what happened when the first election was held in Garhwal. That is the report. It is not that these are. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): All these things are being done by you. You have taken a contract for hooliganism. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Today the position is that the Election Commission has rightly, on the basis of the reports, took a decision to postpone the election. Why do you blame the State Government and the Central Government? The State Government or the Central Government has not committed any mistake. Therefore, instead of bringing out any new suggestions for electoral reforms, Mr. Chitta Basu is bringing out this Motion under Rule 193 and attacking the Election Commission and the Government machinery. It is not only immoral but is impracticable. The Opposition Parties are questioning us when our Government and the Election Commission or the State Government have not done any wrong. Therefore, I would request my hon. friend Mr. Chitta Basu not only to withdraw the resolution but to come forward with good suggestions.

I will give certain facts. He said that the *Nation* has reported about the U.P.

Government. It was not the U.P. Government nor did they send any information, nor any letter was sent. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh very clearly stated and I would like to read out the statement of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, categorically denied on the 15th November that his Government had sought a postponement of the re-polling in Garhwal. He said that his Government only placed before the Election Commission the grave situation in the State following the strike by the jail staff and threatened strike by the employees of various Government agencies. He had asked for the Commission's directions and guidance and said that his Government would abide by its decision. So, the Government has placed all the records before the Election Commission; it is the duty of the Government machinery to place all the records before the Election Commission. Not only the jail staff were on strike, but nearly 30 associations of staff consisting of lakhs of people who were employees of various organisations of the Government were on strike. It is not that I am telling this. On 30-10-1981 the *Indian Express* reported: "Lightning strike by UP Jail Staff". The *Patriot* reported: "UP Government asks DMs to take over jails. UP trade unions to send 10 lakh workers for rally." On 31-10-1981 the *Indian Express* reported: "UP Jail employees served ultimatum". On 1-11-1981, the *Indian Express* reported: "No sign of end to UP jail staff strike. Pantnagar 'Varsity locked in tussle with Government.'" The three important segments of the Garhwal parliamentary constituency are covered by this. The examinations were scheduled to be held at that time and the students passed a resolution saying that if elections are held, they will disturb the examinations and also bring about students' unrest. Not only did the students pass a resolution, but the Vice-Chancellor of the University wrote to the Election Commissioner that it would not be possible to hold elections in that area. These are the hard facts; these are the realities of

the situation. We are prepared to conduct any election, it is not as if we have not conducted elections. We are all in the House because of elections only. I know when the elections take place, what will happen even in that constituency. Therefore, it is not only false but the opposition is ill-advised to do this. The opposition is taking this opportunity to attack individuals, to attack the State Governments, to attack the Central Government. Not only that. They proclaim that they believe in democracy, but they attack even the Election Commission directly or indirectly in all ways. Is this the sense, is this the wisdom of the opposition parties to muster strength or consolidate on this issue? They have no responsibility. It is an irresponsible and unscrupulous attack. People today know what is happening in Garhwal. Even today if the elections are held, we are prepared for it. You direct the Election Commission to hold the election and we are prepared to face it. Mr. Bahuguna is no angel here; he is one among many. We are not preventing any election process or election laws. Why should Mr. Chitta Basu make so much fuss about these things? He talked of rigging, manipulation and so many other things he has alleged during his speech. May I say, rigging and booth-capturing in this country was only done in West Bengal. Then it spread to Kerala and slowly all those agencies are now working in Garhwal very quietly and operating successfully so far as rigging of elections is concerned. The *National Herald* dated August 26, 1981 says:

“Violent clashes between the police and a crowd, led by communists, the stoning of a Minister’s car and brickbatting incidents have been reported from different parts of the Chamoli district in Garhwal region. At Joshimath”—

I am giving the place also for Mr. Chitta Basu’s information—

“At Joshimath, it was reported that the supporters of Mr. Bahuguna”—

your friend—“and the wings of the Communist Parties”—I do not know how many wings they have got and how many wings have been cut—” “were fanning trouble in Chamoli district on some pretext or other.”

“A driver of the Garhwal Motor Owners’ Union was killed in a clash with the Police.”

17 hrs.

You always support the principles of parliamentary democracy. But this is how the people who support Congress (I) Party are being killed. What do you say about these things? Who is preventing the voters, rigging the election by using force and violence? I am quoting from the ‘Indian Express’ which is your paper. It has all praise for you.

“The Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal said that if the Haryana police had not been sent to Garhwal Parliamentary constituency, Bahuguna’s men would have captured all the booths.

He said, Bahuguna had brought people from as far a place as West Bengal to create violence and capturing of booths. He alleged some miscreants had stoned to death a Haryana Congress(I) worker who belonged to Panipat and thrown his body into a river. The body was untraceable. This, he said, was done in the presence of Congress(I) workers and he himself was also around there.

Mr. Bahuguna’s men were able to capture some booths etc.”

I do not know, how many booth capturing experts West Bengal has prepared. Mr. Chitta Basu is a gentleman. I do not know why he is in alliance with them.

I have quoted from your paper ‘Indian Express’. Now I will quote from the ‘National Herald’. It says:

“If there was intimidation, it was done by the agents of Mr. Bahuguna, and if there was booth capturing,

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

terrorising of voters or rigging, it was done by the same set of people."

The same set of people moved from one booth to another. They were rowdy elements, holding weapons, terrorising the people and capturing the booth. This is the situation created by Mr. Bahuguna, his agents and his friends, who are sitting here, defending Mr. Bahuguna, praising Mr. Bahuguna and attacking us. When Mr. Bahuguna was with us, they were attacking him. Now, when he is in their camp, they have all praise for him. This is the opposition.

I want to give another instance, where Mr. P. C. Sen had complained of manipulation and rigging of the voters list used in the recent Assembly and Lok Sabha bye-elections. West Bengal is known for rigging. (*Interruptions*) Rigging was not there in our country at all. It was first brought in West Bengal.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Your Party did that there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Bahuguna's men had indulged in terrorism and violence to intimidate voters. They disrupted and there was stone-throwing. The Bahuguna people were there and there was rigging. Not only that. A number of people were employed and put in Harijan bastis so that people there were not allowed to come out. These are the people who indulged in this unlawful restraining and violence, intimidation and rigging, and these are the people who are advising us for electoral reforms, and these are the people who say that they have got respect for democracy:

I would like to quote here from *The Tribune* of June 19, 1981 as follows:—

"The Punjab Chief Minister met the Chief Election Commissioner and apprised him of the incidents of booth capturing on a large scale by hired musclemen and supporters of the Democratic Socialist Front."

I do not know what the Democratic Socialist Front consists of.

Incidentally, my friends lost their wisdom in bringing out the changes in the electoral laws when they were in power. For the first time it is our Party which has thought of the electoral reforms and they are under consideration and even according to the statement made in the Rajya Sabha by our hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar, we are for electoral reforms.

When I was sitting on that side and when the Janata Party was in power, I demanded electoral reforms many times, but they did not make. In 1977 they even deployed police force from various States when the elections in Maharashtra took place. They deployed police force from other States when the employees were on strike, when the policemen were on strike and when the trade union people were on strike. At that time you ignited the situation and followed all unscrupulous methods for coming into power. It is evident that because you adopted unscrupulous methods at the time to win the elections, you could not retain the power. So, what happened in 1979? Where were you all shown your positions? You were all kicked up.

Now, may I say that electoral reforms are very necessary in this country? I want that the Election Commission should be consisting of clean persons and I want a meaningful change in the electoral laws. So, I urge upon our hon. Minister and our Government that the electoral reforms are very necessary. In view of all these things, I suggest electoral reforms for protecting democracy and providing adequate arrangements for free and fair elections. (*Interruptions*). Don't tell me all these things. I do not know what type of electoral reforms they suggest. Do they suggest electoral reforms on the basis of the electoral reforms in China or Russia or East Germany or West Germany, or do they suggest electoral reforms on the basis of the ideology of RSS? I do not know how many reforms they are going to

suggest. Therefore, Sir, I only say that better wisdom should prevail on them. I do not want to say any harsh words, but I only say that let us send the Opposition parties to a dog house.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :
अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय,
अड़ा अच्छा होता यदि यह डिवेट बजाए एक
पार्लियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के चुनाव स्थगन
को ले कर होती, बल्कि समस्त चुनाव-
प्रणाली को ले कर होती, क्योंकि आज
इस बात को हर व्यक्ति महसूस करता
है कि हमारी जो चुनाव प्रणाली है, इसमें
फुछ खामियां हैं और जो सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी है
उसका यह फर्ज है कि वह चुनाव-प्रणाली में
जहां पर भी कोई दोष है, कमी है, उसको
दूर करने की कोशिश करें। उसमें सुधार
हो, संशोधन और परिवर्तन हो। यह
सब प्रगतिशील समाज की अपरिहार्य आव-
श्यकताएँ हैं। हमारी पार्टी परिवर्तन
के लिए है। हम प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से
समाज में परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं। कांग्रेस
का यह इतिहास भी रहा है। हमारे
सामने चाहे जितनी बाधाएँ आ कर खड़ी हो
गई हों फिर भी हम ने उन बाधाओं को
हटाने की कोशिश की है दूर करने की कोशिश
की है और यह सब समाज के हित में किया
है। देश में हम ने परिवर्तन लाने की
कोशिश की है। यही गांधी, नेहरू और
इंदिरा गांधी की पार्टी की पहचान है।
इस दिशा में हमारे विधि मंत्री जी कुछ कदम
उठा रहे हैं। कैबिनेट की सब कमेटी के
सामने चुनाव सुधारों का मसला है। मैं
समझता हूँ कि जो कमियाँ हैं उन को
दूर करने के लिए एक कम्प्रोमिसिव बिल ले
कर विधि मंत्री जी सदन के सामने आएंगे।

गढ़वाल में चुनाव स्थगन का सवाल
आज विचाराधीन है। यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लगा हुआ है। जाने
अनजाने मुझ को भी उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में
चुनाव प्रचार के लिए जाना पड़ा।
1980 में अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ संसदीय
निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वहाँ की जनता ने मुझ नाचीज
को जिस का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं था सेवा का,
श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नाम पर, कांग्रेस के
नाम पर चुन कर भेजा। जहाँ उसने
मुझे भेजा वहाँ उसने दल बदलू बहुगुणा जी
को भी इस सदन में चुन कर भेजा।
गढ़वाल की जनता की मंशा यह थी, उसका
विश्वास यह था कि वह व्यक्ति चुन कर आए
जो वहाँ के लोगों की गरीबी, वहाँ के लोगों की
परेशानियों और दुख दर्द को यहाँ ध्वनित
करे। बजाय ऐसा करने के उस व्यक्ति को
जब कोई कुर्सी नहीं मिल पाई, जिस मंत्री
पद का वह 1952 से आदी हो चुका था, वह
पद नहीं मिल पाया, जिस कांग्रेस में वह यह
कह कर शामिल हुआ था कि यह मेरा घर है,
इस कांग्रेस के लिए मैं मरूंगा और इसी के लिए
मैं जीऊंगा और जिस ने इंदिरा जी को
अपनी बहन कहा था और कांग्रेस में ऐसा कह
कर शामिल हुआ था, उस कांग्रेस को ही
छोड़ दिया। इतिहास में कंस के अलावा
ऐसी कोई दूसरी मिसाल आप को शायद
न मिले कि जो अपनी बहन को इस तरह से
छोड़ कर चला गया हो। वह अपने आपको
पर्वत पृथ कहते हैं। हिमालय के पृथ हैं
यह कहते हैं। वह हिमालय में पैदा जरूर
हुए हैं। लेकिन हिमालय से बड़े से
बड़ा बोलडर भी बल को निकल कर अग्न
बाहर आ जाता है तो वह कंकड़ बन जाता
है। वह हिमालय से निकला हुआ कंकड़
होता है पत्थर नहीं। हिमालय तो अपनी
जगह पर सुदृढ़ है, चट्टान की तरह अडिग
है। लेकिन वह व्यक्ति तो पैंडुलम की तरह
इधर से उधर और उधर से उधर चलता
रहता है। शायद इसी वजह से उन्होंने
अपनी पार्टी का चुनाव चिन्ह तराजू लिय

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]
है। उन्होंने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि जिस का पलड़ा भारी होगा उधर मैं बैठूंगा।

श्री वसु ने इस गम्भीर संवाल को यहाँ उठाया है। उन्होंने उस व्यक्ति को हीरो बनाने की कोशिश की है जिन्होंने 1977 में कांग्रेस को उस समय छोड़ा जब यह देखा कि वह कमजोर हो रही है। उस समय उन्होंने लोगों से कहा कि मैं कांग्रेस फार डेमोक्रेसी बना रहा हूँ। इसका कभी विघटन नहीं होगा। जब जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने जेठमलानी जी जैसे लोगों ने कहा कि तुम को मंत्री पद से हटा दिया जाएगा, तुम पार्टी का विघटन कर दो तो रातोंरात उन्होंने पार्टी को विघटित कर दिया और मंत्री पद से चिपक गए। जनता पार्टी कमजोर होने लगी —

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Sir, he is talking something of irrlevance.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: This is a historical fact, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a law forum. Everything can be said here.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं बैंकप्राउंड बता रहा हूँ। जिस पार्टी ने उनको के जी वी का एजेंट कहा था वह पार्टी जब कमजोर होने लगी तो उन्होंने अपने आपको पहाड़ का नेता और इंदिरा जी को पहाड़ की बेटी कहा। जब यहाँ उनको मंत्री पद नहीं मिल पाया तो वह इस पार्टी को छोड़ गए। 14 जून, को जब चुनाव हुआ तो उस में एक नए नाम के साथ वह मैदान में आए। 22 नवम्बर के चुनाव में उनकी पार्टी का दूसरा नाम हो गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब जब चुनाव होगा तो उनकी पार्टी का कोई और नाम हो जाएगा।

तो आज एक तरफ ऐसा व्यक्ति है जिसको वह हीरो बनाने की कोशिश कर

रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मुकाबला गढ़वाल संसदीय चुनाव-क्षेत्र में ऐसे व्यक्ति के साथ था जिसकी इंटग्रेटी पहले से डाउटफुल रही है। जिसकी प्रजातंत्र में कितनी आस्था है इसी से साफ जाहिर होता है कि वह बार-बार दल बदलता रहा। क्या बार-बार दल बदलना ही ...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
इनको तो चुल्हू भर पानी में जरूर डूब मरना चाहिए। उनको त्याग-पत्र दे देना चाहिए।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : एक तरफ ऐसा व्यक्ति चुनाव मैदान में था। 14 जून, को चुनाव था उसक संदर्भ में कुछ तथ्य पेश करना चाहता हूँ, जिनका जिक्र भ्रमनीय चित्त वसु ने किया। उस चुनाव के वक्त जब हम शुरू में चुनाव प्रचार कर रहे थे तो जयह-जगह उस प्रत्याशी के द्वारा हमारी मीटिंग भंग कराई गयीं। 16 मीटिंगें हमारी भंग हुईं, हमारे साथी को मारा पीटा गया। जो हमारे प्रचार के एक साथी थे उनकी पत्नी को चोट पहुंचाई गई। श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी की चुनाव मीटिंगों को भंग करने की कोशिश की गई। हमारे विधायक को चोट पहुंचाने की कोशिश की गई। एक अशांति का माहौल खड़ा किया गया। और जब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाहर से पुलिस फोर्स मंगाया तो यह कहा गया कि बाहर से पुलिस फोर्स मंगाया गया है। इसलिए ठीक तरह से चुनाव नहीं हो सकता। और उसी आधार पर चुनाव आयोग ने चुनाव को रद्द कर दिया। और आज जब 22 नवम्बर का जो चुनाव होने वाला था उस चुनाव के लिए किन्हीं कारणोंवश कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा हो गईं हड़ताल आदि की वजह से कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा कि हम केवल 3, साढ़े तीन हजार रेगुलर पुलिसमैन ही दे सकते

हैं, बाकी आपको स्थानीय लोगों से ही काम कराना पड़ेगा। तो चुनाव आयोग ने इस बात को ठीक समझा कि वहां पर शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चुनाव नहीं हो सकेगा इसलिए चुनाव आयोग ने चुनाव स्थगित करने का फैसला किया। वह हमारा फैसला नहीं था। हम चुनाव चाहते थे। हमारे संसद सदस्य, हमारे विधायक, हमारे मंत्रिगण गांव गांव में चुनाव प्रचार में लगे हुए थे। और दूसरी तरफ जो प्रत्याशी थे, जिनका अभी जिक्र किया गया उनके लोग चुनाव क्षेत्र में गये ही नहीं। वह एक झुंझ मंजूर कर रहे थे। वहां की जो छात्र यूनियन हैं, चाहे श्रीनगर की हो या देहरादून की हो, उसमें उन्हीं लोगों का कब्जा है। वह छात्र यूनियनों के पदाधिकारी हैं। उनके छात्रों ने एक जलूस निकाला, एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, मेमोरेण्डम निकाला कि हम 8 हजार छात्र सारे गढ़वाल को अशांत कर देंगे यदि चुनाव स्थगित नहीं हुआ। क्योंकि इनसे हमारी परीक्षाओं में बाधा पड़ रही है। इतनी बड़ी धमकी श्री बहुगुणा जी के समर्थकों के नेतृत्व में दी गई। और आज हम पर तोहमत लगा रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर को छात्रों की धमकी के आगे चुनाव आयोग को लिखना पड़ा कि चुनाव स्थगित कर दिया जाये अन्यथा छात्रों की परीक्षा में बाधा उपस्थित होगी। हम ठीक तरह से विश्वविद्यालय के परिसर में कानूनी और व्यवस्था नहीं बनाये रख सकेंगे। यही नहीं वहां पर कुछ ऐसी पैम्पलेट्स भी बांटी गयीं जिनमें कहा गया कि हम चुनाव को ठीक तरह से नहीं होने देंगे। जगह-जगह धमकियां दी गयीं। इसलिए कि उन्हें विश्वास नहीं था कि वह जीत पायेंगे। उनको 14 जून को भी विश्वास नहीं था कि हम चुनाव को जीत पायेंगे। यदि उनको

विश्वास होता कि चुनाव जीत पायेंगे तो वह कभी नहीं कहते कि वोट रिग किये गये। क्योंकि वह अच्छी तरह से जानते थे कि चुनाव के अन्दर धांधलियां करने के मास्टर अब कांग्रेस में नहीं रह गये हैं। वह जब कांग्रेस पार्टी में थे, तो निश्चित तौर पर मैं इस बात को कबूल करता हूं कि वह हमारी पार्टी में चुनाव में धांधली कराने के विशेषज्ञ के रूप में थे। वही विशेषज्ञ जब हमारी पार्टी से अपने तामझाम और साथियों के साथ चले गये, तो हमारे पास कौन रह गया है जो चुनाव में धांधली करता?

मैं माननीय श्री जेठमलानी जी से और दूसरे, तीसरे लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति या कोई ऐसा राजनीतिज्ञ है, जो कि बहुगुणा जी जैसे व्यक्ति के साथ चुनाव में धांधली कर सकता हो? जिधर बहुगुणा जी होते हैं, उसके दूसरे पक्ष को निश्चित तौर पर यह डर लगा रहता है कि हमारे साथ कहीं ये धांधली न कर दें। यही कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उनके एक सहयोगी, जो जनता पार्टी में उनके सहयोगी रहे थे, माननीय श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्ता, उन्होंने उनसे कहा कि यह तो बताओ नटवर लाल जी, कि मैं चुनाव में हार जाता 1974 में, यह तो मैं मान जाता हूं, लेकिन मेरी जमानत कैसे जम्बत हुई? तो उन्होंने इस बात को कबूल किया और कहा कि मैं आपको व्यक्तिगत तौर पर बता दूंगा कि किस प्रकार से मैंने सारे के सारे वॉलट-वाक्सेज को बदलवा दिया था। जब इतने बड़े विशेषज्ञ वह हैं, तो उनके साथ कौन बेईमानी कर सकेगा?

यही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के रिकार्ड में देखा जा सकता है कि आज जो उनके साथी हैं दाहिन बाजू श्री बनारसी दासजी उन्होंने भी उनको नटवर लाल कहा कि यह व्यक्ति चुनाव में धांधली कर के

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

जीतने का माहिर है, और जो उनका बायां बाजू है, बाबू राज नारायण जी, उन्होंने जयप्रकाश नारायण की मीटिंग में लखनऊ में कहा कि जब से आया बहुगुणा, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा सौ गुना। तो उनके साथियों ने भी उनके बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, वह मैं सदन की और श्री चिस्ता वसु जी की जानकारी के लिए यहां बताना चाहता हूँ। जब इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हमारे विरोध में हों, तो उस व्यक्ति ने बराबर इस बात की कोशिश की है कि गढ़वाल में शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चुनाव न हो सकें।

उस स्थिति में उनका एक उद्देश्य था, वह जानते थे कि यदि मैं चुनकर भी आ आऊंगा सदन में तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ क्योंकि एक लम्बी फौज जहां विरोधी दल के नेताओं की है, वहां मैं अपनी छोटी पार्टी के साथ क्या कर लूंगा। मुझे 5 मिनट का भी बोलने का टाइम नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए उन्होंने बराबर इस बात की कोशिश की कि किसी तरह से चुनाव में गड़बड़ी करवाकर, इस चुनाव के विषय को महत्व दिया जाये और इसको प्रचार का माध्यम बनाया जाये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में, जिसमें वह बिल्कुल मर गये थे, जिसमें उनकी राजनीतिक मीत हो गई थी; उसमें वह ज़िन्दा रह सके और वह चर्चा का विषय बन रह सके। केवल चर्चा का विषय बने रहने के लिए उन्होंने गढ़वाल की जनता को, जब 1980 में वह चुनकर आये थे तो प्रतिनिधित्व विहीन किया इस्तीफा दे कर और आज भी गढ़वाल की जनता को प्रतिनिधित्व विहीन करने के लिए अगर कोई क्षोभी है तो वह श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा हैं।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का सवाल है, उसकी मंशा बिल्कुल साफ थी और उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्यमंत्री जो इतना त्यागी और तपस्वी हो, जब भी कहीं कोई कमी रह जाती हो दोष होता हो, तो उसको स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हो, जो सार्वजनिक रूप से इस बात को कह सकता हो कि मुझ से अगर कहीं कोई भूल हो गई है, तो वह स्वीकार करूंगा, एक तरफ इतना बड़ा त्यागी-तपस्वी व्यक्ति है और दूसरी तरफ वह व्यक्ति है, जिसके विषय में उनके साथियों की राय किस तरह की रही है, जिसके बारे में मैंने बताया है। तो वहां की सरकार और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री कभी भी जान-बूझ कर इस तरह की हरकत नहीं कर सकते हैं।

वहां सब चीजें तबाह करने की कोशिश की गई है। हमने जो चीजें आज ईमानदारी और सत्यनिष्ठा के साथ चुनाव आयोग को बतानी चाही हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो तथ्यात्मक बातें चुनाव आयोग को बताई हैं, बहुगुणा जी के लोग उस चीज से आज राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस सारे परिप्रेक्ष्य में आप से और आपके माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी इस चुनाव प्रणाली के अन्दर एक से एक बड़े कलाकर पैदा हो सकते हैं, जिस तरीके के कलाकार का मैंने जिक्र किया है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि हम आज जहां चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार की बात करें कितना ही सुधार सरकार क्यों न लाये, कितने ही सुधार के कानून संसद् क्यों न पास करे, कितना ही हम इसका जिक्र क्यों न करें, जब तक हम अन्तःकरण से, मन से इस प्रणाली को मजबूत नहीं करना चाहेंगे, तब तक चुनाव

प्रणाली स्वच्छ और निष्पक्ष नहीं बन सकेगी, उसमें छिद्र पैदा करने वालों की कोई कमी नहीं है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आज जो निश्चय करने का मौका मिला है, उसके माध्यम से मैं माननीय न्याय मंत्री से कहूंगा कि सारे गढ़वाल के चुनाव में जहां विरोधी दल के लोग इससे राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, वहां उसने हमको इस बात का अवसर भी दिया है कि हम वर्तमान चुनाव-प्रणाली की कमियों की तरफ दृष्टिपात करें। हमें देखना चाहिए कि क्या इलैक्शन कमीशन को इतना बड़ा अधिकार देना उचित है या नहीं वह जब चाहे तब किसी आधार पर, किसी टेक्निकल आधार पर एक चुनाव को रद्द कर सके जिस तरह कि उसने 20 जून का गढ़वाल का चुनाव इस टेक्निकल टिप्टी के आधार पर रद्द कर दिया कि वहां पर बाहर की पुलिस डेप्युटी की गई थी जबकि यह स्वयं-सिद्ध है कि वहां कोई रिगिंग नहीं हुई। स्वयं चुनाव आयोग ने माना है—श्री गणेशन जो वहां गए थे उन्होंने माना है—कि यह सिद्ध नहीं हो सका है कि वहां कोई रिगिंग हुई है। बाद में श्री तारकुंडे ने जो इन के साथी हैं, जो इन के साथ सिम्पैथी रखने वाले हैं, यह माना कि वहां कोई रिगिंग नहीं हुई।

कहने को तो कुछ लोगों ने अपने राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए यहाँ तक कह दिया कि वहाँ पर सुभाड़ी गाँव में हरियाणा की पुलिस ने महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया। मुझे इस बात पर दुख है। मैं उस पहाड़ का बेटा हूँ। जब तथ्यों की जानकारी करने की कोशिश की गई, तो पाया गया कि यह आरोप बिल्कुल झूठा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह देखना चाहिए कि इलैक्शन कमीशन

को इतने व्यापक अधिकार देना कहां तक उचित है।

हमारे इलैक्शन कमीशन का जो ढांचा है उसमें उस के पास कोई प्रत्यक्ष अधिकार नहीं है कि वह कहां कितनी फोर्स किस तरीके से ले सकता है, क्योंकि ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है। इस कारण कई तरह की फिक्शन्ज पैदा हो जाती हैं कि किसी स्टेट को कब क्या करना चाहिए, क्या नहीं करना चाहिए। इस को भी देखने को जरूरत है।

प्रधानमन्त्री की बलिहारी है कि आज हमारे देश में कई ऐसी पार्टियां भी हैं, जिनका चुनाव प्रणाली में विश्वास नहीं है, जिन के विषय में एक से अधिक बार कहा जा चुका है कि वह मतदान-सूचियों में भी गड़बड़ कर रही हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसी पार्टियां भी हैं, जो जगह जगह पोलिटिकल मर्डर्स के द्वारा अपने विरोधियों को आतंकित करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। आज इस विदु पर भी विचार करना जरूरी हो गया है कि जहां हमारे चुनाव आयोग पर यह दायित्व है कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष हों, वहां उस के पास इतनी ताकत और इतने अधिकार भी होने चाहिये कि उसे जितनी पुलिस फोर्स को जरूरत है, वह उतनी फोर्स सीधे स्टेट या सेंटर से बात कर के ले सके।

और भी बहुत से सुझाव इस बारे में दिए जाएंगे। मेरी भावना किसी को चोट पहुंचाने की नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा माहौल बना दिया गया है, जिस में एक व्यक्ति विशेष को हीरो बनाने की कोशिश की गई है, इसलिए मुझे कुछ कटु सत्य वहां पर रखने पड़े हैं। अगर इस से किसी के तिल को चोट पहुंची हो, तो मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was hearing with rapt attention the speeches made by my friends on the Treasury Benches, Mr.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Lakkappa started from Badrinath and reached upto West Bengal. What I would like to tell Mr. Lakkappa who is not present here is this: 'Well done; go ahead, Mr. Lakkappa; you will have to traverse a long way upto Rameswaram'. Because, the pilgrimage of sinners starts from Badrinath and at Rameswaram they have to take a holy dip. I would request Mr. Lakkappa to take the whole Party along with him to get rid of their sins, but I am sure that, even by that, they will not be able to get rid of their sins.

There have been a lot of sound and fury, accusations and counter-accusations. But all said and done, the fact remains that the Garhwal constituency remains unrepresented for 18 months; this is a fact; this cannot be denied. I would ask this question of the hon. Members of the ruling party. Is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to hold election in a particular constituency? Is it not the responsibility of the ruling party to see that the Constitutional provisions are respected? Well, who is responsible for it? That is the question. I would like to quote not from any newspaper as Mr. Lakkappa has stated from his paper, *National Herald*. I do not depend upon newspapers. I would quote from the letter of the Election Commissioner, Mr. Shakhder. I believe the hon. Members of the ruling Party will not go to such an extent as to brand him as a supporter of a particular political party. I would request you to look at the facts, to analyse them and come to the logical conclusion, a conclusion which is inevitable if objectively we study the facts.

What is the new thing in Garhwal election? Normally in certain places during elections clashes take place...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You might ask why? I am not going into it.... (Interruptions) They

must be knowing what is the meaning of 'rigging'. When the State machinery is used by the ruling party to get the desired results, then this is known as rigging. Now, let us see what has happened in Garhwal...

17.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Police forces were brought from the neighbouring States. For what? For the ostensible purpose of maintaining law and order. But what does the Election Commission say? The Election Commission says:

"It is further stated that the police force from the State of Haryana and other neighbouring States had been inducted into the constituency and they have spread terror."

This is the allegation. This is what has been alleged. And it was Mr. Bahuguna who first alleged that the Haryana police has spread terror. There has been booth capturing with the help of the Police. The Election Commission constituted a committee, an investigating committee headed by Mr. Ganesan and that committee investigated the whole thing. When this was out, all of a sudden the Congress(I) people lodged their complaint. It was an afterthought. When my friend Mr. Rawat was saying and when Mr. Lakkappa was saying, that they were in possession of indisputable facts that the opponents were creating troubles, my question is: did you register your protest before Mr. Bahuguna did? Did you write to the Election Commission? Is there any FIR? Have you lodged any protest?... (Interruptions) For your information, I am quoting again from the letter of Mr. Shakhder:

"There are also complaints received from the Congress(I) in respect of Badri-Kedar Assembly segment specifying the places where the alleged booth-capturing by Mr. Bahuguna's supporters have taken place. These complaints were, how-

ever, received in the Commission on 17th June 1981."

I would like to emphasize 17th June. When they found that they were caught redhanded, they went to the Election Commission.

Then, Mr. Shakhder says:

"There were further complaints from this party which were received on the 18th June but which had been earlier lodged with the R.O. from the Congress(I) workers or workers of the Bahuguna Party."

He further proceeds:

"Therefore, it was not possible to make an investigation by the Commission's Team, into these complaints at Bedri-Kedar which was not visited by the Team of this Commission."

Then, the Commission was ready to go into the allegations made by Congress(I) workers. What happened? The same letter says:

"In this connection, it is relevant to mention that when Shri Bahuguna met me on the 10th, he suggested that the proposed team headed by Mr. Ganesan should also visit Gobeswar where the election records of Badri-Kedar had been torn. Mr. Bahuguna himself wanted that there should be a full investigation."

Mr. Cairman, Sir, it is an interesting story which will unfold the deed that the ruling party perpetrated in the Garhwal bye-election.

"Then immediately asked the U.P. Government so that the investigation could be done quickly."

Then what happened.

"Unfortunately, the U.P. Government did not place the helicopter at the disposal of the Commission."

Well, Sir, this is what has happened. Now, the question is: The Election Commission was stating that it was the presence of the Haryana Police which created all the trouble. Why was this police brought in without the knowledge of the Election Commission? Well, I do not dispute the right of a State Government to request for police from other States. It may be necessary, nobody can deny that. But, the Election Commission was kept in the dark about it. Why? The Election Commission says that they were kept in the dark and the same letter of Mr. Shakhder says:

'the presence of the Haryana Police created a terror in the rest of the voters which helped booth capturing.'

Booth capturing and rigging are not possible without the help of the police, the greatest organised goonda force.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question came. When the whole ruling party, the Congress(I) was exposed to the people of India, what did they do in Garhwal. When the question came...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): He has used the expression 'goonda'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will go through the record. We will take care of it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, then the question came how fast the bye-election could take place.

Again, the U.P. Government came into the picture. What are the arguments—I won't say arguments, but I would say these are the excuses. What are the excuses. The U.P. Jail Police was on strike. Okay. There was a threatened strike of the Government employees—not actually happening. It was only a threatened

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

strike by the Government employees. Then there was a university examination. What is the other reason? It was Aligarh Muslim University. Is any Member of the House aware that the trouble in Aligarh Muslim University was started at that time. What was the argument again. There was Shia-Sunni trouble in Lucknow. Was there Shia-Sunni trouble in Lucknow? Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is any Member aware of the fact that in November there was any Shia-Sunni trouble in Lucknow? You will agree with me that there was no trouble. Is there any Member who can say that there was any large-scale disturbance in Aligarh Muslim University. You will agree with me that there were no large scale disturbance.

Now, Sir, what are their arguments? They say that we are incapable of providing the required number of armed personnel. Well I understand the real reason is that the situation was not such where by sending the police they would be able to capture the booths. When I say this I do not hold any brief for any individual. The question is how long people can be deprived of their democratic right. That is the fundamental question. Should the State Government be allowed to hold such a position where it will decide as to when the elections will take place. If we accept this argument then any State Government which finds itself in adverse circumstances will try to postpone the elections indefinitely and will try to create favourable situations—by fair or foul means—to get a tailored verdict of the people. That is the danger.

Sir, democracy depends on the free will of the people and not on the will that the ruling party wants it to be expressed in a particular way. People are the highest court of this country and they have been denied the right to exercise their franchise and elect their representa-

tives. I expected from the Government that they will declare it 'yes' we are going to do it very soon because the people of Garhwal have committed no crime. If you cannot provide security, then it is the failure of the administration. It is the duty of the administration to create conditions where elections may take place. Why is it that you cannot do it?

Sir, in Bihar by-elections took place when there was a threatened strike of NGOs. You held the elections there because you were assured that you will most probably win. So, the whole thing comes to this: Have we come to a position that the ruling party will decide when the elections will be held?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they were talking of West Bengal. Now, what happened in West Bengal? There is one constituency called Maniktala. The Congress (I) President, Mr. Ajit Panja, complained to the Election Commission that there were fictitious names in the electoral rolls and on his complaint the election was postponed. The Election Commission sent a team to investigate the matter and they found that all the allegations were baseless and the election was held and the Congress (I) candidate was miserably defeated. So, my point is: is it the Congress (I) President or the ruling party or study of the weather or study of the astrologers which will decide the time of the elections? Democracy has been reduced to a grand farce. Why are you doing it? You are telling us with loud voice that you are wedded to democracy. You have framed the Constitution. I do not agree with many of the Articles of the Constitution. I do not think all the Articles are democratic.

But I do agree that there are certain democratic things in our Constitution. And what are you doing? Do you think that this Constitution and this democracy is a

gift of the ruling party to the people? No. It is due to the relentless struggle of our Indian people; it is due to their sacrifice, and their blood; these things have been brought about and there are the rights of the people. It is the Indian people who have got to be congratulated for these democratic rights that we have in the Constitution. And what are you doing? You cannot hold the election in a particular constituency. You say, anti-dacoity operations of U.P. Government. When Mrs. Gandhi went to U. P. you provided police force. Garhwal is not the graveyard. But it is the starting point. It is the process which we are afraid of. What is the process? Anti-socials, bureaucrats, police, all combining together; muscle power, money-power all coming into play. They can have the verdict of the people as they once had. Sir, I would quote only one thing before I conclude. Only the other day my friends from West Bengal were telling us about this, and so I wish to state my view. The Prime Minister was telling that 30 per cent. of the voters in the electoral roll in West Bengal were fictitious. I am sorry that she is the Prime Minister, such an irresponsible lady is our Prime Minister. She went to Bolpur, and she said something. How did she smell it, I don't know. I know that certain creations of our nature know certain things by smelling. She went to Bolpur; she addressed some people. Then she said, I am told. Who said it? Any particular people? Anand Mukherjee?

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये मूल विषय की बात करें। इन की गाड़ी पटरी से उतरती जा रही है। ये नियम 193 के अधीन बात करें।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I rise on a point of order. The discussion is about Electoral Reform which is a precise issue. Mr. Chakraborty is dilating on the issue. He is bringing

in things which are absolutely irrelevant to the present discussion. I think you should restrain the hon. Member and tell him that he should not indulge in these irresponsible propagandist speeches. He should not be allowed to make such types of speeches. He should speak only about Electoral reform.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, Professor also knows it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Does the Prime Minister who is responsible or supposed to be responsible, know that this electoral roll is prepared by the Election Commission? Is she not aware of the fact that the State Government has got nothing to do with it? (*Interruptions*) It is the State Government which provides the personnel at the request of the Election Commission. (*Interruptions*) I want to educate them. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you should educate them. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : उा अधक्षममहोदय, एक तरफ तो इन्होंने ने यह कह दिया कि इलेक्टोरल रोलड इलैक्शन कमीशन तैयार करता है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Under what rule he is raising the point of order?

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा कि वहाँ की सरकार इस को ठीक नहीं कर रही है। उस पर अब ये कहते हैं कि यह चुनाव कमीशन का काम है, गढ़वाल के बारे में ये दूसरी बात कहते हैं। तो क्या यह विरोधाभास नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government will reply to that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is the Election Commission which will have to go into the charges. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to regulate the proceedings of the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
 House. There are many Members yet to speak. Now, it is just 6 O'Clock and there are still about 12 Members to speak. Now, we have got to decide how much time every Member take. If every Member takes more time, then the Government will be left with no time. So what is the use of all these discussions? Therefore, I would suggest that each Member would kindly take 10 minutes. No speaker will take more than 10 minutes. Then after this, there is Half-an-hour discussion also. So, if you restrict to 10 minutes each, without making any repetition, you can bring your point of view to the notice of the Government. Hence I would allow only 10 minutes to each Member.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When the electoral rolls are published did the Congress people scrutinise them? Did they try to enroll people in their own party? They are engaged in breaking their own heads. It is a deplorable condition of the party. Now, Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister, whose duty is to defend democracy is destroying the democracy. She is going to West Bengal and instigating the people and not only....(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Sir, this is a propagandist speech. This should not be allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mrs. Gandhi has now usurped the powers of the Election Commission (Interruptions). The dangerous thing is this that the Prime Minister, herself has taken the responsibilities on her shoulders to usurp the powers of the Election Commission. She is openly telling that "I shall not dismiss a Government". Who are you to dismiss it? The Left Front Government is existing there not on your sweet will but it is the verdict of the people, it is the people of West Bengal who have decided that and not Mrs. Gandhi. She is accusing the West Bengal Government. That is the state of thing now.

So, it is not only the question of Garhwal. The dangerous portends are there. They are out to sabotage, destroy and tarpedo the democratic system in India and that is why they have attached the judiciary. Mr. Rawat was telling that the Election Commission's powers should be curtailed. Why? Because the letter of Mr. Shakhder was not to your liking because you are exposed to the people of India. You are a past-master in rigging, you are using hooligans, and Haryana police to browbeat the people and capture the booths. That is the reason, why you take your own time in deciding these matters.

My friends were talking of democracy. I would like to ask them in how many Municipal Committees in Congress(I) States, you have elected representatives. How many Municipal Committees in Congress(I) States are managed by nominated people? You are afraid of the voters, you are afraid of elections, because the people are deserting you, hating you on account of your performance, non-performance and mis-performance. I would ask the Minister to give a straight answer, as to when they are going to hold elections in Garhwal. Will you give an assurance to the House that the elections will be held not 'as soon as possible', because that is an elastic phrase and can be used for your own benefits? Will you declare a firm date for this? And that has got to be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the Government which fixes the date for elections? The Government does not do that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: They should say that they also want the election to be held immediately.

The resolution being discussed has something to do with electoral reforms. I join my voice with other hon. Members in saying that we want electoral reforms urgently. Various reforms, including the right to recall, are necessary and urgently required.

(Dis.)

I want this House to discuss these electoral reforms in its various aspects. We want to talk about money power, we want to talk about the muscle power and the necessary measures to put a curb on them. We want to talk about the real democracy for the people, we want the Government to be responsible and responsive to the needs of the people.

What is a demonstration of your faith in democracy? Prime Minister is the leader of the House and the ruling party. She is conspicuous by her absence. That shows her attitude... (Interruptions). In democracy, Prime Minister is not a Caesar's wife that her name cannot be mentioned; her name can always be mentioned. She is only a Member of this House; do not forget that. She is conspicuous by her absence. She has time to go to flower shows. Flowers are, of course, beautiful, but the Parliament is more beautiful, because it consists of the representatives of people. This is the type of your democracy. You are trying to destroy the democracy. You want one party rule, one leader. You want that all should say: "Hallelujah my leader".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is 6 o'clock now. There is half-an-hour discussion also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Postpone it.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This discussion has to be completed today; there is no question of its postponement.

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैद-पुर) : अगर पोस्टपोन करते हैं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The half-an-hour discussion is postponed to some date. It will be put down on some other date according to the rules.

We will continue with this discussion.

How long are we going to sit in this House today? I want to make it very clear. Is this the consensus of the House to sit up to seven or eight?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Till we finish, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then there will not be many people and the Government side will also not be in large number. Now we have to fix the time. I think we will have discussion upto 7.30 and the Minister will reply at 7.35. Half-an-hour discussion has been postponed according to the Rules. Therefore, each Hon. Member should not take more than ten minutes. I will ring the bell. There should not be any repetition.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main charge against the Central and also the UP Government is that both these governments have engineered and entered into a conspiracy to effect a postponement of the election and in fact the Election Commission was forced to postpone the election. This is the crucial point which has been raised here. Also, Sir, the assessment of the Election Commission; is also for the consideration of the House. The Election Commission is vested with the power and authority as per the provisions of Article 324 of the Constitution.

I will just point out Section 149 about the power of the Election Commission. Now, whether the Election Commission has got the power to declare the election or whether it is the Central Government or whether it is the State Government in power to declare the election?—

The Representation of the Peoples Act, Section 149, reads:

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

"When the seat of a Member elected to the House of the people becomes vacant or is declared vacant or the election to the House of the people is declared void, the Election Commission, shall, subject to the provisions of the Section, by a Notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the Parliamentary Constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling up the vacancy so caused before such date as may be specified in the Notification."

So it is within the arena of the Election Commission to declare the election; it is not within the jurisdiction of the Central Government, it is not within the jurisdiction of the State Government to declare the election. So, to blame the State Government or the Central Government for postponing the election is not justified. It cannot be stated that it is the responsibility of the Central or the State Government to postpone the election and it is not the responsibility of the Election Commission. So far as this aspect is concerned, this Section is very clear.

Now, I come to Section 56: Fixing time limit for the poll.

"The Election Commission shall fix the hours during which the poll shall be taken and the hours shall be published as may be prescribed provided that total period allowed on any one day for holding of election in Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency shall not be less than eight hours."

So, it is for the Election Commission to fix and determine the date, to set the electoral process rolling, to superintend, direct or control the elections. It is the responsibility of the Election Commission to hold the elections, and not the responsibility of the Central or State Governments to conduct them.

Coming to the crucial point, viz. postponement of the Garhwal bye-election, in the month of June, 1981 an order was passed by the Election Commission, to the effect that the mere pre-

sence of the police force from outside was sufficient to vitiate the atmosphere and to vitiate the elections. And so, it declared the election null and void. I am underlining the word "the mere presence." It is not the case of the Election Commission that this police force there, from outside, has exceeded its limits. It is not their contention. It is the judgement of Election Commission, it is not the judgement of the Central Government or State Government or the people. What is the judgement? The judgement is that the presence of the outside police force in Garhwal constituency is sufficient to vitiate the atmosphere; and that is why the election has been declared null and void. It is a clear case. Who has declared it? It is the creation of the Election Commission. The judgement has been created by the Election Commission. So, what were the after-effects of this order—subsequently? We have to consider this order and then look at the consequence. What is the consequence thereafter? The consequence is the present situation.

What had happened? In June 1981, he has declared the election null and void. He has gone against Section 58. If he had passed the order under Section 58 of the Representation of People Act which speaks of "Fresh poll in the case of destruction of ballot boxes", I would have understood it. I am not going through that section, but it is very clear that it is sufficient to vitiate the election. But unfortunately it has been done otherwise.

But what had happened during the Janata rule in 1977? One battalion from each State, viz. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat had been deployed in Maharashtra in conducting the elections, without the consent of the Election Commission and without the knowledge of the Election Commission. Our friend Mr. Dandavate was the Cabinet Minister at that time; and even CPI(M) was a part and parcel of the Janata Party at that time. They colluded with them. What was their reaction to it? What had happened

during the Janata rule?. Immediately thereafter, in Orissa, a battalion of Andhra Pradesh police was summoned. It was deployed. Nobody raised his finger or said anything against it. Were they sleeping? Was there no democracy at that time? Now they say democracy is in peril, and that we are throttling democracy and that it is under extinction. That is the argument advanced today. There must be a limit to all these arguments.

I will now come to the point as to who is responsible. What is the crime committed by the U.P. Government? I have the details of the letter which I may be permitted to read. It is a letter written by the State authorities to the Election Commission—which states:

“This letter has been necessitated due to the developments which have been notice since I wrote to you last, and also invites attention to certain points which require the directives and guidance of the Commission.”

The State Government did not want postponement. The State Government did not want the election to be postponed. Now, Sir, if at all I may be permitted to say, it is Mr. Bahuguna who wanted the postponement. He must be now laughing in his sleeves. He must be the happiest person about the Garhwal situation. With full seriousness we went to the elections. The people of Garhwal also know to whom they should vote. They know in whose hands their interests are safe. The Janata Government or the Opposition Party people need not teach them. Unfortunately, what happened because of this situation? It led to the postponement of the elections. This has been deplored from this side and from that side of the House also. But I think, I may submit, that the main reason is that the Election Commission's Order of June 1981 should not have been there today, that is the position. This position would not have been before the country today. But unfortunately that has happened now?. My submission is what is the answer given by the Election Commission? What answer is

it giving to the people. It is not the Central Government, it is not Mrs. Gandhi who took this decision. It is the decision of the people. The Election Commission is an autonomous body. There is nobody to question its authority. Now, when this order is passed, what is their reaction? But come to another aspect, another picture. They say that the Election Commission is not autonomous. It is under Smt. Indira Gandhi. The order has been passed by the Election Commission. Now, my submission would be if this order would not have been passed, what would be the result? The result would have been the election would have been held and our Party would have won the election. Unfortunately, that has been scuttled. There was a conspiracy from the Opposition side to scuttle the decision. They have successfully done it. They have scuttled this election. Now, our Law Minister will deal with the legal points. There are overtones, political overtones on this issue. I have stated that our Party is committed to democracy. It is a total commitment. What happened during Janata rule? Some of the people, our hon. Members in the Opposition, Mr. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Samar Mukherjee these people were there during 1978. Election was conducted in Chikmagalur. Mrs. Indira Gandhi contested the election. The people of Chikmagalur sent her to Parliament. What did these people do? They scuttled the democratic institutions. Whatever they have done, they have through her out of Parliament. That is the case for democracy! (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame! Shame!

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What had happened when they were in power? We have been in power for the last 34 years—except for two and a half years when the Janata Party was in power—it is the Congress Party which was in power, for the last 31 years. The Congress Party and Shrimati Indira Gandhi have got

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the highest respect for democracy. These people when they were in power could not get the benefit of the democratic institutions. They are not for the democratic functioning of the country. What is happening? When Mr. Bahuguna agreed to their wishes, Bahuguna is not God for them! When Mr. Bahuguna went to Cong.(I) Party, what did the opposition parties say against him? We have not stated anything against him; it is only the opposition parties which called him opportunist, unscrupulous and undemocratic. Today they say, that we are scared of him, that we are afraid of him and if he comes here, the entire heaven will fall on the earth and the entire Parliament will be shaken. The very same Mr. Bahuguna joined our party after Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power and he won the election in her name. Today the man is not in a position to win the election. That is why under the guise of postponing the election, he is creating grounds for declaring the election null and void. That is his case. If at all there is democracy today in this country, it is because of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Cong.(I) Party. Because we are democratic, you are here. As far as the forces of right reaction and extreme leftists are concerned, they ganged together in order to overthrow the Government established by law and to paralyse it. You know the very fabric of the democratic institutions was threatened with destruction and that is why emergency was declared in 1975. Now we are not declaring emergency. We know the opposition parties want to create chaos and disorder in the country. We are not allowing it. We know what is democracy. We know the value of democracy in this country. We stand for it. Our leader will stand for it. The people of this country brought back Mrs Indira Gandhi with a vengeance because the opposition played with the dignity and honour of the people.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री रान विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14 नवम्बर को, पंडित

जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जन्म-दिवस पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को यह तोहफा दिया गया है। इस में भी कोई गलती है रेड्डी साहब ? नहीं। इस चुनाव के स्थान के बहुत से कारण बताए गए हैं। पहले मैं आप के सामने गढ़वाल बाई इलैक्शन के बारे में फ्रैंट-फाइंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जो जर्नलिस्ट, श्री बी० जी० वर्गीज, ने सिटिजेन्ज फार डेमोक्रेसी की तरफ से लिखी है। 10 जुलाई, 1981 को भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने विज्ञान भवन में एक प्रैस कॉन्फ्रेंस में यह एलोगेशन लगाया था—मैं उन के एग्जैक्ट वर्ड्स को पढ़ रहा हूँ :—

“Who was beaten up in Garhwal? They were Congress workers who were in hospital and I think some still are in hospitals. Even when I go, I have to take some officials with me for typing and so on, because official work keeps on coming. Now, they had nothing to do with the election process or with politics or with party; they were attacked.”

प्राइन मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मेरे साथ जो लोग गढ़वाल गए थे उन पर एटैक किया गया। फ्रैंट-फाइंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि आज तक यह बात हम लोगों को समझ में नहीं आई है, हम लोगों ने इनवाइट किया कि अगर एफ़ आई आर दर्ज नहीं कराई गई, तो भी हमें बताया जाय कि किन लोगों पर एटैक किया गया।

“What are the names of the stenographers or other officials who were assaulted or manhandled and what would be their designations? In which place and on what dates did these incidents occur? Who were hospitalised and what were the nature of the injuries? And, was any complaint filed with the police or election officials and, if so, when and where?”

The charges made by the Prime Minister at her press conference are very serious.”

यह कहा फ्रैंकट फार्डिंग, कमेटी ने लेकिन कहीं से किसी कार्नर से जवाब नहीं आया अभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि कल का अखबार रंगा हुआ है प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट से। भारत को प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि 30 परसेंट वोट वहां बोगस हुआ है हमारे साथी ने अभी बताया उसके बारे में। प्रा म मिनिस्टर का यह वक्तव्य है, कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर इतना असुरक्षित अपने को समझता है और वह इंदिरा गांधी के समान प्राइम मिनिस्टर, वह कहती हैं कि हमारे साथ जो लोग गये उनके ऊपर अटैक किया गया किस ने अटैक किया? कहां अटैक हुआ किस कर अटैक हुआ? इस प्रकार के बेसलेस चार्जिज और वह भी खास कर प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा लगाए जायं -- और यह किस को सुना रही हैं आप? हमारे जैसे लोगों को सुना रही हैं। आप हैं यहां पावर में और सी पी एम की सरकार वहां पावर में है, यह तो आप किस को रोना सुना रही हैं कि 30 परसेंट वोट बोगस है? इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले यह कहूंगा कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट देना जो देश की रक्षा और देश के हित के खिलाफ हो उचित नहीं है और रिपोर्टेडली यह किया गया। यहां कारण दिया गया है कि जेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हो रही है। आज बिहार में आप जाइए, बिहार के 6 लाख कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं। कहते हैं जेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हो गई, विद्यार्थियों ने कहा कि हम परीक्षा नहीं देंगे, हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है। गढ़वाल यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस चांसलर कहता है कि विद्यार्थियों का जीवन खतरे में है। उस वाइस चांसलर को तो तुरन्त हटा देना चाहिए जिसका विद्यार्थियों के जीवन पर खतरा तो नजर आता है लेकिन देश के जनतंत्र का भविष्य खतरे में है, यह नजर नहीं आता है और सीधा लिखता है वाइस चांसलर इलेक्शन कमिशनर को कि हमारे यहां विद्यार्थी अभावत करने पर तैयार हैं इसलिए इलेक्शन

रोक दिया जाय। उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध स्टेट के गवर्नर से होता है, उसको वह लिख सकते हैं, दूसरे किसी को लिख सकते हैं, लेकिन डायरेक्ट एलेक्शन कमीशन को लिखने का क्या मतलब है? कहां से इन्स्टिगेशन हो रहा है, यह समझने की बात है।

यह कहा गया और अब भी कहा जा रहा है कि प्रत्येक स्टेट में कानून व्यवस्था हमारे यहां ठीक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कहा गया कि कानून व्यवस्था ठीक है। अभी कहा जा रहा है कि कानून व्यवस्था ठीक है। लेकिन जब गढ़वाल के चुनाव का सवाल आया तो कहां कि कानून व्यवस्था खराब हो गई है स्टेट भर में इसलिए चुनाव नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन चुनाव के मौके पर ही यह खराब हुई? अभी चुनाव आयोग के सचिव को रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा गया। मैं ज्यादा उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूं अभी संविधान के आर्टिकल का हवाला दिया गया, हमारे साथी जनार्दन पुजारी ने हवाला दिया, मैं वह आर्टिकल पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं : आर्टिकल 324 की छठी उपधारा इस प्रकार है :

"The President; or the Governor or a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1)."

तो यह है "शैल" न कि "विल" और आर्टिकल 144 में क्या है :

"All authorities, civil and Judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court."

कल को यदि भारत की सरकार कह दे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आर्डर को मानने के लिए

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हम बाध नहीं हैं तो क्या होगा ? एलेक्शन कमीशन का स्टेट्स आर्टीनामस बताया गया और जो एलेक्शन कमीशन के लिए शब्द वाइंडिंग है वही शब्द वाइंडिंग है सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लिए। यदि कल भारत की सरकार कह दे या सत्ताधारी दल के स्टेट के अन्दर चीफ मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं अन्तुले और गुन्डुराव जैसे लोग वो कल को कह दें कि हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट की फाइंडिंग्स को नहीं मानते हैं तो क्या फैक्ट होगा देश का ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary): Why should he refer to those persons who are not there to defend themselves? He cannot do so.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बहुगुणा , बहुगुणा, बहुगुणा हजार बार यहां कहा गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are so much affectionate to Antulay and other friends. Take it like this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक प्रश्न यह उठाया जा सकता है कि गढ़वाल के एलेक्शन को ही क्यों रोका है ? तमाम जगहों पर एलेक्शन हुए, बिहार में बाइ-एलेक्शन हुए, उसको क्यों नहीं रोका गया ? इसका सब से बड़ा कारण है कि जो लड़ने वाले लोग हैं उस में जो गैंग का लीडर होता है वह कहता है कि अगर कोई गैंग का आदमी बगावत करे तो उस को ऐसा सबक सिखाओ कि दूसरा कोई—ऐसा न करे।

यह आप को सबक सिखाया जा रहा है, आप के ऊपर यह वार्निंग है कि भविष्य में अगर हमारी इच्छा के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाया तो फिर लौट कर इस पार्लियामेंट में नहीं आ सकोगे। (व्यवधान) तब फिर प्रधान मंत्री उस बाई एलेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में वहां पर नहीं जा सकीं हालांकि प्रोग्राम

30-40 बार बताया गया। लेकिन कौन जाते हैं ? रक्षा मंत्री जाते हैं। आज इस चीज को देखना है और आज इस चीज को देखना है। वे सरकारी ड्यूटी पर वहां जाते हैं लेकिन काम बाइ-एलेक्शन का हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) इस के पीछे कारण यह था कि दूसरा कोई भी आदमी कभी फिर उठाने की हिम्मत न करे। लेकिन आप समझ लीजिए, इस में हमारे लिए कोई खतरा नहीं है, खतरा आप के लिए है। हमने तो पहले भी भुगता है और फिर भुगत लेंगे। इस में एक बात अभी तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि जब एलेक्शन कमीशन ने रोका तब अपोजीशन के सारे लोग यहां पर मौजूद थे, अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी जिस में एलेक्शन कराना असम्भव था—22 नवम्बर को चुनाव कराना था और 14 नवम्बर को यह घोषणा की गई—तब ट्रेजरी बॉन्डों के लोगों ने अपोजीशन के लोगों से विचार-विमर्श क्यों नहीं कर लिया कि ऐसी स्थिति में वाई एलेक्शन को पोस्टपोन कर देना चाहिए ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पिछली रात को मैं टी वी देख रहा था उस में राजीव गांधी कह रहे थे कि विरोधी दलों की खिचड़ी सरकार थी। उन को शायद पता नहीं है कि खिचड़ी की क्या महत्ता होती है। जब कोई रोगी मरणाशय हो जाता है तभी डाक्टर कहता है कि इसको खिचड़ी दो। आज इस देश में आपकी सरकार ने जो स्थिति पैदा कर दी उस में खिचड़ी ही इस देश को जीवित रख सकेगी। लेकिन जिस ने कभी भी जीवन में खिचड़ी खाई न हो उसे उसकी महत्ता क्या मालूम हो सकती है ? खिचड़ी तो गरीबों का भोजन होती है। जिसके मन में हमेशा लड्डू ही रहे हों वह खिचड़ी की महत्ता क्या जानेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, you were also eating laddus for three or three-and-a-half years.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्थिति में यह देश पहुँच गया है उसके लिए चिन्तन करने वाले लोग हैं। रोते तो आप लोग भी हैं, राजाई मोढ़ कर रोते हैं। हम तो अपना गुबार निकाल लेते हैं लेकिन आप तो वह भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप तो भीतर ही भीतर फट रहे हैं। हम लोग तो उस साइड में रह कर भी अपना गुबार निकाल लेते थे लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक चुनाव आयोग का सवाल है—किसी साथी ने यहाँ पर बतलाया हो या न बतलाया हो—लेकिन मैं तो इस निश्चित मत का हूँ—बल्कि जब चुनाव आयोग की स्थापना हो रही थी उस समय भी यह मामला सामने आया था कि आयोग में एक व्यक्ति रहे या उससे अधिक व्यक्ति रहे—मैं समझता हूँ वहाँ एक व्यक्ति के स्थान पर 3 व्यक्ति रहने चाहिए। मान लीजिए कभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने लिख दिया कि हमारे पास इस समय चुनाव कराने के लिए मशीनरी नहीं है, चुनाव कौंसिल किया जाये तब एक से अधिक व्यक्ति अगर चुनाव आयोग में रहेंगे तो डिस्टिन्शन को बदलने के लिये लिए थोड़ा सोचना पड़ेगा और वह इतना आसान नहीं रह जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वार्ड-एलेक्शन के लिए कोई अवधि निश्चित होनी चाहिए। यह कांस्टीटुएन्सी 18 महीने से अनरिप्रेजेंटेटिव है—इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं। आप दो तिहाई बहुमत ले कर यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन एक उप चुनाव कराने के लिए भी पुलिस फार्स उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। (व्यवधान) इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि उप-चुनाव का पीरियड तीन महीने से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए, तीन महीने के अन्दर अन्दर उप चुनाव हो जाना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि चुनाव आयोग को चुनाव की व्यवस्था कराने के लिए शक्ति

प्रदान की जाए वरना हो सकता है 1985 में जब चुनाव का समय होगा तब कह दिया जायेगा कि कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। अभी हरियाणा में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल में होने वाले हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में होने वाले हैं। कहीं भी आप कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ पर कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, हमारे यहाँ फलांफलां लोग हड़ताल पर हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन्स सब जगह हैं, कहला दिया जायेगा कि हम हड़ताल पर जा रहे हैं, तब भारत की प्रधान मंत्री और आप की सरकार कह देगी कि चुनाव कराना जरूरी नहीं है। इसलिए इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास अलग से अपनी मशीनरी होनी चाहिए, जिस से वह चुनाव करवा सके। हम लोगों ने अपने समय में ऐसा करवाने की कोशिश की थी। आज गरीब उम्मीदवार चुनाव जीत कर नहीं आ सकता, क्योंकि चुनाव पैसे पर आधारित हो गया है। गुण्डे भी किस को मिलते हैं जिस के पास पैसा होता है। पुलिस भी उस की मदद करेगी। चुनाव कराने के लिए प्रिसाईडिंग आफिसर जाता है, रिटर्निंग आफिसर जाता है, पोलिंग आफिसर जाता है, सिफाही जाते हैं, सब को लालच होता है कि हम को प्रमोशन मिलना चाहिए, तस्करी मिलनी चाहिए, ऐसे लोग कैसे निष्पक्ष चुनाव करवा सकते हैं। 1977 में जो चुनाव हुआ वह आंधी थी, चुनाव नहीं था। आज आप के प्रति आम जनता में नफरत की भावना आ गई है, इस लिए फेअर-इलेक्शन तभी हो सकता है जब इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास चुनाव कराने के लिए अपनी मशीनरी होगी। जो गरीब उम्मीदवार है उस को फण्ड दिया जाय, बराबर-बराबर फण्ड दिया जाय-जिस से वह अपना चुनाव करवा सके। जिस ढंग से यह सब हुआ है, मैं तो आप लोगों से भी यह अपेक्षा करता था कि इस की सब ओर से निन्दा की जानी चाहिए थी। यह

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह हमारी बात नहीं है, यह भविष्य को इंगित करता है, यह पूर्व-नियोजित घटना है, जिस के तहत यह सारी कार्यवाही हो रही है और इस कार्यवाही का अन्तिम परिणाम क्या निकलने वाला है—यह भविष्य बतलायेगा।

आज लोग कहने लगे हैं—क्या भविष्य में यह व्यवस्था चल पायेगी ? न्याय पालिका को स्वतन्त्रता रहेगी या नहीं ? इलैक्शन कमीशन को स्वतन्त्रता रहेगी या नहीं ? न्यायपालिका को पंगु बना कर, इलैक्शन कमीशन को पंगु बना कर, एक व्यक्ति का राज, एक परिवार का राज, इस देश में स्थापित करने की यह पूर्व-नियोजित योजना है। इस लिए चाहे इस पक्ष के लोग हों या उस पक्ष के लोग हों, मैं सब से आग्रह करूंगा

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : पार्टी कहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पार्टी का मतलब क्या होता है—जानते हैं ? पार्टी का मतलब होता है—मंती मण्डल की सरकार, मंती मंडल का मतलब है कैबिनेट और कैबिनेट का मतलब है जो पार्टी का नेता है उसको सरकार। दिक्कत यह है कि आप को यहां बोलने की आजादी नहीं है, हिम्मत नहीं है। एक ही चीज कर सकते हैं, अगर इधर से कोई बोलेगा तो हल्ला किया जायगा। लेकिन मैं आप के मन की बात कहता हूं, आप के हित की बात कहता हूं, जिसे आप को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए, लेकिन आप उल्टा विरोध करके खुद अपने गले में फांसी लगा रहे हैं।

इस लिए मैं आप के हित में बोल रहा हूं। जब चुनाव आयोग में निष्पक्षता रहेगी और उस के आधार पर जो सरकार

यहां चुन कर आयेगी, तब देश प्रगति पर जायेगा, नहीं तो देश गिरने वाला है, मर चुका है। मैंने एक बार नहीं, कई बार कहा है, हजार बार कहा है—एक कहावत है—

एक ही उल्लू काफी थो बरबाद
गुलिस्तां को करने,
हर डाल पे उल्लू बैठे हैं अंजामे-
गुलिस्तां क्या होगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, he has just now stated that India is going to die. I am very sorry for him.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो चर्चा का विषय है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं अभी तक विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मुझे ऐसी उम्मीद थी कि प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती, श्री चित्त बसु, जैसे लोग शायद कुछ समझदारी की बात करेंगे और चुनाव कानून के बारे में जो विषय आज की चर्चा का है उस पर कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव देंगे।

श्री चित्त बसु : बाद में देंगे।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं कुछ दिनों से यह बात देख रहा हूं कि दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश के विरोधी दलों के लोग घोर निराशा की भावना से ग्रसित हैं। इस घोर निराशा की भावना के कारण इन के सामने कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव रास्ता नहीं है, कोई प्लान नहीं है। एक ही बात इन के सामने

है कि इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करो, जिसे देश में निराशा आए, डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या हो रही है यह बात कहो, इन्दिरा गांधी आथेरी-टेरियन हो रही है यह बात कहो, जूडीशियरी को डाउनग्रेड किया जा रहा है यह बात कहो, इलैक्शन कमीशन को निकम्मा बना कर उस की भी स्थिति खराब की जा रही है यह बात कहो और जितनी गालियां दे सकते हो, उतनी गालियां दो। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बात इन को कैसे लाभदायक होगी।

मैं तो एक ही बात कह सकता हूँ हालांकि आप भगवान में विश्वास नहीं करते, नेचर में विश्वास करते होंगे, आप में जो समझदार लोग हैं, उन से मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप वाकई में जिम्मेदारी की बात करो, तो शायद लोग आप की बात सुनेंगे। आप 30 साल तक यही नाटक करते रहे और उस कालतंत्रिया यह हुआ है कि आप का जो इतना बड़ा साइज था, वह अब कितना छोटा हो गया है। आखिर कुछ तो आप इस से सबक लो और जनता पर भरोसा करो।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : जनता पार्टी पर।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : इस देश की जनता इतनी महान है कि हमारी गलतियों के कारण, हमारी कमियों और खामियों के कारण हम को सत्ता से हटा सकती है और आप की खिचड़ी पार्टी की खिचड़ी सरकार बनाने की बात कर सकती है और मैं राम विलास पासवान जो भी कहना चाहता हूँ और डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी, जो अभी जनता पार्टी

की बात कह रहे थे, से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मई, सत्ता में आने के लिए नापाक गठबन्धन मत करो और उसूलों पर, किसी सैद्धांतिक आधार पर पार्टी चलाओ। सत्ता में आने के लिए जो आप ने सन् 1977 में एक नापाक गठबन्धन किया था, उस का परिणाम एक दफा देख लिया। आप उस समय सत्ता में भी आ गये थे और गांधी जी की समाधि पर जा कर आप सब ने कसम खाई थी लेकिन उस समाधि की कसम को भी आप भूल गये और उस के बाद जहाँ हथ्र आप का हुआ, वह सारा देश जानता है। इसलिए वह गलती मत करो, उस गलती को करने की कोशिश मत करो और विचारधारा के आधार पर नेतृत्व के आधार पर इस देश में जनतंत्र स्थापित करने की कोशिश करो। यह मैं अपनी पार्टी की आलोचना करने वाले लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह बात भी आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश में जो इस तरह का प्रचार कर रहे हो कि देश में निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है, तो क्या आप कोई ज्योतिषी हो जो ऐसी बात कहते हो। आप यह देखें कि बाई-इलैक्शन इस देश में हुए हैं, 14 जून को बाई-इलैक्शन्स हुए और अभी 22 नवम्बर को कुछ बाई-इलैक्शन्स हुए हैं और इन का परिणाम क्या हुआ ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप के वोट कम हो गये।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : वोट कम हुए या ज्यादा, इस की बात तो मैं फिर करूँगा लेकिन आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि इन के परिणाम क्या निकले हैं। आप कहते हैं कि सरकार के कारण इस देश में निराशा की भावना पैदा

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

हो रही है, असंतोष बढ़ रहा है और असंतोष बढ़ने के कारण यह सब हो रहा है। क्या इन्डैक्ज है यह जानने के लिए आप के पास। क्या आप के भाषण ही इस का इन्डैक्ज है? असल में यह बात ये इसलिए कहते हैं क्योंकि इन का जो रैंक एण्ड फाइल है, वह डीमो-रेलाइज हो रहा है। आपके लोगों में, आप के समर्थकों में निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है। इसलिए उन के मोरल बूस्टिंग के लिए यह ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। अभी मैं कल का श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का भाषण पढ़ रहा था। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि इस देश में सन् 1982 में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन होगा। क्या परिवर्तन होगा? क्या पार्लियामेंट को आप बन्द कर दोगे और क्या पार्लियामेंट का घेराव करोगे? हमारा बहुमत है। हमारी पार्टी के 351 से ज्यादा सदस्य यहाँ पर हैं। बहुत सारे राज्यों में हमारा बहुमत है। फिर आप कैसे परिवर्तन ले आओगे? क्या आप के पास कोई मेजिक ब्रेण्ड है? क्या आप करप्शन के खिलाफ अन्दोलन ला कर हमारी सरकार को गिराओगे? अजीब जिम्मेदार लोगों के अजीब भाषण होते हैं। हम लोगों को 85 तक राज करने का हक है जो कि हमें जनता ने दिया है। आप शायद इसलिए यह सारी बातें कहते हैं कि कहीं आपके वर्कर्स का मोरल न टूट जाए। आप चाहते हैं कि लोगों में एक हवा, एक वातावरण बनाया जाए और यह कहने से बनाया जाए कि 82 में देश में परिवर्तन होगा।

हमारे चक्रवर्ती साहब ने कहा और अटल बिहारी जी ने कहा कि हम भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ अन्दोलन करेंगे। वे कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव अपोजिशन की बात नहीं करते। उस बात को वे छोड़ देते

हैं। भाई कांच के मकान में रहने वाले लोगों को यह बात शोभा नहीं देती।

Those who live in glass houses, should not talk like this.

आप कहते हैं कि परिवर्तन हो और आपको जल्दी से जल्दी करप्शन का मौका मिले। क्योंकि जितने दिनों आपको मौका मिला, आपको कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी। सुकलेचा जी की कहानी आपकी जबानी ही बोल रही है। आपके लोगों ही उनके खिलाफ मेमोरेण्डम पेश किया था। जनता पार्टी के एक कांस्टीच्युएट ने पेश किया था और आपके लोगों ने ही कान्ति देसाई के खिलाफ जांच कराने की मांग की थी। अब क्यों इन बातों को भूलते हो? सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं। ये सब जानते हैं।

I am not yielding. I am the last person to yield.

उपस्थित महोदय, ये लोग अपनी बातों को भूल जाते हैं यही इनके साथ मुश्किल है। आपके आचरण को लोग देख चुके हैं। अगर सीभाग्य से आपको शासन करने का मौका न मिला होता तो बात दूसरी थी। लेकिन आपका ढाई साल शासन करने का मौका मिल चुका है और आप लोगों की निगाह में नंगे हो चुके हैं। इसलिए ऐसे भाषण कर के, एसी बातें कह कर आपने दलों को संगठित नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मेरा आपके सुझाव है, विनम्रता के साथ सुझाव है कि आप कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये एलीगेशन लगा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has made any allegation, it will not go on record.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सही बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं दंडवते जी के सबजेक्ट पर अभी नहीं आया हूँ। अच्छा होता वे अपने विरोधी दलों के लोगों को यह सलाह देते कि वे अपने सबजेक्ट पर ही कंफाइन करें। यह उपादा अच्छा होता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में, इस देश के अन्दर, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि चुनाव सिफार्स को बहुत जरूरत है जो इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इलेक्शन कमीशन के आफिस को एक डिगिटी मिलनी चाहिए, जिसकी इंडीपेंडेंस कायम रहनी चाहिए। उसको इंडेपेंडेंट माना जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इस बात से हैरत में हूँ कि जब एक तरफ 14 जून को चुनाव हुआ इसको अगर पोस्टपोंड कर दिया तो ये लोग कहते हैं कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : कैसिल हुआ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : कैसिल हुआ, ठीक है। भिन्नता द्वारा करने का अधिकार दे दिया तो, उसको कहते हैं कि अच्छा काम किया और उसने यह आज्ञा दे दी कि चुनाव नहीं हो सकते तो इलेक्शन कमीशन प्रेशराइज हो गया। इसका मतलब तो, यह हुआ कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ज. बात आपके लिए ठीक कर दे तो, इलेक्शन कमीशन ठीक और अगर कोई बात दूसरे ढंग से कर दे जाँ, आपको सूट नहीं करती हो तो इलेक्शन कमीशन को डाक में खड़ा करो। “कड़वा-कड़वा थू और मीठा-मीठा गप्प। यह कैसा आचरण है ?

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात एग्जाभिन होनी चाहिए कि इलेक्शन लॉ में क्या कमी है, इसको देखना चाहिए। क्या इलेक्शन कमीशन को यह पावर दी जानी चाहिए कि चुनाव हो जाने के बाद एक पार्टी 50 या 54 बूथ कौचरिंग की बात करती है, दूसरी डिबेड ही सही—

May be concocted, may be fabricated; I do not want to dispute that.

34 या 32 पोलिंग स्टेशन को कौचर करने की बात कहती है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : 18-19 बूथ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं आंकड़ों की बात नहीं करता। मवाल दूसरा है। 700 के करीब पोलिंग स्टेशन हैं और लैस देन हंडरेड बूथ कौचर की बात है, उसमें कोई फाइंडिंग इलेक्शन कमीशन नहीं देता कि बूथ कौचरिंग हुआ या नहीं हुआ, लेकिन एक दूसरा मुद्दा कि हरियाणा की पुलिस-फोर्स वहाँ चली गई थी, उनकी मौजूदगी थी, इसलिए यह एप्रोहेशन है, यह गलत हुआ है। बिना इलेक्शन कमीशन की इजाजत के वह चली गई, इसलिए सारा इलेक्शन नल एण्ड वाइड हो गया, सेट एसाइड हो गया। यह है मुद्दे का सवाल। और यह जो पावर है इलेक्शन कमीशन की, क्या यह वाजिब है, यह देखना है और इसके लिए क्या किया जाना चाहिए, यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इसी तरह से इलेक्शन कमीशन की जब मर्जी आए, जब चाहे जैसे चाहे वह चुनाव पोस्टपोंड करता रहे। कोई कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी अनरेप्रसेंटेड रहे। कितने दिनों तक रहेगी, क्या यह ठीक ?

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

यह मुद्दे का सवाल है और इससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि मनी-पावर और मतल पावर का उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए, पर मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही है कि वोटर-लिस्टों के बनाने में बड़ी गड़बड़ियाँ होती हैं। वोटर लिस्टों के बारे में आम शिकायतें हैं और कुछ राज्यों के बारे में यह शिकायतें बहुत हैं। दुर्भाग्य से वेस्ट बंगाल, हालाँकि मेरे मित्र नाराज होंगे, लेकिन उसके बारे में शिकायतें हैं, उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वोटर-लिस्ट ठीक रंग से बननी चाहिए, स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट और इलेक्शन कमीशन के सुपरवीजन में बननी चाहिए और चित्ता बसु साहब आप यह कहते हैं कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कारण, यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट के कारण चुनाव पोस्टपोंड कर दिया, हालाँकि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने साफ कहा है कि मैं ने यह चुनाव सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रेशर से या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के प्रेशर से पोस्टपोंड नहीं किया। उन्होंने फैक्ट्ज एज इट इज हमारे सामने रखे और हमने उस पर विचार करके चुनाव पोस्टपोंड करने का निर्णय लिया, क्योंकि हालाँकि ऐसे थे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से कि कुछ राज्यों के अंदर बूथ कैम्पेसिंग की घटनाएँ बहुत होती हैं। कुछ राज्यों में लाठी दल बने हुए हैं। ये दल गरीब लोगों को वोट देने नहीं देते। खास तौर पर हरिजनों, आदिवासियों गिरिजनों को जो आम तौर पर कांग्रेस के समर्थक हैं और समर्थक रहते हैं, उनको वोट नहीं देने देते और बराबर इसकी साजिश होती है, कोशिश होती है। कुछ डामिनैट कास्ट्स हैं जो लाठी में

विश्वास करती हैं। गांव-गांव के अंदर ये लाठी दल लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को घरों से नहीं निकलने देते हैं और उनके नाम पर फर्जी वोट डाल दिए जाते हैं। ये सवाल है जिन को सरकार को देखना चाहिये। मनी पावर का भी जोर है। यह भी सुनने को मिलता है कि विदेशी स्रोतों से भी कुछ राजनीति दलों और राजनीतिक लोगों को धन मिलता है...

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती : आपको मिलता है ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : किस को मिलता है इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। माफ कर मुझे यह कहने के लिए कि एक कहावत है चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका। इससे अधिक और मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ आप जैसे सम्भ्रान्त व्यक्तियों के बारे में। मैं यह तो कहूँगा नहीं कि आपको या आपके दल को मिलता है क्योंकि यह गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात होगी। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों और कुछ राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों को मिलता है, विदेशी सहायता मिलती है चुनाव के अवसर पर भी मिलती है, अलग-अलग तरीकों से मिलती है, कुछ को डायरेक्टली और कुछ को इंडायरेक्टली मिलती है। इसका भोका जाना चाहिये। इलेक्शन ला की रिफार्म का सवाल बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

इलेक्शन कमीशन पर मेरे मित्र ने कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की है। यह ठीक नहीं है। हम अगर इलेक्शन कमीशन की आथोरिटी को डैनीग्रेट करते हैं तो यह इन बात का सबूत है कि हमारी आस्था डेमोक्रेसी में नहीं है क्योंकि इलेक्शन कमीशन और ज्यूडिशरी ऐसे दो आफिसिस हैं जिन को डैनीग्रेट करने की कोशिश

नहीं होनी चाहिये । जिन का विश्वास डेमोक्रेसी में नहीं है, जिन की आइडिया-लोजी डेमोक्रेसी में नहीं है, जो डेमोक्रेसी को एक सादा मात्र मानते हैं शायद नहीं, जो पीपल्स रेवोल्यूशन में विश्वास करते हैं, वॉल्ट की पार्टी को एक स्टैपिंग स्टोन मानते हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या डेमोक्रेसी ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में एक रहेगी । असल में अगर वह सेफ रह सकती है तो उसी पार्टी के हाथ में रह सकती है जिस ने इन देश के लिए कुर्बानियां देने में हिस्सा लिया है, देश को ऊंचा उठाने में कुर्बानियां दी हैं और वह वही पार्टी है—भाफ करें मुझे यह कहने के लिए कुछ लोग इधर से उधर चले गए हैं—जो इधर है, वह पार्टी कांग्रेस ही है । 1942 की बात को मैं रिवोट करना नहीं चाहता हूँ । जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे 1942 में तो दूसरे लोग का कर रहे थे यह मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ । इस बात को यह कर मैं घावों पर नमक छिड़कने का काम नहीं करूंगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Discuss 1942. We are ready to discuss it. What did Pandit Nehru say then? You try to understand your own Party. We are not afraid of discussing anything.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : हम इन्वेंशन कमिशन के आफिस को डेनियेट न करें । उसने जो निर्णय दिया है उनको पॉलिटिकलाइज करने की कोशिश न करें, उस से कैपिटल बनाने की कोशिश न करें । वह अच्छी कोशिश नहीं है । यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट को बहुत बार बात कही माननीय पित बसु ने कि यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट चुनाव पोस्टपोन करना चाहती थी । यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट का जो स्टेटमेंट प्राया है मुख्य मंत्री का उससे साफ है कि उन्होंने कुछ फॉक्ट्स सामने रखे

They had already burnt their fingers.

14 जून के चुनाव में हरियाणा की पुलिस मंगवा ली थी उसका परिणाम भुगतना पड़ा । अब दोबारा वह गलती नहीं कर सकते थे । ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट सबजेक्ट है । इलेक्शन कमीशन की अपनी मुश्किल है । ला एंड आर्डर के मामले में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट रखल नहीं दे सकती । इन सारे हालात के अन्दर क्या ही ? इलेक्शन कमीशन की पार्टी अपनी लिमिटेड । इसलिये यह सारी कानियां निदान कर के आयी हैं गवर्नल आई-इलेक्शन की । और यह रिव्यू की बात है । सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस पर रिव्यू करना चाहिये । और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे दिधि मंत्री ने जो राज्य सभा में पत्रान दिया उन्होंने कहा है कि इन दिव्य पर वह विचार कर रहे हैं, और उसके साथ ही साथ एक सप डमेटी पत्रा दी गई है । मैं चाहूंगा दिरोवी पत्र के लोग भी इसमें सहयोग करें क्योंकि चुनाव का मतलबा एक ऐसा मतलबा है, इलेक्टोरल रिफोर्स का जो खाली सरकार तक ही सीमित नहीं है । उनमें सभी लोगों की अपनी राय होनी चाहिये । इसलिये मैं दिधि मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह अपोजीशन के लोगों से मिल कर जाननीहेंसिड इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म की बात करें ।

अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए उपाध्यक्ष नहोदय मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दिरोवी पत्र के लोग इस गवर्नल के बारे में क्या-क्या कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और हम इस चुनाव को पोस्टपोन करने में इंटरस्टेड थे । क्या ही जायना अगर जतुगुणा जी

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

आ जायेंगे ? कोई आसमान गिर जायगा ? बहुगुणा जो आ जायेंगे तो कोई मंजोरिटी बदल जायगी ? आखिर दंडवते साहब क्या कम हैं ? यह क्या कम दिग्गज हैं ? माननीय जेठमलानी जी, जो आज कल नये नेता हुए हैं यह क्या कम विद्वान हैं ? और हरिकेश जी आपको कहां मंजोरिटी रहेगा नेता बनने का, यह तो आपको सोचना चाहिये । आज तो आप नेता बने हुए हैं दो आदमियों के दल के । फिर आपको क्या स्थिति रहेगी ? इसलिये बहुगुणा जी के आने या न आने का प्रश्न नहीं है । उससे हमारे दल पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, विरोधी दल के लोगों को सलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट के फोरम को कंस्ट्रक्टिव बात का फोरम बनायें और निराशा की भावना को छोड़ें, और कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव बात करें । और रोज गाली निकालने का खैया जो पकड़ रहा है इसको खत्म करें और देश के लोगों का मोरल ऊंचा करें, अपनी पार्टी के लोगों से यह कहें भाई देखो जनता ने उन्हें चुना है इसलिये कुछ दिनों चुन रहो । नैस्ट मॉल आयेगा तब कोशिश करेंगे । झूठी बातों से मोरल बूस्टिंग न करो, इतना ही मुझे कहना है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall take only a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not permitted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I seek only clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can ask the Government. You have already taken forty minutes. There are very many hon. Members who have not spoken at all. Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not believe that there is anybody in this House who will accuse me of being a great admirer of Mr. Bahuguna.

Sir, we are not discussing Bhuguna; we are not discussing Garhwal either. Garhwal, if all, is a symptom of a much more deep-seated disease and I think we on both sides of the House will put our heads together and grapple with the disease. If you do not see the disease, I am sorry that you do not see it. If you do not see in this House with our help we will go out and try and educate people to our viewpoint. If we do not succeed you will come back in the next elections. If we succeed perhaps you will be exposed to the same situation which we saw in 1977. History has a very uncanny habit of repeating itself.

19 hrs.

Sir, before I deal with what I think is wrong in Garhwal, let me also pay my compliments to great Mr. Lakkappa who put up a remarkable show of great powerful advocacy on behalf of his party. Sir, I am free to confess that any party which has powerful people like him needs no critics and needs no opponents. That party, however, numerically strong it be will soon enough disintegrate under the weight of its own irrelevance. Sir, that this great lawyer could see some connection between Morarji and his son on the one side and Garhwal on the other shows that he has completely forgotten all rules of relevance which we all learnt as students of law and the fact that he has lost all sense of relevance qualifies him to be a full-fledged Minister. I hope leaders of his party will take due notice of it and will duly reward him. Sir, a word about my distinguished friend, Mr. Nawal Kishore. When he spoke he reminded us that they are a party of 351. Nobody can dispute that arithmetic. But I might say to him a few sobering facts of history which he might well recall and remember. In the whole history of mankind, wisdom, character and the

impulse for forward movement has come from minorities and it has never resided in majorities. Let me remind him that one of the greatest men of history whom intellectuals the world-over will remember and revere at least during the next few centuries, that is, Socrates was condemned to death and had to drink a cup of poison because a majority of the elected representatives of Athens—like the gentlemen assembled here—ultimately sent him to death. They sent the greatest man of his time to death. I hope this will bring due sense of humility to them.

Sir, democracy is like a game of Cricket. Those who bat today will have to bowl tomorrow and it may happen after one innings or after more in this game of democracy—but it is bound to happen—and it will be good for them because they might otherwise perish from the arthritis of corruption which has already overtaken them during the last few months. If they challenge me to produce the statistics or evidence of corruption I can do it but I do not want to use this occasion to deal with that because I have to deal with the disease called Garhwal.

But let me divert my attention to this for a brief moment. Mahatma Gandhi taught us that after we get rid of the Britishers from this land the rivers of honey and milk will flow and poor people will become prosperous. Mahatma ji told us that the poor in this country are poor because the Britisher steals the property of the poor man and takes it to England and so the Englishman becomes more and more rich and our people become more and more poor. Why is it! Have these gentlemen ever reflected on this! Sir, except for a brief period of two years when Janata was in power they have been the uninterrupted successors of the British. In 1966 this country had 24 crores people living under the poverty line. And in 1977 that 24 crores expanded themselves and became 42 crores. I hope they will take account of these figures, not published by the

Bharatiya Janata Party or the Communist Party, but published by their own Government agencies. 24 crores in 11 years became 42 crores. Therefore, Sir, at least one truth is obvious. It requires no evidence. It requires no witnesses, that what the Britishers were doing before, their uninterrupted successors continued to do in this country. The Britisher robbed the poor people of their property and it is precisely that activity which is being carried on by these people. That is why the country is in such a bad shape.

So far as Garhwal is concerned, today we are debating whether the law requires any change, whether there are any deficiencies in the law and so on. I am one of those who believe that law in this respect is sound; and law is good, the law and the self-trouble in this country is that the politicians have fostered an illusion—and it is an illusion—that they have created a Government of laws and if a law is good, the law and the self-executing law will bring about good results. It is a sad fact of history; it is a sad fact of current contemporary events that every Government ultimately is a Government of men and is not a Government of laws. A Government of laws just does not exist. My charge is that the Representation of the People Act and the Constitution have been distorted out of shape not because the Constitution and the Representation of the People Act are wrong but because the people who are left in charge of the execution of these laws have not got the requisite character, have not got the requisite commitment to tradition and are not willing to enforce the laws honestly as they ought to be enforced. When the Constitution says that this House shall be composed of 500 and odd members—I believe the exact number is 544—it means that at all times, throughout the history of this House, while this House lives and functions, it shall consist of 543 or 544 members. One understands that you have to make concessions to pragmatic reali-

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

ties. 'After all, if a vacancy takes place today and the House number reduces below the one which is designated by the Constitution, pragmatic necessities of the situation require that you cannot fill up the vacancy tomorrow to bring up the number. But, Sir, the very fact that the constitution of the House suffers from the deficiency of one makes it imperative that as far as is humanly possible we must restore back the House its appointed strength and therefore to its pristine Constitution, which is envisaged by the terms of the Fundamental document called the Noble Constitution of India. Therefore I compliment my hon. friend on the other side,—he was the only one to read Section 149 of the Representation of People Act, though he read it for his own distorted purpose, for propaganda, but the Section still requires to be read; and it says:

"When the seat of a Member elected to the House of the People become vacant, the Election Commission shall, by a Notification, call upon the Constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy."

Every lawyer knows, even Mr. Lakkappa should know.... (*Interruption*). If he does not know, he should know it now. When the law creates an obligation to do a job.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Don't bring in distortion in the Act by using muscle power and using every power and bringing in people from outside....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I told you that the future of your party is bright. You are Lucky that you have only one Lakkappa; if you have 10, we would be very happy. When the law creates a duty, to do an act, it means, it must be done within a reasonable time. The law does not have to prescribe exact date because it is impossible for the Representation

of the People Act to fix a date. It has been suggested that you must hold elections within a particular date because you must have the power to deal with the exceptional situation but the exceptional nature of the situation would justify the continuance of House with less members than the Constitution envisages, it must be really exceptional. And to my mind, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there are only two contingencies in which election can be postponed by a day longer than is necessary, rendered necessary by the sheer process and the procedural steps of the electoral process and these two situations are that if there is a physical upheaval such a state of physical disorder in the country that it is impossible for people to go to the polls or if there is a man-made state of such a tremendous disorder that once again the test is: is it impossible, is it impossible that you can arrange the people to get into the ballot box and cast their votes? Now, however carefully you might frame the law, however much you might introduce verbal formula which should try to encompass this exceptional situations, the problem ultimately will remain the problem of human character because however good the laws, if you have a dishonest Election Commission or if you have a dishonest Government—I am not at the moment levelling any charge against anybody—but if you have a dishonest Election Commission and if you have a dishonest Government which is out to see that the Election Commission does not function with honesty, no amount of verbal formula is going to produce that result. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Now, you are attacking the Election Commission. They said that we were attacking the Election Commission. Now, he is denigrating the Election Commission. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He only said "if you have."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, Sir, Specifically I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is a power to frame rules under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Nothing prevents the Government from having a set of rules in which you can create guidelines for the purpose of enabling the Election Commission to decide whether or not elections in a particular case require to be adjourned or do not require to be adjourned and I suggest that those guidelines either the Election Commission may be persuaded to evolve them as a matter of their own voluntary evolvement of guidelines so that the public should know when they will act in a particular manner or the Government may do it by its rule making power, but in either event as far as human language can indicate to a law executing machinery that nothing short of impossibility will prevent an election being held for the purpose of filling the vacancy when and wherever it arises. Now, apply the principles. I am not talking about the facts of the Garhwal situation, because I want to apportion blame. It is a matter of no consequence whether a gentleman from Garhwal sits on this side of the House or that side of the House because those who sit on this side of the House require a lot of toughness of character to be here, and I have found some when they sit on this side a little while they become nostalgic because there are not those opportunities for profit. We cannot present them with those. Then they begin to think of home coming and ultimately they decide that their home is there and not on this side. So, this thing happened. But to me it makes no difference whether a gentleman from Garhwal is on this side because tomorrow nothing prevents him from deciding that his home is there, he might go.

Therefore, it is not Garhwal, but let us use facts of the Garhwal situation negatively for the purpose of

deciding that this is not enough to postpone an election. In Garhwal you postponed the election or the Election Commission postponed it. I am not trying to say who instigated whom. The Election Commission postponed it on the ground that adequate police supplies were not forthcoming from the State Government. I do not wish to pass a judgement upon the State Government that the State Government could not provide enough police force for a particular single constituency, when at the time of General Elections elections have to be held in all the constituencies of India and you have to provide requisite police force. It is a dishonest explanation, but dishonesty apart, let us make the principle clear. . . . Kindly see the facts. In June 1981 they say that they employed 2500 constables in the constituency. Why suddenly in the November 1981 election this number had to be raised from 2500 to 7500? Why did they need this three-fold increase in the police force? In the first election, police forces from the Centre and from the adjoining States got into the constituency without the knowledge of the Election Commission. At least in this election, if the U.P. Government said that they could not provide the forces, knowingly, consciously, the Election Commission, if it had known its constitutional obligation, and the Government had known that, they should have called for police assistance from other States or from the Centre. This could have been done this time knowingly under the wings of the Election Commission, so that it would not have been a lawless force which would intimidate electors, but would work as nominees of the Election Commission for purposes of creating peaceful conditions in which democracy can function.

I do not wish to apportion the blame, but the matter involved is a matter of the future of democracy and somebody must apply his mind. When democracy flourished two thousand years ago in Athens, they

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passed a law that whenever they have a controversy in the city or in the State, all citizens must take up their position on one side or the other side of the controversy, and those who did not take up their position and did tight-rope walking, as some politicians do today, were deprived of citizenship of Athens. They said that if too many people did not participate in the election, that was a danger to democracy. If one constituency of roughly one million people has remained unrepresented for months together, for that constituency there is no democracy in this country; for that constituency there is dictatorship in this country.

The ruling party must become sensitive to this issue and put its head together instead of calling us names merely exchanging these abuses and indulging in mud-slinging and saying: 'What did you do in 1977 or 1978?' The question is what we are doing for the future of democracy. We want that the future of democracy must be safeguarded.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री चित्त बसु जी ने जो चर्चा यहाँ शुरू की और जो लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण मैंने उनका सुना उससे मुझे ऐसा लगा कि चित्त बसु जी का चित्त बसा में नहीं रहा है। 193 के अधीन चर्चा शुरू हुई तो चुनाव विधि के अन्दर जो त्रुटियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने सम्बन्धी कोई बात न कहकर हमारे चक्रवर्ती भी चक्कर काटते रहे। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उन्हें मंजिल नजर नहीं आई, ऐसे ही वे घूमते रहे। जेठमलानी जी ने कहा हमारा घर तो है नहीं लेकिन आप जानते हैं अमरोका और कनाडा में घर हैं। एक विधि वक्ता

होने के नाते जो सुझाव उन्हें देने चाहिए थे वह सुझाव तो उन्होंने दिए नहीं। पहले मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वे वित्त मंत्रालय पर बोल रहे हैं। उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार की बात कही लेकिन उनको भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने का हक ही क्या है—पहले आइने में अपना चेहरा भी थोड़ा सा देख लें। क्या दुनिया को पता नहीं है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण के टाइम में एक ही दिन में यह विरोधी पार्टियाँ का मेढ़की टोला मिला था। और तराजू की बात किसी मेम्बर ने यहाँ पर कही है तो बहुगुणा जी ने कई तराजू और कई निशान बदले हैं। तराजू का निशान उन्होंने लिया लेकिन जब तराजू की बात आई है तो मुझे गदगद आ रहा है कि एक बुद्धि के ब्रह्मचारी ने एक तराजू लेकर मेढ़कों को तोलने का प्रयास किया। चार मेढ़क लेकर और दो मेढ़क उठाकर जब उन्होंने चार मेढ़क तोलने का प्रयास किया तो तीन मेढ़क छानांग मार कर नीचे कूद जाते थे, इस तरह से संसार में मेढ़कों को कोई नहीं तोल सका है। गढ़वाल उप-चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करके विरोधी पार्टियों के मेढ़की टोले को एक तराजू में डालने का प्रयास हो रहा है। हमारे श्री चित्त बसु ने एक बात कह दी कि हम घबरा रहे हैं, सत्ताधारी पार्टी बहुत परेशान है, परेशान हम नहीं हैं। आप गढ़वाल का जिसको हीरो मानते हैं, हार्ट-एटैक उसी को हुआ और हास्पिटल में दाखिल हुआ, लेकिन हम अभी तक नहीं हुए। हम डटे हुए हैं, लोकशाही सरकार है श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में और उन्होंने चुनाव कराए हैं और आज भी करा रही हैं। वे चाहती हैं कि चुनाव हों परन्तु यह साग गुण्डागर्दी के कारण, शैतानीयत के कारण अराजकता को लाकर और कानून को भंग करके इस प्रकार की

स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं और दोषारोपण सत्ताधारी पार्टी को देना चाहते हैं।

उदात्त महोदय, गढ़वाल के साथ मेरा संबंध रहा है। देहरादून क्षेत्र में मैंने कई सालों तक काम किया है, गरीबों और आदिवासियों का। मैं कई बार अपने जीवन में वहाँ पर गया हूँ। चुनाव के टाइम पर भी मैं वहाँ गया। वहाँ क्या दुनिया को यह पता नहीं है कि प्रत्येक मूलमान गुण्डों को दूकों में भर कर वहाँ ले जाया गया, क्या यह दुनिया को पता नहीं है कि अकाली दल के गुण्डों को वहाँ ले जाया गया, जो भाले और तलवार लेकर वहाँ पहुंचे थे, इसलिए सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाना था कि कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक होने पर चुनाव कराए जायें। क्या दुनिया यह नहीं जानती कि बहुगुणा जातिवाद के आधार पर, उन्होंने शेतानीयन खड़ी कर दी, अराजकता पैदा कर दी और उम्मीदवार को तथा पत्नी को और मंत्री और पार्लियामेंट, श्री रावत को और वहाँ के दिवायकों को चोटें पहुंचाई गई और वहाँ पर सभायें नहीं होने दी। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि गुण्डों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया, शराब पिलाई गई। कानून को तोड़ने के किसी भी तरीके हरिजन या आदिवासी या गांधी में रहने वाले व्यक्ति को या जो और जाति के माने जाते थे, उन को वोट देने से रोकने का प्रयास किया गया। यह जग प्रसिद्ध बात है और आज जिस व्यक्ति का बल्व फूज हो चुका हो आप उसके लिए, श्री दंडवते जी, चाहे फिलाने भी बटन दबाते रहे और हमारे श्री चित्त बसु चाहे जितना प्रयास करते रहे, पर उनके जीवन का बल्व फूज हो गया है। यहाँ से उनको निकाला नहीं गया था, वे तो अपने आप अपने हाथ से अपने जीवन में पिन मार कर पंचर हो

कर चले गए। उनकी पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं कि सिद्धान्तवादी थे, लेकिन वे चाहते थे जनता का अभिप्राय लेना। इनको चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना चाहिए, जो बैठे हुए उनकी ओर के लोग। वे यहाँ पर क्यों बैठे हैं, उनको भी त्याग पत्र देना चाहिए। चले जाते ये लोग तब हम मानते इनको महानता कि इनकी पार्टी ईमानदारी से जनता का अभिप्राय लेना चाहती है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने चुनाव कराया, इनको सत्ता सौंपी और उन्होंने चुनाव कराया, लोकशाही से चुनाव आए और यहाँ पर बैठ कर इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं। आप जितना समय इनको यहाँ पर बोलने के लिए देते हैं, उससे कहीं अधिक समय वे लेते हैं और फिर भी कहते हैं कि डिक्टेटरशिप आ रही है, अराजकता आ रही है आंधी आ रही है—पता नहीं किस किस प्रकार की बातें ये लोग यहाँ पर करते हैं। जब पढ़े-लिखों से इस प्रकार की बातें सुनते हैं तो हमें उनकी बुद्धि पर तरस आता है।

लोकशाही की स्थापना अभी हमारे राजस्थान में है। 14 तारीख को चुनाव हो रहे हैं चुनाव कराकर वहाँ पर जनता के हाथ में सत्ता सौंप दी जाए, ऐसा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। फिर भी कहते हैं कि डिक्टेटरशिप आ रही है। आप यहाँ जितना चाहें खड़े होकर बोलते हैं, दुनिया के अखबारों में छपता है, पत्रों में बातें आती हैं, फिर भी, मैं आक्षेप करता हूँ कहते हैं कि डिक्टेटरशिप आ रही है। आज सीमाओं पर हमले की बात आती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के लोग, ये नेता, बैठे हुए स्वामी जी जनरल जिया के साथ मिले हैं। जेठमलानी जी, जो अब बाहर चले गए हैं, मिले हैं, जार्ज

[आचार्य भगवान दव]

फर्नाण्डोज भी मिले हैं—मता नहीं इनका था इरादा है, कोई नहीं जानता।

श्री बहुगुणा के चुनाव से पूर्व, बहुगुणा के साथ यू.के.ए., यूरोप और मुस्लिम कंट्रोल में जाकर के वहाँ से गठबन्धन करके, मेरा आक्षेप है, वहाँ से पैसा लाए हैं और उसी पैसों के आधार पर अराजकता लाने का प्रयास किया गया। कौन नहीं जानता न्यूयॉर्क के अन्दर अमरीका में इन्टरनेशनल दौलतगान उपाध्याय केन्द्र खड़ा है, वहाँ से पैसा लेकर और वहाँ पर चुनाव के अन्दर अनेक प्रकार का गड़बड़ियाँ करके सत्ता में आने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और आज बहुत बड़े देशमकत बनते हैं। आज विरोधी पार्टियों के जितने व्यक्ति हैं, जिनके अक्षय-मदोना, मास्को है, किसी का पोर्किन है, किसी का पाकिस्तान है और किसी का अमरीका है और यहाँ पर बड़े देशमकत है तथा लोकशाही की बात करते हैं, जिनका विश्वास नहीं है, लोकशाही में। चुनाव के बारे में कहते हैं कि संशोधन कर रहे हैं। संशोधन सम्बन्धी एक भी सुझाव इन में से किसी ने नहीं दिया। परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, हमारी सरकार जानता है और इसी लिये हमारी सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि किसी भी मंत्री ने कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं दिया।

पुलिस की बात कही गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या किसी मंत्री ने भद्रनाल के चुनाव में पुलिस की जा व्यवस्था की गई थी उस के खिलाफ कोई आक्षेप लगाया? क्या किसी पुलिस मैन ने किसी पर कोई हमला किया, क्या कोई जबरदस्ती की गई—कोई

उत्ताहरण तो दिया होता। बिना किसी उत्ताहरण के इस प्रकार की बेहूदी बातें करना पुलिस पर आक्षेप करना, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर आक्षेप करना केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आक्षेप करना— इस तरह की बातें 'बुद्धि ब्रह्मचारी' की बातें नहीं जा सकती हैं। चुनाव का जो कानून है उस की धारा 184 और 56 में स्पष्ट कहा गया है—'ह सब चुनाव आयोग के अधिकार की बात है, सरकार इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। उन्होंने अपनी सत्ता के आधार पर अपना निर्णय दिया है और वह निर्णय देने में पूर्ण स्वतंत्र हैं। यदि उस में आप कोई परिवर्तन चाहते हैं तो उसके सम्बन्ध में संसद में कोई कानून लाना पड़ेगा और सरकार ने उस कानून को लाने के लिए समिति नियुक्त की है। हम चाहते हैं कि विरोधी पार्टियों के समझदार व्यक्ति जो भी सुझाव देना चाहते हैं तो वे अपने सुझाव लिख कर भेज दें। लेकिन हाउस के अन्दर, जिसकी बात सारे देश में जाती है, गहरा खड़े हो कर कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव पेश करने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है।

हमारे मधु टण्डवत साहब रेल मंत्री रहे हैं—उन के साथियों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, मुझे ऐसा लगा जैसे उनकी गाड़ी पटरों से नीचे उतर गई है। विषय से सम्बन्धित उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं कही। मैं अपनी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उन्होंने जो समिति बनाई है उस के अन्दर इस प्रकार के नियम बनाएं जो इस तरह के दल-धन व्यक्त हैं उन पर नियन्त्रण हो। काला-धन का जो उपयोग किया जा रहा है उस पर नियन्त्रण हो। विदेशों से जो धन आता उस पर नियन्त्रण हो। चाहे विरोधी पार्टियों हो या सत्ताधारी पार्टी हो, उनके पैसे के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में जो

निर्णय लिया जाय कि किस प्रकार से नियन्त्रण हो सकता है किस तरह से व्यवस्था अच्छी हो सकती है जिस से गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति पिछड़ा व्यक्ति भी आराम से अपना वोट दे सके।

आप ने 193 के तहत इस विषय को यहां पर उठाया है, आप के ऊपर तो गढ़वाल का भूत सवार है लेकिन हमारे ऊपर इस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं है, हम मंडान में जाने को तैयार हैं। आप के नेता को हार्ट-एटैक हो गया है, वह बीमार हैं, अस्वभाव में हैं। उनके दिमाग पर इस का असर पड़ा है यह बात साफ है। आप मंडान में आइये और हमारे साथ जोर अजमाइये।

असल में, मैं विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्यों से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि मूल विषय के अर्थात् यदि आप कोई सुझाव देना चाहते हैं तो सरकार के सामने ठीक सुझाव रखें जिस से आने वाले चुनावों में कोई अनिश्चिन्ता न हो कोई खगर्बा न हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कहीं उनका विरोध करता हूँ। सरकार ने जो समिति बनाई है उसे को अपने सुझाव भेजें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are three more hon. Members to speak. Some of the hon. Members of the ruling party are not speaking. The Minister should be able to reply at least by 7.45 p.m. So, other Members should be short in their speeches because many points have already been made.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I shall refrain from imitating the speaker preceding me, who made wild, reckless and baseless accusations, without understanding as to what he was speaking.

I must really express my sense of grief at the way in which this debate is taking place. This was a golden opportunity for the entire House to find out what the loopholes in our basic, democratic, strategic election process are. We have not dispassionately gone into it. Instead, this fretting and fuming that took place over here, especially from the Members from the Treasury benches just now, is proof positive that some of the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches are suffering from acute and chronic verbal diarrhoea.

Now, Sir, free and fair elections are the bed rock of any democracy. People can sustain the country's democratic system only by exercising their franchise with a sense of participation in the elections. The success of Parliamentary democracy depends mainly upon three ingredients. What are those ingredients? A Fearless Parliament elected through fair and free elections. Second is, an independent judiciary before which many election appeals lie; and thirdly a free and independent Election Commission which refuses to be intimidated.

Those who wish to subvert democracy want, as against these three points which I have enumerated, they want a captive Parliament that is elected through a captive electorate. Secondly, they want, a pliable judiciary that can be intimidated and threatened. Thirdly, they want a committed Election Commission that can be cajoled and bullied.

These are the basic points on which we should ponder over. As far as this aspect is concerned, there is enough material before us for introducing the electoral reforms we have the reports of the Committee on Defections presided over by Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Now, my hon. friend Shri Ram Jethmalani has already dwelt at length on this aspect. Mr. Y. B. Chavan presided over this Committee on Defections. He Coined the phrase

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'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'. It is a great paradox and irony of fate that he has himself defected and there has been what is described as "a home-coming" and when such things occur people get perturbed. Their attention has to be focussed on evils of defection and as to whether the people should have elected such representatives. What the people should do? The elected representatives say one thing, practise another thing. There is gulf between preaching and practice, and this wide gulf should be bridged.

I was talking about the material for electoral reform. There was this Committee on Defections presided over by Shri Y. B. Chavan. Then there was a report on the proposed amendments to Election Laws. Then there were the recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee set up by the late Jaya Prakash Narain. Tarkunde and his committee made cogent and constructive suggestions and recommendations for carrying out electoral reforms. Thereafter, we have got the recommendations by the Citizens for Democracy. That organisation also came out with certain recommendations. There are also suggestions made by the Chief Election Commissioner, Shri Shakdar. Thereafter, we have the Servants of the Peoples Society that appointed a Committee consisting of social workers, some very reputed persons and they have also come out with valuable suggestions to carry out the electoral reforms.

Now, what is needed today is not only a study of electoral malpractices in depth, but implementation of the steps recommended. I am sorry. What is needed is not a study of electoral malpractices. We know what sort of malpractices are going on day in and day out whether they may be elections to Parliament or to a legislature. So many malpractices are rampant. They are an unhealthy scar on our political life. What is required is, the implementation of the steps recommended. So much

material is already before us. If there is a political will if we want to completely do away with all these malpractices lock, stock and barrel, if we study all this material and recommendations made by several commissions and committees and if we implement them with political will, I think we shall be able to turn the corner and create a new history in this country.

There are four-fold threats to free and fair elections in this country. One is money power. Another is muscle power. The third is media power. Then there is machinery power which includes police and administrative machinery. There is misuse of that machinery on a wider scale.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : हमारे साउथ में तो यह किसी को मालूम ही नहीं है कि यह क्या होता है ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You can have a 'holier than thou' attitude; I do not mind.

The election in Garhwal parliamentary constituency was an experimenting laboratory of the exercise of all these four powers—money power, muscle power, media power and machinery power—police, administrative machinery etc. About Garhwal, hon. members from both sides have dwelt at length. I am not going to accuse merely for the sake of accusation. What happened in Garhwal is visible to the naked eye. Shri Ram Jethmalani has explained what is at stake and what issues are involved with regard to Garhwal elections. From that viewpoint, I would like to enumerate and elaborate the points that I have mentioned as far as money power, muscle power, media power and machinery power are concerned. (Interruptions). I am serious about it; I do not want to discuss it in a perfunctory manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has

not mentioned any party; it is applicable to all parties.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a national issue. If you want to ring the death-knell of democracy, you may behave in this way; I do not mind. We claim to be elected representatives and we must be serious, because it is a question of life and death for democracy in this country; if elections are not free and fair, there is no future for democracy. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy is a very good friend of mine, but when he is interrupting me, I must tell him that he must address himself to this subject with all sincerity and seriousness.

Money power lies in huge funds collected by dubious means. It is known to everybody. We read it every day in the press, how the so-called souvenirs contain large advertisements. The irony of it is that the souvenirs never see the light of the day. Advertisements costing Rs. 10,000, 15,000, 50,000 or even 1,00,000 per page are collected. But those souvenirs are never published. This is the way in which funds are collected for the party. Secondly, huge contracts given by violating all norms are a source of money for elections. This is also very much known. Such incidents are coming in the press and the people also know. We know how commissions are collected, how booty is collected, when contracts are given to particular parties or contractors. Commodities which are scarce are sold with 'on money'. It is a well-known fact that a cement bag costing Rs. 28 per bag has to be associated with an additional lump sum of Rs. 50. All this tainted money gets directed to election channels. If we want to go to the root of the whole problem, we shall have to think about all these evil practices and mal-practices very seriously. We shall have to think how we can eradicate all these evils that have crept into our body politic.

Muscle power finds its expression in capture of election booths. On a wide

scale, this has taken place in Garhwal. When we talk about Garhwal, it has come to our notice that the ruling party has resorted to these tactics. Accusations have also been levelled against Mr. Bahuguna that he also did the same thing. I do not know anything. But the ruling party is there. They have got more opportunities, more powers in their hands to resort to such things. My impression is that Mr. Bahuguna is a red rag to the Congress (I) bulls at the Centre. As far as the Centre is concerned, I do not know why they are scared by Shri Bahuguna. I feel, they have made him a hero. When the ruling party came to know that if election had taken place there, Mr. Bahuguna was bound to win and that is why, they got it postponed. If they are working from that point of view, I think, they are setting a very dangerous precedent. I would request the hon. Minister and all the hon. Members on the treasury benches to see that they should not be scared of Shri Bahuguna. Let there be free and fair elections. If Mr. Bahuguna is popular in Garhwal, he will be elected. As one hon. Member has said just now, if Mr. Bahuguna comes, what difference does it make to them. So, why do you give so much importance to this election and get it postponed?

The media is also often misused during elections and is induced to give preferential treatment to Ministers. During elections, Ministers' tours are arranged. Ministers say that they are on duty but they go for the party work. So, the media is exploited fully during those days. If these are the tactics applied by the ruling party, then we have to clear this cobweb and only then we can have free and fair elections.

The administrative and police machinery is made subservient to the election interest of the ruling party. The Himachal, Haryana and Punjab Police were grossly misused for elections in Garhwal where they were deployed without any information to

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the Election commission. Mr. Shakh-dher said that this police force was brought in Garhwal without his knowledge and without his permission. Now, if that was done, naturally it raises the doubt that the ruling party was bent upon misusing the police force and that is why, the police force was brought to Garhwal from Haryana and other States with ulterior motives.

Reforms at every stage of electoral processes right from preparation of electoral rolls to the process of counting, are urgently needed. There should be a proper machinery for the scrutiny of electoral rolls. Demarcation of constituencies must not serve the political interest. Several times constituencies are demarcated in such a way as to give advantage to the ruling party. It is from that point of view that the constituencies are often demarcated.

Police must not be allowed to intimidate voters and give protection to booth capturers. The agents must be allowed to accompany the boxes when they are taken to a central place and again brought back for counting.

The Election Commission should be a three-member body—I am making a very constructive suggestion—recommended by a Committee consisting of Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition or a Member of Parliament selected by Opposition in Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India. If this is done, I do not see the reason why it will not be beyond suspicion. I think that when we accept this provision, it will go a long way in ensuring and creating people's confidence in the Election Commission.

The care-taker government must not be allowed to announce new policies, projects or grant allowances

or loans, salary increase etc. during this period. Whenever the election comes, a care-taker government will go on announcing that 'we shall contribute so much for the welfare of the people of this particular area, we shall bring this about, we are inaugurating this etc. We know those inaugural ceremonies take place during those days. Foundation stones are laid during those days by the Prime Minister and other leaders and also by other Ministers and then they declare the projects stating and promising to the gullible people that crores of rupees would be pumped in here for the welfare of the people. But this is politically motivated and is done with ulterior motives.

Court judgment regarding developmental activities on the eve of elections is a very important judgment to which I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister for Law. But I think he is busy discussing something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is hearing.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: There is a Judgement from Orissa which reads like this:

"Large scale developmental activities undertaken on the eve of election might not constitute a corrupt practice according to the existing electoral law. But it does' constitute an evil practice. And there is only a thin line of demarcation between a corrupt practice and an evil practice.

This is very important.

There are certain suggestions which I would like to submit here.

There should be creation of election fund of Rs. 100 crores for a period of five years as recommended by the Election Commission. This is one of the suggestions or recommendations made by the Election Commission.

That will go a long way. In Germany also it is done. As Mr. Ramvilas Paswan said, poor people cannot contest these elections. That is why, if all the expenses are met by the Government, as done in Germany, that will go a long way in ensuring the right type of people for elections. By this the right type of people who sometimes cannot afford to contest elections would also come forward and contest elections.

Another suggestion besides State funding of elections is the use of various gadgets, identity cards etc.

There should also be removal of balance in votes and seats as well as improvement. I have got the percentages which show that the percentage of votes secured by the Congress Party in 1952 was 45, but the percentage in terms of seats was 74.4. In 1957, 47 per cent of votes was secured by the Ruling Party, but in terms of seats it was 75.1 per cent. In 1962, the number of votes secured by the Congress Party was 44.7 per cent, but in terms of seats it was 73 per cent. In 1967, the number of seats secured by that Party was 40.9 per cent, but in terms of seats it was 54.4 per cent. In 1971, the percentage of votes was 43.5 and the percentage in terms of seats was 67.9.

As against the above, the number of votes secured by the Opposition has always been beyond 50 per cent though in terms of seats it was less, and this creates an anomalous situation. This anomaly has got to be removed.

In 1952, the Opposition...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going back to 1952 when you have already come to 1971, I think.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, in 1952 the Opposition secured 55 per cent of votes. In terms of seats they secured 25.6 per cent. In 1957, they secured 52.3 per cent of votes and the percentage in terms of seats was 24.9. In 1962, they secured 55.3 per cent of votes. As against that, they secured only 27 per cent of seats. In 1967 the Opposition secured 59.1 per cent of votes, but in terms of seats they secured only 45.6 per cent.

In 1971, against 56.4 per cent votes, in terms of seats, it was only 32.1 per cent. This is the anomaly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you leaving the year 1977?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: 1977 is very clear Sir.

So, Anti-Defection Bill is needed urgently. The need of the hour is the Anti-Defection Bill. The wholesale defection—changing the character of the Government—is nothing but a mass conversion in politics. We know what happened in Haryana. The entire Party crossed the Floor the Chief Minister went with all the members of his Party to join another party by defection. This creates a very bad precedent. So, the Anti-Defection Bill is a must. This pollution in politics must be stopped. Let the electoral reforms be implemented expeditiously so that in this land of Mahatma Gandhi, not the struggle of bullet but that of ballot will ultimately succeed.

श्री भौगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गठवाल के चुनाव ने हमें एक अवसर दिया है कि अपने चुनाव की प्रणाली में जो बीमारी है उस पर थोड़ा गौर करें। मूल बीमारी तो यह है कि जहाँ तक हमें राजनीतिक समानता है, सभी मतदाताओं को एक मत का अधिकार है वहीं प्राथिक विषमता है।

देश के अधिकांश धन पैदा करने वाले लोग निर्धन हैं और देश के थोड़े से मुक्तखोर लोग धन के मालिक बने हुए हैं और वही उस धन के मालिक हैं। गांव में ऊपरी तपकालाठी ले कर बूय पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश करता है और शहर में धनी आदमी तैसा देकर उम्मीदवार को भ्रष्ट करता है सत्ता को खरीदता है। इसलिए उपाधक्ष महोदय, मेरे ऐसा आदमी इस व्यवस्था में पूर्णतः स्वतंत्र चुनाव हो जाय इसको केवल आशा कर सकता है, भरोसा करने में कठिनाई होगी। क्योंकि जब तक आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता है यह तथा है स्वतंत्र चुनाव नहीं हो सकते। इन विषमताओं को दूर कर के ही हम राजनीतिक समानता की परिधि में आर्थिक और सामाजिक समानता ला सकते हैं।

इस गढ़वाल के मामले में एक और भी पहलू सामने आया है और वह यह कि बहुगुणा जी ने वन बंदल के साथ साथ उस पद से भी इस्तीफा दिया इसलिए सारे देश का ध्यान उधर लगा हुआ है। दल बंदल के खिलाफ सब बोलते रहे हैं मगर कानून अभी तक पारित नहीं हो सका। दो सप्ताह तक मैं खुद उस प्रश्न समिति का संस्थ था मगर जो सरकार में आते हैं वह नहीं चाहते कि यह बिल पास हो। जनता पार्टी के हत में जो सरकार बनी, माननीय शर्मा जी ने ठीक ही कहा उधर के लोग ईधर चले गए लेकिन कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा। जब वह सत्ता में आये तो उन्होंने भी उसकी पारित नहीं होने दिया। इसलिए बहुगुणा जी के उप-चुनाव पर सब की आंखें लगी हुई हैं वहां के लोक मत का बड़ा फैसला होता

है? क्या वह अपने फैसले पर लड़ते हैं या दलबंदल की वजह से जो इस्तीफा दिया उस मापदण्ड के मूलाधिक वह जीतते हैं। इसलिए नैतिक मूल्य और जनतांत्रिक मूल्य दोनों ही प्रश्न इस में निहित हैं। इसलिए इस सदन की कुछ जिम्मेदारी है सरकार की जिम्मेदारी कुछ ज्यादा है। जहां तक जिम्मेदारों का मामला है मेरा अपना अनुभव है उपाधक्ष महोदय, कि चुनाव आयुक्त को बहुत मामले में मजबूर किया जा रहा है उसकी बहुत मान में पंगू बनाया जा रहा है। उसके अपने अधिकारों नहीं हैं, आक्षेप दान नहीं हैं। वह मतदान के लिए अधिक से अधिक अपने पर्यवेक्षक भेज सकता है। उनके लिए होय पौर राज्य सरकार है और केन्द्र की सरकार है। मगर जहां पर गांव का शासक बूय पर कब्जा करता है कुछ जगह पर मेहनतकश जगे हैं और वह अपने हक की रक्षा करते हैं। देश के अधिकांश हिस्से में यह बात अभी तक नहीं हुई है। खासकर उत्तर भारत में जहां बूय-कब्जे की प्रणाली आम हो गई है मगर बूय ही कब्जा नहीं कैंडो-डेट का कब्जा होता शुरू हुआ है। यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि इस लोक-सभा में पहला उप-चुनाव जून में हुआ था और मुझे 3 बजे भोर में गिरफ्तार किया गया और साढ़े बजे से उपचुनाव हो रहा था। यों मैं गिरफ्तार 1940 से हो रहा था लेकिन पहले मुझे थाने की हाजत में रखा गया और सुबने में आया कि हाजत की स्थिति में ही 12 बजे तक बी० बी० सी० से भीऐलान हो गया और देश भर की आकाशवाणी से तो हुआ ही लेकिन उसके बावजूद मतदाताओं ने अपना निर्णय जो समझा वह दिया यह भी आपको पता होगा।

इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि हमारे विधि मंत्री मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि जो भी अधिकारी ऐसे पाये जायेंगे जिन्होंने स्वतंत्र चुनाव की प्रणाली में तबल दिया है उन पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं आपके जरिए से यह सूचना दे रहा हूँ कि कार्यवाही की गई, एक निर्वाचन अधिकारी, भवुवनी का एस० डी० ओ० जिस ने खुद व्यक्तिगत रूप से खूद बूथ पर कब्जा किया, यह नहीं कि करने दिया गया या कराया, बल्कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से शरीर से मारपीट में हिस्सा लिया, उसको सजा मिली है, प्रमोशन के जरिए यह ऊपर चला गया है। मैं विधि मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि कम से कम अपने वचन का खाल करते हुए पूरे कागजात मंगा लें, वह क्रिमिनल केस में अभी मुदालेह है जिस ने पोलिंग एजेंट को मारा था और पूरे क्षेत्र में जीते हुए उम्मीदवार को एक बूथ से हराना है। यह सोचा था। जहाँ 4-4 पर्यवेक्षण चुनाव आयोग के गये हुए हों सभी की परेनाइज करना है। विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाऊँगा, लेकिन चाहूँगा कि सारे कागजात की कम-से-कम जांच करें या कम से कम सदन में यह कह दें कि मैं अभय हूँ, वचन गलती से दे दिया था, मेरे समर्थ के बाहर की बात है। यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि कुछ अधिकारी अपनी प्रावृति के लिए कोई भी कर्म करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं। मेरी गिरफ्तारी के समय बिहार में राष्ट्रपति भासन था, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। आप जांच करें। सी० बी० आई० से जांच करावें और सर्वदलीय जांच करावें ताकि सफेद झूठे का पता लग सके। यह व्यक्तिगत मामला है इसलिए मैं विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। गिनती के मामले में अनाचार हुआ है। मेरे क्षेत्र में 1980

की जनवरी में गिनती हुई, उसकी वास्तविकता सही नहीं है, लेकिन चुनाव आयोग सिर्फ गिनती करा ले कि जिनके नाम का एलान हुआ है, वह जीते थे या हारे थे। भवपत्र अभी भी मौजूद हैं। मैं बाजारा सदन में कह रहा हूँ, चुनाव आयोग से भी आग्रह है कि जानने के लिए गिनती करा ले कि गिनती में क्या हुआ कैसे दूसरे पक्ष के गिनती करने वाले एजेंटों को पकड़-पकड़ कर बाहर निकाल दिया गया? यह कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष का मामला नहीं है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जहाँ शापित तबका जाग्रत हुआ है, वहाँ शापित तबका बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं है और जो करोड़पतियों के वकील बन जाते हैं, आगामी से चोरबाजारियों के अच्छे वकील ले लिए जाते हैं वह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे कि अगर मेहनतकश चोट करे तो उसको चुपचाप चले जाने देंगे, जीते जाने देंगे।

इसी प्रसंग में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बंगाल के बारे में कहा है, अगर एक पार्टी के नेता के रूप में बात देती तो एतराजि को बात नहीं थी, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कहा कि सारे देश की गणतन्त्रा धूर्तों का मूलांगन कर लिया है और बंगाल के बारे में कहा, तो इस तरह से बोल कर चुनाव प्रणाली पर ही चोट की जा रही है और साथ ही साथ उन चीज पर भी चोट की जा रही है जिसके जरिए से वह सत्ता में आई हैं या उनका पूरा दल सत्ता में आया है।

जहाँ तक भद्रमाल का सवाल है, सारे देश के सामने यह बात साफ हो गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपनी हड़ताल कर दी, उसके सभी अधिकारियों ने पूरी हड़ताल कर दी कि

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

हम आपको आरज़ी नहीं देंगे, शांति-व्यवस्था का जिम्मा नहीं लेंगे, हम मतदान स्वतंत्र बनाने का जिम्मा नहीं लेंगे, तब चुनाव आयोग के सामने एक ही बात रह गई थी कि जिस हत्याणा से लेठें मंगाये थे, उसको अब भी मंगवा दीजिए, तब बूय-कबूता आसानी से होंगा।

20.0 hrs.

ऐसी हालत में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जुर्म किया है--भारत के जनतंत्र के साथ, चुनाव प्रणाली के साथ। एक बहुगुणा के साथ जुर्म का मामला नहीं है उतने जुर्म किया है हमारे संविधान के खिलाफ। अगर शासक दल का कोई सदस्य उधर मतदान करता है, तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन अगर कोई इस बारे में बोलता भी नहीं है तो वह दुर्भाग्य की बात है और गहरी चिन्ता का विषय है। देश का सब से बड़ा राज्य, जिस ने भारत को अब तक के सारे प्रधान मंत्री दिए हैं, एक को छोड़ कर, उसको सत्कार कहती है कि वह एक क्षेत्र में उपचुनाव कराने में अनर्थ है, क्योंकि हमारे पास आरक्षी नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में वह सत्कार अपने पद पर रहने के लायक नहीं है। मुखा मंत्री अच्छे हैं या बुरे हैं, मैं इस में नहीं जाऊंगा। कोई अधिवारी, अच्छे हैं या बुरे हैं, मैं उस में नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इस बारे में मुजरिम है और उसने चुनाव आयोग की पंगु बना दिया है।

इस देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोग मेहनत कर के भी भूखे, अशिक्षित और बेघर हैं और दवा के वगैर मर रहे हैं। वे इस आशा पर टिके हुए हैं

कि हम चुनाव के तरीके से समाज को बदल सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे लोच चाहते हैं कि स्वतंत्र चुनाव में शोषण के विरोधियों को विजयी नहीं होने देंगे। इस लिए यह मामला बहुत गंभीर हो गया है।

श्री बहुगुणा शासक दल से इस्तीफा देने के बाद चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, इसलिए यह नैतिक मूल्य का मामला हो गया है। यह सारे सदन के लिए और पूरी सरकार के लिए एक ईमान का मामला बन गया है कि उस क्षेत्र में स्वतंत्र चुनाव होता है या नहीं। विचार-परिवर्तन किन्ती का भी हो सकता है। कोई भी दल-प्रदल कर सकता है। लेकिन यह इस्तीफा दे कर फिर चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, ताकि जनता को नई परिस्थिति में फिर से अपनी राय देने का मौका मिले। गढ़वाल के लोगों को यही मौका देने का सवाल है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि इस कानून में कुछ परिवर्तन किए जाएं। चुनाव के दिनों में सारे भारत में सब आग्नेयास्त्रों और बंदूकों आदि के लाइसेंसों को रद्द कर के सरकार सब हथियारों पर दब्जा कर ले। यह बात मैं खासकर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ।

जहां तक चुनाव के खर्च का सवाल है, सरकार यह खर्चा तो दे ही, लेकिन वह बाकी खर्च को बँत कर दे। वह एक या दो जीप दे, लेकिन बाकी सभी जर्पों को रेक्वीजीशन कर लें। अगर जीप खत्म हो जाएं, तो कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पर नियंत्रण करना भी आसान हो जाएगा, क्योंकि जीपों से ही हथियार-बंद लठैत एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में लाए जाते हैं। बुरलाही में चार बजीपों और

कार में हथियारबंद लोग बाहर से, गया और मुजफ्फरपुर आदि से लाए गए थे। सरकार छनाई और दूसरी सुविधाएं निम्नतम स्तर पर सब को बराबर दे। यदि पैसल चुनाव लड़ेंगे, तो सब बराबर रहेंगे।

चुनाव कानून में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई दोस्त सहायता दे, तो वह खर्च में नहीं गिना जाएगा। कौन दोस्त सहायता देगा? -- जिसको ठेके और लाइसेंस दिलाएंगे, घुसखोरी में मदद दी जाएगी, वे दोस्त बन जाएंगे। इस कानून से भ्रष्टाचार और झूठा हिस्सा देने को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इसलिए जो इच्छा-दुक्का लोग झूठ नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए हिस्सा देना मुनोबत हो जाती है। इस लिए इस कानून में आमूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

शायद रुपये की चोट श्री जेठमलानी के जीवन पर नहीं पड़ी है। उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि रुपये की मार कैसी होती है। इसलिए वह कहते हैं कि कानून का कोई सवाल नहीं है। व्यक्ति अच्छा या बुरा होता है। व्यक्ति बही अच्छा होगा, जो करों को चोरी करता है, जो उसकी हिस्सा करता है। जो हिस्सा नहीं देता है, वह बड़ा भला आदमी बना बैठा है। इसलिए धर्म शोषण और अत्याचार पर कुछ अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि वह आज ही नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन कम से कम इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए।

चुनाव आयोग के अधिकारों में कमी करने का सुझाव भी दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक भयंकर बात है। अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैं कहूँगा कि चुनाव आयोग के अधिकार को

कुछ बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा सकें। उसे अधिकारियों को दंडित करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो व्यक्ति चुनाव आयोग का रिटर्निंग आफिसर है, उसकी नियुक्ति और प्रमोशन राज्य सरकार के द्वारा होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक खतरनाक रवैया होगा और शासक दल के लोग इस के सुझावों में जाने की कोशिश न करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh Bahadur. He will take only five minutes.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इन को तो दो मिनट में यह कहिए कि त्यागपत्र दे कर जायें और चुनाव लड़ें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों जैसे भगवान देव और श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत के भ्रष्ट भाषणों को भी मैंने सुना। सत्ताधारी दल के अनेक सदस्यों ने भाषण किया है। मैं मुख्य रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर कहीं भी जहाँ चुनाव हो रहे हैं, वहाँ कहे हैं उन को रोने का काम सत्ताधारी दल न करे और निर्धारित अधिकांश अन्दर वे चुनाव अवश्य करा दिए जाएँ, इस प्रकार का कोई संशोधन हमारे चुनाव कानून में होना चाहिए।

गढ़वाल का कोई प्रतिनिधि 18 महीने से इस लोक सभा में नहीं है। यह मौजूदा शासन के लिए शर्म की बात है। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि यह सरकार शर्म को घोल कर पी चुकी है। अब इस ने शर्मि की तो आदत ही

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

छोड़ दी है। हर किस्म के अपराध करने की आदत पड़ गई है, भ्रष्टाचार करने की आदत पड़ गई है। ऐसा लगता है कि भ्रष्टाचार और अपराध करने की जो प्रवृत्ति है यह सरकार उसे अपना चुकी है; उसे अपना मौलिक अधिकार समझती है।

आचार्य भगवान देव : दल बदल कर के आप ने भ्रष्टाचार नहीं किया ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैंने वह दल अवश्य छोड़ा क्योंकि... (व्यवधान)... न्यूयार्क में जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया है उसे मैं कहना नहीं चाहता। कृपया वह शांत रहें।

दलबदल मैंने जरूर किया। उसका कारण यह था कि इतना कुकर्म, भ्रष्टाचार और पाप किया जा रहा था, अपराध किया जा रहा था इस शासन के द्वारा जिस का सहभागी मैं नहीं बनना चाहता था और चाहता था कि इस भ्रष्टाचार का परदाफाश कर सकूँ। आज मुझे मौका है इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि गुलामों की फौज का सिपाही मैं नहीं हूँ। मैं एक स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति हूँ, जो बात उचित समझता हूँ वह कहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज जो शासक दल के अन्दर बैठे हुए लोग हैं उनमें यह साहस नहीं है कि वह सत्य को सत्य कह सकें। उन का काम केवल मंजीरा बजाना है। और मंजीरा-वादन का जो कार्य ये सारे लोग कर रहे हैं उस में मैं सहभागी नहीं होना चाहता था इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि मैं उस जमात में नहीं रह सकता हूँ और इसलिए मैं अपने उचित स्थान पर आ गया हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव कराना सरकार का संवैधानिक दायित्व है। लेकिन इस दायित्व को न तो केन्द्र की सरकार ने पूरा किया और न राज्य सरकार ने किया। जब 4 जून को वहाँ चुनाव हुआ था उस समय

जिस तरह का कुकर्म शासक दल द्वारा किया गया उसे पूरा देश और पूरी दुनिया जानती है। आज उसे छिपाने और उस पर लीपा-पोती करने का जो काम आप कर रहे हैं उस से यह सत्य छिप जायेगा ऐसी बात संभव नहीं है। भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, बूथ कैम्पचरिंग हुआ, मतदान केन्द्रों पर कब्जा किया गया। वहाँ हर तरह के अपराध करने की कोशिश की गई। जिस बात को हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत जी छिपाना चाहते थे उस के विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि महिलाओं के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। माननीय रावत जी के बारे में कहा गया कि उन को चोट लग गई है। वह यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं इस बात को साफ तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ, ये मुझे रास्ते में मिले, मैंने इन से पूछा कि मुझे बहुत अफसोस है, आप को कहां चोट लगी है? तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे खुद भी पता नहीं, मुझे तो सेन्ट्रल हाल में जब मैं गया तो वहाँ लोगों ने कहा कि अखबारों में ऐसा आया है कि आप को चोट लग गई है, तब मैंने समझा कि श्री रावत को अपने चोट की जानकारी भी अखबारों के माध्यम से मिली।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : बहुगुणा जी के आप पक्के शिष्य हो गए हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : तो इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य वह देते हैं। इन को अपनी चोट की जानकारी अखबारों के माध्यम से हुई। यह इन का खुद का बयान है।

इस के बाद 22 नवम्बर को फिर चुनाव कराने की घोषणा हुई। सभी तैयारियाँ पूरी कर ली गई थीं। यहाँ तक कि मतदान केन्द्रों पर भोजने के लिए पुलिस और दूसरे तरह के सरकारी कर्मचारी जो आवश्यक होते हैं, सब को रवाना किया जा चुका था। गड़वाल में बहुत से लोग पहुंच चुके थे पौड़ी से लोग जाने की तैयारी कर रहे थे। उन सभी लोगों की

सारी तैयारियों के अभावजूद 14 नवम्बर को, जिस दिन पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का जन्म दिन था, उस दिन उस उपचुनाव को स्वगित कर दिया गया। जहाँ तक हम समझते हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह पर प्रदेशीय सरकार ने ऐसा बताने की कोशिश की कि चुनाव कराने की परिस्थितियाँ वहाँ पर नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की श्रद्धांजलि पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को, इन्होंने लोकतंत्र की हत्या का प्रयास कर के, अर्पित की।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Central Government cannot advise the Election Commission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government. If they cannot provide the police force...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Central Government cannot advise the Election Commission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Central Government can advise the State Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: In that case the Central Government can take notice of that. It is the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government. That is what I am saying.

तो इस प्रकार के लोकतंत्र पर आक्रमण करके 14 नवम्बर को, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की गई। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि हमें पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पंडित जवाहर लाल जी के बनाए हुए मार्ग को इस प्रकार से तोड़ा जा रहा है तब उस रास्ते पर हम कैसे चलेंगे? पहले आप उस रास्ते को रहने दीजिये तभी उस पर चलने का सवाल आयेगा।

मुख्य मंत्री जी ने, उनकी सरकार ने कुछ बातें कहीं थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि

उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। जब इसी बात को हम यहाँ पर कहते हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है तो, उस दल के लोग सुनकर चौखने लगते हैं और कहते हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिल्कुल ठीक है, हम लोग उसका गलत प्रचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जब चुनाव को टालना हुआ और लोकतंत्र की हत्या करनी हुई तो सरकार ने स्वयं कह दिया कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है लेकिन अगर हम इसी बात को कहें कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति वहाँ पर ठीक नहीं, यहाँ से उस सरकार को भंग करने का निर्देश दे दिया जाए तब उस पर कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।

जहाँ तक जेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का सम्बन्ध है, 16 नवम्बर को हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया गया था लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों में तय हो चुका था कि हड़ताल दिसम्बर में होगी परन्तु कांग्रेस पार्टी से जिस यूनियन का सम्बन्ध था उनकी ओर से 16 नवम्बर को हड़ताल करने की नोटिस दी गई जिससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि सत्ताधारी दल ने हड़ताल कराने की साजिश की थी। इसके अधिक विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुगुणा जी से ये डरते हैं। (व्यवधान) मुख्य मंत्री ने बाद में कहा कि उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि चुनाव को टाल दिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यहाँ पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक राजा था, उसने एक बीमार हाथी एक गाँव के लोगों को दिया और यह कहा कि जो कहेगा कि हाथी मर गया उसको मैं जान से मार दूंगा। एक दिन वह हाथी मर गया। संवाल आया कि कौन जाकर राजा को बतलाए? एक बुजुर्ग आदमी था, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं जाकर बतलाऊंगा।

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

वे राजा के पास गए और कहा कि महाराज, जो हाथी आपने दिया था वह न तो हिलता है, न डुलता है, न सांस ले रहा है, न खा रहा है, न पी रहा है, न देख रहा है और न सुन रहा है। राजा ने कहा इसका क्या मतलब है, क्या हाथी मर गया तो उसने कहा कि यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि मर गया, यह तो आप ही कह सकते हैं। उसी प्रकार से मुख्य मंत्री ने सारी स्थिति बतला दी कि चुनाव नहीं करा सकते हैं लेकिन यह वाक्य उन्होंने नहीं लिखा कि चुनाव नहीं करवा सकते हैं इसलिए चुनाव न करवाए जायें। इसी बात को ले कर वे चुनाव आयोग के ऊपर आक्षेप कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम लोग आक्षेप कर रहे हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि उन्होंने चुनाव टालने की भरसक कोशिश की और चुनाव टलवा दिया। वैसे चुनाव आयोग भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से कह सकता था लेकिन उन्होंने भी नहीं कहा सम्भवतः उन्होंने यह समझा हो कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अनियमिततायें कर सकती है, वह ठीक ढंग से चुनाव न होने दे या असामाजिक तत्व भेजकर अव्यवस्था पैदा करे क्योंकि इस दल में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको यहां पर बताना चाहता हूँ दो दिसम्बर को इस सदन में श्री चित्त बंसु के पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री योगेन्द्र मरुवाना ने बताया है कि पहली नवम्बर को बार्डर सिक्केरिटरी फोर्स उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई, क्यों कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मांगी थी, लेकिन श्री मुशीर अहमद के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बाद में उन्होंने बताया कि वह पुलिस फोर्स वापिस कर दी गई। नवम्बर के ही महीने में 12 नवम्बर तक या उस के पहले वह फोर्स उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वापिस कर दी। जब कानून और

व्यवस्था की स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी और गढ़वाल में चुनाव कराया था, तो बार्डर सिक्केरिटरी फोर्स जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लिया था, उसको क्यों भेज दिया चुनाव के पहले। चुनाव तो 22 नवम्बर को होने वाला था, यह कहने के लिए कि हमारे पास कोई भी फोर्स नहीं है, कोई ऐसा बल नहीं है जिसके जरिए वहां पर स्थिति को नियंत्रित कर सकें। यह स्पष्ट बनावटी बात थी, जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार का स्पष्ट रूप से हाथ दिखाई दे रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार नहीं चाहती थी कि वहां पर चुनाव हों। मान्यवर, इस प्रकार यह गलत मिसाल कायम हुई है, अगर इस प्रकार चुनाव घोषित किए जायेंगे और हमेशा यह कह दिया जाएगा कि राज्य सरकार के कहने के ऊपर वहां की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए चुनाव नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस तरह से इस देश के अन्दर कमी भी चुनाव नहीं हो पाएगा, इससे देश का लोकतन्त्र हमेशा खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करे और एक निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर उप चुनाव अवश्य करा लिया जाए—यह मेरा सुझाव है। साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गढ़वाल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का चुनाव आप शीघ्र नहीं कराते हैं तो खास तौर से इस सरकारी दल के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक सिद्ध होगा और अगर सरकारी दल यह समझता है कि लोकतन्त्र की हरकत करके यहां पर बैठ रह सकता है, तो यह उसकी भूल है और इस गलतफहमी को उसको दूर कर लेना चाहिए।

श्री हरिसचन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि श्री हरिकेश जी ने कहा कि मेरे साथ मारपीट हुई और उस घटना की प्रखबार उनको बाद में यहां लगी और मुझे को यह इम्प्रेशन देने की कोशिश की कि यह मेरे लिए न्यूज थी। हकीकत यह है कि मेरे साथ जब यह घटना मारपीट की हुई तो उसके दूसरे या तीसरे दिन ही रास्ते में आपके साथ मुलाकात ही गई और चूंकि संसद में मित्त हैं, नमस्कार हुआ। आपने मुझ से कहा कि आपके साथ मारपीट हुई। मैंने कहा—हां, कुछ पत्थर मार दिए और एक आध मुक्का मार दिया और जो मेरे साथ महिला थी, उसके साथ ही प्रभद्र आचरण किया। कम से कम महिला के साथ प्रभद्र आचरण नहीं करना चाहिए था। उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो पेपर्स के थू मालूम हुई। मैंने कहा—जस्सर, लेकिन मैंने पेपर्स में तो नहीं दिया और न मैंने रिपोर्ट की क्योंकि मैं इसकी पब्लिसिटी नहीं चाहता था और यह बुरी बात हो रही थी और इससे सारा पहाड़ बदनाम हो रहा था।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, ये बड़ा लम्बा भ्रमण दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am aware that we overstepped the time and it may not be possible for me to express myself on the various aspects that were touched by the hon. Members.

I would like to be as brief as possible so that they may not curse me for delaying their dinner. The man-

ner in which the subject has been slated under Rule 193, it has given an opportunity for the hon. Members to address on two aspects specifically with reference to the bye-election in Garhwal; as a consequence of the expression used, namely, "not providing a specific period for bye-elections" and, generally, with reference to the electoral reforms.

While I thank the hon. Members for participating in the debate, I wish, however, they could have been a little more responsible in making the suggestions and raising the debate to a better level on a serious subject like this.

On the general question about the electoral reforms, I have said in this House some time back when the debate took place that the whole gamut of the Election Law is being re-considered. In fact, so far as my Ministry is concerned, we have come to certain provisional conclusions. The matter is now with the Cabinet Sub-Committee, and after the Cabinet Sub-Committee takes the provisional decisions, it has been decided by the Prime Minister that we should invite the Leaders of the Opposition for discussing diverse topics and then the matter could be finalised. My own feeling is that so far as the Cabinet Sub-Committee is concerned, this exercise might be over roughly in about three to four weeks' time but then, electoral reforms cannot be looked in isolation. Many of us, perhaps, think that as public representatives—which I feel is a wrong approach—we seem to be talking in terms as though there is some interest—nay, if I may correct myself to say—we have developed a little vested interest. We fail to consider the whole aspect of election from the point of view of the exercise of the power by the sovereign. The sovereign exercises the power for the purpose of choosing as to who should rule him. One has to approach the problem from that point of view and

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

in exercise of the power by the sovereign is to be free, fair. He must be in a position to express his will in a manner that does not cause interference from any quarter or influence in any way whatsoever.

Sir, it is this sum and substance which has got to be grasped wholly from the point of view of sovereign so that at the edifice you could think of the electoral reforms. What, unfortunately, normally happens is that we who get ourselves elected at the instance of the sovereign who does not perhaps realise what power he exercises and what exactly is the power behind the exercise of his vote. We get into the saddle of power and we forget the concept and the ideology running as a thread throughout the entire concept of elections and we do not take care of his proper interest. I look at the problem of electoral reforms, as I said, from the gamut of the concept of sovereign and the exercise of his power and his will freely and fairly. Therefore, if we match this focal point the other aspects can be taken care of and, I feel, that from that point of view as many a member have also contributed to the debate, we all seem to agree that everything is not well with the kingdom of Denmark and it is in this background necessarily that the election law will have to be given a fresh look—fresh look from the point of view of those millions of dumb driven cattle who had been voting us to power without realising what power they are vesting in us. So, it is purely from that point of view I had been trying to have an exercise with the Representation of Peoples' Act and as I said some time back, with my capacity and in my wisdom, I arrived at the conclusion that there are roughly about 70 points, the pros and cons of which will have to be considered, for the purpose of going into the Electoral Reforms.

On the aspect of fixing the period for the bye election, divergent opini-

ones have been expressed, particularly from the other side. Some of the Members tried to fix the tenure for the purpose of completing a bye-election. One of the hon. Members took the view that it is not possible; it has got to be left to the realm of discretion and the power has to be exercised within a reasonable time. Speaking for myself, I also feel that in a matter like this, it is difficult to fix the time. The question is, assuming for a moment, that we fix a particular time and suppose the bye-election, for any valid reason, could not be held within that stipulated time, what would be the consequence? Would the consequence be that the election will not be held? Or would the consequence be that if the election is held at a later stage, then, that election will not be valid? Aspects of discretion have got to be necessarily left out to a high authority and in this case a very high Constitutional authority has been left with this discretion.

I agree with one of the hon. friends who made the suggestion that when the discretion has been vested, it has got to be exercised in a reasonable time, but then, it has not been exercised in the case of Garhwal which is a specific case, for one reason or the other, which has already come out. Then, it is a matter whether we should criticise the Election Commission or the Central Government for that without having the proper facts. Some of the hon. Members have gone to the extent of *sub-silentio* suggesting even motive to the Election Commission. That in my submission would be very unfair.

While this House and the hon. Members are perfectly entitled to discuss the order that has been passed to criticise that order, and say that this order is wrong, to suggest something to the person of the Election Commission would be unfair. (*An hon. Member: Nobody said that*). *Sub-silentio*, one of the Members has suggested. It is not for me to say who has done it. It is for the introspection of that single individual who has spoken. It is a matter for him to decide. I am not

her: for the purpose of advising him. I am only trying to say that this is unfair. Beyond that I would not like to go. But it is my duty to say something about Garhwal which became the fulcrum round which the entire debate of this evening has gone on. The position as it stands is that originally on the 14th June when the elections were held, those elections have been set aside by the Election Commission on the sole ground of the presence of Haryana Police in the Constituency of Garhwal.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Being induced without his knowledge.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Precisely so. Well, I go a little far with you because, I am putting here the sum and substance, in order to save time. He has said that this police has been inducted to use the language of my hon. friend without intimation or permission of the Election Commission or for the matter of that, even without the knowledge of the Returning officer of that place. Well, I have answered this issue much earlier. I would just take one minute to answer this issue again. The position is, as it has been explained, that the Election Commission does not come into the picture with reference to maintaining law and order. The wording in Article 324 'superintendence, direction or control' is confined to the electoral system itself. Many friends have also read the Article 324(6) in order to say "look the President and the Governor must aid". If you kindly read again Article 324(6) it is for the discharge of the functions enumerated in Article 324(1). (Interruptions) Sorry, you don't laugh at that. Will you please read it? If you have not read it, I would expect you to read it so that you will better appreciate what I am trying to say. The power is not wide. You will find a reference of Clause 1 of Article 324(1) in Article 324(6). Therefore, it is with reference to, say, preparation of the electoral rolls, the conduct of the election, namely, the personnel to be drafted as

Presiding Officers, Polling Officers, so on and so forth. To that extent, it is perfectly all right for the Election Commission to demand the personnel either from the Governor or from the President. But I will repeat what I have said earlier, the Election Commission does not have the jurisdiction to maintain law and order. In fact, (Interruptions) you might say so, you can nod, your head in any form, this way or that way, I cannot help it, but the position is that he has no control over the law and order maintaining machinery. It is a subject constitutionally left to the realm of the State and this has always happened. If you have not opened your eyes, I would like you to open your eyes now. This has been happening throughout right from 1952 onwards when the first Election started. At all times, the outside forces were provided in the States at their behest of the Central Government and on all the occasions, the position had been that at no point of time, either the Election Commission was informed or the permission of the Election Commission was ever sought.

AN HON. MEMBER: There was enough complaint.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There was no complaint.

SHRI T. S. NEGI: (Tehri Garhwal) But the Returning Officer never demanded extra police that (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The law does not change merely because of that. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You have made a very categorical statement that right from 1952 onwards there was not even one occasion on which when the police were inducted, there were no consultations with the Election Commission. I want to go on record that during the recent Seminar on Parliamentary Affairs in which the Chief Election Co-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

mmissioner was present, he himself told me that right from 1952 up to the present time on every occasion whenever Police from outside states were inducted, the Chief Election Commissioner was always consulted. I just want to go on record.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sorry, that is possible. In fact, I was very particular, not today, but at the time when the debate was initiated. I waded through the entire records of the Home Ministry and at no where the Home Ministry records show that they have either sought the permission of the Election Commission or they have ever intimated. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The State Government only brought the facts to the notice of the Election Commission.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The Election Commission might say anything. I will go by the records.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What for?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Well, I can also say many a things. I would not like to go into discussion because this would only mean that we are discussing about the conduct of an authority who is not present.

Therefore, I would not like to go into that issue. I am only saying that on the basis of the records which I had an opportunity to go through, the discussions that I had with the Home officials, I am putting it across to you—and I am firm on the question of law, whether you like it or not—that the Election Commission does not have the jurisdiction..... (*Interruptions*). I have said that on the facts. So far as the Election Commission is concerned, I did not enter into a dialogue with him. What I have said is based on certain aspects which I have made clear. In fact, as one of the hon. Members from this side had said even in 1977—I had particularly gone into that—the outside forces were deployed. There was neither any intimation nor any consent. A view has been ta-

ken by the Election Commission. Unfortunately, the correctness of that view cannot be canvassed, unless the result of his poll is declared. We have got to bow down to the order of the Election Commission; we have no other option. I concede the point.

I come to the question of certain of the aspects which my friends have read from the report of the Citizens for Democracy Committee. By all accounts, the personnel consisting of this organisation belong to the other side, not our side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They are all for democracy, not for us.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There political views are known; they have been in your bandwagon. Not withstanding that, I would certainly like to refer to their two findings on the issue. I could have understood if the Election Commission had gone a little further and said: 'Look, my enquiries reveal that the Police has interfered in the fair and free elections.' If that were so, perhaps the argument would have been a little strong. The whole approach was 'mere presence'. Some of the hon. Members, particularly the Member from South Calcutta had an occasion to quote from the report of the Citizens for Democracy Committee. I will also invite the attention of the hon. Members to paragraph 88 end, of this report. This Committee has gone into the question and what have they said? It is not even in their report; they do not say that the police has...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are talking about this report, I would like to quote here from Shri Shakhder's letter:

"Apart from the findings of the team regarding booth capturing, the report of the team also discloses that there was surcharged atmosphere in the constituency immediately before the date of poll, and on the day of poll by the presence of the Harayana police on a large scale...."

The hon. Minister was kind enough to say that there would have been justification if he would have said that the presence of police had interfered in fair and free elections, but here the Election Commission writes that on the day of poll, the atmosphere was surcharged because of the presence of the Haryana Police. Their lies the whole point.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I cannot go on answering like this if my hon. friend from South Calcutta had seen it properly, it is not the letter, it is from the order that has been passed by the Election Commission on 20th June setting aside the election, that has been noted in that, not the letter. If you kindly go through the operative portion, where he discusses then it is clear that he does not say that the police have interfered with the election process. I was only trying to say this. That is why I said the mere presence he has taken it as though it has vitiated the election. I am supporting myself from the Report of that Committee also. I think that Book is the Report of the Committee—The Citizens for Democracy Committee. And they themselves put it:

“We have no conclusive evidence to say that the Haryana and the other outside police were misused or misbehaved.”

It is a group which is so close to you so thick and thin with you, trying to give a good compliment to us. So, I hope you will not have a dissent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I think you have a good opinion of them also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I never have it because what type of persons they have been. I have had experience of in other aspects with them.

But not withstanding that, for your satisfaction I am quoting your own persons so as to establish that the question that will have to be ultimately resolved is whether mere presence of the

police vitiates the elections. In the ultimate analysis it boils down to this, if I am allowed to argue further, whether it is outside or inside, it makes no difference. Does the presence vitiate the election? This a matter which has got to be thrashed out in a court of law at an appropriate stage.

The other aspect of it, which perhaps would also interest you, is that a request was made even by Mr. Bahuguna about the unfairness with reference to 56 booths out of 800 and odd. Nobody has gone into the details as to what exactly has happened. In fact, I find that this very Committee concluded at paragraph 82, saying:

“The number of polling centres/booths where this happened, however, did not appear to us to have been anywhere close to that mentioned in Shri Bahuguna’s complaint to the Chief Election Commissioner.”

They come to this conclusion. Assuming for a moment that some unfairness has taken place, it is nowhere near the figure that has been mentioned by Mr. Bahuguna. Why I am trying to say this is that it would perhaps have been much better for the Election Commission to have gone a little deeper and said all right, instead of setting at naught the will of the sovereign we will have the poll with respect to particular polling stations, if it is proved that the unfairness has taken place.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He is making criticism.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is not the criticism of the person of the Chief Election Commission. It is certainly the criticism of the Order; and I am entitled to. Even the Supreme Court Judgments could also be criticised, but not the persons, otherwise no appeals could lie; we could say that the judgment is wrong. I am not criticising.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a comment

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is the position. I would not go further. But then once the elections were post-

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poned, they were fixed to 22nd November. Various factors cropped up. For brevity sake, I would like to be a little short. Various factors which the State Government thought they should bring to the notice of the Election Commission and they did.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What for?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would prefer to ignore you. The position is stated in the latest letters of the State Government of 9th and 10th November, 1981. These two letters were addressed, and both were addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer, only bringing the facts to his notice. And very correctly one of the hon. Members from the other side read the letter of the Chief Electoral Officer to the Election Commission, asking for the direction and guidance. The State Government never said: "You postpone the election." But the State Government certainly brought things to the notice of the Election Commission, so that they should not be found fault with at a later stage.

In fact, it would have been much better if the Election Commission were to say, "Look; having regard to this situation, request the Central Government for further deployment of forces." This was within the authority of the Election Commission, having regard to the earlier order passed. The legal position I am not prepared to accept. But in view of the order of the 20th June, the Election Commission should have directed the State Government. They did not do so. The Election Commission, in its wisdom, thought that the poll should be adjourned. That means the Election Commission gave credence to the grounds which have been assigned by the State Government. I am not going into the merits because of time; but the fact remains that when once the Election Commission says: "Having regard to this situation, I postpone the election", the net result is that the

arguments or the pleas that were advanced by the State Government were accepted by the Election Commission. The Election Commission is a quasi-judicial authority. It is an independent authority, by itself if it has taken a decision, I would not like, at this stage, to say that it is wholly wrong.

Somebody said it should be an objective consideration, which I am not able to appreciate. Subjective satisfaction has necessarily got to be there, after the consideration of objective facts. I do not see how a person objectively writes. The material can be objective, but the satisfaction has necessarily to be subjective. I do not understand what logic can there be in asking why has it to be a subjective satisfaction. It has necessarily to be so. Therefore, the position is: when it suits the other side, they will like to give a pat to the Chief Election Commissioner and when it does not suit them, they would say: "Look, the Election Commission has done this wrong." I would like a standard reaction from you, one of equi-distance. When, on the 20th June, 1981, the entire election was set aside, I would have expected hon. Members to rise in protest.

I may be a Minister, and if I have a discretion, I am expected to act, in the exercise of the discretion, in a responsible manner. The more the power is vested in an individual in a democracy, the more responsible must the person act. After all in elections lakhs of people express their will, and it is a matter for the House to consider, to analyze in the ultimate analysis. I would request hon. Members on the other side to consider—let them forget this particular Election Commission—would this House, and particularly the hon. Members on the other side, vouchsafe for this position, viz. if ten lakhs of people go and vote, in my own whim and fancy can I say: "Set aside this poll?" I have my own strong views on this issue. Some of the hon. Members made the suggestion.—

though nobody suggested here that there should be three members to constitute Commission or that there should be some more checks and balances. These are the issues certainly engaging the attention of the Government. Otherwise, what exactly is to be done? Now, assuming for a moment, very rightly some of the Members were agitated and I am one with them, would a particular constituency go un-represented for a long time? After all, would you not like that the sovereign expresses the democratic will through its representative and its representative should participate in the proceedings of this House? But then, that is the law as it stands today, and it had been so. One of my friends has referred to the Sections of RP Act. This is a matter which is entirely within the realm of the Election Commission. Section 149 read with Section 30 has also been quoted, read with Article 324. The position as it stands is that it is within the realm of the Election Commission. It is rather unfortunate—in fact, I was expecting some of the hon. Members to raise this. But nobody had done it. Take for instance, Assam. Large numbers of constituencies have not been represented in this House for the last two years. It is rather agonising. We have got to be concerned for this. We have got to take it in the proper perspective. It is possible that in a given case, the representatives may not come. But that does not speak well of our democracy. If something is wrong the loophole has got to be necessarily plugged. Power may be vested in any authority, but this power will have to be reviewed with changing times having regard to the hopes and aspirations of the people at large. This is a matter we have got to take stock of the situation as realist, instead of merely leaving it there. So, therefore, if some suggestions have been made even with reference to the review of the power of the Election Commission, why should people be touchy? Supposing, tomorrow it is said that the Ministers' powers should be reviewed, I will be

the first person to give my own evidence either way, according to my light. That is how we should behave. That is the standard which has got to be necessarily expected of all of us. After all, we have come to represent the people and we have to serve them. May be, in the process of service we may not come up to their expectations and it is always possible that we will never come up to the expectations of the Opposition.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not say that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: But in the ultimate analysis, as a conscientious person that should be our attitude. It may not be to the liking of X, Y, Z. But the position as it stands today is if a particular institution is misused, then it is the authority of this House which has got to correct, as the representatives of the people. I am not saying with reference to the Election Commission. I am more concerned about the authority of this House; those who are the representatives of the people; those who have been charged with the duty of setting right certain things. If we do not do it, we will fail in our duty. I am not concerned whether it is the Election Commission, or the Executive or whether it is the Legislature—whatever it may be, any institution for the matter of that. Therefore, instead of merely being emotional and trying to sling mud on each other, this matter concerns all of us, and at least should evoke a real seriousness amongst us. (*Interruptions*).... Whether you like it or not, Indira Gandhi remains to be the leaders of the nation. You may not like it. It may be to your utter discomfiture. Nobody can help it. People want her. People have brought her back with vengeance. That is the working of democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER: These people are undemocratic!

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would rather go to the extent of saying that if you would like to denounce her any further, on this issue, I would go to the extent of saying that you have no respect, no faith in the democratic principles. You do not have full faith in democracy. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is highly undemocratic. *(Interruptions)* Mrs. Gandhi does not represent democracy.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You may protest. Whether you like it or not, Professor... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In a democracy, the Opposition has a right to denounce the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a dangerous suggestion coming from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear him. They were hearing you when you criticised them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have a right to oppose Mrs. Gandhi and I shall be doing it. This is part of democracy. This type of statement is dangerous, coming from the Minister, that opposing Mrs. Gandhi is undemocratic. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I never said it. Don't tell untruth. *(Interruptions)*. I never said that opposing Mrs. Gandhi is undemocratic. I never said that. That only shows how far you can go. *(Interruptions)* I said it with reference to the people's powers. I was saying that Mrs. Gandhi has been returned by their verdict.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Agreed. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What he said, he told you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Minister says that I am telling untruth. Please check the record as to what the Minister has said. He said I am telling untruth. Is it parliamentary?

AN HON. MEMBER: He said, it is untruth. Is it parliamentary?
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister has said that I had told untruth. Is it parliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On the basis of what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be gone into. What can I tell you? I told you that it would be gone into.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I must defend myself and defend my honour as a member. I agree that Mrs. Gandhi has come due to the mandate of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is your point of order? You have raised a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have also come by the mandate of the people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You check the record. The Minister said that when we oppose Mrs. Gandhi, we oppose democracy.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I never said that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You check the record. You

have said that opposing Mrs. Gandhi is opposing democracy.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is in this context that I said....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will go through the record.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I may assure my hon. friend, as for his right to criticise us and criticise our leader, I will fight for it; he has that right. But he cannot labour under a misnomer and try to spin certain facts which I have not said. I was saying in the context....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. Don't pass your own remarks and comments. You must allow him to reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I cannot be provoked, because I can argue for hours and hours. I can pretend to be provoked; that is a different issue altogether.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You said, Mrs. Gandhi is the leader of the nation. Mr. Sathe said, she is the leader of the world.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I accept the amendment, as it comes from your mouth. She is undoubtedly. Perhaps, shall I say, if you could count the people of the world and their voting capacity, she is undoubtedly the leader of the world.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the universe?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Including hell and heaven.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The point. I was trying to say was with reference to the order of 20th Nove-

ber and the approach that the Chief Election Commissioner has taken. He has decided in his wisdom and I close the chapter there, as I said. That is a matter which we have got to accept. After all, that is the position of law and I presume that the opposite side members do also realise that we are governed by the law. Now it is in 21 hrs.

this context that the whole election of Garhwal will have to be looked at. While I am one with the agony and anguish that has been expressed by the various Members of the House about the election not having taken place in that constituency, we have also to respect the democratic institution of the Chief Election Commissioner. Merely because the order is not palatable to me, I cannot say that he is bad; or merely because it is palatable to me I cannot go on praising him. It is in this context I was saying all that. I expected some norms from the other side. When 20th June order was there, it should have been looked at in that perspective. It is from that point of view we have got to see. It is by experience we gain notwithstanding 34 years of our freedom. If we come to realise that there are some defects in a particular institution, we have got to set them right. It would be in the larger interest of the nation itself.

I have taken practically about 40 minutes. It is not possible for me to meet small specific points that have been raised.

In the end, I would again thank the hon. Members on both sides, who have participated in this debate and have also given some suggestions which would certainly be taken note of at the time when this issue of electoral reforms is thrashed out.

21.02 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated 14 December, 1981 from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

(i) "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri T. S. Negi, Member of Lok Sabha, who along with his 6 other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P. C. on Rajpath-Rafi Marg crossing at about 2 P.M. be arrested in case FIR No. 627 dated 14-12-1981 under section 188 I.P.C., Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi. He is being produced before the area judicial Magistrate."

(ii) "Kindly refer to this office letter dated 14-12-1981, informing you that Shri T. S. NEGI, Member of Lok Sabha was arrested in case FIR No. 627 dated 14-12-1981 under section 188 I.P.C., Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi.

The Member of Parliament, along with his other party workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi at 1555 hours. The Court released him along with other after administering a warning."

The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow 11 A.M.

21.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday December 15, 1981|Agrahayana 24, 1903 (Saka)