

[डा. ए. ५ आजमी]

बहुत ही ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए जिलों में मेरा क्षेत्र जैनपुर अपनी बदकिस्मती का रो रहा है। जैनपुर का पिछड़ापन, गरीबी, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी तो अपनी आखिरी सरहदों को छू रहे हैं।

यह गरीब और बेरोजगार जनता जब सरकार बनाने के लिए अपने नुमाइंद चुनती है, तो यह सोच कर चुनती है कि सरकार हमारी गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करेगी। लोकतांत्रिक आजादी के बाद से आज तक सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े जिलों खास तौर पर जैनपुर की जनता की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके या दूर होने में मदद मिल सके।

मैं सरकार से पुरजोर मुतालिबा करता हूँ कि जैनपुर में कोई सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्री कायम की जाए, जिससे जैनपुर के लोगों का काम मिल सके। इस तरह जैनपुर के लोगों की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ापन दूर होने में किसी हद तक मदद मिल सकेगी।

(ix) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO CHECK 'NARU' DISEASE IN MADHYA PRADESH.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the recent surveys conducted in Madhya Pradesh by the Public Health Department which reveal the outbreak of the deadly tropical nematode Guinea worm in an epidemic form. Since many years, this disease has been prevalent in M. P., especially in the backward rural areas; the State Government as well as the Centre have done nothing at all to root out this danger. On the contrary, rural hygiene has been neglected. This has resulted in the fast spreading of the Guinea worm infection in an epidemic form. It has been noted that endemic recurrence, in the past, of 'Naru' or 'Nahrui' in M.P. did not open the eyes of the Public Health authorities to tackle and control the epidemic.

Naru infects human and animal skin, and ultimately cripples the patient, and the cattle. It is contagious, and arises from the guinea-affected well water, thus affecting the whole village. Particularly, the staired wells have to be protected immediately.

The current outbreak of Naru epidemic has affected over a thousand villages in Guna district of M.P. Even the preliminary surveys have indicated that majority of villages in Binaganj, Chachoda, Kumbhraj, Aaron, Raghongarh, Jamner, Maksudangarh, Bahadurpur and other Tehsils of Guna have been plagued by Naru. The State authorities have done negligible little under the usual pretext of 'financial constraints'. The Public Health Centres are ill-equipped to handle Naru on epidemic scale.

I appeal to the Centre to give all help to the M.P. State Government to attack this 'Guinea Worm' on a war-footing. Besides, the Centre should identify Guinea-prone villages and make special centrally sponsored schemes to eradicate their tropical nematode from M.P. as well as from many other States. I request the Minister of Health to immediately send a special team to Guna to assess the danger and extent of Naru and to urgently take all such preventive and curative steps as necessary. This epidemic in Guna District should be an eye-opener to the Government who should in public interest make the people aware of this danger through wide publicity and use of mass media.

(x) NON-PURCHASE OF WHEAT BY F.C.I.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): During my tour to some districts in U.P., Haryana and Punjab, I have observed that farmers have been forced to sell their products specially wheat because Food Corporation of India is not purchasing their wheat, thus making the farmers to go to the third agency. In such process, the poor farmer does not get the appropriate price of his product. There are reports from various parts of the country that wheat is being sold off even at Rs. 120 to 130 per quintal, which is well below the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Sir, I recollect, if I am not wrong, the Agriculture Minister has given

a full assurance in the House that FCI will do the purchasing work of wheat all over the country and the farmers will not be in any difficulty. Now, even rains have started and some of the farmers whose products have been affected by the rains are not being accepted by FCI.

I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate and necessary action by issuing instructions to all the regional offices of FCI to purchase the remaining stock immediately so that the poor farmer does not suffer any more.

### ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia on the 26th July, 1982, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mool Chand Daga. Hon. Members, one hour was allotted for this Bill. Twenty-five minutes have already been exhausted. We have got only 35 minutes and there are two more Bills for today. (*Interruptions*) It is a very important Bill. Then the Business Advisory Committee should have compelled the Government or anybody who asked for the time to give more time. It is on my table that one hour is allotted. How can I allot more than one hour? Therefore, if you stick to that Bill proper, you do not require more time. The most unfortunate position is that there is a general discussion on every Bill. I request all members to place their views before the House within five minutes. Even then it will go upto 1-1/2 hours or 2 hours, but I am giving them. Mr. Daga, you have already exhausted two minutes. So, you will be given only three minutes. I will definitely give time to every speaker—only five minutes. There should be a discussion but do not make it a general discussion on everything. My loyal friend Mr. Parulekar knows it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): You are also concerned with this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody is concerned with it. The nation is concerned with it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Yesterday, Mr. Chakraborty acceded to what you have said just now. Therefore, this is the opportunity for us to say something on that aspect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not in the Chair at that time.

श्री मूल चंद डगा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल बता रहा था कि कितने मुकदमे आज भी पेंडिंग हैं असेसमेंट के लिए और मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि 1976-77 के अंदर जहां 15 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपया बकाया था, 1977-78 के अंदर 17 करोड़ 52 लाख रुपये हो गया और 1980-81 के अंदर वह 27 करोड़ 66 लाख रुपए बकाया हो गया। एस्टेट ड्यूटी के इस तरह इतने रुपए बकाया हैं। 15 करोड़ से आज वह 27 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। यह रिपोर्ट आफ दि कम्पट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल आफ इंडिया की है। एस्टेट ड्यूटी का जितना रुपया हमारा बकाया है, उसमें ज्यादा रुपया राजा-महाराजाओं के पास है। इस बारे में मैं आपके सामने 1980-82 तक के फीगर्स बताना चाहता हूँ। 1979-80 में हमको 21,15,52,000 रुपए की रिकवरी करनी थी, लेकिन 4,64,64,000 रुपए रिकवर हुआ, इस प्रकार हमारा 78 प्रतिशत रुपया बकाया रह गया। 1980-81 में 61 प्रतिशत बकाया है और 1981-82 में यह रुपया बढ़ कर 18 करोड़ के करीब है। एस्टेट ड्यूटी के केंसेज किस प्रकार पेंडिंग रहते हैं और किस प्रकार इसमें काम होता है और सबसे बड़ा सवाल वैल्यूएशन का है। इस फाइनंस डिपार्टमेंट में गिफ्ट टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स का अलग-अलग वैल्यूएशन होता है। अगर इस डिपार्टमेंट में इनकम टैक्स का सवाल आता है तो मकान की कीमत और आंकी जाती है। यह क्या तरीका है। एक दफा एक कमेटी मुकारिर की गई थी और उसने इस समबन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लिए थे। इसलिए