

them are from Karnataka. HUDCO has sanctioned schemes, the project cost of which is Rs. 1,917.26 lakhs and the loan component is Rs. 1,570.95 lakhs. The number of dwelling units for which the Government of Karnataka has asked for loan is 6,498

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : It is fact that the Government of Karnataka during the last six years has not used these schemes for helping either the rural poor or the urban poor and may I know from the hon. Minister how much amount has been provided for these 13 schemes during the current year ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I have already mentioned that these 13 schemes were for the Karnataka State only and I have also given the number of dwelling units.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : I want the amount sanctioned for Karnataka State.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : That is what I am telling. The HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 1570.05 lakhs.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : It is for the urban poor, middle-class people or the rural people ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : There was a proposal by the Government to start a National Housing Bank with an authorised paid up capital of Rs. 100 crores for the construction of houses. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the policy guidelines have been framed and finalised and if so what is the agency through which they would be implementing the scheme ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : This question relates to National Housing Bank. The question of composition of Board of Directors is being processed in the Ministry of Finance. As soon as this process is over, infrastructure will be created and State Government asked as to what policy it would like to follow. Further action will be taken accordingly.

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : May I know from the hon. Minister how many schemes, out of the 30 mentioned by her, are for West Bengal and how much money has been sanctioned for this ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that out of 30 schemes, none has come from the Government of West Bengal. These schemes are for Andaman Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Intermediary Tenure Systems

*900. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether intermediary tenure systems are still in existence in some States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). Intermediary tenures have been abolished in various parts of the country except for some pockets in a few States such as the Jotedaries in Meghalaya, some intermediaries of non-agricultural character situated in urban areas of U.P. and Comunidades in Goa.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The intermediary tenure system is the worst form of exploitation. Even after 35 years after the enactment of the Zamindari Abolition Act this intermediary tenure system is still in existence. It is not a fact that it is in existence only in Goa and in some parts of Uttar Pradesh as stated by the Agriculture Minister. But this system is in existence in Maharashtra also in the form of Devasthanam, in Orissa in the form of service jagirs and in Goa also. This was also discussed in the Conferences of Ministers of Revenue, of all the States

in the year 1986 and it was decided in that conference that this intermediate tenure system would be abolished, that the States where it is persisting would enact legislation for abolishing it by the end of 1987 and its implementation should be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. May I know from the Minister, if it was decided in the Conference of Revenue Ministers in the year 1986 to abolish by 1987 this worst form of exploitation—intermediary tenure system, what steps the Government has taken to direct the States, where this worst form of exploitation system is still in existence, to enact the legislation to abolish this worst form of exploitation system ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that Zamindari system was a curse on our country. Immediately after independence the first steps which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took was to abolish Zamindari so as to protect small cultivators from being exploited by big landlords and to give them ownership rights. In order to abolish the system of Zamindari totally, various laws were enacted in the country during 1951 to 1956. Presently, this system is nowhere prevalent except in a few places in urban areas of Goa and Uttar Pradesh. As the hon. Member has said, earlier we also had received some information regarding existence of intermediary tenure system in Orissa and Maharashtra. But when we sought information to this effect from the concerned State Governments, we were informed telegraphically that provisions of Zamindari Abolition Act have been implemented fully and intermediary tenure system has been eliminated. As far as Goa is concerned, as you know Goa was freed from Portuguese domination in 1961 after which it remained as a Union Territory till it was granted statehood last year. We have written to States several times to eliminate this system immediately; we also directed all the States to do so in the Conference of Revenue Ministers held in 1986. As far as my knowledge goes, this system does not exist in any State except a few urban pockets in Goa and Uttar Pradesh. It is possible that this system might be existing at few places because of stay orders from the court which create difficulties for the Government. However, we are repeatedly

asking the State Governments to get such stays vacated as soon as possible so that this blot on our society is removed.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, even after forty years of independence still thirty five per cent of the people are poor agricultural labourers and do not have any land; and there is still concentration of land in the hands of a few people. Five per cent of the people have got forty per cent of the agricultural lands. The Land Reform Act has not been implemented in most of the States and surplus lands have not been taken possession of; and the lands which have been taken possession of; have not been distributed among the landless agricultural labourers. Unless the purchasing power of these percentage of the people is increased, the unemployment problem of our country cannot be solved. May I know from the Minister, what steps he propose to take to implement the Land Reforms Act, which has been enacted ? There are a number of loopholes in it. Recently the West Bengal Government plugged the loopholes of the Land Reforms Act. Even there is a feeling that the landlord can retain surplus land beyond the ceiling. May I know from the Minister what steps he propose to take to implement the land reforms, so that surplus land can be distributed among the landless peasants, among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of our country and the concentration of land in hands of a few people is reduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Overkill.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, one of the points of our Twenty Point Programme is to distribute surplus land among the landless people. We have enacted laws to this effect and as I had earlier mentioned, nobody can escape from the grip of those laws. Thousands of such cases are pending with High Courts and Supreme Court. The Government is making all-out efforts to have these cases decided so that the surplus land could be allotted to the landless people. Approximately 2 crore tillers have been benefited with the passing of this law and abolition of Zamindari System. Under this Act, the

Government have taken over about 60 lakh hectare land and distributed it among landless people.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, there is a little wrong impression about the legislation regarding land to the tillers in Goa. It is not that there is no such legislation which passes land to tillers in Goa. In 1976, a legislation was enacted by the Goa Assembly, although in Goa, Congress was not in power, some regional party was in power. At that time, the late Mrs. Gandhi directed that Government to enact a legislation to pass land to the tillers, and similarly a legislation was enacted. Unfortunately, that legislation has been challenged and at present it is pending in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I would like to know whether the legislation of such a nature is pending in the Supreme Court, whether the Government is just going to be an on-looker or whether it is going to move the Supreme Court by a proper application that such matters dealing with land reforms should be expedited as early as possible so that the land actually passes to the tillers. Is the Government going to do what ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not something special. The case is with the Supreme Court.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have submitted, the case is with the Court, we cannot do anything in this regard. If we say that court has given wrong stay order. it will create another problem. Therefore, we can only say that we have written to States to plug the loopholes in the law and if necessary by enacting legislation in the Assemblies so that people get full benefit of these laws.

As far as Goa is concerned, as he himself has stated, the case is with the Supreme Court, but the Government on their part have again written to the Goa Government to plug the loopholes in the law even by amending the existing provisions in case stay orders are given due to some loopholes in the existing laws.

MR. SPEAKER : What more is left now ?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that although Zamindari System has been abolished in Bihar, yet another system known as 'Panidari System' has emerged there. Under this System, some people who have monopolised fishing in the Ganga realise 'panidari' taxes from the fishermen. Recently about 20 fishermen were shot dead. The concerned persons have obtained a stay order from the Court on the plea that Panidari System is not covered under Zamindari Abolition Act. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a minor amendment in the Zamindari Abolition Act so as to bring the 'Panidari System' under the purview of Zamindari System as water is very much part of land. Will the hon. Minister give any assurance in this regard ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land and water are closely related. The farmer has to part with water along with the land. So far as water of the Ganga or of the sea is concerned, there is no question of distribution of that water.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir there have been black laws in this country in this regard right from the days of Britishers.

(Interruptions)

[English]

With your permission, Sir.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You did not ask me ..

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Tewary ji is trying to hijack the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not that there had been any settlement of the Ganga with one family during British regime.

MR. SPEAKER : We would look into this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is now 40 years since we achieved independence and

considerable time has also elapsed since the abolition of Zamindari System, but the settlement of the Ganga is still going on with one family. The fishermen of Bhagalpur are not allowed to fish in the Ganga there.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been covered.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : As the hon. Member has said just now, forty persons have been murdered. What action is being taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It has come to our notice only today.

MR. SPEAKER : It is over. Now next question.

[English]

Import of Fishing Trawlers

*901. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new imported or indigenous fishing boats financed fully or partially by the Shipping Development Finance Corporation (SDFC) or Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) which are likely to join the Indian fleet by the end of 1989; and

(b) the cost of such fishing boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below :

Statement

99 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels, 69 financed by SDFC (upto 3.4.87) and 30 financed by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. are likely to join the Indian fleet by the end of 1989. The C.I.F. cost price of these vessels (according to source) is as follows :

(i) Imported Vessels

I. Vessels financed through SDFC Loans

1. Australia US \$ 7,70,000 to 7,90,000

2. Netherlands Dutch Guilder 18,54,000

II. Vessels financed through SCICI Loans

3. Australia Rs. 108 lakhs

4. South Korea Rs. 103 lakhs to Rs. 107 lakhs

5. Singapore. Rs. 108 lakhs

6. Japan Rs. 133.5 lakhs

7. U.S.A. Rs. 106 lakhs

8. Netherlands Rs. 133 lakhs

(In the case of SCICI loans, price of imported vessels is indicated in Rupees)

(ii) Indigenous Vessels

In the case of indigenous vessels, the price per trawler ranges from Rs. 90.55 lakhs to Rs. 114 48 lakhs (excluding taxes).

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is evident from the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House that the fishing boats that are being provided on the Indian coasts are more important than indigenous in spite of indigenous vessels being cheaper and equally good. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is going to take to encourage the indigenous manufacturers so that the vessels can be manufactured in our own shipyards and save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Sir, there is already a condition in the scheme under which these trawlers are imported that when two trawlers that are imported one is to be purchased from within the country and 33% of the cost of the vessel is given as subsidy by the Ministry of Surface Transport to the indigenous manufacturers and loan is also given for that purpose. 95% of the cost of the vessel is given now as against the 90% cost given for the imported vessels.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Sir, from the hon. Minister's statement it looks a very good encouragement to the fishing industry