

हरियाणा विधान सभा

की

कार्यवाही

7 जनवरी, 1975 (प्रथम बैठक)

खण्ड 1, अंक 5

अधिकृत विवरण

विशय सूची

मंगलवार, 7 जनवरी, 1975

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हरियाणा विधान सभा

मंगलवार, 7 जनवरी, 1975 (प्रथम बैठक)

विधान सभा की बैठक, हरियाणा विधान सभा हाल, विधान भवन, सैक्टर 1, चण्डीगढ़ में 9.30 बजे हुई। अध्यक्ष (चौधरी सरूप सिंह) ने अध्यक्षता की।

तारांकित प्र न एवं उत्तर

Mr. Speaker: Question hour.

'Kallar' Land

***1070. Sh. Dhaja Ram:** Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the acreage of 'Kallar' land in district Jind together with the names of village where the said land exists?

Revenue Minister (Pandit Chiranji Lal Sharma): The area in Jind District affected by Kallar is 3749 acres or 1499 hectares. A statement showing the villages so affected is placed on the table of the hour.

Statement

**Statement giving the name of villages of district Jind and
their area affected by Kallar**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Kallar Land (area in acres)
1	Bhambhawa	13
2	Achera in Khurd	151
3	Sarphabad	54
4	Butana	3
5	Rojhla	5
6	Bahadurpur	143
7	Safaidon	435
8	Kurrh	25
9	Sidh pura	3
10	Hito Kharhi	334
11	Todi Kharhi	32
12	Anta	453
13	Karsindhu	282
14	Barhod	146
15	Basina	64

16	Khokhari	109
17	Khuggan	30
18	Bohat Wala	74
19	Lajwana Kalan	15
20	Bahmani Wala	17
21	Kalayat	934
22	Bata	415
23	Kolakhan	12
	Total	3749 acres or 1499 hactares

श्री धजा राम: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कल्लर जमीन की जो फिगरज यहां अपने जवाब में बताई हैं, मेरे विचार से यह फिगरज गलत हैं। कम से कम मेरे नालिज में ऐसी बात है कि जीन्द डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 10 हजार एकड़ के लगभग कल्लर पड़ी है। दूसरी बात मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से करनाल और कुरुक्षेत्र जिलों को फ़ैसिलिटीज दी गई हैं क्या उसी प्रकार से जिला जीन्द को भी सभी फ़ैसिलिटीज दी जाएंगी ?

पंडित चिरंजी लाल भार्मा: आनरेबल मैम्बर साहब ने जो भाकूक अपने क्वै चन में जाहिर किये हैं वह किसी हद तक अपने नुक्तेनिगाह से हकबजानिब हैं। मैं उनको बताऊं कि रेवेन्यु

डिपार्टमेंट जो है वह अन्डर थ्रू सेम रिमि इन एण्ड ससपैन् इन रूल, 1960 के तहत डाटा कुलैक्ट करता है। बाकी एग्रीकल्चर और इरीगे इन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से जो मास्टर प्लान के अन्डर डाटा कुलैक्ट किया गया है उनकी फिगरज, जो मैंने इन्फर्मे इन दी है, उससे किस कदर ज्यादा है। लेकिन वह इन्फर्मे इन क्या है वह भी मैं बता देता हूं। एग्रीकल्चर, इरीगे इन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से जो इन्फर्मे इन दी है उसके मुताबिक हमारी स्टेट की करीबन 25 परसेन्ट जो टोटल एग्रीकल्चरल लैण्ड है वह या तो एलकलाइन है, सलायन है या एनुलेटिड सैन्डी है। 400 या 450 हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन में 60 हजार हैक्टेयर ऐसी जमीन है जो जीन्द डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है। हमारे रूल्ज के मुताबिक रिमि इन प्वायंट आफ व्यु से जो डाटा कुलैक्ट किया उसकी फिगरज 1499 हैक्टेयर्ज हैं। अदरवाइज 60 हजार हैक्टेयर भूमि जीन्द के अन्दर है, जो मास्टर प्लान के अन्डर एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने नोटिफाई की है।

राव बंसी सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कश्ट करेंगे कि जो कल्लर भूमि हैं, उसको सुधारने के लिये कौन कौन से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

पंडित चिरंजी लाल भार्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक कारपोरे इन बनाई हुई है।

कृशि मंत्री (चौधरी भजन लाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक निगम की स्थापना की है लैण्ड डिवैल्पमेंट कारपोरे इन। इस

कारपोरे इन के तहत जितनी भी स्टेट के अन्दर जमीन है, जो ठीक नहीं है उसको हम ठीक करने जा रहे हैं। सारी स्टेट में कोई लगभग 14 लाख एकड़ के करीब ऐसी भूमि है जोकि भाोर कल्लर के नीचे आई हुई है। तो इस सिलसिले में हमने एक ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिसके तहत हम भूमि को ठीक करने जा रहे हैं इस पर हम किसान को सबसिडी भी देते हैं। खाद और बिजली वगैरह की सभी सुविधाएं भी किसान को मुहैया करते हैं। हमारा यह प्रोग्राम है कि जितनी भी जल्दी हो सके, किसान को हर प्रकार की सहायकता देकर के सारे प्रांत के अन्दर जो जमीन भाोर कल्लर के नीचे आई हुई है। जिसका हमने डाटा इक्ठठा किया हुआ है, को सुधारा जाए।

श्री धजा राम: अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा था कि जिस तरह से करनाल और कुरुक्षेत्र जिलों को हर प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं क्या उसी प्रकारसे जिला जींद को भी दी जाएंगी?

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेट का कोई भी हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं रहेगा जिसके एक हिस्से से ज्यादा रियायत और दूसरे से कम रियायत दी जाए। ऐसी बात नहीं है। सब जगहों पर एक-सा रियायतें दी जाएगी।

श्री गौरी भांकर: क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि यह जो किसानों को सहायता देने वाले दफ्तर सरकार ने खोले हुए हैं, ये कौन कौन सी जगहों पर खोले हुए हैं?

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो करनाल और कुरुक्षेत्र दो जिलों में यह आफिस खोले हुए हैं लेकिन जहां जहां पर जरूरत महसूस करेंगे वहां सभी जगहों पर खोल दिये जायेंगे।

चौधरी परी चन्द: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे सरकार कल्लर वाली जमीन को ग्रान्ट वर्ग रह देत है उसी प्रकार से जहां पर ऊंचे ऊंचे टीले हैं, जो टिब्बों वाली जमीन है क्या उस जमीन को पदरी करने के लिये भी सरकार कोई ग्रान्ट वर्ग रह की सहायता देने का विचार रखती है?

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जमीन ऊंची नीची है, उसको हम हमवार करने जा रहे हैं। अम्बाला, भिवानी, महेन्द्रगढ़ जिलों में काम भुरू किया हुआ है, ग्रान्ट इस पर नहीं है मगर कर्जा किसानों को देते हैं।

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त स्टेट में 14 लाख एकड़ ऐसी भूमि है जिसको ठीक करना है। ठीक करने के लिए कुछ टाइम तो लगेगा ही और इस समय यह बताना कठिन है कि कितना टाइम लगेगा क्योंकि यह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा काम है।

श्री अमर सिंह: क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस चालू वर्ष 1974-75 में हिसार और भिवानी डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में अब तक इस काम पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है?

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो इस सवाल से इस प्रान का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है लेकिन इसके बावजूद मैं बता देता हूँ कि यह रूपया जमीन को हमवार करने के लिए किसानों को कर्ज के रूप में देते है। इसमें सबसिडी भी नहीं है। सबसिडी वहां देते है जहां कि एस.एफ.डी.ए. या मुफाल की स्कीमें चल रही है।

चौधरी फूल सिंह कटारिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने महेन्द्रगढ और भिवानी के जिलों में सहायकता की है, क्या उसी प्रकार से हमारे नाहड़ के इलाके में भी फ़ैसिलिटीज देने का सरकार को कोई विचार है? हमारे इलाके के साथ ऐसा भेदभाव क्यों है?

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी बताया कि हर जगह पर पूरी फ़ैसिलिटीज दी जाएंगी। यह नहीं हो सकता कि एक जगह पर कम और दूसरी जगह पर ज्यादा फ़ैसिलिटीज दी जाएं, किसी भी इलाके के साथ भेदभाव वाली नीति नहीं बरती जाएगी।

मलिक सतराम दास बतरा: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जैसे गर्वनर ऐड्रैस में भी 700 एकड़ रिकलेम हुई जमीन का वर्णन है और जहां पानी कम है वहां भूमि को रिकलेम करने का आपका क्या सिस्टम है?

चौधरी भजन लाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाोर कल्लर जमीन को पानी की जरूरत है और जहां पर पानी कम है वहां पर ट्यूबवैल भी लगाये जाएंगे और जहां पर खारा पानी है वहा पर नहरों का पानी डालकर उस जमीनको ठीक किया जाएगा।

Bus stand at Faridabad

*1094. Sh. K.N. Gulati: Will the Minister for development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a Bus Stand of Faridabad; and

(b) if so, time by which is construction work is likely to started?

शिक्षा तथा परिवहन राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रसन्नी देवी):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य धन राशि उपलब्ध होने पर आरम्भ किया जावेगा।

श्री के०एन० गुलाटी: क्या मंत्री महोदया बताने का कष्ट करेंगी कि फरीदाबाद एक बहुत बड़ा भाहर है, सारे भारतवर्ष में उसका नाम है। हरियाणा का तो दिल है इसके मुकाबले में छोटी छोटी जगहों पर बस अड्डे बना दिये गये हैं। लेकिन फरीदाबादमें अभी तक ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, इसके क्या कारण हैं? क्या इस काम को करने के लिये सरकार कोई डेट निश्चित करेगी कि कब तक यहां पर बस अड्डा बना दिया जाएगा?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नी देवी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने कहा था कि फरीदाबाद बस अड्डे के लिये जगह ले ली गई है लेकिन अभी उस जगह का 10 लाख रुपया देना बाकी है। टैम्परेरी बस स्टैण्ड तो वहां पर भी बना दिया गया है और कुछ बस अड्डों का काम चालू है। जैसे जैसे पैसे अवेलेवल होते जाएंगे हम और बस अड्डों का निर्माण भी करते जाएंगे।

चौधरी दल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्र नोत्तकार काल में हमें ही जब भी ऐसा कोई प्र न पूछा जात है तो सरकार का यही उत्तर होता है कि जब पैसा अवेलेवल होगा तो ऐसा कर दिया जाएगा। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इसकी डेफिनेशन क्या है? कब तक यह काम खत कर दिया जाएगा, आया सरकार कोई इसे लिए डेट निश्चित करने के लिये तैयार है?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नदी देवी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाल साल में 40 लाख रुपया जमीन के लिये या वर्क गाप के लिये खर्च किया गया है। काम ज्यादा है, मांग भी ज्यादा है तो इस प्रकार से प्रैसे का ध्यान भी रखना ही पड़ता है।

राव बंसी सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कश्ट करेगे कि यह जो 10 लाख रुपये का इस काम के लिये इन्तजाम किया गया है वह प्राइवेट फर्मज वगैरह से लिया गया है या किसी और साधन से उपलब्ध किया गया है?

विकास मंत्री (कर्नल महा सिंह): स्पीकर साहब, यह 5 एकड़ जमीन कोलोनाइजे इन डिपार्टमेंट से 40 रुपये गज के हिसाब से खरीदी गई है।

राव अभय सिंह: क्या वजीर साहब बतायेगे कि गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी है कि बड़े बड़े कसबों में बस स्टैंड बना रहे है, तो क्या धारूहेड़ा में भी कोई बस स्टैंड बनाने की प्रोपोजल है?

कर्नल महा सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, धारूहेड़ा एक छोटा स्थान है वहां छोटा सा बस स्टैंड है भी और उसको इम्पूव किया जायेगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश गर्ग: क्या वजीर साहब बताएंगे कि जहा दस लाल की जमीन लेने की बात है उसके मुकाबले में जहां जैसे लाडवा में पचासहजार या एक लाख से ही जमीन लेने काम चल जायेगा वहां भी जगह लेकर बस स्टैंड बनायेगे?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नी देवी: स्पीकर साहब सभी जगह जहां बस स्टैंड बनना जरूरी है और जहां मांग है वहां जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश करेंगे कि जमीन ली जाये।

श्री के०एन० गुलाटी: मंत्री महोदया ने बताया कि फरीदाबाद में टैम्परेरी बस अड्डा है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सिर्फ वर्क टाप है और सब डिपों है लेकिन बस अड्डा नहीं है फरीदाबाद टाउनशिप भी ट्रेफिक का सेंटर है वहां जमीन भी अवेलेवल है, तो क्या वहां जब तक पक्का अड्डा नहीं बनता टैम्परेरी अड्डा टाउनशिप में बनाया जायेगा?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नो देवी: स्पीकर साहब, जो जगह इस वक्त सिलैक्ट की हुई है और जहां टैम्परेरी अड्डा बना है वह ठीक जगह पर है क्योंकि वह मथुरा-देहली रोड पर जी०टी० रोड पर है। इससे अच्छा सूटेबल स्थान फरीदाबाद के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकता।

श्री धजा राम: बस स्टैंड बनाने के लिये, जमीन लेने के लिये दस पांच लाख रुपये की जरूरत है, लेकिन जो कुछ छोटे-मोटे बस स्टैंड बने हुए भी है, जैसे जींद में है जो जिला हैड क्वार्टर है, और सफीदों में है जो तहसील हैड क्वार्टर है लेकिन इन जगहों पर वैनीटे इनका लैटरिन यूरिनल वगैरा का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। क्या सरकार लैटरिन-यूरिनल की सविधा प्रोवाइड करने की कोशिश करेगी?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नो देवी: लैटरिन बगैरा का सभी जगह इन्तजाम होता है लेकिन मै मैम्बर साहब की इत्तलाह के लिये बता दूँ कि चालू साल में जो 19 लाख 51 हजार रूपया खर्च कर रहे है उस में जींद भी भामिल है और अगले साल भी खर्च करना है ।

चौधरी फूल सिंह कटारिया: झज्जर में टैम्परेरी भौड बना है लेकिन वहां पर र 1 ज्यादा है और बसे भी वहां पर खड़ी नही होती, तो क्या वहां पर बस स्टैंड पक्का बनाया जायेगा?

कर्नल महान सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, झज्जर को प्रायरिटी दी जायेगी? वहां जो टैम्परेरी बस स्टैंड बनाया गया है उसकी जमीन नीची है और उसकी फिलिंग की जरूरत हैं उसे लिये आर्डर बनाया गया है उसकी जमीन नीची है और उसकी फिलिंग की जरूरत है । उसके लिये आर्डर दे दिये गये है कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी कर दिया जाये ताकि वहां गाड़िया खड़ी की जाये ।

चौधरी बृज लाल: डबवाली के अन्दर जहां गवर्नमेंट को जमीन मुक्त दे दी गई है, बस स्टैंड कब तक बनाया जायेगा?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नो देवी: चालू वर्ष वहां कुछ न कुछ काम किया जायेगा ।

श्री ओम प्रका 1 गर्ग: कुरुक्षेत्र नया जिला बना है और वहां पर टैम्परेरी बस स्टैंड भौड बना कर बनाया है । क्या जो नये जिले बने है उनको पक्के बस स्टैंड बाने में प्रायरिटी दी जायेगी?

कर्नल महा सिंह: कुरुक्षेत्र के पास उसी जिला में कैथल के अन्दर एक डिपें बनाया गया है। डिपों जो बनोय जाते है वह यातायात का केन्द्र देखकर बनाये जाते है, जिला हैड क्वार्टर पर जरूरी नही है कि वहां बनाये जाते है।

चौधरी अबदुरजांक खां: फिरोजपुर-झिरका में सब डिपों बनाने के लिये जमीन दे दी गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि वहां पर सब डिपों कब तक बनाया जायेगा?

कर्नल महा सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिरोजपुर झिरका में जमीन ले ली गई है ओर उसकी पेमेंट भी कर दी गई है। अगले साल अप्रैल के बाद वहां टैम्परेरी भौड जरूर बना दिया जायेगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश गर्ग: मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि कुरुक्षेत्र में बस अड्डा पक्का कब बनाया जायगा, डिपों के बारे में जवाब दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पक्का बस स्टैंड कब तक बनाया जायेगा?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नो देवी: मैंने पहले ही अर्ज कर दिया है कि जैसे जैसे धन राशि मिलती जायेगी सब जगहें जरूरी होगी, उनको प्रायोरिटी दी जायगी और कुरुक्षेत्र भी उन जगहों में से एक है जहां पहले ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री जगजीत सिंह टिक्का: बड़े बस स्टैंडों की तो बाद की बात है लेकिन सढौरा में एक छोटा सा बस स्टैंड था, उसे

गिरा दिया गया हैं तो उसकी जगह टैम्परेरी भौड कब तक बना देगे?

कर्नल महा सिंह: फंडज अगर इजाजत देगे तो इस साल के अन्दर भौड बना दिया जाऔर मैं सब मँबर साहिबान को आ वासन दिलाता हूँ कि टैम्परेरी भौड्ज सब-डिवीजनल हैड-क्वार्टर्ज और तहसील हैड क्वार्टर्ज पर, जहां ऐसी सुविधा नही है, वहां इस साल बना दिये जायेगे।

श्री के०एन० गुलाटी: अभी मंत्री महोदया ने फरमाया कि फरीदाबाद में टैम्परेरी बस अड्डा है, तो क्या वे बतायेगे कि टैम्परेरी बस अड्डा की जो सुविधाये होनी चाहिये जिसमें दुकान भी आती है और बसे खड़ी करने की जगह और भौड वगैरा की सुविधाये भी आती है, ये सुविधाये फरीदाबाद में भी है?

श्रीमती प्रसन्नी देवी: स्पीकर साहब, वहां टैम्परेरी भौड भी है और आती जाती बसें भी वहां खड़ी होती है लेकिन दुकान वाली बात नही है। बस स्टैंड वाली सुविधाये जो होनी चाहिये वह तकरीबन सभी है।

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres

***1109. Sh Girish Chander Joshi:** Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the total number of hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres in the state at present together with the strength of staff working there in and the details of facilities being provided to the public there?

गृह तथा स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती भारदा रानी):

हस्पताल	डिस्पेंसरीज	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र
सिविल हस्पताल 49	एलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज 117	89
ई. एस. आई हस्पताल 3	ई.एस.आई. डिस्पेंसरीज 35	
पोलिस हस्पताल 3	आयुर्वेदिक एवं युनानी 224	
जेल हस्पताल 2		
आयुर्वेदिक हस्पताल 2		

उपरोक्त अस्पतालों, डिस्पेंसरीज और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अमले की विवरणी एनैक अचर-‘ए’ सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती है।

ऐसी ही एक विवरणी उपरोक्त संस्थाओं में जनता को दी गई सुविधाओं के बारे में (एनैक अचर ‘बी’) सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती है।

ANNEXURE 'A'

Statement showing the staff strength in the Medical Institutions excluding Medical College, Hospital, Rohtak

Medical Officers-Class-1	24
Medical Officer-Class-II (Gazetted)	448
Asstt. Medical Officers (Non Gazetted)	4
Dental Surgeon and Assistant	33
Dental Surgeon	
Bia-chemist	1
Laboratory Asstt. Gr. I	7
Laborator Asstt. Gr. II	47
Pharmacist	496
Radiographers	45
District Nursing Officers	2
Matron and Nursing Sisters	84
Staff Nurses	490
Public Health Nurses	6
Lady Houses Keepers	7
Lady Health visitor5s	225
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	935

Sister Tutors	5	
Prinicipal Nursing Tutors	1	
Public Health Nurse Teacher	3	
Family Planning Extension Educators		103
Family Planning Fiedl workers	370	
Nurse Dai	120	
FamilyPlanning Dai Attendants	526	
Dental Mechanics	1	
Dark Room Assistants	10	
OperationTheatre Assistants	12	
Plumbers	4	
Sanitary Inspectors	90	
Class-IV	2198	
Vaids	202	
Hakims	18	
Up-vaids	203	
Dais	122	
Clerical Establishment ans Storekeepers		305
Drivers	95	

Staff positiono of Hospital in Medical college, Rohtak and dispensaries and PHCs attached it excluding the teaching staff.

1. Staff position of Gazetted (Class I and II)

1. Medical Supdt. (part time)	1
2. Registrars	3
3. Asstt. Blood Transfusion officer	1
4. Medical Officers	7
5. Bio-statistician	1

II. Nursing Establishment

1. Nursing superintendent	1
2. Matron	2
3. Principal Tutor	1
4. Public Health Nurse Tutor	2
5. Sister Tutor	4
6. Nursing Sister	47
7. Staff Nurse	133
8. Lady Health visitor	1

III. Class III Establishment

1. Sanitary Inspector	3
2. Drivers	9
3. Radio Graphers	6
4. Head Cherk	1
5. Accountant	1
6. Assistants	2
7. Sr. Store-Keeper	1
8. Clerk	10
9. Mechanics	
10. Lab. Asstt. Grade-I	12
11. Lab Asstt. Grade II	1
12. Sr. Scale Steno-Grapher	1
13. Jr. Scale stenographer	1
14. Store Keepers	2
15. Officers superintendent	1
16. Carpenteer	2
17. darkroom Asstt.	1
18. Dental Mechanic	1
19. Operation Theatre Asstt.	7
20. Cashier/Receptonists	3

21. Sr. Radiographer	2
22. Daroga-cum-clerk	1
23. Pharmacist	17
24. Sudt. Dispensary	1
25. Head storekeeper	1
26. Asstt. Dental Surgeon	1
27. Electrician	1
28. Medical Rrecord Officer	1
29. Medical Record Clerk	4
30. Optometerist-cum-oph	1
31. Head Mali	1

Class IV Employees

1. Cook	19
2. Chowkidar	43
3. Peons	7
4. Malis	6
5. Bearers	260
6. Cleaners	5
7. Sweepers	262
8. Lab. Attendants	5

9. Ward Attendants	8
10. Masalchi	5
11. Dhaftri	1
12. Dhobies	4
13. Class IV	20
14. Operation Theatre Attendants	13
15. X-ray Attendants	5
16. Stretcher Bearer	28
17. Khalashi	1

ANNEXURE-‘B’

A statement showing the facilities provided to the public in dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and Hospitals run by the State Government.

(A) Facilities Provided in Govt. Dispensaries.

Dispensaries (Allopathic and Ayurvedic) provide medical treatment facilities to all out patients cases and to serious and emergency inpatients.

B. Facilities Provided in Primary Health Centres.

Primary HealthCentres provide facilities of :-

(i) Treatment of sick patients coming to the sub-centres and main-centres as out-patients, in-patients and domicillary treatment where necessary;

(ii) Control of communicable diseases including immunization against specific diseases.

(iii) Advice and guidance on sanitation, water-supply and refuse disposal.

(iv) Family planning. Maternity and child health.

(v) School Health and Sanitation.

(vi) Health Education.

(vii) Collection of vital statistics.

C Facilities Provided in Hospitals

(i) 25 bedded hospital

25 bedded hospital provides medical routine surgical maternity and dental facilities. Laboratory & X-ray facilities are also available.

(ii) 50 bedded Hospital

A 50 bedded hospital as the specialities of medicines surgery gynaecology, dental isolation and casualty. X-ray and laboratory facilities are available.

III 100 Bedded Hospital

A 100 bedded hospital has specialities of medicines, surgery, gynaecology. E.N.T., Isolation, Casualty, Dental, with laboratory and X-ray facilities.

(iv) District Hospital with 100 or 200 beds.

In the district hospital with 100 and 200 indoor beds all major specialities mentioned above exist, and in addition specialist in children diseases have been provided in 5 districts Hospital of Gurgaon, Hissar, Karnal, Ambala and Narnaul. Arrangements for proper investigation and specialised treatment of all referred cases is available in all the district hospitals.

Facilities in medical college Rohtak.

In medical college hospital Rohtak facilities are being provided to the public for diagnostic and treatment in the following specialities:

Medicine, Paediatrics, tetanus, psychiatry, skin and V.D. chest and T.B. Neurology Cardiology, Urology, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology (including antenatal) Surgery, Paediatric surgery, E.N.T., Malaria, Diphtheria, Dentistry, Orthopaedic surgery, Burns, Urogenital surgery, cardiac surgery, Neurosurgery, or Ophthalmology, Postpartum.

Facilities of X-ray, and laboratory for microbiology, biochemistry pathology and other investigation are also available.

श्री गिरी । चन्द्र जोषी: क्या मंत्री महोदया बतायेंगी कि उन्होंने बताया है कि मैडीकल अफसर क्लास—टू 448 है और स्टाफ नर्सिज 490 है तो क्या यह स्टाफ नर्सिज काम के मुताबिक पूरी है, और अगर पूरी नहीं है तो कब तक स्टाफ पूरा किया जायेगा?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, भायद जो ि जी यह समझ रहे है कि डाक्टरों के बराबर ही स्टाफ नर्सिज कैसे रहे। असल में डाक्टर जो क्लास टू होते है वे प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैटर्ज में भी रखे जाते है जबकि स्टाफ नर्सिज प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैटर्ज में नही होती है, वहां ए.एन. ऐम्ज. होती है। स्टाफ नर्सिज सिवल हस्पतालों के अन्दर होती है जो 25, 50 और 100 बैडिड के हस्पताल है। लेकिन स्टाफ नर्सिज की हमारे पास कोई वि ो ा कमी नही है लगभग 111 के करीब इस वक्त कमी है लेकिन इनको भी हम बहुत जल्दी पूरा कर लेगे क्योंकि हमारे पास 150 नर्सिज स्टाफ नर्सिज का प्रि ाक्षण ले रही है।

श्री गिरी ा चन्द्र जो ि: अनैक चर 'बी' में बताया गया है—

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: ऐसा है अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैटर्ज की जो सरविसिज है, वह सिर्फ मैडीकल केयर देने के लिय ही नही है बल्कि प्राइमरी हैली सैटर्ज का जो अर्थ होता है वह प्रिवैटिव और एजुकेटिव मैडीकल सरविसिज देना भी होता है तो कई हमारे प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैटर्ज में जो स्टाफ है ए.एन.ऐम्ज बगैरा सब सैटर्ज में होता है। तो कई हमारे प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैटर्ज के अन्दर 6 से लेकर 10 के लगभग सब सैटर्ज होते है और वहा वहां पर प्रिवैटिव और एजुकेटिव सरविसिज भी लोगों को प्रोवाइड करते है, वही वहां पर सिखाते है है सैनीटे ान बगैरा की सब चीजों के बारे में।

श्री अमर सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि बीमारों की तीमारदारी करने के लिए 1974-75 में सरकार ने जो फ़ैसिलिटी दी है, उस पर कितना खर्चा किया गया है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री हरपाल सिंह): इस साल प्लान पर कुल खर्चा 12 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है।

चौधरी फूल चंद (मुलाना): (ए) क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि उन्होंने फ़ैसिलिटीज पर जो जोर दिया है, उसमें बिल्डिंग बनाने की फ़ैसिलिटी भी शामिल है या नहीं? क्या गिरी हुई बिल्डिंग में ही दूसरी फ़ैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड करेंगे? (बी) अगर बिल्डिंग की फ़ैसिलिटी शामिल है तो मुलाना प्राईमरी हैल्थ सेंटर की बिल्डिंग अब तक कम्पलीट क्यों नहीं हुई? इसके इलावा मुख्य मंत्री जी ने आवासन दियाथा कि बराड़ा में डिस्पैसरी बनाई जाएगी। बराड़ा जहां की आबादी 6, 7 हजार की है, वहा पर डिस्पैसरी बननी चाहिए, सरकार कब तक बनायेगी?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: जनरल क्वे चन के बारे में तो इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन दी जा सकती है लेकिन किसी विडिओ प्राईमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स के बारे में बताये तो सब का मिलाकर विवरण काफी लम्बा चौड़ा हो जाता है। मुलाना प्राईमरी हैल्थ सेंटर की बिल्डिंग का काम चल रहा है। इनको सब्र रखना चाहिए, जल्दी ही पूरा हो जाएगा। जहां तक दूसरी जगहों पर बिल्डिंग प्रोवाइड करने का सवाल है, हमारे पास 66 प्राईमरी हैल्थ सेंटर हैं जिनकी कंटीशन

सैटिसफ़ैक्टरी है, 12 के अन्दर एडी इनल बिल्डिंग दी गई है। 1968 से आज तक, और 11 में नई बिल्डिंगज प्रोवाइड की गई है। जहां तक हस्पतालों का ताल्लुक है, पिछले पांच सालों में हरियाणा में जितनी अच्छी बिल्डिंग बनी है उनकी मिसाल पूरे भारत में नहीं हैं जहां तक बराड़ा का ताल्लुक है, इसकी स्थिति की अलग से मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है।

राव अभय सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदया बतायेगी कि हस्पताल की बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए कोई म्याद होती है, कोई टाईम बाउंड है कि इतने महीने के अन्दर पूरी हो जाएगी? क्या मंत्री महोदया बतायेगी कि रिवाड़ी का हस्पताल कब बनाना शुरू हुआ और कब खत्म होगा?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिवाड़ी का हस्पताल बनना शुरू हो चुका है और बनकर खत्म भी हो जाएगा लेकिन जहां तक टाईम का सवाल है, इस पर कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कितना समय लगेगा। अगर हमारे पास पैसा हो, बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल की तंगी न हा तो जल्दी बनकर तैयार होसकता हैं रिवाड़ी का हस्पताल इन्ही कारणों से डिले है। अगर पैसा और बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल मिल जाए तो हमारे इंजीनियर्ज काम बहुत जल्दी पूरा करते है।

चौधरी मेहर चन्द: स्पीकर साहब, मेरे हल्के में ले दे के एक हस्पताल है भटठू में जिसको मैं मुक्ति कल से हस्पताल कह

सकता हूँ। क्या गवर्नमेंट कभी मेरे ऊपर नजरेअनायत करेगी कि वहां पर एक एक्स-रे प्लांट लगा दिया जाए?

श्री हरपाल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, चौधरी मेहर चन्द्र जी को, रीसैंटली उनके एक गांव में एक डिस्पैसरी खुलवाई है। वहां पर एक डाक्टर भी लगवा दिया है। नजरे अनायत तो हो चुकी है।

श्री अमर सिंह: क्या यह हकीकत है कि डिस्पैसरीज में पे नैट्स के लिए दवाईयां नहीं मिलती।

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: ऐसा है अगर पूरी दवाई जितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है, देने लगे तो अढ़ाई करोड़ रूपया चाहिए जिसके एवज में हमारे पास 85 लाख रूपया है। इसी अनुपात से दवाईयां भी मिलेगी। महंगी दवाईयां 20 परसैंट इन-डोर पे नैट्स को जो गरीब होते हैं, देने की चेष्टा करते हैं।

चौधरी दल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदया बतायेगी कि 1973-74 में कितनी डिस्पैसरियां खोली गई है। और चालू साल में कितनी खोलने का इरादा है?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: इस प्र न से यह सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं उठता।

श्री प्रेम सुख दास: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि सरसा में हस्पताल की बिल्डिंग बनाने का विचार है?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: वहां प्रोग्राम है।

श्री गिरी । चन्द्र जो गी: मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में जो फ़ैसिलिटी प्रोवाइड की है वह रह सेंटर में प्रोवाइड की है लेकिन इसके पार्ट (बी) में लिखा है “कुलैव इन आफ वाइटल स्टैटिस्टिकल्स”। वाईअल स्टैटिस्टिकल्स के क्या मायने है? फ़ैसिलिटी तो आपने सब प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों में उनके पूरे रिकार्ड रखे जाते हैं। फ़ैमिली प्लैनिंग में जो एलिजिबल कपल होते हैं उनका पूरा डैटा रखा जाता है। जन्म तथा मृत्यु के डैटे भी रखे जाते हैं।

श्रीमती लेखवती जैन: अम्बाला में अम्बाला डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर की बिल्डिंग बहुत खस्ता है, इस बात को हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब खुद जानते हैं, उनसे बात भी हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि वहां पर स्कीम चल रही है कि नई बिल्डिंग बनाई जाए। यह बिल्डिंग जरूर बननी चाहिए क्योंकि आस पास के देहातों से बहुत ज्यादा आदमी आते हैं लेकिन कोई बैड खाली नहीं होता और एक्सट्रा बैडज लगा कर मरीजों को रखा जाता है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट की नीति भी है कि हेल्थ के ऊपर ज्यादा पैसे खर्च कर रही है। तहसील लेवल पर भी मैं ऐसी ही आशा करती हूँ वहां पर हेल्थ सेंटरों की बिल्डिंग ठीक ढंग की हो। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहिबा ऐसा ही जवाब देगी जिससे तहसील बिल्डिंग बनाई जाए?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अम्बाले की बिल्डिंग अच्छी नहीं है, इस तरफ सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है और फण्डज अवेलेबल होंगे तब बना दी जाएगी।

श्री के.एन. गुलाटी: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेगी कि फरीदाबाद के हस्पताल में फोर्थ क्लास एम्पलाईज की जो बड़ी भारी कमी है वह कब तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी।

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: स्पीकर साहब, बहुत भारी कमी तो नहीं है लेकिन जितनी भी है वह जल्दी पूरी कर देंगे।

श्री निहाल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले स्टेट के सभी अस्पतालों, प्राईमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्ज और आयुर्वेदिक हस्पतालों के बारे में बताया गया परन्तु मैन्टल हस्पताल के बारे में नहीं बताया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फरीदाबाद में मैन्टल होस्पिटल खोलेगे? (हंसी)

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: जी नहीं। वहां अभी गुलाटी साहब ने इतने कैसिज कुलैक्ट नहीं किए हैं। (हंसी)

चौधरी िव राम वर्मा: क्या मिनिस्टर साहब की जानकारी में है कि मूनक में नहर के महकमे की जो डिस्पेंसरी चलती थी, स्टाफ और डाक्टर आदि का प्रबन्ध न होने की वजह से वह काफी दिनों से बंद है यदि हां, तो क्या ये स्टाफ भेजकर दुबारा उसे चालु करवायेगे?

श्रीमती भारदा रानी: अव य गौर किया जाएगा।

Mr. Speaker: Next question please. There has been sufficient number of supplementaries on this question.

Cases Detected of Smuggling of Food-Grains

***1154 Ch. Ram Lal Wadhwa:** Will the Minister for home be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of cases detected by the Police during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, separately, regarding smuggling of food-grains from the Haryana State to other adjoining states together with the action taken in this respect; and

(b) The number of cases in which the persons were convicted by the courts and number of cases which are still pending with the Courts and number of cases pending investigation with the Police?

Home Minister (Sh. K.L. Poswal):

(a) Year	No. of cases detected.
1972-73	157
1973-74	1,032
(up to 25-12-74)	

Cases were registered by the police under sections 7/10/55 of the Essential Commodities Act in respect of these crimes and the accused were dealt with according to law.

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Convicted by the courts	30	258	90
Still pending with courts	92	606	226
Pending Investigation with the police	1	116	194

चौधरी राम लाल वधवा: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि इन केसिज में कोई गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज भी इनवोल्व्ड है?

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: सर, इसके लिए तो मुझ सैपरेट नोटिस चाहिए।

चौधरी िाव राम वर्मा: स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्मगालिग के रजिस्टर्ड केसिज तो बता दिए लेकिन क्या ये यह

बताने की कृपा करेगे की स्मगलिंग के अन-रजिस्टर्ड केसिजल कितने हैं?

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: यह तो जनाब इन्ही को पता होगा, हमनेता सब केस पकड़ लिए थे। (हंसी)

चौधरी दल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जितने पैडिंग केसिज हैं उनमें से 6 महीने, एक साल और डेढ़ साल पुराने कितने केसिज हैं?

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: इसके लिए भी मुझ सैपरेट नोटिस चाहिए।

चौधरी मेहर चन्द: क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि हरियाणा में फूड ग्रेन्ज की स्मगलिंग किस क्वांटिटी में हुई?

Mr. Speaker: Order please. It is not a supplementary question please.

चौधरी मेहर चन्द: स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह तो बता दिया फूड ग्रेन्ज की स्मालिंग के कितने केसिज रजिस्टर हुए, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ। कि क्वांटिटी इनबौलड कितनी थी?

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: स्पीकर साहब, इसके बारे में क्या कहा जा सकता है लेकिन मैं यह बता सकता हूँ कि हमने कितनी क्वांटिटी में फूडग्रेन्ज पकड़ा है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश गर्ग: क्या मंत्री महोदय फरमायेगे कि डंगर चोर जा पकड़े गये उनमें कितने गुज्जर थे? (हंसी)

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: साहब, अब तो महाजन भी आने लग गए। अब मैं क्या करूँ? (हंसी)

श्री अमर सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, ऐसा है कि 73-74 में 1032 केस फूड ग्रेन्ज के पकड़े गए। क्या वे बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनमें कितना फूड ग्रेन्ज इन बौलण्ड था?

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: स्पीकर साहब, ऐसा है कि 72-73 में हमने राईस पकड़ा है। 2544.24 क्वींटल, पैडी पकड़ी है 606 क्वींटल, बाजरा 996.20 क्वींटल और मेज 4856.48 क्वींटल। 73-74 में 3575.95 क्वींटल बाजरा 3118.56 क्वींटल राईस, पैडी 1114.18 क्वींटल, बाजरा 5313.91 क्वींटल, मेज 11, 120.55 क्वींटल, बारले 118 क्वींटल, ग्राम 642 क्वींटल और ज्वार 98 क्वींटल। 74-75 में 3413.22 क्वींटल व्हीट, 1039.39 क्वींटल राईस, पैडी 80.60 क्वींटल, बाजरा 17 क्वींटल, मेज 95 क्वींटल और ग्राम 14 क्वींटल।

चौधरी दल सिंह: क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि बाजरा को पकड़ाने का क्या कारण है जबकि इसको एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत है?

श्री के०एल० पोसवाल: जिन सालों में बाहर भेजा जाना बंद था उन सालों में ही पकड़ा है।

चौधरी फूल चन्द (मुलाना): क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि कौन कौन से ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं जिनकी वजह से स्मगलिंग कम हुई है?

श्री के०एस० पोसवाल: सर, कुछ तो चैक पोस्टस और बैरीयर्ज हमने खोले हैं। हर सड़क खाव वह पक्की हैं या कच्ची, दरिया के घाटों पर हमने इन्हें खोला है। मोटर साईकिल, साईकिल, घुड़सवार, और पैदल पैट्रोलिंग भी हमने करवाई है। इसके अलावा 12 फ्लाइंग सक्वैडज जो एक इंस्पैक्टर, नौ एस. आई. आइ ए.एस.आई., 55 हैडकांस्टेबल, 243 कांस्टेबल, इक्विपड विद जीप्स एंड आर्मज का एन्टी स्मगलिंग स्टाफ सुप्रिन्टैन्डेंट पुलिस के नीचे रखा हुआ है। फिर फ्लाइंग सक्वैडज के के सिज को कंडक्ट करने के लिए दो इन्वैस्टिगे टन सक्वैडज, एक एस. आई. ओर दो कांस्टेबल के, करनाल और रोहतक में छोड़े हुए हैं। इसके अलावा सुप्रिन्टैन्डेंट आफ पुलिस हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यह देखता है कि कौन नोटोरियस समग्लर है। उनकी लिस्ट और हिस्टरी भीटस भी यह बनाकर रखता है। इसके अतिरिक्त एक

गजटिंड ऑफिसर हफ्ते में दो बार इन चैक पोस्ट्स को चैक करता है। लास्टली, स्पीकर साहब, यह है कि जो बोर्डर के विलेजिज हैं, उनमें कौन-कौन फूड ग्रेन्ज इकट्ठा कर रहा है उनके ऊपर भी चैक रखते हैं ताकि वह बजरिए कैमल उसे कहीं ले न जाए।

चौधरी मनफूल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि 1973-74 में 1032 केसिज पकड़े गए। क्या वे बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन से जिला के बोर्डर से कितने केसिज पकड़े गए ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: डिस्ट्रिक्ट वार्डज इंफर्मे ान के लिए मुझे सैपरेट नोटिस दीजिए।

चौधरी दल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी फरमाया कि नोटोरियस स्मगलर्ज की हिस्टरी भीट्स रखते हैं। उनसे अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई मिनिस्टर भी ऐसा है जिसकी हिस्टरी भीट खराब पाई गई हो ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: सभी मिनिस्टरज की हिस्टरी भीट सही है और अच्छी है।

चौधरी राम लाल वधवा: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सबसे ज्यादा केसिज कौन से बोर्डर से पकड़े गए और दूसरे नम्बर पर कौन सा बोर्डर है ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: स्पीकर साहब, इस वक्त तो मेरे पास मुकम्मल लिस्ट है ये सैपरट नोटिस दे दें, हर केस का पता कर दूंगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश गर्ग: क्या मंत्री महोदय फरमायेंगे कि जब सन् 67-68 में अपोजीशन की सरकार थी और जिसने खुली स्मगलिंग कराई थी, उस वक्त के सदस्यों और मंत्रियों के हिस्टरी भीट्स भी आपके पास हैं ? (विघ्न)

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: वही तो ये पूछ रहे थे। (गोर)

चौधरी मेहर चन्द: क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो क्वांटिटी फूड ग्रेन्ज की उन्होंने बतायी कि इतनी क्वांटिटी पकड़ी गई है, वह हरियाणा के कौन से पार्ट से स्मगल की जा रही थी ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: तमाम स्टेट की इंफर्मेसन मैंने दी है। पूरी स्टेट के सारे बोर्डर्स से जहां जहां से वह पकड़ी गई थी वह मैंने बताया है।

चौधरी राम लाल वधवा: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि जितने टोटल केसिज इन्होंने बताए हैं इनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जो ड्रॉप कर दिए गए हैं।

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: ड्रॉपसे क्यसा मतलब है, मैं समझा नहीं।

चौधरी चांद राम: कैंसल कर दिए हैं ।

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: सन् 1972-73 में 157 केसिज डिटैक्ट किये गये, इनमें 11 कैंसिल हुए। 1973-74 में 1032 केसिज डिटैक्ट किये गये और 28 कैंसिल हुए। सन् 1974-75 में 517 डिटैक्ट किये गये और 4 कैंसिल हुए।

चौधरी दल सिंह: जो आपने अनाज की फिगरज दी हैं, क्या उस अनाज को डिस-पोज आफ कर दिया गया है या पकड़ा हुआ है या उसको स्टोर में रखा हुआ है ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: अभी तक कुछ केसिज के कोर्टस से फैसले नहीं हुए, कुछ पैडिंग पड़े हैं, इन्वैस्टीगे इन बाकी है। सभी के बारे में अब नहीं बता सकता।

राव बंसी सिंह: क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इन केसिज में जो डिटैक्ट किये हैं इनमें से ट्रेन के जरिए जो माल जा रहा था, वे कितने केसिज हैं और उन समगलारों के क्या नाम हैं ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: यह तो इस वक्त बड़ा मुश्किल है अलबता यह बता सकता हूँ कि कितने इफैक्ट्स वगैरह कनफिसिक्ट किये हैं।

चौधरी राम लाल वधवा: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो केसिज कैंसिल किये गये हैं उसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री के.एल. पोसवाल: कैंसेले इन का मतलब यह होता है कि केस की रिपोर्ट हो गयी लेकिन बाद में पता लगता है कि इसमें कोई कंट्रावेंन इन नहीं थी इसलिए वह कैंसिल हो जाता है।

चौधरी पीर चन्द: क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो केसिज कोर्ट में चल रहे हे। इनमें से भी कोई विदड्रा करने की स्कीम हैं। (हंसी)

लाला रूलिया राम: क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने का कश्ट करेंगे कि जो फूड ग्रेन या माल पकड़ा गया है वह वेयर हाउसिज में रखा गया है या कोई ऐसी तजवीज है कि उसको फलां जगह रखा जाये क्योंकि थाने में पड़ा-पड़ा खराब हो जाता है।

(कोई उतर नहीं दिया गया)

**Provision of Housing sites and Loans to Harijans and Poor
Section**

***1164. Ch. Mehar Chand:** Will the Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide housing sites and loans at nominal rate of interest to Harijans and othe poor sections of the society who have no shelter in notified market areas and in villages for construction of Kacha/Pacca houses

consisting of two rooms, a varandah and a bath-room with a dug-well latrine; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्री (श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता):

(ए) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों जिनमें हरिजन तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग भी शामिल हैं को 100 वर्ग गज का प्लॉट देने की एक स्कीम सरकार के विचारधीन है। इस समय हरिजनों तथा गरीब लोगों को कच्चे/पक्के माकन बनाने के लिए नाम मात्र सूद पर ऋण देने की कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

(बी) इस स्कीम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई समय की लिमिट नहीं दी जा सकती।

चौधरी चांद राम: क्या वजीर साहब बतायेंगे कि सन् 1971 में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से हिदायत आयी थी कि हरिजनों को, लैन्डलैस लेबरर्स को फ्री आफ कास्ट 150 गज के प्लॉट्स दिये जाये ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता: अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसी स्कीम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से आयी थी कि सौ वर्ग गज के प्लॉट्स विकसित करके हरिजनों को और भूमिहीनों को दिये जाये। यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की स्कीम थी। हमने 42 ब्लाक्स के लिए स्कीम बना कर भेजी थी। उस समय 32 हजार भूमिहीनों

को प्लाट्स देने की जरूरत थी। अप्रैल 1972 में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने यह स्कीम प्रादेशिक सरकारों को सुपुर्द कर दी। हमारा केवल एक प्रोजैक्ट मन्जूर हुआ वह था जगाधरी का, उसके लिए हमें 5980 रूपया मिला। उस रकम से 53 प्लाट्स भूमिहीन किसानों को दिये।

चौधरी प्रताप सिंह दौलता: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट के पास कौन सी ऐसी जमीन देहात में है जिसमें से हरिजनों को प्लाट काट कर देगी ? गवर्नमेंट उस जमीन को जो पंचायत में वैस्ट कर गयी हैं, जिसके पीजेटरी राइट्स को सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी मान गयी है सुप्रीम कोर्ट रूलिंग भी दे चुकी है, क्या उस जमीन को गलती से अपनी जमीन समझ कर हरिजनों में बांटने का प्रोग्राम है ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता: अध्यक्ष महोदय जो स्कीम बनी है वह भूमिहीन और कामगारों के लिए बनी है। हमारी जो अपनी स्कीम है उसमें ऐसा सोचा जा रहा है कि जहां ग्राम पंचायतों की जमीन गांवों में पड़ी है या सरकारी जमीन उपलब्ध है उसको हम भूमिहीनों को रिहायश के लिए देंगे। अगर किसी गांव में पंचायत की जमीन नहीं है या सरकार की जमीन नहीं है तो यहां पर हम जमीन एक्वायर करके प्लाट भूमिहीन किसानों को देंगे।

चौधरी चांद राम: क्या वजीर साहब बतायेंगे कि जगाधरी में एक ब्लाक में अप्रैल, 1972 में 53 प्लाट्स दिये हैं जब

कि एक-एक ब्लाक में पचास पचास हरिजन ऐसे हैं जिनके पास प्लॉट्स नहीं हैं तो इनको प्लॉट्स देने में सरकार कितना टाईम लेगी ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता: जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह योजना बनायी थी लेकिन अब वह वापिस ले ली है। उस योजना के अधीन 32 हजार की लिस्ट 42 ब्लाक्स की थी इसमें से केवल जगाधरी ब्लाक की स्कीम स्वीकृत हुई और उसी रकम से हमने प्लॉट्स ले कर दे दिये। अब यह प्रादेशिक सरकार ने करना है। हम पूरी स्कीम बना रहे हैं कि कितने अर्से में भूमिहीनों को प्लॉट्स दे सकते हैं ?

श्री अमर सिंह: जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में फरमाया है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने स्कीम विदड्रा कर ली है तो सरकार कोई कैा प्रोग्राम बना कर प्लॉट्स देगी और प्लॉट्स देगी और प्लॉट देने के लिए टाईम मुकरर करने का फैसला करेंगे ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता: समय निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन बहुत जल्दी स्कीम को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिशें कर रहे हैं।

श्री ओमप्रकाश गार्ग: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कश्ट करेंगे कि जिन गांवों में पंचायत की जमीने हैं जो एक्वायर

भी नहीं करनी पड़ती है, क्या उनको जल्दी तकसीम किया जायेगा ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि अभी निवेदन किया था कि जिन गांवों में पंचायत की और सरकारी जमीन एवलेबल है उनको जल्दी देने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

श्री के.एन.गुलाटी: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि फरीदाबाद में जो झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में गरीब लोग बसते हैं उनके लिए भी जगह देने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय इस प्रश्न से यह अनुपूरक प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता, फिर भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक ऐसी योजना तैयार करवा रहे हैं कि जहां झुग्गी झोपड़ियों वाले लोग बसते हैं उनको सस्ते टाईप के मकान बना कर दिये जायेंगे इस बात पर विचार हमारा आवास बोर्ड कर रहा है।
(तालियां)

चोधरी फूल चन्द(मुलाना): क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि जो हरिजनों को प्लॉट देने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसके साथ गरीब तबके को छोटे मकान बना कर देने की भी कोई स्कीम है ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अभी ग्रामों में मकान बना कर देने की कोई योजना नहीं है। जो हम प्लॉट देंगे वह विकसित करके देंगे। गलिया और नालिया की सब सुविधाएं देंगे।

चौधरी दल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जिन गांवों में मुरबबान्दी हो चुकी है वहां पर सब भूमिहीन किसानों को या हरिजनों को बाकायदा प्लॉट गवर्नमेंट ने दिये हैं, क्या उन आदमियों को फिर से दुबारा प्लॉट्स देंगे, जिनको पहले अलाटमेंट हो चुकी या उनको छोड़ कर देंगे ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसा है जब मुरबाबन्दी गांव में हुई उस वक्त समस्त हरियाणा के अन्दर भूमिहीन भाइयों को रिहायगी प्लॉट दिये गये थे लेकिन सालों गुजर जाने के बाद उस आदमी के लड़के जवान हो चुके हैं, उनका अलग परिवार बन गया है। उनके लिए मकान की जरूरत होती है। ऐसे अनेक परिवार हरियाणा में बन चुके हैं जो भूमिहीन हैं उनके पास रिहायगी प्लॉट्स नहीं हैं। ऐसे परिवारों को रिहायगी प्लॉट्स देने का प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं।

चौधरी पीर चन्द: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जैसा राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने एड्रेस में कहा है कि तीन हजार मकान बनाने की स्कीम है, क्या सरकार उस पर पाबन्द है और ये मकान हरिजनों को बना कर देंगे ?

चौधरी चांद राम: 100 और 150 वर्ग गज का प्लॉट खरीदने के लिए भारत सरकार मदद दे रही थी वह स्कीम अब प्रादेशिक सरकार को ट्रांसफर हो गई है। क्या ट्रांसफर होने के बाद भी भारत सरकार मदद दे रही है या भविष्य में देंगी ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसमें भारत सरकार कोई सहायता नहीं देंगी । अब प्रादेशिक सरकार अपने रिसोर्सिज से इस स्कीम को कामयाब करेगी ।

ओमप्रकाश गर्ग: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कन्सोलीडे टान होते वक्त जिन गांव में हरिजनो को रैजीडैन्सियल प्लॉट्स के तौर पर जमीन नहीं दी गयी थी, उनको अब प्लॉट्स देते समय प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यह सारी स्कीम अभी तैयार कर रहे हैं इसमें प्राथमिकता किसको दी जाये और किसको न दी जाये । यह तमाम बातें अभी हमारे विचाराधीन हैं ।

चौधरी पीर चन्द: स्पीकर साहब, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह बताया है कि हरिजनों को प्लॉट्स देने के लिए एक तजवीज सरकार के विचाराधीन है । उन प्लॉट्स को बनाने के लिए कर्ज देने से उन्होंने इंकार किया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेगे कि क्या सरकार उन्हें बनाने के लिए कर्जा नहीं तो कोई ग्रांट वगैरा देगी ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक ऐसी ही योजना समाज कल्याण विभाग की तरफ से चल रही है जिसके द्वारा मकान बनाने के लिए हरिजनो को 900 रूपये की सबसिडी

दी जाती है। हर जिले के अन्दर भूमिहीन भाइयों को वह सबसिडी मिलती है।

चौधरी राम लाल वधवा: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो नैक्सट फाईव ईयर प्लान हरियाणा के लिए तैयार हुई है, उसके अन्दर हरियाणा सरकार ने इस स्कीम के लिए कोई डैफिनिट अमाउन्ट रखी है ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: इसके लिए तो सैपरेट नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री जगजीत सिंह टिक्का: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो हरिजनो को प्लॉट्स दिये जायेंगे, इनकी ओनरशिप पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाने की स्कीम विचाराधीन है ताकि वे इन्हे आगे न बेच सकें ? पहले जो जमीन उन्हें दी गयी थी। वह जमीन उन्ही के पास रहे ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा है कि हम एक बिल ऐसा लाने जा रहे हैं कि जो भूमिहीन भाई झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में बैठे हैं, उनको उस जमीन का जिस पर वह बैठे हैं मालिक बना दिया जाये। वह जमीन अगर किसी मालिक की है तो हम उसको उसका मुआवजा देंगे और उनसे आसान कि तो में वसूल करेंगे लेकिन उना यह पाबन्दी होगी कि वे उसको बेच नहीं पायेंगे।

चौधरी चांद राम: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेगे कि अकेले जगाधरी ब्लाक में ऐसे भूमिहीन हरिजनो की तादाद कितनी है जिन्हे प्लाटस देने की जरूरत है ?

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलग-अलग ब्लाकस की तादाद तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन अगर टोटल फिगरज पूछना चाहे तो हरियाणा के राजस्व विभाग की तरफ से सूचना हमें प्राप्त हुई है, मैं वह बता देता हूं । उसके अनुसार 41000 ऐसे परिवार है जिनके पास रिहाय गी प्लाट्स नहीं है ।

Saline and Barren land in the State

***1167. Shri Om Parkash Garg:** Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) the districtwise total of saline and other barren land in the State as on 1st April, 1974; and

(b) the steps if any taken by Government to reclaim the above said land in the State ?

Revenue Minister (Pandit Chiranji Lal Sharma)

(a) total areas of saline and other barren lands in the State are 80827 and 395393 hectares respectively. A statement showing the districtwise break up is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Government set up Land Reclamation and Development Corporation Ltd. in March, 1974 and this Corporation, to begin with has plans to reclaim approximately

13500 acres of Alkaline and Saline lands in Karnal and Kurukshetra districts and to level approximately 4000 acres in Bhiwani, Dadri, Jhajjar and Naraingarh Tehsils by June, 1975

STATEMENT

Statement showing Saline and other barren lands in State

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Saline affected area in hectares	Other barren land in hectares
1	Hissar	2363	26942
2	Bhiwani		24988
3	Rohtak	2498	14066
4	Sonepat	11401	15934
5	Gurgaon	14132	282073
6	Mohindergarh	95	11196
7	Karnal	40558	5101
8	Kurukshetra	8253	2061
9	Ambala	28	8401

10	Jind	1499	4631
	Total	80827	395393

श्री ओम प्रकाश गर्ग: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक एकड़ जमीन को ठीक करने पर क्या खर्च आता है और सरकार उस पर कितनी सबसिडी देती है ?

पंडित चिरंजी लाल भार्मा: दो हजार रूपये प्रति एकड़ खर्च आता है ।

श्री ओमप्रकाश गर्ग: सबसिडी के बारे में कृषि मंत्री बताएंगे ।

कृषि मंत्री(चौधरी भजन लाल): एक एकड़ पद दो हजार से लेकर दो हजार दो सौ रूपये तक खर्च आता है । एक एकड़ जमीन में 8 सौ रूपये की जिप्सम डालनी पड़ती है जिसका 50 प्रतिशत यानि 400 रूपये हम सबसिडी के तौर पर देते हैं ।

चौधरी फूल चन्द(मुलाना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार की जो जमीन है उसको किसी ढंग से ऐक्वायर करके उन गरीबों का तकारो में बांट दिया जाये जो उसको खुद मेहनत करके डिवैल्प कर सकते हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि ऐसी जमीन उनको कम कीमत पद देने की कोई स्कीम विचाराधीन है ?

Pandit Chiranji Lal Sharma: There is no such Scheme.

श्री ओमप्रकाश गर्ग: स्पीकर साहब, मैं तो यही अर्ज करूंगा कि उन गरीबों को वह जमीन न दी जाये। इससे तो अच्छा है कि वह जमीन चौधरी फूल चन्द को दे दी जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Order please

Distribution of cement

***1176. Shri Amar Singh:** Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Taxation be pleased to state-

(a) the month-wise quantity of cement quota distributed district-wise in the State during the period from 1st June, 1974 to date;

(b) whether the full share of the cement quota required to be allotted to the State, was not given during the said period if so, the steps taken by the Government so far to get its due share; and

(c) the criteria; if any, adopted for distributing the cement be laid on the Table of the House ?

Social Welfare & Taxation Minister(Shri Shyam chand):

(a) & (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The allotment of cement is not being made by the Government of India according to our demand. The matter

was taken up with Government of India who expressed their inability to do so in view of short production of cement due to power cut, shortage of coal etc.

STATEMENT

Statement showing month-wise and circle-wise distribution of cement quota for the period from 1-6-74 to 31-12-74

All figure in tonnes

Sr no	Name of the Circle	June, 74	July, 74	Aug. 74	Sept. 74	Oct. 74	Nov. 74	Dec. 74	total
1	Ambala	820	820	820	820	733	734	733	5480
2	Bhiwani	450	450	450	450	466	467	467	3200
3	Gurgaon	1145	1144	1145	1145	1000	1000	1000	7579
4	Hissar	664	664	664	664	600	600	600	4456
5	Jind	505	505	505	505	533	534	533	3620
6	Kaithal	340	340	340	340	333	334	333	2360
7	Kuruksheta	339	339	339	339	333	334	333	2356
8	Karnal	760	760	760	760	666	667	667	5040
9	Narnaul	408	408	408	408	400	400	400	2832
10	Rohtak	773	772	773	773	733	734	733	5291

11	Sirsa	323	323	323	323	333	334	333	2292
12	Sonepat	640	640	641	641	533	534	533	4161
		7167	7165	7168	7167	6663	6672	6665	4867

श्री अमर सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, मेरे इस सवाल के जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि 1 जून, 1974 से लेकर 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक अम्बाला में 5480, भिवानी में 3200, गुड़गांव में 7579, हिसार में 4456, जीन्द में 3620, कैथल में 2360, कुरुक्षेत्र में 2356, करनाल में 5040, नारनौल में 2832, रोहतक में 5291, सिरसा में 2292 और सोनीपत में 4161 टन सीमेन्ट डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया गया है। टोटल 48667 टन सीमेंट 6 महीने में हरियाणा में जैसे मैंने डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज पढा, डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट-वाइज डिमान्ड क्या है ?

श्री भयाम चन्द: डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज डिमान्ड तो बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कम होने की वजह से उतना सीमेन्ट अवेलेवल नहीं है। सीमेन्ट कम अवेलेवल है।

श्री एन. के. गुलाटी: स्पीकर साहब मुझे इल्म कि आजकल सीमेन्ट की पोजी 11न कुछ इजी है और सीमेन्ट स्टाकिस्ट्स के पास पड़ा हुआ। इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में विचार करेंगे कि सीमेन्ट की फ्री सेल कर दी जाये ? अगर सारा नहीं, तो क्या 40 प्रति 11त या 50 प्रति 11त फ्री सेल करने की इजाजत देंगे ?

श्री भयाम चन्द: ऐसी कोई प्रोपोजल विचाराधीन नहीं है।

चौधरी दल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, जीन्द के अन्दर तो 2360 टन सीमेन्ट दिया गया है जबकि गुड़गांव के अन्दर 7579 टन सीमेन्ट दिया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जीन्द को कम सीमेन्ट देने का कारण क्या है जबकि जीन्द उससे बड़ा जिला है ?

श्री भयाम चन्द: जितनी डिमान्ड आती है उसके मुताबिक दिया जाता है।

श्री गोरी भाकर: स्पीकर साहब, सीमेन्ट की जो डिस्ट्रिब्यू 11न है, वह ठीक है तरह से नहीं की जाती। लोग किराये खर्च कर आते हैं और हैरान होकर चले जाते हैं। सीमेन्ट की डिस्ट्रिब्यू 11न को ठीक करने के लिए पब्लिक कुछ नुमायन्दे भामिल होने चाहिए। क्या सरकार डिस्ट्रिब्यू 11न में पब्लिक के

आदमी भी भामिल करने वर विचार करेगी क्योंकि लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ है ?

श्री भयाम चन्द: किसी चीज की प्रोडक्शन कम हो और डिमान्ड ज्यादा होते हो तो तकलीफ तो होगी ही।

श्री गोरी भांकर: मेरा मतलब यह है कि आप कोई डेट फिक्स कर दे कि इस दिन सीमेंट डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जायेगा। होता क्या है कि सीमेन्ट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए कोई डेट निर्दिष्ट नहीं होती और लोग दस दस, बीस बीस वर्ष रुपये खर्च करके चले जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरी अर्ज है कि इसके लिए कोई डेट फिक्स की जाये।

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

चौधरी पीर चन्द: मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि डिमान्ड ज्यादा है और प्रोडक्शन कम है। क्या सरकार कहीं से ज्यादा सीमेंट लाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री भयाम चन्द: स्पीकर साहब, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से 50000 बैग्स मगवा रखे हैं, उनके आने पर सीमेन्ट की पोजीशन कुछ ठीक हो जायेगी।

चौधरी दल सिंह: मंत्री महोदय, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि सीमेन्ट सिर्फ उसी आदमी को मिलता है जो नसबन्दी करवाता है ? किसी दूसरे को सीमेन्ट न

मिलने की वजह से सारे काम ठप्प पड़े हैं। न मकान बनाने के लिए सीमेन्ट मिलता है, न स्कूल बनाने के लिए और न ही दूसरे किसी काम के लिए सीमेन्ट मिलता है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री भयाम चन्द: 1947 में दे 1 जब आजाद हुआ, हमारी 30 करोड़ की आबादी थी जो अब बढ़ कर 60 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है। वैसे भी यह धर्म का काम है, इसलिये इस तरह से जरूर देना चाहिए । (व्यवधान)

चौधरी फूल चन्द(मुलाना): स्पीकर साहब पिछली दफा इन्हाने यह इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज जारी की थी कि देहातो के लिए 60 प्रति गत और भाहरो के लिए 40 प्रति गत सीमेन्ट डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जाये। मै मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज लागू की गई या नहीं ।

Shri shyam Chand: These instruction are fully adhered to,

राव बंसी सिंह: क्या मंत्री महादेय यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि महेदन्द्रगढ में जो 2832 टन सीमेंट दिया गया, इसमे से एग्रीकल्चर को परपज के लिए कितना दिया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

नियम 45 के अधीन सदन के पटल पर रखे गये तारांकित प्र नो के लिखित उत्तर

Murders committed in District Jind

***1135. Chaudhri Dal Singh:** Will the Minister for Home be pleased to state-

(a) The total number of murders committed in District Jind during the year 1973-74 togetherwith the names and addresses of persons murdered and their places of murder;

(b) the number of cases challanced for murders togetherwith the names of persons so challaned; and

नियम 45 के अधीन सदन के पटल पर रखे गए तारांकित प्र नो के लिखित उत्तर

(c) the number of cases inwhich punishment was awarded by the Sessions Court ?

गृहमंत्री(श्री के.एल. पोसवाल):

(अ) 16 विधान सभा प्र न के भाग (अ) और (ब) से संबंधित भोश सूचना सदन में प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

(ब) 13

(स) 3

सूची

जिला जीन्द में 1973-74 के दौरान कत्ल के मुकदमो की सूचि तथा कत्ल किए गए मनुश्यो के नाम पते व धटना स्थल के नाम। इन मुकदमो में चालान किए गए दोशियो के नाम।

(क) मुकदमों की कुल संख्या	कत्ल किए गए मनुष्यों के नाम व पते	धटनास्थल का नाम
16	1 जगमेल सिंह जाट सिक्ख निवासी पदार्थखेड़ा, थाना कलायत	पदार्थखेड़ा
	2 राम सिंह जाट निवासी बालू थाना कलायत	बालू
	3 अवतार सिंह निवासी नकटाखेड़ा थाना सफीदों	नकटाखेड़ा
	4 अजमेर सिंह निवासी इसमाईलपुर थाना नरवाना	इसमाईलपुर
	5 दलीप कौर पुत्री हजार सिंह निवासी मलिकपुर थाना सफीदों	मलिकपुर
	6 मिया सिंह निवासी सिंहवाल थाना कलायत	सिंहवाल
	7 दुलीचन्द निवासी दनोधा कलां थाना नरवाना	दनोधा कलां

	8 दरिया निवासी उचानाकलां थाना नरवाना	नरवाना
	9 राम मूरती पत्नी धर्मपाल निवासी कुमे ाखेड़ा थाना जुलाना	कुमे ाखेड़ा
	10 चतरो पत्नी पत राम निवासी किनाना, थाना जीन्द	किनाना
	11 पिरथी निवासी उजाना	उजाना
	12 पोखर निवासी धोला थाना रजौद	धोला
	13 टेका निवासी मुलेखेड़ा थाना नरवाना	मुलेखेड़ा
	14 राम सरन निवासी जीन्द	गांव जलालपुर
	15 और 16 कुछ पता नहीं	गांव पेगान थाना रजौद गांव अमरखेड़ी थाना जींद

चालान किए गए मुकदमों की संख्या		चालान किए गए दोशियों के नाम
13	1	सुरजीत सिंह बलदेव सिंह अजैत सिंह ई वर सिंह भोर सिंह गुरदयाल सिंह तेजा सिंह जोरा सिंह मक्खन सिंह
	2	छत्तर सिंह
	3	इन्दर सिंह बलवीर सिंह करनैल सिंह

		जसवंत सिंह और मन्जीत सिंह
	4	जौरा सिंह दिलबाग सिंह बलवंत सिंह हवा सिंह गुरदयाल सिंह गजन सिंह जगन सिंह छत्रू
	5	भी गा सिंह
	6	वीजा सिंह रिसाल सिंह देवत, छज्जू, सरना और बदरी
	7	मांगा और राम चन्द्र
	8	प्रेम सिंह

	9	धर्मपाल
	10	मुसम्मात राम रत्ती
	11	बासा
	12	धारा दलीप सिंह चन्दर भान हरी चन्द
	13	सुखदे घूपा राय सिंह मिया ज्ञाना

Land Development for Industries

***1148. Comrade Ram Kishan Azad:** Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state-

(a) the district-wise area of land developed for industries in the State during the years 1971-72, 1972-

73,1973-74 and 1974-75 to date alongwith the names of the places thereof; and

(b) the distric-wise names for places where Industrial Development Colonies were developed during the period referred to in part (a) above ?

उद्योग मंत्री(श्री हरपाल सिंह): (क) तथा (ख) दो विवरणियां सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

STATEMENT I

Name of District	Name of places developed	Name of Deptt. by whom land developed	Area of land developed
1971-72			
Sonepat	Rai	Industries Deptt.	1.27 acres
Gurgaon	Faridabad	Urban Estates Deptt.	6.74 acres
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Do	364.54 acres
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Do	183.00 acres
Ambala	Panchkula	Do	306.00 acres
1972-73			
Ambala	Ambala City	Industries	8.06 acres

		Deptt.	
Gurgaon	Faridabad	Urban Estates Depttt.	101.58 acres
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Do	24.11 acres
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Indl. Development Corporn.	56.00 acres
Sonepat	Murthul	Do	36.00 acres
Hissar	Sirsa	colonization Deptt.	60.73 acres
Hissar	Dabwali	Do	7.97 acres
Hissar	Tohana	Do	17.98 acres
1973-74			
Rohtak	Rohtak	Industries Deptt.	63.45 acres
Ambala	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana Indl. Development Corporn.	20.00 acres
Hissar	Sirsa	Colonization Deptt.	32.20 acres
Hissar		Do	24-77 acres

Kurukshetra	Pehowa	Do	13-90 acres
1974-75			
Gurgaon	Faridabad	Urban Estates Deptt.	5.60 acres
Ambala	Ambala Cantt	Haryana Indl. Development Corporn.	50.00 acres
Ambala	Panchkula	Do	10.00 acres
Hissar	Dabwali	Colonization Deptt.	13.10 acres
Hissar	Kalanwali	Do	36.51 acres
Hissar	Hansi	Do	3.52 acres
Kurukshetra	Pundri	Do	20.03 acres

STATEMENT II

Name of District		Name of places where Industrial Development Colonies were developed
Sonepat	(i)	Rai
	(ii)	Murthal

Gurgaon	(i)	Gurgaon
	(ii)	Faridabad
Bhiwani		Bhiwani
Ambala	(i)	Ambala City
	(ii)	Ambala Cantt
	(iii)	Yamuna Nagar
	(iv)	Panchkula
Hissar	(i)	Sirsa
	(ii)	Dabwali
	(iii)	Tohana
	(iv)	Adampur
	(v)	Kalanwali
	(vi)	Hansi
Kurukeshtra	(i)	Pehowa
	(ii)	Pundri
Rohtak		Rohtak

Country-Wine Shops

***1160. Chaudhri Ram Parshad:** Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Taxation be pleased to state-

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to permit running of country-wine shops on licence-fee as in the case of English-wine shops; and

(b) if so the extent of increase likely to be made in the revenue of the Government ?

समाज कल्याण एवं कराधान मंत्री(श्री भयाम चन्द):

(ए) नहीं

(बी) प्र न नहीं होता ।

Construction of Road from Nill Gudha to Rasulpur

Rao Dalip Singh: Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) whether the necessary sanction has been accorded for the construction of road from Nill Gudha to Rasulpur in District Mohindergarh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

राजस्व मंत्री(पंडित चिरंजी लाल भार्मा):

(ए) जी हां ।

(बी) जून, 1975 तक यह सड़क पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है। परन्तु इस सड़क पर पड़ने वाले लेवल क्रांसिंग के पूरा होने की कोई निश्चित तिथि नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि इस कार्य का निर्माण रेलवे विभाग द्वारा किया जाना है।

Brackish Water

Shri Dhaja Ram: Will the Minister for Irrigation and power be pleased to state the names of Villages in Tehsil Safidon where water is brackish together with the population of each such village ?

सिचाई एवं बिजली मंत्री(श्री बनारसी दास गुप्त): विवरण जिसमें आवक सूचना दी गई है, सदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरणिका

सफ़ीदो तहसील के उन गांवों के नाम तथा जनसंख्या की सूची जहां पानी खारा है।

गांव	1971 की जनगणना अनुसार जनसंख्या	गांव	1971 की जनगणना अनुसार जनसंख्या

1	अमराली खेड़ा	620	16	होर्णियारपुर	636
2	अंचरा कलां	1670	17	जामनी	2067
3	अंचरा खुर्द	1829	18	कालवा	5292
4	बांगडु खुर्द	1153	19	कलावती	874
5	बैरीखेड़ा	734	20	खड़क गगार	1264
6	हसीगढ़	1582	21	लड़ाना	2243
7	भम्बवा	2828	22	पीलू खेड़ा	1446
8	भरताना	2136	23	पल गिरी खेड़ा	825
9	भियाग खेड़ा	1757	24	मोरखी	3955
10	भोरन	1780	25	रजाना	1561
11	वुटानी	2292	26	राम नगर	1774
12	घरोली	1624	27	रमाला	995
13	गंगोली	3696	28	सरफावाद	432
14	हड़वा	1410	29	भागरद कलां	1369
15	हाट	4000	30	मलपुर	2279

31	दिनोली	1437	33	रोहर	2315
31	मुआना	8285			

Old Age Pension

Shri K.N. Gulati: Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Taxation be pleased to State-

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the rates of Old Age Pension; and

(b) If so, the time by which is is likely to implemented ?

Social Welfare & Taxation Minister(Shri Shyam Chand):

(a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Construction of Roads

Shri Girish Chander Joshi: Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the tehsil-wise total number of roads pending construction in the State at present and the time by which these are likely to be constructed ?

राजस्व मंत्री(पंडित चिरंजी लाल भार्मा): विवरण जिसमें आव यक सूचना दी हुई है, सदन की मेंज पर प्रस्तुत है। इन सड़को को मुकम्मल करने का समय धन की उपलब्धी पर निर्भर करता है।

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Tehsil	No. of roads Pending construction
1	Ambala	57
2	Jagadhri	69
3	Naraingarh	76
4	Kalka	45
5	Bhiwani	12
6	Bawani Khera	8
7	Dadri	39
8	Loharu	22
9	Gurgaon	85
10	Nuh	70
11	Ferozpur Jhirka	54
12	Palwal	56

13	Ballabgarh	38
14	Hissar	16
15	Tohana	19
16	Sirsa	80
17	Dabwali	29
18	Fatehabad	53
19	Hansi	32
20	Jind	31
21	Nawana	31
22	Safidon	14
23	Karnal	119
24	Panipat	29
25	Thanesar	135
26	Kaithal	29
27	Gulha	47
28	Rohtak	26
29	Jhajjar	55
30	Bahadurgarh	13
31	Mohindergarh	26

32	Narnaul	37
33	Rewari	93
34	Sonepat	72
35	Gohana	26
	Grand Total	1643

*It includes roads which are under construction and yet incomplete and which are required to provide every village with a metalled road.

Teaching of Language up to Middle Standard in the Schools

Chaudhari Ram Lal Wadhwa: Will the Minister for education be pleased to State-

(a) the names of the languages being taught at present and of those proposed to be taught in the near future up to middle standard in the school of the state; and

(b) if than five students Opt to take a particular language whether the Government proposes to provide a teacher for that language in the said School ?

नियम 45 के अधीन सदन के पटल पर रखे गये तारांकित प्र नो के लिखित उत्तर

शिक्षा मंत्री(श्री माडू सिंह मलिक):

- (ए) (1) हिन्दी प्रथम भाशा—प्रथम प्राथमिक कक्षा से ।
(2) अग्रेजी द्वितीय भाशा—छठी कक्षा से ।
(3) पंजाबी / उर्दू / संस्कृत / तेलगू / तृतीय
भाशा—सातवी कक्षा से ।

अल्प-संख्याओ को प्राथमिक स्तर पर उर्दू / पंजाबी अतिरिक्त भाशा के रूप में पढाये जाने की व्यवस्था है ।

अन्य भारतीय भाशाएं (मराठी, गुजराती, बंगाली आदि) पढाये जाने के बारे में मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(बी) नहीं ।

Provision of Loans for rearing Milk Cattles

Chaudhri Mehar Chand: Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to State-

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide loan at a reasonable rate of interest or free of interest to un-employed youth for rearing two milch cattles each particularly in areas which are not within the easy reach of mil-plants or milk chilling centres to enable them to prepare ghee and other milk products and thus earn livelihood; and

(b) if, so, the details of the arrangement which will be made for the supply of fodder to those who have no agricultural lands ?

कृषि मंत्री (भजन लाल):

(ए) जी नहीं ।

(बी) प्र न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Construction of Roads and Bridges

Shri Om Parkash Garg: Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that material for construction of roads and bridges is lying by the side of the following proposed roads/ bridges:-

- (i) Ladwa-Mustafabad; via Gazlana;
- (ii) From Pipli Ladwa Road to Newarsi Lohara;
- (iii) Dhanore road to Chharandi road;
- (iv) Mathana to Kadhani;
- (v) Ladwa to Hanori;
- (vi) Ladwa to Gadli via Barahan;
- (vii) Ladwa Pipli road to Bir kheri;
- (viii) Mathana to village Berghat via Untheri;
- (ix) Ladwa to Berod;

- (x) Ladwa to Papda;
- (xi) Ladwa to Hanori road to Bapdi School;
- (xii) Ladwa to Indri road to Baronda;
- (xiii) Bridge situated in between Bawani Kheri to Lukhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the above said roads/bridges are likely to be constructed ?

राजस्व मंत्री (पंडित चिरंजी लाल भार्मा):

(ए) इनमें से कुछ सड़को पर निर्माण सामग्री पड़ी हुई है ।

(बी) इन कार्यों को सम्पूर्ण करने का समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि सड़को को सम्पूर्ण करना धन की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है ।

Irrigation by Canals and Tubewells.

Shri Amar Singh: Will the Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state-

(a) the district-wise total area of land in the state irrigated by canals and tubewells as on 31st may, 1968 and as on 31st December, 1974 and

(b) No mid year target is fixed for the area irrigated by canals and tubewells.

नियम 45 के अधीन सदन के पटल पर रखे गये
तारांकित प्र नो के लिखित उत्तर

STATEMENT

Name of District	As on 31-3-68(1967-68)		As on 31-12-1974 Tenatative	
	Canals	Tubewells	Canals	Tubewells
Ambala	7351 18165	50805 125544	7956 19661	Not yet available
Karnal	265441 655120	166503 411444	101357 250461	
Hissar	697721 1724129	22834 56425	636946 1673951	
Jind	180893 447004	10856 26827	229533 567196	
Bhiwani	Included in area irrigated in Distt. Mohinder garh and		98812 244173	

	Hissar			
Sonepat	Included area irrigated in Distt. Rohtak		90090 222621	
Kurukshetra	Included area irrigated in Distt. Karnal		110659 273448	
Rohtak	193544 478265	49833 123141	161009 397867	
Gurgaon	14592 36057	83127 205414	11820 29209	
Mohindergarh	13903 34355	22924 56650		
Total	1373118 2292095	406882 1005445	14488182 3578587	

Augmentation Canal

Chaudhri Dal Singh: Will the Minister for Irrigation and Powr be pleased to State-

(a) the date of completion of Augmentatin Canal;
and

(b) the total amount of spent on the completion of the Augmentation Canal ?

सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्री (श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता):

(क) 31-12-1972

(ख) आवर्धन कैनल पर नवम्बर, 1974 तक 142881741 रूपये का खर्च हुआ।

खर्च का लेखा अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुआ क्योंकि फालतू सामग्री तथा मीनरी के क्रेडिट अभी पूरे प्रकार से समायोजित नहीं हुये हैं।

Letter of Intent and Licenses for Large Schale Industries

***1149. Comrade Ram Kishan Azad:** Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:-

(a) the total number of letters of intent and licenses for large scale Industries received in the State from the Government of India during the years 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 to date; and

(b) the names of main Industries which were installed in the State during the said period?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री हरपाल सिंह):

वर्ष	आय पत्र	लाईसेंस
1971-72	123	29
1972-73	80	39
1973-74	74	36
1974-75	49	39
(दिसम्बर, 1974 तक) कुल	326	146

(ख) वेश्टन, वनस्पति घी, धनीकृत दूध, सूत्र/ नरम इस्पात और कार्वन इस्पात, ईटें और छड़े, एलीय कास्टिंगज, स्टाम्पिंग बरूरीज, टैलीविजन, निजलिये सब्जियां, ट्रैक्टर, चमकीली टाईलें, इस्पात पाईप।

बहिर्गमन

चौधरी चांद राम: आन ए प्वायंट आफ आर्डर, स्पीकर साहब, हमने लिखकर दिया था कि भारतीय लोक दल चार मैम्बरों का गुप है और उसका सीटिंग अरेन्जमेंट रूल के हिसाब से होना

चाहिए। हमने पिछले सै इन में भी कहा था और अब भी कहा था। इस सम्बन्ध में रूल 4 में लिखा है:—

“The Members shall sit in such order as the Speaker after consultation with the leader of the House and Leaders of Parties may appoint”.

इस मामले में हमारी सलाह नहीं ली गई और हमने आपको बारबार कहा कि कांग्रेसके बाद हमारा लारजैस्ट ग्रुप है और इलेक् इन कमी इन ने भी

Mr. Speaker: Order please.

चौधरी चांद राम: स्पीकर साहब, हमारा जो भारतीय लोक दल है वह आल इंडिया पार्टी के तौर पर आर्गेनाइज्ड है। आप हमारे ग्रुप को इस तरह से क्यों इग्नोर करते हैं ?

श्री अध्यक्ष: आपने रूल पढ़ा है। आप रूल की इन्टरप्रिटे इन गलत कर रहे हैं। There are no other recognised parties in the House. बाकी आपसे कहा है कि आप चैम्बर में आकर बात कर लें। आप वहां आए वहां बात कर लेंगे। There are no groups recognised in Haryana.

सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्री (श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता): स्पीकर साहब, यह तो वह बात कर रहे हैं जैसे एक लड़के ने अपने बाप को कहा कि मैं क्लास में नम्बर दो पर आया हूं। बाप

ने पूछा कि क्लास में कितने लड़के हैं तो उसने कहा कि दो ही हैं।

चौधरी दल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, हमारी गुजारि । यह है कि हमने आपके चैम्बर में मिलकर बात की है। जितनी दफा हम मिले हैं (व्यवधान) चौधरी चांद राम डिपर्व करते हैं कि यह अगली सीट पर चले जाएं और हम पीछे आ जाएंगे (हंसी)।

Mr. Speaker: Order please. He quoted the rule

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता: चार मैम्बर पार्टी के हैं जिनमें से दो हाजिर रहते हैं और इन दोनों में भी मतभेद हैं।

चौधरी चांद राम: स्पीकर साहब, अगर कोई बात कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि यह चेयर पर असपरान्त हैं। कांग्रेस के बाद हमारे ग्रुप का नेक्सट नम्बर है। सिटिंग अरेंजमेंट ग्रुप के हिसाब से होना चाहिए। आप इंडिपेन्डेंट्स को प्रैफरेंस दे लेकिन कायदे के हिसाब से दीजिए। अगर कोई अपोजी इन ग्रुप हरियाणा में नहीं है तो नेक्सट बिगैस्ट ग्रुप तो हमारा है। कायदे के हिसाब से यह होना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: You raised a point of order, cited a rule and I gave the interpretation.

Ch. Chand Ram: Then as a protest we walk out.

(At this stage Sarvshri Chand Ram and Dal Singh staged a walk out.)

समाज कल्याण एवं कराधान मंत्री (श्री भयाम चन्द):
पिछले सै ान में यह बी.के.डी. थे, इस सै ान में बी.एल.डी. हैं
और आगे देखते जाओ ।

श्री के.एन. गुलाटी: स्पीकर साहब, इंडिपेन्डेत्स की
तादाद पन्द्रह सोलह है और ये दो है । हमें भी बराबर का टाइम
दिया जाए ।

कार्य-मन्त्रणा समिति का तृतीय प्रतिवेदन

Mr. Speaker: I have to report the time Table fixed
by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to various items
of business.

The Committee met in the Chamber of the Speaker
on Monday, the 6th January, 1975, at 4.30 P.M.

“The Committee, after some discussion,
recommended that the business on the 7th January, 1975, be
transacted as follows:

7th January, 1975 (At 9.30 A.M.) (1st Sitting)

1. Question Hour.
2. Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.
3. Presentation of Budget for the year 1975-76.

7th January, 1975 (At 2.00 A.M.) (2nd Sitting)

1. No Question Hour.

2. Resumption of discussion on Governor's Address and Voting on Motion of Thanks"

Home Minister (Sh. K.L. Poswal): Sir, I beg to move-

That this House agrees with the recommendations maintained in the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved-

That this House agrees with the recommendations maintained in the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Question is-

That this House agrees with the recommendations maintained in the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Hindi

Mr. Speaker: The Finance minister

Finance Minister (Sh. Ram Saran Chand Mital):
Sir, I rise to present to this august House the Budget Estimates for the second fiscal year of our Fifth Plan. As I do so I recall an equally cold day a little less than a year when, on a similar occasion, I had looked forward from the threshold

of the new Five Year Plan with optimism mingled with the determination and had asked you to join me in overcoming the challenge that lay ahead. Looking back, I am sure this House will agree with me that both my optimism as my call for fortitude were realistic.

General economic condition

The general economic condition, country-wise, have dismal for the past five years, naturally the situation in Haryana has not been significantly dis-similar. Nature has been less than bountiful for the Third year running and large tracts of the State have had to cop with severe drought condition which have taxed our resources to the extreme. As a result of unfavorable weather condition, food grains productions has been declining steadily and came down to little as 38.32 tonnes in 1973-74. Indeed the Agriculture sector generally has been hit all over the country. So too the other productive sector, most notably Industrial production, which has been suffering from a credit squeeze as well as from a scarcity of foreign exchange reserves for essential imports.

Against this background, I had observed in this House a year ago that one of the primary task before the Government was to combat the incipient price spiral by, among other means, continuing expenditure o productive sectors, cutting back that an unproductive sectors to the extent possible, and also by paying particular attention to a suitable and equitable system of distribution of essential

commodities. Thus a two fold attack on rising prices, the long range and the medium range, was pursued.

The Public distribution system was strengthened and a net work of 4279 fair price shops in both the rural and the urban areas of the State attended to the distribution of commodities such as Atta, rice, sugar and kerosene oil. It is too much to expect that we would have succeeded in eliminating inflation altogether, but the fact that we have not been entirely unsuccessful in either the conception or the execution of our strategy can readily be gauged from the fact that while in the period April 1973 to March 1974 the All-India Consumer Price Index increased by as much as 24.4 per cent., the corresponding increase in Haryana was only 20.8 per cent. Again the All-India index increased by 18.4 per cent between April and October last year, while the corresponding increase in Haryana was only 15 per cent, As a possible yardstick of the success of our policy emphasizing the continuance of essential outlays in productive sectors may be taken the figure of over-all-employment in the organized sector in the State, which increased from 3.30 lakhs persons in 1972-73 to 3.52 lakh persons in 1973-74 showing a growth rate of as much as 6.7 per cent. The Employment Exchanges in the States provided employment to 16,879 persons in the organized sector in the first ten months of 1974.

Accounts 1973-74

At the time of preparation of the revised estimates for the year 1973-74 it had been anticipated that the year

would close with a deficit balance of Rs. 5.19 crores. As per the accounts the year closed in fact with a deficit balance of Rs. 10.64 crores. The Variation was primarily on account of government's decision to carry our sizeable stocks of food grains to ensure that the availability of this commodity and its price were not subject to arbitrary and intemperate fluctuations to the determinant of common man. At the end of the year 1973-74, food grains of over Rs. 6000 crores in value were thus held in the buffer stock and this resulted in increasing our negative closing balance.

Revised Estimates 1974-75 and budget estimates 1975-76

The position which emerges as a result of the revision of the Budget Estimates for the current year as well as from the Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76 is indicated below:

	Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75	Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75	Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76
	(Rupees in crores)		
(i) Opening Balance	(-) 5.19	(-) 10.64	(-)6.33
(a) According to			

Books			
(b) Investment in securities	5.94	5.94	5.94
(ii) Revenue Account	166.11	184.37	196.91
Receipts	158.28	167.59	181.30
Expenditure	(+)7.83	(+)16.78	(+)15.61
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)			
(iii) Capital Expenditure (net)	23.75	23.28	26.86
(iv) Public Debt			
Debt incurred	120.32	108.47	91.60
Debt discharged	107.61	83.88	86.93
Net	(+)12.71	(+)24.59	(+)4.67
(v) Loans and Advances	28.00	35.00	26.15
Advances	4.31	7.13	8.62
Recoveries	(-)23.69	(-)27.87	(-)17.53
Net			

(vi) Inter State Adjustments	(-)1.23	(-)1.23	
(vii) Contingency Fund (net)			
(viii) Unfunded Debt (net)	(+)5.86	(+)6.47	(+)5.45
(ix) Deposits and Advances (net)	(+)9.50	(+)8.86	(+)8.08
(x) Remittances	(-)0.01	(-)0.01	(-)0.08
(xi) Closing Balance	(-)17.97	(-)6.33	(-)16.99
(a) According to Books	5.94	5.94	5.94
(b) Investment in securities			

Hon'ble members will see that as against an anticipated deficit of almost Rs. 18 crores when we considered the Budget Estimates for the current year to close only with a deficit of Rs. 6.33 Crores. What is specially significant that this improvement in the financial position for the current year has been possible despite considerably higher level of expenditure. A state Plan of Rs. 76.01 crores had been contemplated at the time the current year's budget was presented. As against this we are expecting to be able to

finance a plan outlay of no less than Rs. 82.36 crores exclusive of Central Sector Schemes. Our total Plan size therefore, is expected to improve by over Rs. 6 crores while the anticipated deficit has lessened by almost Rs. 11.50 Crores. This improvement –considerable by any account–was made possible by a number of measures. During the course of the year steps were taken to off-set the increased working expenses, consequent upon increasing costs, of Transport Department by an enhancement of the passenger's fares. Likewise the Electricity Board too resorted to increase of the power tariff. Though the increased yield there from is not reflected in the State Budget and is reflected instead in the Board's own Budget, nevertheless, this increase to has assisted in the financing of a large Plan than would otherwise have been possible as the Electricity Board Plan is a part of the State's over-all plan. The yield from the increased passengers fare during the current year was estimated at Rs. 2.90 crores and a corresponding increase of Rs. 1.45 crores was estimated in the passenger's tax. The market fee was increased to Rs. 2.00 per Rs. 100.00 in order to enable the yield from this sector to finance the road construction programme which is one of the major objectives of the Market Committee. The yield from this source was expected to yield a sum of Rs. 8.95 crores to the State exchequer exclusive of the amount accruing to the Electricity Board from the enhancement of their tariff. As a result of some adjustments on account of the Beas Project which is an inter-state venture, an improvement in interest receipts by sum of Rs. 2.42 crores is also expected. As will be observed, the result of some of these improvement as also a general buoyancy in revenue are reflected in the revenue receipts which have increased

from Rs. 166.11 crores are estimated in the Budget 1974-75 to Rs. 184.37 crores as in the revised estimates. An over-all net improvement of about Rs. 12.00 crores is also expected in the public debt section of the forecast primarily on account of higher of higher market borrowings and higher loans from the Government of India. On the other hand the net disbursement of loans has increased by around Rs. 4.00 crores, mainly on account of higher loan for the Beas Project and to the State Electricity Board and on account of taccavi loans to agriculturists. There is besides balancing provisions for wheat loans to government servants on both the recoveries and advances sides.

Some of the improved revenue and other receipts have been offset by increased expenditure, especially revenue expenditure. A significant part of the increase in expenditure is on account of payment of dearness allowance to Government employees. Several such installments have been sanctioned from time to time. Apart from this, increase in prices has also inevitably led to increasing maintenance and operational costs all-round. More significant than all-else, however, is the fact that an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores had to be incurred on account of the drought situation which arose during the current year. Of this sum Rs. one crore and nine lacs was provided by way of loans of various kinds to the drought stricken while the balance has been provided for relief works and other outlay seeking to provide employment to need y as well as to build the potentiality for resisting such calamities in the future. Considering that our resources were already scare and committed to other productive sector, it was not possible to provide a higher amount for this purpose. The

Union Government has been requested to consider ways and means of providing special assistance to the State Government to meet the situation which has thus arisen. A team of officers deputed by the Government of India have already visited the State to assess at first hand the prevailing conditions and our request for financial assistance is at the moment under consideration of that Government. We are optimistic that a favorable decision on our request would take care of most of the remaining gap between the estimated receipts and expenditure during the current fiscal year and would also reduce correspondingly the deficit apparent for the year 1975-76.

As I have already mentioned, despite the fiscal constraints, we have succeeded in increasing the over-all outlay for State Annual Plan 1974-75 with particular emphasis on productive sectors. With the goal of assisting the speedy execution of the Beas Project in order that the people of the State of Haryana may benefit from the fruits thereof, we have enhanced our contribution to this project from Rs. 13.63 crores to Rs. 15.63 crores. We have enhanced our outlay on power projects and power distribution from Rs. 20.00 crores as budgeted for the current year to Rs. 27.50 Crores. We have likewise enhanced our outlays on major and medium irrigation projects from the budgeted Rs. 9.50 crores to Rs. 10.65 crores and on anti-water logging drainage and flood control schemes from Rs. 1.00 crore to Rs. 1.36 crores. Taken as a whole the outlay on the irrigations and power sector has increased Rs. 46.13 crores as initially presented to you about a year ago to Rs. 55.54 crores. We have done this in the firm belief that the future of Our States Depends more than

anything else on the rapid development of our irrigation and power potential and indeed to the extent that it brings prosperity to the farmer and the industrial worker in this State, this shall bring prosperity to our brethren in other States as well.

I would now invite the Hon'ble Members glance once again at the fiscal picture already presented by me above, this time with a view to comparing the revised estimates 1974-75 with the budget estimates 1975-76. It will be observed that the revenue receipts are expected to increase from Rs. 184.37 crores to Rs. 196.91 crores. Despite this increase, there is a diminution in the balance from current revenues' and indeed a diminishing trend appears to be visible all though the various sections of accounts except in loans and advances, resulting in a deficits of Rs. 16.99 crores. I am aware that it is customary to refer to additional taxation and resource raising measures towards the end of a budget speech, but I propose to deviate from this practice this year. I do so not with any malicious intent but instead with a spirit of benevolence in order that I may not be instrumental in marring the Hon'ble Members enjoyment of this morning Session by keeping them in suspense till the end. Despite the apparent deficit, therefore, I hasten to re-assure the Hon'ble Members that I do not propose any additional tax measures to cover the gap and shall instead find happiness in the Hon'ble members sitting back comfortably in their seats for rest of my speech, (Thumping) One of the catches, of course, is that I do not really expect the deficit to be as large as it would at first sight appear. For one thing, as I have already stated, we taken up with the Government of India question of special assistance to

enable us to meet the expenditure already incurred because of the drought and, on our request finding favour, a substantial part if not all of the assumed minus opening balance of Rs. 6.33 crores for the year 1975-76 will have been eliminated resulting in a corresponding reduction in the budgetary gap. For another, we are hopefuls that in event of more favorable climatic and earnings along with a brisker economic climate.

I should like now to review our progress in the year drawings to a close and to focus attention on the important programmes and activities expected to be taken up during 1975-76.

Power

As I have already mentioned, the primary emphasis has been on ensuring the unabated progress of essential programmes of a productive nature and amongst these, in Haryana, the pride of place must go to programmes in the irrigation and power sector which provide the essential input not only for our agriculture, but also for our growing industrial sector. An acute scarcity of power is by no means a phenomenon confined to Haryana alone but is evident on a nationwide basis. It would not be reasonable either to assume that power would become abundant in supply immediately, because the consumption of power per capita is one of the measures of economic growth. A scarcity of power therefore is endemic in all developing countries. In Haryana we have in the past been almost entirely dependent for power on external sources, primarily the power generated at Bhakra. The erratic

behavior of the climate and the uncertainties therefore, of the supply from these external sources has led us to take up our own projects. One of these, the Faridabad Thermal Power Project, is well on its way to becoming operational. Unit I, with a capacity of 60 mw, was synchronized in the grid on the 18th November on the commencement of commercial operation will provide additional power of 1 million units a day. The second unit is expected to operational around December, 1975. Work on the first page of the Panipat Thermal Power Project which contemplates the installation of two units of 110 mw each is continuing. The out-put from the first stage, on completion, will be as much as 4 million units a day. The state Government have also approved in principle the second stage of the Panipat Thermal Power Project designed for another 220 mw of installed capacity. The second stage is now being examined by the Government of India and the Planning Commission. As has been referred to earlier, the State Government continues to make all out efforts to provide the finances necessary for the speedy implementation of the Beas Project, dividends from which are expected to start flowing in 1976. In the eventuality of good winter rains and a fair monsoon, the present critical power situation is likely to ease by next year and be over by 1977-78; meanwhile every effort is being, and will continue to be, made to make the most optimum and productive use of available power as well as to augment supplies by such ad-hoc means as possible. The first concept of most optimum use of energy has implied preference being given on occasion to agricultural use over all other demands, but this has been essential because this is the one sphere which deserves priority over all others and where perhaps the power consumed yields the quickest return to the

advantage both of the producer and the consumer. At the same time the second concept has made it necessary to purchase power from external sources, frequently at a much higher cost than that at which hydro electric power is available from Bhakra and this had naturally resulted in increased cost of power and, therefore, the need to increase the power tariff-an increase given effect to last year. A power Plan of as large as Rs. 25.70 crores is contemplated for the next financial year, apart from which an outlay of Rs. 11.56 Crores has been provided for the power components of the Beas Project. Thus as much as Rs. 37.26 crores of the annual state plan of Rs. 83.74 crores contemplated for 1975-76 is proposed to be spent on the development of power.

Irrigation

Irrigation is an area of development which would next require our attention in view of the priority being given to irrigation programmes as well as on account of the plan outlay for this sector. In a bold policy aimed at successfully providing irrigation to the potentially rich farms lands to the south-western parts of our state-areas traditionally blighted by drought and famine and hitherto conventionally believed to be impossible to irrigate-the state has for the past few years launched a dynamic programme towards reaching surpluses of water to these areas. Steps have also been taken towards providing the essential connecting net works, which will enable these areas to be perennially irrigated as a result of the increased availability of water for the state, in the shortest possible time, As a part of this over-all strategy for the

development of irrigation potential, as the Hona'ble Members are aware, the Jui Lift Irrigation Scheme and the Jhajjar Lift Irrigation Scheme stand completed and commissioned while the Birendra Narayan Chakra varty Canal System and the Indira Gandhi Canal System have reached advantage stages of completion. Work has also commenced recent on the largest of the lift irrigation schemes, namely the Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme. The completion of these lift irrigation schemes would result in the coverage so as much as 13.67 lakh acres gross and 10.84 lakh acres culturable command area. On their full development these schemes are estimated to aid in increasing food grains production by a value of Rs. 36.00 crores annually. Evidently the schemes have a very favourable cost benefit ratio, quite apart from their value, first, in helping to combat drought, second, in eliminating regional imbalances and, third, in the distributive process ensuring equal opportunity to the people of the formerly less privileged areas.

On a total viewing of the major and medium irrigation programmes, it would be worth observing that during the Fourth Plan period the total outlay in this sector was of the order of Rs. 54.00 crores. As against this, the revised outlay on major and medium irrigation in the current year is expected to be of the order of Rs. 10.65 crores and rs. 12.00 crores has been provided for 1975-76. Those outlays are exclusive of more than Rs. 4.00 crores to be spent on the irrigation component of the Beas project in the first two years of the current plan. It is expected that during the current Five year Plan period irrigation utilization will increase by 340.38 thousand hectares.

Concerning specific projects which will be in execution during 1975-76, other than the lift irrigation projects of which mention has already been made, I may state that work will remain in progress on such important continuing schemes as the Western Yamuna Canal Remodelling Project, The Gurgaon Canal Project, the Project for augmenting the capacities of the Jui Canal and the Bibipur Lake and the lining of Delhi Branch and the Delhi tail Distributor. In addition, new projects likely to be taken up are the Sutlej Yamuna Link. The Tajewala Barrage and the Nangal Lift Irrigation Scheme

While catering to the larger requirements of mammoth projects, the State Government have not lost sight of the need to adequately develop the minor irrigation Programme. A sum of Rs. 61.25 lakhs is expected to be the outlay on this programme in the current year and like has been provided in the State Plan for the next year. The Minor Irrigation and Tube-wells Corporations is actively engaged in drilling deep as well as shallow tube-wells and lining water-courses for which programmes substantial funds are obtained by way of institutional finance.

Ironically for a state which is frequently subject to drought conditions, we are visited no less frequently by floods. Flood control and drainage works, therefore, are also essential programmes and have continued to receive due attentions. The revised State Paln for the current year estimates an expenditure of no less than Rs. 1.36 crores on this programme as against the budgeted outlay of onlty Rs. 1.00 crores. a like sum is being provided for this programme in 1975-76. The

total outlay on this programme during the current plan period, it is hoped, would be around Rs. 9.00 crores in order that the considerable achievements of the Fourth Plan period-when no less than 252 miles of flood protection embankment and 1388 miles of drainage channels had been completed to save as much as 10.00 lacs hectares from the ravages of floods, can be continued.

Agriculture

As the Hon'ble Members are fully aware food-grains production has been hit by drought and inadequate rain-fall. One of the first tasks before the State Government has, therefore been to strive to check such decline and, in fact to provide an infrastructure which would result in its increase. Unfortunately, the last Kharif crop belied any expectation of improvement and instead provided a further set-back. The Bajra crop has been almost total failure and the estimated production is in the neighbourhood of 2.39 lakh tonnes against as much as 6.89 lakh tonnes in the preceding Kharif. Rice too it is feared that only 3.50 lakh tonnes will actually be produced. This dismal picture goes only to show that we, along with our compatriots in other States, are still dependent on favorable weather conditions and in order to serve this dependence our programmes, particularly those concerning irrigation and power, have to be pushed through with renewed vigour and at whatever cost.

But no cloud is without a silver lining and never is the gloom complete. Our extension programmes in the field of

agriculture have been remarkably successful. For instance, as much as 8.89 lakh quintals of High Yielding Variety seeds were used and no less than 13.96 lakh hectares were under High Yielding Varieties in 1973-74 where the figures ago were a fraction of what I have just quoted. By last year 157 kgs. of fertilizer was being used per hectare of cultivated area against only 18 kgs. in 1966-67.

Continuing the accent on increased productivity especially in the agricultural field, both the application of inputs as well as effective extension work have been receiving due attentions. In acknowledgement of the rapid and far reaching changes in agricultural technology, the Haryana Agricultural University is being increasingly used for dissemination of knowledge concerning improved practices. As a result of this programme officials of the department of agriculture in collaboration with experts of the agricultural University are pursuing a programme of "Mass Contact" with agriculturists. Farmers have been contacted in 5000 villages and practical demonstrations arranged in 1000 of them, In recognition of the pivotal role that the Agriculture University is expected to play in increasing agricultural production, a second campus of the University has started functioning in Kaul in District Kurukshetra where a College of Agriculture has been established and research work on rice and vegetables is in progress.

Concerning physical inputs, as against 5.80 lakh tonnes of fertilizer consumed in the state during 1973-74 a target of consumption of 9.04 lakh tones has been determined for the current year. The availability of quality seed has a

crucial function in increasing agricultural production. The Haryana Seed Development Corporation is arranging with the Haryana Agricultural University and other institution for the supply, of needed quantities of nucleus seed for various crops. The ultimate objective is to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of essential foundation seed. In order to regulate more satisfactorily the availability of essential fertilizer the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation is setting up a N.P.K. fertilizer plant which is expected to produce approximately 50000 tonnes of fertilizer per year. There is also to be an insecticides and pesticides plant which too is to be set up by the Agro-Industries Corporation. The Agro-Industries Corporation has also been active in the matter of import and distribution of tractors and other agricultural implements within the State. The Nilokheri assembly plant of the Corporation has been assembling Zetor 2011 tractors for use both within and outside the State. The Corporation has secured the sanction of the World Bank to a loan of 25 million dollars, for the procurement against this credit of tractors, self propelled combines and harvesters for the use of agriculturists in the State.

Sprinkler irrigation has also been introduced in the State and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has approved a project for the utilization of 165 sprinklers sets at a total cost of Rs. 21.50 lakhs. Loans have already been sanctioned for 35 sprinkler sets to inserted cultivators.

Industries

No Body can dispute that owing to the Privilege energy Famine whether in the shape of electrical power or petrol or diesel-Industries have received a set back throughout the country. The Government in the Industries Department has been ever vigilant to ensure that as much of a boost is given to industrial production as possible to help relieve immediate problems. In realization of the fact that a programme of Industrialization must not be influenced decisively by the unfavourable situation prevailing at any given moment alone but must instead look far into the future, the Government has attempted to maintain the tempo of investment in those areas which would eventually provide the essential infra-structure for rapid industrial growth.

Apart from the energy crisis, other immediate constraints had been the availability of raw material and of credit. The Directorate of Industries in consort with the Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation have been active in trying to ensure, to extent possible, that industries in the State do not suffer from scarcity of raw materials. In addition to procuring and distributing steels, these two agencies have undertaken in the course of the current years the procurement and distribution of hard coke.

In the field of finance, the Haryana Financial Corporation has been doing commendable work and it is a matter of satisfaction to note that in the few years since its inception, this corporation has sanctioned loans of more than Rs. 20 crores to over 900 units. During the current year, the corporation has already disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 2.25 crores and expects to double this figures by the end of

the year and to improve upon it still further during 1975-76. Incidentally, the Corporation too has been assisting industries in tackling the power shortage by making available freely, and at a low rate of interest, loans for the purchase of generating sets.

The Financial Corporation, by providing the essential finance for new projects, has also been effective in including the rapid industrialization of the State in keeping with our long term objective. In the task of securing larger investment in the industrial sector in the State and the task of attracting entrepreneurs and accelerating industrial capital formation, the Financial Corporation has been only one of several agencies. Its sister agencies are the Haryana State Industrial Development corporation and the Directorate of Industries. These agencies have among other Infrastructure development activities taken up the establishment of industrial development colonies at Tohana and Jind in addition a number of places in the State. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, in particular, has undertaken the work of developing industrial plots and the construction of sheds to meet the special requirements of technical entrepreneurs and the educated unemployed at Gurgaon , Murthal and Yamuna nagar, and setting up of commercial estates for the educated unemployed at Faridabad and Sonapat. The State Government contemplates the development of industrial colonies at Karnal, Samalkha and Dadri during 1975-76.

In collaborations with the government of India, the State Government has selected areas of Rewari, Bhiwani and

Jind as growth centers and has also identified entrepreneurs as well as bankable scheme for implementation. An Industrial potential survey of two other growth centers at Tohana and Hansi has also been carried out. Development work is expected to be undertaken in 1975-76. A scheme regarding the grant of a 15% cash subsidy to industries has also been implemented in the districts of Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and parts of the districts of Hissar and Jind declared backward by the Government of India.

The development of exports is well recognized to be vital to the country. We have paid due attentions to export-oriented industries and the values of exports in 1973-74 had registered a significant increase over the previous year. To provide a further fillip to export in 1975-76, the Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporations is likely to set up an Export Processing Zone at Gurgaon in collaboration with the Trade development Authority. The processing Zone is intended to be for the manufacture of ready-made garments made exclusively for export.

Mentions may also be made of a testing and development Centre for Electronics to be established at Faridabad next year. The cost of this project would be about Rs. 35 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is expected to become available from Union Government. The Centre will render invaluable assistances in the testing and development of their products to the electronics industry in the State.

Apart from assisting its sister organizations in infra-structure development, the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Has been engaged directly in the

establishment of several industrial projects. The corporation, through subsidy companies, or as a result of collaboration agreements, has played an active part in the establishment and execution of projects such as the Brewery at Murthal-which went into production in 1974-75 mini steel plants at Hissar and a synthetic detergents project, which are well underway and are expected to be commissioned next year. Other projects on the anvil are a tannery, the manufacture of glass bottles, sponge iron, T.V. sets, walkie talkie, nylon filament yarn, rice husk board, caustic soda and nitrate cellulose, The Haryana Minerals Limited, another State Government undertaking has set up a slate project at Kund and a marble project at Narnaul. It is proposed to extend the capacity of both these units in 1975-76.

It is perhaps a measure of the interests taken in attracting industries to the state that during the current year no less than 35 licenses and 45 letters of intent have been issued for medium and large scale industries to be located in Haryana. With an improving power situation on the horizon, this quickening tempo of industrial investment is certain to lead to larger and more productive employment opportunities for the people of the state and to mitigate correspondingly the demand pressures on prices.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry is a subject which has always been dear to our hearts and naturally, therefore, occupies a prime position in Government's programmes. I had announced

in this Houses a year ago the inauguration of the Indo-Australian Cattle Project at Hissar. I am happy to report not only that a substantial part of the equipment and the exotic cattle necessary for this project has arrived from Australia and that multiplication of the pure stock is expected to be significantly accelerated in the coming year, but, also that the establishment of yet another major project with foreign collaborations is underway. The Project I refer to is one for the collections, processing and deep freezing of semen from outstanding, exotic, bulls, so as to ensure its availability over along time span. The collaborations in this case is with Denmark, a land renowned for its livestock and its dairy industry. The location of this project is to be in Gurgaon. Theses, of course are only a part of the departments overall programme for upgrading the indigenous stock of cattle through suitable cross and selective breeding programmes particularly in the intensive Cattle development projects areas of Karnal, Gurgaon, Jind, Kurukshetras, Bhiwani and Ambala. An additional project is expected to be set ups in the milk shed area of Sirsa and it is hoped that at least one regional, artificial insemination centers and ten stockman centers would become operative in the year. 1975-76. Attention is also being paid to the improvement of local breeds of buffaloes through selective breeding and steps to further systematize and strengthen existing activities in this sphere are beings contemplated,

The Government have been equally alive need to for development of other livestock such as sheep and poultry. The exsisting programmes in this area will continue and, indeed, be intensified when necessary. In order to encourage sheep

breeding, wool is purchased from breeders at equitable and fair prices. As against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs in the current year on this activity, it is proposed to spend Rs. 20 lakh next year. A scheme has also been initiated for the setting up of a new poultry farm at Rohtak and the project is expected to be completed in a phased manner during the Fifth Plan period. Piggery development programmes are also receiving due attention.

With the up gradation of 11 of the existing veterinary dispensaries into hospitals-cum-breeding centers and the setting up of 18 new dispensaries during the current year, facilities for veterinary care will have improved further. In order to supplement supplies of much needed medicines and vacancies at the various veterinary institutions in the State, a larger financial provision has been made for 1975-76

Dairy Development

Dairy Development goes hand in hand with animal husbandry. the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation has been very active in this field and already has a number of efficient and hygienic plants all over the State producing milk and milk products. Three plants at JInd, Bhiwani and Ambala have among them a total handling capacity of 85000 litres a day. Three more plants are being set up at Faridabad and Hissar and Rohtak. while the handling capacities of the Faridabad and the Hissar plant are 50000 liters and 20000 liters respectively per day, the plant at Rohtak being set up under the "Operation Flood" programme will have a handling

capacity of 1 lakh litres daily. The completion of the on-going programmes is expected to involve an amount of Rs. 1.10 crore the major part of which is expected to be raised from institutional sources.

Clearly the availability of surplus milk has kept with the growing capacity for its handling. Quite naturally, therefore, the promotion of milk production is an activity engaging the constant attention of Milk Commissioner. One of the significant programmes concerning this aspect of dairy development has been the setting up of the model exotic cattle farms at Bhiwani under "Operation Flood". The farm has been making valuable contributions to the task of upgrading the indigenous stock of milch cattle through artificial insemination.

Cooperation

The smoothest and most logical way of going on to the subject of co-operation from that of dairy development may be to commence with a brief mention of the role and functions of the co-operative movement in increasing the production of milk. A little over 70 milk co-operatives have currently been supplying milk to the established milk plants at Ambala, Jind and Bhiwani. A year ago the figure was in the neighborhood of 600. In terms of their share in the milk co-operatives are supplying more than 90% of the total procurement. These co-operatives have been extremely useful in supplementing the income of agriculturists as well as non-agriculturists in rural areas, and have been a great boon to

both of them and the milk plants. The establishment and strengthening of such co-operatives would continue to be a major endeavor of Government.

In all, almost 14000 co-operative societies have been functioning in the State in various areas extending from agricultural credit to industrial co-operatives. The working capital of such societies had increased by the 30th June, 1974 to 253.47 crores in the previous year. One of the most important classes of co-operative societies is primary agricultural credits co-operative societies. Numbering 6700 these societies advance short-terms credit to farmers and last year their advances amounted to as much Rs. 29.84 crores. The long term credit for such proposes as the installation of tube-wells, the purchase of tractors and the development of land. Total advances in this area last year were of the order of Rs. 9.26 crores similarly, co-operative institutions such as the Central Co-operative banks are meeting requirements of a slightly more varied nature. Industrial co-operatives are striving to provide gainful employment to large numbers. Labour co-operatives functioning under the Labour & Construction Federations are active, inter-alia in providing greater self-employment opportunities to unskilled labour in the state.

No mention of the Co-operative movement, however, would be complete without reference to some of the larger projects. It is imperative, therefore, that I should not only report that construction has started on the two new sugar mills in the co-operative sector- the one at Karnal and the order at Sonapat -to which I had referred last year, but

further, that an application has also been made to the Government of India for letter of intent for yet another sugar mill at Palwal in Gurgaon District. The new mills at Karnal and at Sonapat are expected to cost approximately Rs. 5.25 crores each and likely to be commissioned by the end of 1976.

The Haryana Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation has also been going from strength to strength. It has already commissioned the granulated fertilizer plant and a pesticides formulation plant at Taraori, three rice shellers at Dhand, Shahabad and Pehowa and two Dal Mills at Ambala and Hissar. The modern bakery at Bhiwani is ready for commissioning and will be formally inaugurated very shortly. It proposes next to set up a spinning mill at Hansi at a cost of Rs. 3 crores. not unmindful of the plight of the consumer in this age of steadily rising prices, the Co-operative Consumer stores have been helping in maintaining fair prices. Five new Co-operative Consumer Stores have been set up in the current year at Kurukushetra, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Jind and Narnaul. The Functioning of the order Co-operative Consumer Stores has also been streamlined and improved upon. In the last co-operative year these stores carried out business of Rs. 6.52 crores.

Forests

The Location and climatic condition of Haryana State make afforestation a matter of paramount importance. The afforestation programme quite naturally, therefore, is co-ordinated with other soil conservation measures. In the

current year the total plan provision for the Forest Department including soli conservation work is likely to be neighbourhood of Rs. 36 Lakhs. While by their very nature these programmes are such as will take the time to yield in deterring the attempts of Sand dunes surroundings the State to its south and west to encroach further on our territory

Fisheries

The water resources of our state are limited and for proposes of pisciculture these are estimated at 1200 hectares only. In the circumstances the policy on this subject has to be aimed at intensifying efficient breeding the resources by reclaiming hitherto unsuitable tanks and ponds, on the other. In keeping with this strategy, 200 hectares of additional water area was improved and made suitable for fish culture during the additional the Fourth Plan period and 7 fish seed farms are in existence in the State.

The same strategy is sought to be followed in the current Five Year Plan period during which emphasis shall continue to be laid on the production of adequate quantities of high quality fish seed and on the reclamation of derelict ponds. Scanty rainfall during the current year has provided a setback to the programme of the Fisheries Department and the production of fish seed is expected now to be limited to only 4 lakh. About 1200 quintals of fish is expected to be produced during the year.

Roads

As a part of the country-wide emphasis on programmes providing an immediate, productive, return in preference to such infrastructure development which yield an intangible and indirect, or a relatively delayed, addition to output, the State Government have lessened the levels of outlays on the roads programme. In the current year too, therefore, the outlay on the construction of new roads is being confined only to Rs. 3 crores as against the initially contemplated Rs. 4.50 crores. It is proposed, however, to step up this outlay substantially in 1975-76 when the Plan outlay on the road programme is being restored to Rs. 4.50 crores. At the same time, it is worth noting that on the principle that proper maintenance of vital assets created deserves priority over the certain of new assets, substantial sums are being provided for the maintenance of roads already constructed. As much as Rs. 4.58 crores is being provided for this purpose in the current year and a slightly higher outlay is proposed for the next year.

Road Transport

The State Transport Department has continued to run a highly efficient transport undertaking. The Haryana Roadways is recognized to be one of the premier road transport undertakings in the country. Buses of the Haryana Roadways are presently carrying approximately 4 lakh passengers and covering an equal number kilometres daily. The fleet strength to end with a fleet strength of about

1850 vehicles 1975-76 is likely to see a further addition of 200 buses and a replacement of 176 buses currently in use.

To suit the convenience of the traveling public in today's age when, more than ever, time is money, the roadways are running night services on several routes such as Chandigarh-Delhi, Chandigarh-Bhiwani, and Chandigarh-Narnaul, Kalka-Delhi, Jagadhari-Delhi, Hissar-Chandigarh and many other. Express services have also been introduced recently in order to reduce travel and are being provided to meet peak traffic requirements on special occasions or at special times.

With a view to maintaining if not improving efficiency such operational requirements as are necessary are being met. For instance, a new depot has been established at Kaithal and has been operating from 24th August last. 4 sub-depots have also been opened at Sonapat, Tohana, Kurukshetra and Nariangarh during the current year. Construction has been taken in hand of buildings for workshops at Jind, Bhiwani and Hansi.

In the belief that any difficulties met by the traveling public would automatically adversely affect the State's productivity, expenditure necessary for the efficient functioning of the Roadways has been unhesitatingly provided. Unstinted financial provisions for this essential service, therefore, has meant large increase in the expenditure both on the Non-Plan and on the Plan side. On the plan side, for instance, as against a budgeted provision of only Rs. 2.25 crores the revised outlay has now been determined at Rs.

2.85 crores and the outlay next year will be as much as Rs. 4.27 crores.

Tourism

If an efficient transport system is in operation for the benefit of the traveling public, the Tourism Department and now the Tourism Corporation are no less energetic in looking after its convenience at the destination. In Haryana, at any rate, it is as pleasant to arrive as to travel hopefully. During the Fourth Plan period a sum of Rs. 2.07 crores was expended on the development of tourist complexes along the highways passing through this State. A tentative outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been proposed for the Fifth Plan of which as much as Rs. 88 lakhs is expected to be expended in the current year and as much again in 1975-76. With a View to enabling the various establishment set up in this connection with an authorized capital of Rs. 5 crores, was created and has started functioning with effect from the 1st September, 1974.

The current year has been the opening of new restaurants at Sonapat and Rohtak and of Tourist huts and a Cafeteria at Daharuhera. The construction of buildings for a Youth Hostel at Panchkula has been completed as also a restaurant at Hodel and a camping site at Surajkund. Construction work on a rest house and restaurant at Samalkha, a tourist bungalow at Suraj Kund and a swimming pool at Badkhal are nearing completion while work has been taken in hand for the setting up of a tourist complex at

Rohtak. A comprehensive programme drawn up for the Fifth Plan period envisages the provisions of tourist's facilities and amenities at all major towns for the benefit of the tourist and the local populace alike.

Town & Country Planning

Environmental control and planning is an area of human endeavor which has been coming into ever greater prominence in the 20th Century. The function of attending to essential activities in this area is that of the Town & Country Planning Department. The department has been instrumental so far in the preparation and publication of 9 development plans in respect of the controlled areas while draft publication of development plans of 10 controlled areas has also been made. The areas around Ambala City, Palwal and Rewari have been declared as controlled areas to curb their disorderly development. Development plans for these are likely to be prepared during 1975-76. One of the significant decisions of Government in this field has been to speed up the preparation of master plans for all important towns in the State. As a result, 28 interim outline master plans have been prepared. The future development of these towns will be in accordance with the land uses prescribed in the master plans. Another note worthy development has been the preparation of sub-regional plans of areas falling in the national capital region. A comprehensive plan in this respect is likely to be prepared shortly in consultation with the Government of India. The Town & Country Planning Department have been no less active in the development of model villages in collaborations with the

Rural Development Board. The department has been associated with the development of such model vilages as Mandhor in Ambala district, Azad Nagar in Rohtak district and several others. Similarly, development plans have been prepared for local villages and work has also been initiated in some of them.

Housing & Urban Estates

The Haryana Housing Board, establishment some years ago, has been continuing its successful programme. During the current financial year it has completed 1314 houses already and another 200 are likely to be completed by the end of the year. Expectations for the 1975-76 are for the Construction of 3000 houses. The provisions of cheaper houses and the cutting of costs so as to make houses more abundantly available to ever increasing numbers is a matter engaging the attention of the Boar. The Board receives financial support from Government and also raises resources of its own from institutional source as well as from the public. During the current year the amount of such assistance has been Rs. 7 lakhs and the same amount is proposed for the next year.

Schemes for loan assistance to persons in income groups up to Rs. 18000 per annum are proposed to be continued. There are two such schemes popularly known as LIGH and MIGH Schemes- the first catering to persons in the low income group, that is with incomes up to Rs. 7200 and the latter catering to those falling within the description 'Middle income group' and in receipt of income between Rs 7200 and Rs. 18000 per annum.

Environmental improvement in slum areas has been taken in hand in Rohtak and a sum of more than Rs. 18 lakhs has been spent on this Scheme so far. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1975-76 and to take up work at Ambala and Bhiwani.

While the Housing Board provide ready constructed houses for persons desirous of acquiring the same, the department of Urban Estates has been engaged in the development of Urban estates at a number of Major towns and making available residential, commercial and industrial plots. Up to November of the current year 400 acres of land has been acquired since the commencement of the year. During 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores is expected to be spent on the development of acquired land.

Water Supply

Water Supply is one of the areas foremost in our minds and I am happy to note that it has been receiving due attention. The House is already aware that the number of villages with provisions for piped water supply was in excess of 700 at the end of the Fourth Plan period. More than 60 towns had been provided with the partial water supply by the end of the same period. While the original plan outlay during the current year for water supply and sanitation schemes both urban and rural had been pitched at Rs. 1.75 crores, I am happy to say that the revised plan outlay will now exceed rs. 2.38 crores. This is also the estimated level of Outlay for next year. It is expected to cover thereby another 50 villages with

the drinking water supply facilities in the next year and to provide partial water supply to two more towns and to further extend sewerage facilities in urban areas.

Health

No efforts has been spared in improving and diversifying the health services and medical care provided in our State especially in the back-ward and rural areas. The ultimate objective is to provide the necessary services to our rural population close at hand to achieve this objective the proposal is to provide one sub-centre employing 2 multipurpose workers for every 5000 population under the direct supervisions of qualified doctors in primary health's centers and dispensaries. Basic health services will be strengthened by well equipped referral hospitals at tehsil and district headquarters which will provide specialist services. Satisfactorily progress is being made towards the attainment of these objectives.

To provide modern referral services in adequately equipped and staffed hospitals, construction and equipment of 20 hospitals was undertaken. Out of these, 13 have been completed and are providing modern services to our people. Other re in the lat stages of completion and will be commissioned during the coming year. 11 primary health centers have also been taken up for construction out of which 7 have been completed. 7 dispensaries have also been taken up for construction out of which 4 have been completed.

The Malaria Eradication programme received a set back throughout the country on the reappearance of the disease in epidemic form. We have requested Government of India to evolve a new strategy to keep an effective check on this disease. In the meanwhile, the organization and the programmes in the field have been revitalized. Adequate financial provisions is being made for the purpose on both the Plan and the non-Plan side and the House may be interested to know that, against an outlay of rupees 1 crore and 6 lakh on this programme in 1973-74, in the current year the expenditure is likely to be of the order of rupees 1 crore and 14 lakhs, which is sought to be stepped up even further to the neighbourhood of rupees 1 crore and 51 lakh in 1975-76

The Family Planning Programme has been proceeding apace and has achieved considerable success. By the end of the Fourth Plan period nearly 160000 sterilizations had been carried out which figure had increased by a little over 2500 between April and November last. The Achievement in this period was almost 98% of the target fixed by the Government of India (thumping). Currently the coverage of the programme has extended to more than 20% of the eligible couples in the state.

Medical education continues to receive every encouragement in the state in recognition not only of the pressing need for suitable skilled and qualified doctors and supporting staff but also of the fact that a successful career provide a sure, useful, dedicated and honest means of earning a livelihood. The medical College at Rohtak along with the medical college hospital has already been doing signal service

and also providing essential medical services to the ailing. It is being constantly improved by the provisions of superior equipment and buildings and by making it capable of admitting and training a larger number of students. Operating theatres are being air-conditioned. A radio therapy block is being constructed. Construction has also been started on the Paraplegics Centre, Orthopedics block and the glucose manufacturing plant. 225 beds have been added to the hospitals which now have bed strength of 1056. The mobile hospital attached to the medical College has also been strengthened and the bed strength has been increased.

Education

I recall having informed this House last year of the notable achievement made by the state in the field of education during the Fourth Plan period. I am happy to be able to say that in current year too our achievements will be no less notable. By 1975-76 we propose to press on to achieve enrolment of 45000 children in the age group 6-11, 29000 children in the age-group 11-14 and 16000 children in the age group 14-17. The total enrolment in the first category namely between the ages 6-11 would have reached as high a figure as 72.1% of the total population in the age group. In the second and third categories namely of children in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 the corresponding percentages would be 50.2% and 31.3% respectively.

Much remains to be done, however, particularly in some areas in which we have been deficient. I refer to the

education of girls and children belonging to the weaker sections of the society. To overcome problems in this area it was sought to make primary schools more attractive by the provisions of play material, library books, maps, charts and suitable children literature and also by the provision of free text books to all girls. I had mentioned a year ago that some experimental programmes of informal education were proposed to be attempted in the Fifth Plan period to cover Harijans and girls. the experiment was indeed taken up during the current year through a scheme entitled "Experimental scheme for Harijan's and Girls" introduced in certain areas of Kaithal, Mohindgarh, Nariangarh and Narwana Sub-divisions. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to drop-outs and others in the age-group 11-13 so as to enable them to complete the formal primary course in about six months to one year with some intensive coaching. the Scheme has been reasonably successful and it proposed to cover another 6480 children during the fifth plan period . During the next fiscal year it is proposed to cover 1440 students in the age-group 11-13 and to extend this programme further to the age-group 14-17.

With a view to improving the quality of training of elementary teachers it is proposed to set up Residential Training Institute-cum-Community Schools in every district with an admission of 120 J>B.T. trainees every year. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been provided for initiating construction for 1975-76. An intensive programme of in-service education during the summer vacation has also been undertaken during the current year and about 8000 teachers and masters have received in-service training under the programme. It is

expected that coverage under this programme during the 1975-76 would be of the same level.

Under the "School Complex" scheme for intensive educational development 864 high and higher secondary schools have been made central schools during the current year. On the Last Saturday of every month the teachers from primary and middle schools within a radius of five miles participate in seminars and discussions held in each central school. A special monthly bulletin "Parathmik Adhyapak" has also been started and forms the basis of discussion during these meetings. The programme shall be continued next year as well.

At Gurgaon a text book cell has been established under the stewardship of five subject matter specialists and the cell is engaged in the work of revising syllabi for classes' I-VIII and on the preparations of next text books. 11 text books which have been prepared following the pattern of National Council of Educational Research and Training have been introduced in the current year for classes' I-V. Another five books for the use of students in class VI are proposed to be introduced in 1975-76.

Last year's announcement that colleges in Haryana would be affiliated with the Kurukshetra University in order that the State could pursue a more independent policy in the development of higher education has since been implemented. The total enrolment at college level is likely to rise to 91000 during 1975-76. In order to encourage students belonging to the Scheduled castes the rate of scholarships to such students studying at the college level has been enhanced by 50% during

the current year under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. Other developments in the field of higher education include the addition of evening classes in commences for the benefit of working people in the Government Colleges at Bhiwani and Faridabad and the starting of French language classes in the Government at Rohtak and Gurgaon.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes

For welfare of the long deprived Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes a number of well-conceived programmes are in progress of execution, During the Fourth Plan period an aggregate sum of Rs. 2.82 crore approximately was spent on both the Plan and the non-Plan side on programmes for the uplift of these categories. The schemes which have been executed have been numerous. I may mention some of them here. There is a Scheme for the award of the scholarships and the reimbursement of the tuition fees to Harijan students in the 9th, 10th and 11th Classes. During the Fourth period Plan approximately Rs. 80 Lakhs were spent on this scheme. In another similar scheme a handsome stipend of Rs. 45 per month is granted to Harijan trainees in engineering and in other various trades. Yet another scheme was for subsidy to certain categories of Harijans for the construction of houses. There are several other schemes of the same nature including the advance of interest free other schemes of the same nature including the advances of interest free loan for commencement and expansion of business or trades and loans to students for the purchase of books. Amongst for communal benefit as distinct from those for individual benefit may be mentioned

one under which subsidies are given for the sinking of drinking water wells or for the repairs of old wells or the installation of hand-pumps, and another providing for the grant of subsidies for the construction repair chaupals.

Three pre-examination training centers have also been established at Ambala, Rohtak and Bhiwani which are capable of training 160 trainees for competitive examinations conducted by the Central and State Governments. It is hoped that these centers will be successful in removing the disadvantage which Harijan participants in these examination suffer from as compared to other participants. as a result it is hoped that Harijan representation from the Haryana in the various Government services both the centre and in the State Governments and public sector undertakings would increase substantially.

The Harijan Kalyan Nigam set up with an authorized capital of Rs. 2 crore has been functioning now for about the last four years and has been supplementing the efforts of the State Government in improving the lot Harijans. Up to the end of November last year the Nigam had sanctioned loans of over Rs. 82 lakhs for such schemes as leather work and dairy farming and to finance the purchase of tractors, tempos and taxies. We propose to further strengthen the finances of the Nigam by providing to it sum of Rs. 25 lakh next years of which Rs. 10 lakh will be a loan and the balance of Rs. 15 lakh will go to augment its share capital.

Amongst the salient features of next years programme may be mentioned a provision of Rs. 5 lakh for the construction of houses, Rs. 5.20 lakhs for the construction of

chaupals and the continuance of a new scheme which would seek to enable Harijan widows to become self-reliant. The latter scheme, entitled "Tailoring training to Harijan widows" has been recently introduced and contemplates the grant of financial assistance to trainees who receive instruction from the nearest community centers run by the department. On successful completion of Training a sewing machine is provided to each trainee. We are hopeful that the continuance of our efforts will assist the scheduled castes and the other economically weaker sections of our society in catching up their more privileged brethren.

Budgetary Deficit

I would invite attention once again now to the State budgetary position as brought out in the budget document. The State's budgetary deficit at the end of 1975-76 is presently being estimated at Rs. 16.99 crores which includes an estimated deficit of Rs. 6.33 crores carried over from the present year. I have already reassured the Honourable Members that at present no new taxation measures are proposed to cover this deficit nor is it the intention to increase the rates or pitches of existing taxes at this juncture. I have already expressed the hope that as a result of our correspondence with the Government of India concerning special relief to ameliorate the distress caused by severe drought conditions the current year's deficit is likely to be entirely wiped out with a corresponding reduction in the deficit presently indicated at the close of the year 1975-76. In the event of a reprieve from the long and continuous spell of

adverse weather conditions in the state, the agricultural and general economic climates is expected to look up considerably bringing in its wake buoyancy in the state's revenues which, it is hoped, would help us tide over the remaining gap. We propose to continue, and intensify wherever possible, our drive to economies on in-essential expenditure so as to conserve our fiscal resource for essential productive and development programme.

Conclusion

I began today by postulating the Government's strategy for development and by stating the reasons underlying our emphasis on programme calculated to increase production of commodities vital to the life of the nation in the shortest possible time, as well as by outlining the discernible results of such a policy. Yet I am confident that the programmes and activities in the areas of health, water supply, sanitation, education, social welfare, and housing would establish beyond doubt the fact that our emphasis on production has not left us insensitive to those areas of darkness, which can be illuminated only by increasing, not only our outlays on, but our concern with, human problems and the need for investment in social stock. Regrettably we are unable today to make as dramatic increase in our financial outlays in these areas as we have done in sectors such as irrigation and power but we can assure this House that needs of welfare are paramount in our policy formulation. Even our emphasis on productivity is caused by our belief that it is through increasing production alone that adequate surpluses

will be available to finance ever increasing investments in human welfares. Many scarifies will be required to achieve this goal and I would call upon the people of this State and upon their elected representatives in this House to disregard the personal discomfiture caused by theses scarifies in their resolution to build a better tomorrow.

Acknowledgements

It remains only for me now to acknowledgements with gratitude the untiring efforts of the officers and staff of the Finance Department in preparing this budget and to also extends my thanks to the accountant General, Haryana and his staff for their assistance. I should like to convey my particular appreciation of the authorities of the Chandigarh Administration for the invaluable assistance and cooperation given by them in the matter of the printing of the budget documents.

Now, Sir, I beg to present the Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76 (Thumping)

Jai Hind

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m. today.

11.48 बजे

(The Sabha then adjourned till 2.00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1975).