

I call upon the Government to establish industries in backward areas and regions.

**Demand for separate reservation for backward classes
and other backward classes**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): मण्डल कमीशन लागू करने से पूर्व सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़ी बिरादरियों को पिछड़े वर्ग की संज्ञा दी गयी थी। इन में प्रजापत, कश्यप, पाल- गढरिया, नाई, धोबी, वैरागी, तरखान, लुहार, धीमान, जांगड़, पांचाल, सुथार, रामगढ़िया, भट्ट, जोगी, सुनार, छिबा, नाथ, कुचबंध, तेली, रायबारी, डकौत, शोरागिर, नट आदि प्रायः भूमिहीन शामिल हैं। एक गांव में इन की संख्या भले ही थोड़ी है पर हर गांव में इन के घर पाए जाते हैं। अकेले हरियाणा में इन की आबादी लगभग 17 प्रतिशत है। इन्हें पिछड़ा या अति पिछड़ा वर्ग माना गया है। प्रत्येक प्रांत में इन्हें नौकरियों और दाखिले में आरक्षण प्राप्त है। मण्डल कमीशन के बाद इन में कुछ और जातियां जोड़ दी गयीं जिन्हें अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओ.बी.सी.) कहा गया। ये दोनों वर्ग अलग-अलग हैं। इन्हें अलग-अलग आरक्षण चाहिए। कुछ प्रांतों में इन्हें बी.सी.-ए, बी.सी.-बी. कहकर आरक्षण दिया गया है। पंजाब हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय ने इसे "आरक्षण के भीतर आरक्षण" मानकर अलग आरक्षण को रद्द कर दिया। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पिछड़े वर्ग को अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग से उसी तरह भिन्न माना जाए जैसे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को माना जाता है। एस.सी./एस.टी. के तर्ज पर इसे पिछड़ा/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग लिखा जाए। जनगणना के आधार पर दोनों के आरक्षण का अलग-अलग प्रतिशत तय किया जाए। यह आरक्षण प्रांतीय तथा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध हो। यदि किन्हीं बिंदुओं पर और चिंतन की जरूरत हो तो पिछड़ा/अति पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन नियत कर के समयबद्ध सीमा में निर्णय किया जाए।

**Demand to increase the storage capacity for foodgrains
in Food Corporation of India**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, rice production during 2010-11 was about 95 million MT. Buffer stocks with Government storage are now about 290 lakh tons, whereas the buffer-norm is around 142 lakh tons. I understand that in the last season the Government had faced a lot of problems in the procurement of rice. In Andhra Pradesh, adequate quantities of rice were not procured.

I am given to understand that the storage capacity of the FCI and the State agencies, put together, is less than 45 MT. The stocks now are about 65 MT. Sir, I am also given to understand that the FCI is facing a severe cash crunch due to which the procurement of foodgrains may be

affected. India has now a record harvest and the Government has announced a bonus of Rs.50 to wheat-farmers. The FCI is also gearing itself to increase its food stocks in view of the forthcoming Food Security Bill. In this scenario, within a week of India announcing a record harvest, it has been reported in the media that the nation's main grain buying agency, the Food Corporation of India, is running out of money for its massive nation-wide purchase operation. If this crisis continues, the FCI and the State agencies funded by it will not be able to procure grains. On the one side, the FCI is facing financial crunch to procure foodgrains and, on the other, there is a scarcity of the storage capacity. Under these circumstances, the Government needs to meet the situation very cautiously.

I urge upon the Government of India to take immediate necessary steps to increase the storage capacity for foodgrains and release the required amount to FCI to ensure that the procurement is not affected.

**Concern over the deteriorating financial condition of the
Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. in Assam**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, the major industries like Jagiroad Paper Mill and Panchgram Paper Mill of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., in Assam is under a big financial crisis. HPC has continuously incurred a loss of about Rs.180 crores during the last two years. There is no permanent Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) at the top most level. HPC has increased the price of bamboo of North Cachar Hills in Assam from Rs.1850.00 per MT to Rs.5600.00 per MT and has been paying this enhanced rate to the contractors. Surprisingly, the royalty of bamboo (Rs.300 to Rs.350 per MT) and price of home-grown bamboo (Rs.2100 per MT) being supplied by farmers of the State remained the same. Again, presently HPC is bringing wood from other States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, etc., at a high rate (Rs.7100 per MT) whereas such home-grown soft wood is locally available at much lower cost. There are two examples which have also led to unsustainable cost of production in comparison to the market price of its finished product. On the other hand, the HPC being a 25 years old organization is mainly dependent on State forests resources for continuously producing paper.

Therefore, HPC needs a permanent CMD in the interest of the well growth of the Corporation. It also needs complete modernization and technical upgradation of the Jagiroad and Panchgram