

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 11-20

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

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No. 11, Monday, March 6, 1978/Phalgun 15, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 6, 1978/Phalguna 15,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Pendekanti Venkata Sub-
baiah (Nandyal)

Shri Gandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
(Warangal)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have made a change in the order of business to be taken up today. As the Prime Minister is to reply to the discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, the items regarding Calling Attention and notices under Rule 377 will be taken up after disposal of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

There is a motion for adjournment of the House. That will also be considered by me after the reply of the Prime Minister to the Motion of Thanks.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I would like to make one submission. Shri Vasantdada Patil should be allowed....

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it is very important. That is why I have allowed your 377 on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What have you allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: 377.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not want to disturb the normal functioning. But I would like to make it clear that after the Question Hour, before the Prime Minister speaks, unless we have a positive assurance about Maharashtra, we are going to have a satyagraha in this House.... (Interruptions). This is very funny. We are all democratic.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Is it your way of democracy? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes. This is what Morarjibhai has started. I will follow Morarjibhai. Morarjibhai himself has started this to get the election.... (Interruptions). He has started the satyagraha. I have asked him now.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: * * *

***Not recorded.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

Progress of Rajasthan Canal Project

*185. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

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

(a) what are the details regarding the amount which was sanctioned for the Rajasthan Canal Project in 1957;

(b) the details regarding its progress, stage by stage till now; and

(c) how many times the project has been revised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). A project estimate for Rajasthan Canal envisaging utilising only the flow supplies in the rivers Ravi and Beas was administratively approved for Rs. 66.46 crores in 1957.

Non-perennial irrigation to an area of 3.98 lakh hectares and perennial to 2.89 lakh hectares was provided and the canals in Rajasthan were kept unlined. With the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, the waters of the three Eastern Rivers were allocated for exclusive use by India and more water could be available for use on Rajasthan Canal by construction of conservation storages on rivers Ravi and Beas. Accordingly the project was revised in 1963 to a cost of Rs. 139 crores for providing perennial irrigation to an area of 11.65 lakh hectares. The Rajasthan Main Canal only was to be lined. To conserve huge losses from the unlined canal system it was decided to line the branches, distributaries and minors and the project was revised in 1970 for providing irrigation to an area of 12.54 lakh hectares with the same quantum of water. Taking also the increase in cost of labour and material the project was estimated to cost Rs. 208 crores. The project was again updated for cost escalation in 1975 to Rs. 331 crores. This project estimate is yet to be finally sanctioned.

The details regarding the progress on the project upto now is as under:

Sl. No.	Details of channels	1	2	Item of work	Percentage completed up to December, 1977		4
					3	4	
<i>Stage I</i>							
1	Rajasthan Feeder (20.4 km. long)	.	.	.	Completed in June 1964.		
2	Rajasthan Main Canal (189 km. long)	.	.	.	Completed in June, 1975.		
3	Distribution System of Main Canal :						
	(a) Km. 0 to 73.15	.	.	E/Work	95.73%		
				Lining	65%		
	(b) Km. 73.15 to 189	.	.	E/Work	90%		
				Lining	71.56%		

1	2	3	4
4 Lift Canal (152 km long)		Completed in December 1976.	
5 Disty System of Lift Canal	I/Work Lining	86 58 ^c 81 51 ^c	
6 Lined Water Courses	Lining	50 12 ^c	
<i>Stage II</i>			
1 Rajasthan Main Canal (256 km long)	I/Work Lining	29 82 ^c 10 71 ^c	
2 Water Supply Channel	I/Work	83 44 ^c	
3 Disty System of Mun Canal	I/Work Lining	3 01 ^c Yet to be started	

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी राजस्थान नहर परियाजना राष्ट्र के लिए पार्नी और रोटी की प्रमुख समस्या में जुड़ी हुई है। यह नहर याजना इस दृश्य में जितना अनाज और जितना कपास पैदा होता है उसका दस प्रतिशत देने की क्षमता रखती है। हम सब का मानूस है कि 1951 में इस का सर्वे किया गया था और आज 1978 है गया अभी तक इस योजना का प्रथम चरण भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना का यह हाल है। मरवार न ममय-समय पर याजना का आगे बढ़ाया लकिन इस के काम की गति को धीमा रखा जिसके कारण जो हम लाभ मिलना चाहिए था वह अभी तक नहीं मिला। मैं जनता मरवार में विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह पिछली सरकार की तरह से काम न करे बल्कि इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना को प्रायोगिकता दे कर उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करे। आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें 1957 से ले कर 1975 तक याजना में बढ़ातरी की गई परन्तु 1978 में इसके लिए 396 करोड़ की योजना आई है वह स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि प्रथम चरण जो तैयार हुआ था उस में 1975 में...

MR SPEAKER Why don't you put the question? You are reading the statement Everyone has read it Please put the question

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रयत्न चरण का भी काम जो अभी तक बाकी है वह कब तक सम्पूर्ण रूप से पूरा हो जायगा उस की विवरणिया और बाच चैनेल्स का?

श्री सुरक्षित सिंह बरनाला प्रथम चरण के साथ ही दूसरे चरण का काम भी शुरू हो गया था। साथ-साथ यह काम चलना था और वह चल रहा है। लेकिन यह बहना कि पूरा काम मुक्तिमिल कब तक हो जायगा, इस समय सभव नहीं है।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी दूसरा प्रयत्न यह है कि दूसरी योजना में जो अखदारो में आया है कि लिफ्ट योजनाओं का ड्राप किया जा रहा है तो दूसरे चरण में पाच लिफ्ट योजनाएं हैं और मेरा निवेदन है कि जब से इस नहर की बात चली है तब से इस एरिया के क्षेत्रों में एक भावना पैदा हो गई है कि लिफ्ट योजनाओं के कारण हमारे बहुत विकास होगा (व्यवहार)

MR SPEAKER You want to make a speech Please put the question

श्री एस० एस० सोमली : मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि द्वितीय चरण में जो पांच लिफ्ट योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई थीं, उन के बारे में क्या आप हाउस को आश्वासन देंगे कि लाखों लोगों की आशाओं पर पानी न फेर कर इन पांचों लिफ्ट योजनाओं को आप पूरा करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : हमारी तो कोशिश है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एरिया राजस्वान का इस कैनाल के इरीगेशन के नीचे आए। यह मसला अब राजस्वान सरकार के पास है कि फाइनल ग्रैंप इस को क्या देनी है। तभी इसका फैसला किया जा सकेगा क्योंकि उन्हीं को फैसला करना है।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह अहं दिया कि यह कहना उन के लिए संभव नहीं है कि यह काम कब पूरा होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजस्वान कैनाल का काम इसीलिए रुका रहा कि भारत सरकार में उसके निर्माण-कार्य के लिए राजस्वान सरकार ने जो सीमेंट मांगा वह आप उन को दे नहीं पाए, इस कारण यह योजना अधूरी पड़ी रही? मैं इसके बारे में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन यह एक नेशनल योजना है जो मारे देश के लिए डिफेंस को दृष्टि में भी बहुत अधिक उपयोगी है, फिर भी भारत सरकार उसके लिए उन को सीमेंट न दे यह सोचने की बात है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह महीं है कि सीमेंट न देने के कारण वहां की योजना अधूरी पड़ी रही?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : कुछ सीमेंट की जांड़ की बजह से भी ऐसा हुआ। कई कारण इसके होते रहे हैं। वह भी ठीक कहा है आपने। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जो इसका कस्ट केज़ है वह जून 1978 तक पूरा हो जाय। मैंने इसलिए कहा था कि पक्के तौर पर नहीं कह सकता

क्योंकि एक विस्ट्रीब्यूटरी भी नामुकिमिल रह गई तो कहा जायेगा कि पूरी नहीं हुई। लेकिन वैसे कोशिश यह है कि जून, 1978 तक पूरी हो जाय।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This Rajasthan Canal is very important for the whole country because when this canal is completed, it will make Rajasthan a granary and will be able to supply food to the whole nation apart from providing land and employment to lakhs of people in that part. Once, we had thought of making this scheme a part of peoples' movement scheme, land army etc. I would like to know whether Government has in mind any plan of utilising human power particularly of youth in the process of at least digging where simple earth work is required. Whether Government is thinking of taking the help of even international agencies like the World Bank for such project in order to expedite the completion of the Rajasthan canal.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: My hon. friend has complicated the question himself by saying that earlier some youth movement was initiated. I do not know what happened to that movement and that land army. Probably, no land army was ever used on that land. This canal passes through the most difficult terrain in the country. It is a desert area and there is no habitation. Water is very scarce in a large part of this area and taking youth from colleges and unemployed youth to that place to dig the canal would not be possible. Even to take the labour is very difficult. We have to provide labour colonics, water food etc., for the labour. In such difficult conditions, it would not be possible to suggest as my hon. friend has suggested, to involve any youth organisation in it.

श्रीमती लन्दावती : क्या वजीर साहब बतायेंगे कि राजस्वान कैनाल पर अभी तक जो समय और मेंसा खर्च हुआ है और जो

काम की प्रोप्रेस है उससे वे सेटिस्फाइड हैं? भगव लेटिस्फाइड नहीं है तो जिन्होने इतना पैसा बवाद किया है, उस पर कोई एक्शन लेगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: उस पर जो पैसा लगा है वह अच्छे काम के लिए लगा है, वह यूटिलाइज़ हुआ है, बवाद नहीं हुआ है। वहां थोड़ी सी मुश्किल यह हो रही है कि जमीन का जो एलाटमेण्ट किया जाता है उस पर बहुत से लोग आ कर आवाद नहीं होते हैं। जेमा मैंने पहले अंज किया, पहले वहा जमीन बिल्कुल बंजर और रेगिस्ट्रान थी, नये सिरे से वहा पर लोगों को आवाद करना है लेकिन लोग जंडी आवाद होने के लिए तंयार नहीं होते हैं। राजस्थान गवर्नरमेट कुछ लोगों को जमीन एलाट कर रही थी लेकिन लोगों ने कब्ज़ा नहीं निया। इस तरह की कुछ डिफीकल्टीज़ वह पर आती है लेकिन फिर भी वह लाभ हो रहा है।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रयत्न है।

MR SPEAKER: During the Question Hour, there is no point of order (Interruptions) Please don't record

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: *

श्री हीरा भाई: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि राजस्थान नहर योजना के अन्तर्गत भरकार ने अमूक हेड पर अमूक जमीन का पानी देने का जो टार्गेट बनाया था क्या वह टार्गेट अभी तक पूरा हो सका है? वहां पर कुल अमूकानित कितने कंटर जमीन को पानी देने की आपने व्यवस्था की है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: फस्ट फेज में जिस जमीन पर इरीगेशन करता था वह 5 लाख 94 हेक्टर जमीन

के करीब है लेकिन मुकामल जमीन पर अभी इरीगेशन नहीं होता है क्योंकि कुछ चैनल्स अभी बाकी हैं। सेकेण्ड फेज में तकरीबन 6.6 लाख हेक्टर जमीन पर इरीगेशन होगा।

श्री बलदेव प्रकाश: मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे इमजेन्सी के दोरान अमतसर जिले में सज्य गांधी की यूथ आर्मी ने एक नहर खोदी थी जिस पर करोड़ों रुपया पजाब सरकार का खर्च हुआ था, सारी स्टेट ने दूसरा लगाये गए थे और सारे देश न युध वहां पर इकट्ठा किए गए थे। करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद एक नानी सी बनाई गई थी जोकि बाद में बन्द हो गई। क्या सरकार वर्क कोई उसी प्रकार का याजना तो नहीं है जैसा कि साठे माहब ने कहा कि वहां यूथ आर्मी भेज वर्ष नाली खोदी जाएंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: गेसी कोई योजना नहीं है। वहां पर कोई नहर नहीं, एक ड्रेन खादने का डगादा था, करीब आधा किलोमीटर ड्रेन खादी गट थी,

श्री लालजी भाई: मैं मंत्री महादय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर पर आज की तारीख तक भम्पूरा बांध पर खर्च की गई धनराशि के आकांड़ क्या है और भवित्व में मध्मी चरण भम्पूरा करने में लिए जितने पज्जी रखी गई है तथा सम्पूर्ण नहर कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी—यह तिथि भी आपको बतानी पड़ेगी।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: आज तक कि आकड़े तो मेरे पाने पढ़ते नहीं हैं वैसे जैसा मैंने अंज किया कास्ट एम्कलेशन कुछ हो रहा है। 176 करोड़ पहले फेज का था और सेकेण्ड फेज जोकि अलग ने है उस में 200 करोड़ में ऊपर चला जायेगा।

Krishna Waters for Rayalseema

*187. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishna waters are going to be utilised to irrigate lands in Rayalseema; and

(b) if so, the areas to be irrigated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Proposals for utilisation of Krishna waters in the Rayalseema area for irrigation have not so far been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: You kindly see (b) part of the question—if so, the areas to be irrigated? What are the proposals?

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the proposal is there, how can he answer it? He cannot answer it. There is no proposal.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is it a fact that Madras Government is opposed to open channel system to carry water to Madras and thereby objecting to irrigation of areas in Rayalseema

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Carrying of water to Madras city, you mean? Sir, for Madras city, only 15 TMC of water is to be supplied. There has been an agreement between these four States. For three States—Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh—they have agreed to supply 5 TMC of water each. For Madras, it is 15 TMC and that water is to be taken from an open channel.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Whether the Central Government is insisting upon carrying this water to irrigate even Chittoor District.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No, Sir. The water that is to be supplied to Madras city is not used for irrigation at all and we have to see that it is not used for irrigation.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Here he has said that on proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh Government. How then the Central Government says that it is not for irrigation?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He is mixing up the question. Earlier he had put the question regarding water supply to Madras city. I told him that for Madras, there has been an agreement to take 15 TMC water to Madras city.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: It is not my question. That is only a supplementary question. My original question was with regard to irrigation of lands in Rayalseema.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has answered: no proposal has come.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: But he has said in the answer to my supplementary question that no irrigation is going to be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: No, he never said that. He said that in Madras it was not for irrigation, but it was for drinking purposes. Otherwise, he said no proposal is before us.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Whether that water is to be allowed to irrigate Rayalseema areas or not, That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You must await the proposal. How can he say that now? The Andhra Pradesh Government must have sent the proposal.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had openly stated that the diversion of Krishna water is being linked up with supply of water to Madras city

through Krishna and irrigation is also going on? He said that this matter was being referred to the Central Government. If that is so, may I know whether any such proposal has been received from the State Government and at what stage the matter is because, time and again, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has given a commitment to the people of Rayalseema that this water from Krishna which is going to be supplied to Madras city for drinking purposes will be utilized to irrigate the drought affected areas of Rayalseema? If that is so, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he can contact the Chief Minister and enquire from him whether he has made such a commitment or not?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I had earlier submitted, the water is being supplied for drinking purposes to Madras city and not to be utilized for irrigation at all. And this was the agreement reached I was in that meeting when the agreement was reached amongst four States; and in fact, we had ensured that Centre will see to it that none of these waters is used for irrigation purposes, because there was an objection from the various states.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have put a specific question. There are two issues in this matter. One is the supply of water from Krishna to Madras city. Another is diversion of Krishna water through the same source for irrigation of drought affected areas of Rayalseema. The Chief Minister has openly committed himself about it. I have put a specific question. Whether it has been brought to his notice. If that is so, whether he will enquire from the Chief Minister and let us know in this House about it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have stated earlier, this water..

MR. SPEAKER: What he wants to know is whether you have received

any proposal from the Chief Minister about irrigating Rayalseema or whether you will make an enquiry.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No communication has been received from the Chief Minister for taking water for irrigation through this channel. In fact, a clause in the Agreement was that 'the Central Government will make arrangements to inspect the system during operational stages and ensure that the withdrawal of water into this supply system from Srisailam does not exceed 15 TMC in a water year and that the system is utilised only for water supply to Madras City and not for any other purpose'.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Our Chief Minister has agreed to give 5 TMC to Madras for drinking purposes from our side—the total is 15 TMC. When the Chief Minister, a responsible leader of the State, has committed to the people of Rayalseema, which is a drought-affected area and which is a famine area, I want to know whether some water can be spared for Rayalseema or not. If no communication has been received from the State Government, in view of the questions being raised on the floor of the Lok Sabha, will the Minister write to the State Government asking for its views?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has decided in May 1976 on the shares of the various States. The water to be utilised by the various States has been defined and has been mentioned by the Tribunal. Within that limit, they have to utilise the water; they cannot exceed that limit.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Arising out of the replies given by the Minister is this question. I would like to ask him, in view of the fact that there is such a great deal of shortage of drinking water particularly in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh,

what is the state of progress and what is the latest position on linking of rivers so that the distribution of water may be more equitable.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this Question.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: I understand that there are some forces which are trying to utilise water against the terms and conditions of the Agreement which has been reached between the two States. I want to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister in this regard. Will the Government come forward to give the assurance that the scheme will be implemented without any diversion or deviation from the conditions of the Agreement which has been reached?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Agreement has been reached between the States, and that has to be honoured in that very form.

Decentralisation of DDA

*189. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to decentralise DDA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

निर्मल और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेडी : प्रश्न क्यों नहीं उठता है, प्रश्न उठता है क्योंकि अगर इस का डिसेप्टेलाइजेशन नहीं करेंगे

तो इस पर जो 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया हर महीने इस्टाबिलिशमेंट पर खर्च हो रहा है, वह होता रहेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से जानता चाहता हूँ कि डिसेप्टेलाइजेशन करने से इस में कुछ खर्च कम होगा और काम इफी-शियेटली चलेगा या नहीं?

निर्मल और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकन्दर बल) : यह आप की तज्जीब है, सबाल नहीं है लेकिन मैं आप से यह अर्ज कर दूँ कि जहाँ तक इस के कार्य को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने का तालिक है, एक आकिशियल कमेटी बनाई गई है, जो इन तीन, चार चीजों पर गौर कर रही है :

(1) To make an over-all assessment of the functioning and activities of the DDA.

(2) To examine how far the Authority has been able to meet the objectives for which it was set up; and

(3) To assess the relationship of the Authority with other external agencies such as Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi etc.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेडी : इस को डिसेप्टेलाइज करने से ज्यादा फायदे होंगे, क्योंकि मुपरविजन में भी आसानी हो जायेगी। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रश्न: विचार करेंगे ?

श्री तिकन्दर बल : आनंदेबल मेम्बर अपनी तज्जीबें हमें लिख कर भेज दें। हम उन्हें देख लेंगे।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The Hon. Minister has stated that he has formed a Committee to go into

the whole gamut of D.D.A.'s functioning. May I know which other Ministries are involved in that Committee and when the Report of the Committee will be submitted to the Government?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Report of the Committee was due to be submitted on 28th February but they have asked for an extension of three months.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Which are the other Ministries that are involved?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No other Ministry is involved: it is the local Administration the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, L & D etc that are involved

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि ३०० डॉ० ४० के बारे में जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसमें रिक्त प्राक्षिणलज वो रखा गया है। क्या कार्ड ऐसी तजबीज नहीं है कि जिन नान-आक्षिणलज का ताल्लुक ३०० डॉ० ४० की वकिंग से है, उन्ने भी दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, कार्पोरेशन आदि के इनकिंड रिपोर्टिंग को भी ऐसी कमेटी के साथ एम्प्रेशिणट किया जाये, ताकि इन की रिपोर्ट वे बल आक्षिणल वर्षान बन कर न रह जाये, बल्कि इन की तरफ से ठीक रिपोर्ट दी जाये?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह बात इस सवाल से पदा होती है, तो मैं कुछ अर्ज कर दूँ। इट डब नाट फालो काम दिस कबैश्वन एट आल।

श्री किशोर लाल : इत से पहले भी पिछले पांच साल म ३०० डॉ० ४० वे वकिंग के मुतासिल तीन कमेटियां बन

चुकी हैं और वे अपनी रिपोर्ट संभी सबमिट कर चुकी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी मंत्री या मंत्रालय ने उन रिपोर्ट संभोगों को देखा है और उन्हे पढ़ने के बाद इस तर्दे कमेटी को मुकर्तर करने की जहरत महसूस हुई है, या उन्हे पढ़ा ही नहीं गया है और किर एक कमेटी मुकर्तर कर दी गई है और जैसा हाल उन कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट में क्या हुआ है, वैसा ही हाल इस रिपोर्ट वा भी होगा?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह कमेटी बुनियादी तौर पर इस बात को जहरत मरवा कर बनाई गई है कि दिल्ली म मल्टी-प्रिसिटी आफ एथारिटीज है। ग्रानरेवल मेम्बर का रफरेम कोन सो कमेटी की तरफ है, यह मेरे लिए समझना मुश्किल है।

Policy for Appointment of Chief Executives to State Farms Corporation and National Seeds Corporation

*190. **SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) whether Government's Policy is to appoint the Chief Executives in the State Farms Corporation of India and National Seeds Corporation only out of the persons who are either at the verge of retirement or re-employed after retirement;

(b) if so, will it not affect the employment potential of the younger generation who may be competent to hold these posts,

(c) have such posts ever been circulated to the Bureau of Public Enterprises before the appointment to these posts are made; and

(d) what is the policy of Government for recruitment to these top and lower posts in these two organisations

and also to fill these posts in both these organisations from amongst the existing personnel who may be competent to hold such posts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Appointments to the posts of Chief Executives are made in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises/Public Enterprises Selection Board. Appointments to lower posts are made by the Corporations themselves in accordance with their recruitment rules.

श्री बोरेन्ट प्रसाद : क्या मवी महोदय का ध्यान भारत के राजपत्र, दिनांक 2 दिसंबर, 1938 की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है, जिस में आइटम 4 में कहा गया है कि एस० एफ० सी० आई० श्रीर एन० एस० सी० के चीफ प्रक्टीसीयटिव की तरह जनरल मैनेजर की पोस्ट भी द्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज और पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज मिलेक्षण बोर्ड के माथ सलाह-मंशवर्ग कर के भरी जायगी ? मैं यह श्री जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एस० एफ० सी० ई० मैं श्री ए० एस० संधू की जनरल मैनेजर के पद पर बहाली नियमों के अनकूल हुई है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैगा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, द्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज और पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज सिलेक्षण बोर्ड को रेफर किया जाना है, वे पैनल मैनेजर हैं श्रीर उम के जन्मे में नाम लिये जाने हैं।

श्री बोरेन्ट प्रसाद : मेरे मवाल का उत्तर नहीं प्राप्त है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री संधू की जनरल मैनेजर की पोस्ट पर नियुक्ति इन सम्पाद्यांकों की गयी ने कर की गई है। क्या ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह जार्यें कमिशनर, काटन के पद पर काम

कर रहे हैं श्रीर जुलाई के महीने में रिटायर होने जा रहे हैं ? तो क्या यह उन के रिटायर होने के बाद उन्हें फिर से नियुक्त करने की साजिश नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The post is presently filled up on ad hoc basis and the Joint Commissioner, Cotton, in the Ministry is holding additional charge of the General Manager from 30th August 1977. Action is being taken to appoint a regular Managing Director to be the Chief Executive.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: In my constituency, the State Farms Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores. Whether this Ministry has taken.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates only to the appointment of the chief executive. It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI C N VISVANATHAN: Is the hon. Minister aware and is he going to have new irrigation programme in the State Farms and whether they are going to give the State Farms to the Tamil Nadu Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I need a notice for this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This question relates to the policy for appointment of the Chief Executive of the Corporations. For the last one year, the entire organizational set up and Government machinery for running of the State Farms Corporation and the National Seeds Corporation is completely in shambles. As a consequence, no work has been done by the bureaucrats, and the supply of seeds has not been made to the farmers satisfactorily and the whole thing is in a dilapidated condition. When is Government going to take a realistic view of the whole situation and set

matters right and see that a probe is instituted regarding recruitment system and policy? Will you kindly assure the House that the organizational set-up would be controlled not by the bureaucrats but by the non-officials and the distribution system of the seeds by the Seeds Corporation and the State Farms would be streamlined?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA So far as the supply of seeds is concerned probably this year the position has been very satisfactory and we have received absolutely no complaints regarding that.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA This is not a fact. I am myself a farmer and the seeds supplied by the Seeds Corporation did not germinate.

The entire organizational set-up and the recruitment and promotion policy of these Corporations is in shambles. Will you kindly have a probe in the matter?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA The recruitment is done according to the Articles of Association of these two organizations.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान अध्यक्ष जी, इस के पहले के सब से जब राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के मार्गवन्ध म प्रेषण का उत्तर दिया गया था तो बनाया गया था कि इस निगम मे जवाहर मेनेजर मे चौकीदार तक जो पद है उन मे हरिजना और आदिवासियों की मस्त्य नगण्य है तो क्या अस्ती यही विधिं चल रही है? जो जानकारी हमें मिलती है या हमारे पास आदेदन-पत्र आत है उन से पता लगता है कि इन वर्गों के लोगों की सीनियर होते और उनमें योग्यता होने के बाबजद अवहेलना की जाती है। लेकिन मरकार की तरफ से हमेशा यही कहा जाता है कि इन वर्गों के प्रतिनिधित्व पर विचार किया जाएगा। मैं मत्री महोदय से

जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई नियुक्ति होती है या किसी पद पर प्रभोगन होती है तो क्या वे स्वयं वह देखते हैं कि अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग उस पद के लिए उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं या ऐसे ही उनके आवेदन-पत्रों को एक तरफ कर दिया जाता है जिससे उन पर कोई कार्यवाही न हो सके?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: स्वयं तो जानकारी हासिल नहीं की जा सकती है। नकिन टिपार्टमेंट को यह वहा हुआ है कि पिछों जाति और जेड्यूल्ट कास्ट्स के लोगों का पूरा यात न्याय जाए। अगर किसी जाति उत्तरा एवं दक्षिण अंतर्मुखी नहीं है और मानोनीय मदम्य मुझे बताये तो उम को देखा जाएगा।

Self Financing Housing Scheme of DDA

*193 **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the response to DDA's new Self Financing Scheme for a house by depositing the amount of Rs 10 000/- is not encouraging

(b) how many persons have deposited the money so far,

(c) what is the detailed scheme of DDA to construct 40 000 tenements in a year in Delhi,

(d) what are the relaxations which DDA/Government propose to make to encourage housing in Delhi

(e) have Government allowed private agencies to go for housing in Delhi, and

(f) will Government allow the new housing co-operative societies to build houses in the Capital?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य संचारी (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) जो नहीं

(ख) 1530 व्यक्ति ।

(ग) मेरे (ह). दिल्ली विकास प्राधि-करण का 10,000 मकान प्रति वर्ष बनाने का लक्ष्य है। इसके अन्तर्गत प्राइवेट संगठित संस्करणों को जनता को आवासन के लिए नीति के अनुमान मकान बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

(च) यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I make a submission, Sir? Kindly see part (d) of my question "what are the relaxations which DDA/Government proposed to make to encourage housing in Delhi?" I think that has not been replied. Kindly ask him to reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Part (d) has not been replied, he says.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): To encourage their participation the Government are thinking of offering incentives. Some of them are listed below. These are just recommendations which have been made:

(i) Housing be declared as an industry and given the same concessions as are now available to the hotel industry.

(ii) Restricting the construction to houses priced at Rs 12,000 or below.

(iii) Facilities now available for small-scale industries in rural industrial project areas may be extended to small-scale building material industries located in rural areas as well as in urban areas

(iv) Deduction from taxable income may be allowed in respect of investment in shares of a company or corporation set up for construction of houses... (Interruptions) General housing—I am telling you. The same thing will apply to this thing also.

Then housing co-operatives may be exempted from tax on their incomes if at least 60 per cent of the houses are built at a cost level of Rs. 12,000 or less.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : दिल्ली में करीब दो लाख टेनेमेंट्स की जहरत है। यह काम वार फुटिंग पर किया जाए नभी पूरा हो सकता है। यह बहुत जटिल समस्या है। पहली सरकार ने तीस हजार टेनेमेंट्स बनाने की योजना बनाई थी लेकिन केवल नौ हजार ही बना पाई थी। आप दस हजार मकान हर साल बनाने की योजना बना रहे हैं। क्या ये डी० डी० ए० बनाएगा या कारपोरेशन और प्राइवेट ओनलैंग और कोओप्रेटिभ बैरिंग भी बनायेंगी? किम तरीके में आपने दसको बाटा है? आपने प्राइवेट लिल्डिंग को भी कटेक्ट किया है। उनका क्या रिएक्शन इसके बारे में है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : ज्ञानिंग कमीशन ने चाहा है कि बालीस हजार मकानात दिल्ली में बनें। डी० डी० ए० निक० एक एजेंसी है जिस के लिए दस हजार का टारगेट रखा गया है। उसके बालाका सैट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू०डी० मकानात बना रहा है। रफली उसका भी दस हजार फी साल बनाने का प्रोग्राम है। इरादा यह है कि कम से कम तीस हजार का टारगेट पूरा किया जाए जो कि 1972 में गवर्नमेंट का कमिट्टी था। इसी तरह से

Every effort is being made to encourage construction of dwelling units by Group Housing co-operative societies. That is the third agency. The fourth

agency, as you rightly said, is that we are involving private builders in the construction. We have already had a meeting on the 4th of February and the response has been very encouraging.

इसके अलावा इस पर भी गौर कर रहे हैं कि क्या यह मुमिन हो सकता है कि इस्टीट्यूशन लाइब्रेरी बैकग्रान्ट एन० आई० सी० अग्रर वे अपने एस्नायीज के लिए यह मकान बना सके तो उनको जमीन दी जाए। इस तरह ने चालीम हजार का जो टारगेट है उस तक हम पहुँच मिले।

कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आप काफी जोर में इम काम में लगे हो रहे हैं। आप देखें कि एस्नीक्यूशन थीन में हो इमका। आज डी० चौ० ए० के स्तर में कई खागिया हैं। एक ता यह है कि अग्रर इसी एक आदमी का इसी मकान में हम्मा है आग वह बेवल बीम जग्ज तो वह डी० डी० ए० का प्लाट या प्लाट नहीं न बनाता इसी राष्ट्र मकान है तो वह डी० डी० ए० का नहीं से मकान है। उसके अलावा उंड सीरिंग जो है यह भी बाधा है। आपकी कम्पिटिशनामी मिलिन लाइब्रेरी में दाउं हजार रुपये में वर्म वा नक्शा पास नहीं हिया जाता है। इस तरह से कई दिक्कतें हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आप गिरेंगे वरने के लिए दोई प्रांगाम बना रहे हैं? क्या आपने आरपोरेशन रो भी कहा है कि वह अपने स्टाफ के लिए कुछ और मकान बनाएं?

श्री निकन्द्र बहल : हमने कोई ऐसी नज़रीज कोरपोरेशन के लिए नहीं रखी है। लेकिन अग्रर उनकी ऐसी नज़रीज आयेगी नो गौर करेगे। बाकी जिम किस्म की मिलिन लाइब्रेरी दर्गाह की जो सूरतेहाल है जो आम तौर पर बिल्कुल कट्टैडिक्शन है

लैंड सीरिंग एक्ट का उस पर गौर कर रहा है हमारा विभाग।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : किसी का एक हिस्सा है मकान में 20 गज का वह नहीं से मकान। इसी तरह से 25 गज आप अुम्ही वालों को देते हैं जो स्लम बन रहे हैं, इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: These are suggestions I would very much like the hon Member to pass them on to us for study

श्री लखन लाल कट्टै : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में मकान बनाने की जो मन्त्रालय की योजना है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, जिस तरह से माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त ने वहां दो लाख टेनेमेट्रम की जरूरत है दिल्ली में क्या यह दो ही लाख है या इससे ज्यादा है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जनता पार्टी को विकेंट्रीकरण की नीति के अन्तराल क्या दिल्ली ना भी विकेंट्रीकरण करने की दिशा में भवी महोदय मोर्च रहे हैं?

दिल्ली म जा समन्वये गठी हो रही है बड़ा शहर बनाने में तो क्या वडे शहरों को भी बड़ा नहीं बनाने की दिशा में आपने सोचा है कि विकेंट्रीकरण द्वारा देहानों की तरफ लोगों को ले लें जले ग्रांड जितनी इम वक्त आवश्यकता है उसमें आगे नहीं बढ़ने दे।

श्री सिन्दूर बहल : इस सम्बन्ध में एक माचने का तरीका यह था कि जो वडे शहर त्रै उनके साथ मेटेलाइट टाउन्स बो डेवलप किया जाय। उसी किस्म की एक नज़रीज देहानी के लिए भी भी जिसका नाम नेशनल कॉपिटल रीजन रखा गया। मिनिस्ट्री

इस मसले पर बहुत संजीवियी से गौर कर रही है क्योंकि जितना रुपया बच रहा है वह नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन के कंसेप्ट को बिल्कुल प्रीमोट नहीं करता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि पूरा इलाका नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन का एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मात्रात्त नहीं है और उसके कुछ हिस्से दूसरे तर्बों में पड़ते हैं। तो उसको बजह से काम ठीक नहीं चलता है, दूसरी स्टेट्स अपने इंटरेस्ट को बामने रखने हुए बहुत सर्ट ऐम कदम उठा नेती है जो नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन के कंसेप्ट के बिल्कुल खिलाफ़ है, जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने देहली के दरवाजे पर नोयडा का इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेटेलिशमेंट लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है जिसने नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन के विचार को ध्वनि पहुंचाया है। इसलिए मिनिस्ट्री यह सोच रही है और इस पर स्टडी हो रही है कि इस किस्म के छोटे टाउन्स को जो

within computable distance of bigger city

हों और जिन में ग्रामीण का पांटेशियल भी ज़द है वह हड़कों को कहा गया है कि ऐम टाउन को आइडेटिकाई करे और उसमें पूरा हक्का स्ट्रक्चर प्रोवाइड किया जाये जो दूसरे लोगों को बढ़े जहरों में नाने के लिए बाइम बनता है। यह स्टडी बहुत ज़ोर से चल रही है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस पर जल्दी अमल होगा।

SHRI B RACHAIAH: May I know how many flats have been allotted to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicants out of the total number of houses constructed?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I will require a notice for this.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH (Ramowalia): The Indian immigrants want to construct houses in this country, preferably in Delhi. Will the Minister be pleased to state—has he any plan to encourage Indian immigrants to construct houses in Delhi?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There was a scheme like this. But it is being studied again. It might be revised.

DDA Flats for MPs

***194. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats offered to Members of Parliament in the draw held for the purpose during 1977-78 by DDA;

(b) the total number of Members of Parliament who had applied for the flats;

(c) when the applications for the draw were first invited from Members of Parliament;

(d) the number of times the last date of receipt of such applications was extended and the particular reasons for which the last date was extended each time; and

(e) the efforts made to allot flats to those Members of Parliament whose name could not come in the draw for allotment of a flat?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्जीवन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम किंग) : (क) 9.

(ख) 55.

(ग) 28 मार्च 1977 में 31 मार्च, 1977 तक आवेदन मार्गे गए थे।

(घ) आवेदन पक्ष प्राप्त करने की अनिमत तारीख 6 बार बढ़ाई गई थी। इसके निम्नलिखित कारण थे—

(i) संसद, महानगर परिषद् तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के नव निर्वाचित मदम्यों में विस्तृत प्रचार करने के लिये,

(ii) संसद, सदस्य तथा अन्य लोग राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में भेज दिये जाने वाले पर्सीटों में से उनके कोटे के अनुसार उन्हें प्रावंटन किये जायेंगे।

(इ) अविष्य में जनता में आवंटन के लिए दिये जाने वाले पर्सीटों में से उनके कोटे के अनुसार उन्हें प्रावंटन किये जायेंगे।

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय वह बनायेंगे कि प्रश्न के उत्तर के आग (क) में कहा गया है, 9, तो उन 9 संसद्-पदस्थों के नाम क्या हैं ?

प्रश्न के उत्तर (क) में कहा गया है 55, तो इसमें संसद्-पदस्थों और अन्य लोगों का पृथक्-पृथक् व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रश्न के उत्तर (ग) और (च), में कहा गया है कि 28 अप्रैल, 1977 में 31 मई, 1977 तक आवेदन मांगें गये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 12 दिन में 6 बार समय बढ़ाना कहां तक नहीं है और इसका क्या प्रयोजन है ?

टेट बढ़ाने के बाद किन्तु एप्लीकेशन्स आईं, और किन-किन लोगों की एप्लीकेशन्स आईं ?

श्री राम किंकर : मेरे पास नामों की सूची नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: He does not have the names. He wants notice.

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : मेरे पासें प्रश्न की ही सूचना मंत्री महोदय के पास नहीं है, मैंने 9 पदस्थों के नाम जानने चाहे है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, what are the names of Members to whom flats were allotted.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): We don't have the names here.

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : अर्थात महोदय, मैंने 4 स्वाक्षर किये हैं और मंत्री महोदय एक रुपा उत्तर भी नहीं दे रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि इमारे पास नाम नहीं हैं । 12 दिन में 6 बार टाइम बढ़ाने का क्या प्रयोजन है ? और कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स आईं ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I will try to give the names, Sir.

श्री चन्द्र कुमार शास्त्री : आपने पहले हाउस को मिसलीड करते हुए कहा कि मेरे पास नाम नहीं हैं । ऐसा क्यों कहा गया ? अब आप नाम मुना रहे हैं । अगर आपके पास नाम थे तो आपको मुनाना चाहिए था, आपने मिसलीड करने की कोशिश क्यों की ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is a fact that I did not have the names. But I got it just now.

श्री लखन लाल काश्यूर : मंत्री महोदय, आपके पास नाम कहा से आ गये हैं ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, it does not befit them to use such expressions.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The names are: Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, Shri Khyomo Lotha, Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Shri Arif Beg, Shri D. P. Vashist, Member, Metropolitan Council. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, M.P., Mrs. Vidyavati Chaturvedi, Shri Lal Buala, Shri Mahi Lal. Among them the successful one are: Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, Shri Arif Beg, Shri D. P. Vashist, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Shri Mahi Lal. These were successful. In the waiting lists were: Shri Khyomo Lotha, Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Mrs. Vidyavati Chaturvedi, Shri Lal Buala. Out of the successful, we have Shri R. K. Sharma, Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia. In the waiting list, the names are: Shri Balbir Singh, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Boddipalli Rajagopala Rao.

These are the names which I have got.

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आगे ऐसे पैटेलाट किये जायेंगे, तो उन के एलाटमेट के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया गया है, उन

फ्लटों का अतिक्रम कितना होगा और किन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

श्री सिकंदर बाक्त : उसका सोधा तरीका यह है कि जिन एम० पीज० के नाम लाटरी में नहीं आते हैं, वे कैरी औवर किये जाते हैं और नैक्स्ट स्कीम में फिर से लाटरी निकाली जाती है

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the allotment of flats to M.Ps is done purely on the basis of merits, seniority, priority or recommendation? Also may I know from him if the Government is considering giving of any concessions to Members of Parliament regarding the allotment on the loan basis—longterm loan basis—that is within a period of five years?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: These allotment sare made on a hire purchase basis where a certain amount is required to be paid initially and then the rest of the instalments are to be paid monthly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to this because it appears to me that this practice of giving flats to M.Ps is absolutely unjust and unfair and it should not have been done. Only those M.Ps who have no residential quarters in any part of the country, only they should be entitled to get a flat in Delhi. And to those M.Ps who have residences, this kind of unjust favouritism should not be shown.

Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the whole policy should be required to see that only those M.Ps who have no residential quarters in their own areas will get the preference of having flats in Delhi and nobody else.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This is a suggestion which has been noted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My suggestion is this. I want to know from the hon. Minister on what basis the

M.Ps are to be given this special preference. Some of the names which he read out—I know that—have their own flats—more than one flat in their residential areas. Why should they be given flats when they have more than one quarter?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This is the practice which has been there. It is being followed. If there is any scheme, from out of that scheme, 3 per cent of the houses are reserved for M.Ps or Members of the Metropolitan Council and Members of the Municipal Corporation. It is only 3 per cent. This is also a suggestion which has come from the hon. Member. I am replying on the basis of the scheme which has been existing for long.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: May I know from the hon. Minister if he has agreed to take up the suggestion made by Prof Guha he would accept my suggestion as well? Is he prepared to take my suggestion of giving the allotment of houses to Members of Parliament region-wise. Suppose if there are 50 houses, five houses are given to Members of each region, it will create a cosmopolitan atmosphere in the capital city of Delhi. I think it is better if the hon. Minister takes the suggestion of allotting five houses out of fifty to Members of each region, that will create a cosmopolitan atmosphere in the capital of Delhi.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This is the second suggestion that has come. I may pool all those suggestions so that my ministry may be able to consider all these.

बन्य प्राणी प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्था

* 196. श्री तुमाव आहूता : क्या तुम्ही और तिकाई मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक बन्य प्राणी प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्था स्थापित करने समर्थकी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ब) यदि हा, तो क्या इस संस्था को स्थापित करने के लिए जबलपुर को प्राप्ति मिकाती दी जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI (SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government have had under consideration for sometime a proposal to set up a Wildlife Conservation, Management, Research and Training Institute with UNDP assistance. Accordingly, an FAO Consultant visited India on a 3-month preparatory mission in August 1977 to assess the wildlife situation in the country and submit a report for establishing such an institute. As the final report of the FAO Consultant is awaited, the question of considering the location of the Institute is premature at this stage.

श्री तुमाव आहूता : सरकार एक राष्ट्रीय बन्य प्राणी अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना के बारे में विचार कर रही है और इस के लिए एक विशेष दल भी भेजा गया था। राष्ट्रीय बन्य प्राणी उद्यान के संबंधितों द्वारा बार-बार यह प्राप्त हुआ गया जा रहा है कि बन्य प्राणियों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान के लिए एक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना की जाये। श्री. की बास, एक लिंगेश्वर जो कारेन से जाये है उनके पास जबलपुर का काना संस्थान के नाम लिंगेश्वर के लिए भेजे गए हैं। क्या मंडी दी बतायेंगे कि

मध्य प्रदेश में जो दो राष्ट्रीय बन्य प्राणी उद्यान हैं उनकी प्रशिक्षकता को देखते हुए जबलपुर अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना को जायेगी ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

श्री तुमाव आहूता : श्री डॉ. बास जो आये थे वे देहरादून, जबलपुर, बंगलोर, हैदराबाद—सभी जगह गए थे। हैदराबाद और देहरादून कुछ प्रचले हैं लेकिन अभी फैलता नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि अभी प्रिलिमिनरी स्टेज है, अभी उम्मी रिपोर्ट आई है।

श्री तुमाव आहूता : जबलपुर किन कारणों से रद्द किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA. No place is being rejected. All these four places have been visited. The stage has not yet reached to select the place.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Closure of Universities

*184 DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of universities closed during academic year 1977-78;

(b) reasons for their closure; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to go into the problems of students and investigate into the frequent closure of universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to information available, about 12 universities have had to suspend class-

es, mostly for short periods of not more than two weeks, during the period from September, 1977 to February, 1978, on account of agitation by students, teachers, or karamcharis with regard to issues, both academic and non-academic, which are being looked into by the appropriate authorities of the State Governments and universities concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Illegal Lodges in Delhi

*186. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the illegal lodges being run by private persons in the city of Delhi in residential areas;

(b) the number of such illegal lodges being run in residential areas in Delhi; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of lodging houses without licence, as reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee in their respective jurisdiction, is 67 and 4 respectively.

(c) Necessary action for prosecution is being taken by the concerned authority.

Flood Control Projects in Assam

*188. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister, in course of his recent tour of Assam, has assured the people of Assam with some flood control projects including harnessing of the rivers

which cause floods in the State every year and consequent damages;

(b) if so, whether rivers Brahmaputra, Subansiri, Dehang and Zia Bhoroli will be dammed at the foot-hills for the dual purpose of holding the rolling waters and generating hydro-electric power;

(c) if so, which of the four rivers will be taken up first and at what point of time in the coming months or years; and

(d) if no such projects are envisaged within the next two years, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). In a public meeting at Dibrugarh, the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Assam while highlighting the need for careful utilisation of our water resources for economic development mentioned in general terms about the need to adopt flood control measures. In fact, detailed investigations for multipurpose storage projects on Subansiri and Dehang have already been taken up by the Assam Government and surveys of the dam sites and reservoir areas, foundation explorations, geological and other investigations are in progress. Kameng hydro-Electric Project on tributaries of Jia-Bharel is envisaged to be a run-of-the-river plant without any flood benefits. It is under investigation with the Central Water Commission. The question of taking up of the projects can be considered only after completion of investigation and determination of their feasibility both from technical and economical aspects.

Purchase of Houses by Retiring Workers under Industrial Housing Scheme

*191. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the houses under the industrial housing scheme allotted to workers to be bought by them after retirement at 80 per cent of the cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the General Secretary of the AITUC has written a letter to him requesting to have this decision discussed with the Central Trade Union Organisation and pending such consultation Government's decision be held in abeyance; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of India have since taken a decision to permit the sale of the houses built for the industrial workers under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, to the existing occupants, and this decision has already been communicated to all the State Governments/Union Territories Administration. The price payable will be 80 per cent of the original cost and hire purchase facilities will be available. Before a tenement is sold under this concession, the occupant will have to clear all arrears of rent and other dues. He will not be allowed to resell the tenement within 10 years from the date of purchase.

(c) and (d). A letter dated the 2nd February, 1978, addressed to the Union Minister for Labour and Parliamentary Affairs has been received from the General Secretary of the AITUC. He has requested that the above decision be held in abeyance pending discussion with the Trade Union Organisations in a meeting. His request has been examined carefully and it has been decided not to withhold the implementation of this

decision. This decision was taken with a view to removing the difficulties of workers in occupation of such tenements. Representations had been received that it was practically impossible to dispossess superannuated workers, or workers who had crossed the income limit of eligibility for the retention of tenements in their occupation. The occupants were not paying even the subsidised rent, with the result that arrears have mounted. Even where rents are being paid they are based on the original cost of construction and were insufficient to meet the escalating maintenance costs. The decision taken by the Government will give a fillip to housing for industrial workers as the sale proceeds which will be available to the State Governments will be ploughed back for housing for industrial workers.

L.I.C. Housing Loans for State Governments

*192. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY.

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a plan for the use of L.I.C housing loans by the State Governments has been evolved by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To ensure that the L.I.C. loans allocated to the State Governments for the implementation of the various social housing schemes are utilised in a larger measure for the benefit of the economically weaker sections and low income groups, the State Governments have been asked to use

the L.I.C. loan allocated by the Ministry for different income groups in the following proportions:—

(i) Households with income upto Rs. 350 p.m.	40%
(ii) Households with income between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600 p.m.	25%
(iii) Households with income between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1000 p.m.	25%

The remaining 10 per cent is to be utilised for the implementation of the Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.

National Circus Akademi

*195. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Circus Federation has suggested to Government for the creation of a National Circus Akademi on the lines of Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi etc. to protect the Indian Circus Industry; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Circus Federation has been requested to give full details of its proposal in respect of the formation of a National Circus Academy to enable Government to consider it.

Policy regarding Cutting down of Forest

*197. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite recurrent floods, erosion, silting of rivers, the cutting down of forests is going on apace and faster than their plantation or rehabilitation; and

(b) have Government laid down any clear and firm policy in this regard and is it being implemented by State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The bulk of the forests in the country are State-owned and under the control of the State Forest Departments. These forests are governed by regular working plans which prescribe annual cutting with due consideration for natural regeneration or artificial regeneration. In forest areas which are outside the control of the State Forest Departments there are unscientific fellings, due to heavy biotic pressure as a result of large demand of fuelwood, timber and other forest products by the local people. Efforts are however made to bring them under scientific control and also to take up plantation in these areas either through the State Schemes or the centrally-sponsored or Central schemes. No authentic statistics are available for such fellings in the forest areas outside the control of the forest department. However, every effort is made by the State Forest Departments to keep rehabilitation at a faster rate than the pace of fellings.

(b) The National Forest Policy 1952 has recommended that the minimum forest area in the country should be 33-1/3 per cent of the total geographical area. However, there is only 22.8 per cent of the total geographical area under forests. This

policy is already under revision and it is proposed to prescribe that diversion of forest lands for multipurpose river valley projects, hydel projects, etc., should be adequately compensated by providing, as far as possible, equivalent alternative land for afforestation for which requisite funds will need to be earmarked within the Project costs. It is also being suggested that all forests should be brought under scientific management in the overall control of State Forest Departments.

Central aid for Land Reforms in Bihar

*198. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to the State of Bihar during the year 1976-77 and during the year 1977-78 so far for implementing the land reforms schemes in that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

	Assistance provided in 1976-77	Assistance provided in 1977-78
(i) Grant for purchase of inputs by allottees of ceiling surplus land	23,12,600	22,48,841
Grant for development of ceiling surplus land.	11,56,300	5,74,356
Loan for development of ceiling surplus land.	10,59,902	5,91,634
TOTAL . . .	45,21,292	39,54,831

(2) Besides the above assistance for development of ceiling surplus lands, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been released recently to enable the State Government to take up an additive programme for consolidation of holdings in one lakh hectares comprised in 11 Anchals.

Confirmation of Assistant Teachers of N.D.M.C.

*199. **SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Teachers having served for more than three years, yet not confirmed in the Education Department of New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) total number of Assistant Teachers who have so far been confirmed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(c) the total number of permanent eligible Assistant Teachers falling in the limit of 20 per cent quota fixed by Government for grant of Selection Grade in accordance with the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission;

(d) whether some of the teachers have been denied the Selection Grade, if so, the number thereof and the grounds on which these teachers have been denied the Selection Grade; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to the information received from the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the number of such Assistant Teachers is 224, as on 31st December, 1977.

(b) 690, till date.

(c) 138.

(d) No, Sir. There are 138 Selection Grade posts. Against these posts, 105 eligible Assistant Teachers have already been granted Selection Grade. Selection for the remaining 33 posts is to be finalised soon.

(e) Does not arise.

Rice at less price through Fair Price Shops

*200. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to supply rice at less price through fair price shops when the country, according to the Government's claim, is having foodgrains surplus; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The central issue price of rice issued through the Public Distribution System, which is uniform for the whole country, is already a subsidised price and there is at present no proposal to reduce the same.

New Variety of Bajra

*201. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new variety of Bajra which yields 82 quintals per hectare, has been introduced in the country;

(b) if so, where and to what extent success has been achieved;

(c) if not, whether attention of Government has been drawn to a speech of the Director General of ICAR on 28th April, 1972 on the occasion of Shri Sri Ram Memorial Lecture wherein he has claimed for the

invention of a new type of Bajra yielding 82 quintals per hectare;

(d) whether the new seed has been tested; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No yield figure of the kind mentioned in the question was given in the 8th Founder Memorial Lecture of the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research delivered by the Director General, ICAR in 1972. The lecture entitled "Converting a scientific breakthrough in agriculture into a production advance" dealt with the intermediate steps involved in the conversion of scientific findings into field accomplishments. The only reference to the yield potential of new varieties or hybrids of wheat, rice, jowar, bajra and maize occurs in a histogram compiled on the basis of the yield performance observed in All India Coordinated trials conducted under the respective All India Coordinated Research Projects of the ICAR.

The highest yield obtained in an experimental hybrid of bajra was 87.14 quintals per hectare in the case of hybrid 23A \times J.977 in the Advanced Hybrid Bajra Trial No. III conducted at Delhi in 1969-70 under the All India Coordinated Millet Improvement Programme. An yield of 73.12 quintals per hectare was recorded at Delhi in the experimental hybrid 23A \times J.108 in Advanced Hybrid Bajra Trial No. 4.

(d) and (e). Many of the promising bajra hybrids developed susceptibility to downy-mildew and ergot. Hence the breeding programme was reoriented for incorporating resistance to these diseases by using new hybrid combinations. Some of these hybrids like PHB 10, PHB 14, B.J. 104, B.K. 560, B.D. 111 released since have shown resistance to downy-mildew combined with a good yield potential.

Changes in Education Pattern

*202. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is Government contemplating any changes in the new 10 plus 2 pattern of education; and

(b) if so, from when the change is to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education is under review and the structure *viz.* the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern would also be reviewed.

National Youth Policy

*203 SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why a National Youth Policy has not been formulated despite the crying need for harnessing youth energy for national development; and

(b) the extent to which the National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuval Kendras have been able to provide purposeful focal points for youth regeneration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). While there is no formal National Policy on youth, a Board at the National level has been constituted for harnessing youth to participate in the development programmes of the country. Consistent with administrative and financial limitations, over 3 lakh students will be covered by the NSS Scheme during the current year and they are participating in programmes of social

service and national development. The Nehru Yuval Kendras are functioning in 152 districts, where the non-student youth are enabled to participate in nation-building activities.

Loss of Revenue, unemployment and illicit distillation on introduction of Prohibition

*204. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have sought clarifications from the Centre on the problem of loss of revenue, unemployment and illicit distillation before taking a decision on total prohibition; and

(b) if so, the suggestions/solutions given by the Centre in this regard to the States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Some States have sought clarification regarding the problem of loss of revenue. As regards the problems of illicit distillation and unemployment, the State Governments are competent to deal with the problems under their own powers.

(b) The details of implementation of prohibition are being formulated and will be communicated to the States as and when finalised.

Wild elephants in Diglipur in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1687. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that

wild elephants are terrorising the people of Shyam Nagar and Radha Nagar at Diglipur in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and

(b) if so, steps taken to save the people there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, no such incident has been reported after June, 1977.

(b) The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration is seized of the problem and is taking all possible preventive measures, when the need arises, to capture such offending animals through professional trappers or, in extreme cases, to resort to their destruction.

Aid for Development of Fisheries in Chilka Lake

1688 SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether Central Government are considering to sanction some amount out of the World Bank Assistance Fund for the development of the fisheries in Chilka Lake;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be sanctioned and

(c) the approximate date by which the fund will be made available to the West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

प्राचीन विकासिला विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्वाचरणों की खुदाई

1689. डा० रामचंद्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, सरकार कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री

यह बातें कोहरा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के मागन्दुर जिने में प्राचीन विकासिला विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्वाचरणों की खुदाई के लिए 1975 से अब तक प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है और यहों तक कितना काम पूरा हो सका है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्राचीन स्थल के आसपास एक आदान परानग स्थल यांत्रिक संरक्षण य स्थापित करने के विचार की युक्तियुक्त समझती है; यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो सकेगा,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राचीन विकासिला का एक प्रामाणिक इतिहास लिखाने के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध करने का है; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार विकासिला रेलवे म्टेनेंस पर दिल्ली पांव कलकत्ता से आने वाली तेज रफ्तार बाली सवारी गाड़ियों के ठहराने के लिए सम्बन्धित प्रश्नाकारियों से अनुरोद करने का है नाकि पर्यटकों को मुक्ति हो ?

तिता, सरकार कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रो (डा० प्रशांत चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) बिहार राज्य के मागन्दुर जिने के प्रान्तीक में परम्परागत रूप में प्राचीन विकासिला विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्धित एक स्थल पर उत्कृष्टन के लिए 1975 से इन उनराग आवंटित की गई थी --

	₹
1975-76	1,75,000
1976-77	2,50,000
1977-78	2,00,000

एक बोद्ध मठ प्रतिष्ठान बनावृत किया गया है, जो मारे में 330 वर्ग फीट है और जिसके मध्य में एक प्रभावशाली मंदिर बना है। इसके प्रतिरक्षित इस समूह के बाहर कुछ बाहर और बोद्ध मंदिर भी बनावृत किए गए हैं।

(ब) बिहार राज्य सरकार ने पहले ही एक पर्यटक केन्द्र खोला है। बेंदीय सरकार ने एक स्थल मप्रहात्य निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया है जिसके लिए पहले ही भूमि अर्जित कर ली गई है।

(ग) उत्तराखण्ड में प्राप्त प्रमाणों का साहित्यिक नन्दमौ के साथ साथ अन्तिम रिपोर्ट पूर्ण बरने के समय परीक्षण किया जाएगा।

(घ) ये समय ऐसा नहीं प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Damage due to cyclone in Lakshadweep

1691 SHRI R K MHALGI
DR LAXMINARAYAN PAN
DEYA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total damage done to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep be cause of cyclone during the period of October November December 1977

(b) how many coconut trees the basic and main industry of the said territory, have been uprooted or otherwise reduced to uselessness

(c) total loss of the said trees and the basis of calculating the loss, and

(d) the amount given by the Government up till now as an assistance to the Territory and whether more amount is proposed to be given and if so when and how much?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Kalpeni Island and to a lesser extent Androth and Kavaratti Island in Lakshadweep were ravaged by cyclone on 19th and 20th November 1977. Kalpeni was a site of devastation. At Kalpeni almost all the private houses were destroyed and all government and community buildings damaged either fully or partially. Most of the coconut trees were uprooted or damaged and there was other extensive loss including damage to 13 sailing boats (Odams) and 13 small crafts (4 were lost) besides mechanised boats. In the cyclone were also lost 60 cows 1200 goats and 5000 poultry birds. The total loss was estimated to be more than Rs 300 crores.

(b) and (c) The following losses have been reported by the Lakshadweep Administration

(1) Coconut bearing trees	62 000	× Rs 350/-	2 17,00 000
(2) Young trees	18000	× Rs 25/-	45 00 000
(3) Seedlings	12000	× Rs 50/-	60 00 000
			2 68 00 000
			— — —

The rate per tree has been fixed with reference to the age and yield capacity of the tree

(d) The following financial assistance has been sanctioned so far:

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Construction of camps, clearance of roads, wells etc.	1.00
2. Subsidy for houses.	2.50
3. Loans for repairs and construction of houses.	1.00
4. Restoration of Government building and electrical lines	5.00
5. Purchase of 2 lighters.	0.50
	10.00

In addition to this, 130 tonnes of rice and an equal quantity of wheat as grant for distribution as gratuitous relief and medicines worth Rs. 0.95 lakhs have been supplied. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has also been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

The following proposals are under consideration:—

1. Free supply of coconut seedlings and fertilizers.
2. Grant for repairs to mosques.
3. Aid to Cooperative Society.

उत्तर प्रदेश को मुर्गी-पालन तथा सूधर-पालन के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

1692. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों की सहायता करने के उद्देश से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में मुर्गी-पालन तथा सूधर-पालन के लिए केन्द्र से प्रार्थिक सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भव तक कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है और यह योजना किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित की जा रही है?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री तुरजीत सिंह बराता) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) वर्ज 1978-79 सहित पांचवर्षीय वर्षीय योजना के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के चुने हुए जिलों में कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए मुद्रा-पालन के लिए 254 779 लाख रुपये तथा मूधर-पालन कार्यक्रम के लिए 16 740 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है।

राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सोने सीमांत कृपकों तथा कृषि मजदूरों की महायता के लिए तैयार किए गए विशेष पण्य पालन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ५ परियोजनाएँ 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता से क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। राज्य में वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन का कार्य राज्य के पृष्ठपालन निदेशक के माध्यम से फैला जा रहा है।

Central Schools in Howrah

1693. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the demand

for setting up a Central School at Santragachi, Central Government Staff Quarter, Howrah; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated to the Local authorities the pre-requisites for opening a Central School, e.g. provision of land, building and sponsorship by a department of the Central Government, etc. The detailed proposal from the sponsoring authorities has not been received.

Working Women Hostels in Karnataka

1694. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is assisting the State of Karnataka in construction of hostels for working women; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance granted to the State during last three years and the performance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the financial assistance given to the State of Karnataka are as under:—

Year	Hostels sanctioned	Grant sanctioned	Grant released	Performance
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1974-75	2	2.48	1.74	One hostel con- structed and functioning
1975-76	5	16.47	15.30	All under construc- tion of which five are nearing completion
1976-77	4	30.07	14.36	Hostels are still under construction.

स्कूल/कालेज पाठ्यक्रम में 'सहकारिता' विषय का सम्मिलित किया जाना

1695. श्री हरगोपिनाथ वर्मा : शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री

यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्कूल तथा कालिज पाठ्य-
क्रम में सहकारिता विषय को सम्मिलित
करने के बारे में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ
है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार
द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार
है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्री (श्री प्रसाद चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क)
और (ख). रा० श्री अनू. गंडू
प्र० प० पाठ्य विवरण में, त्रिसे केन्द्रीय
भाष्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

महान डॉ श्रीकार किया गया है, स्कॉलिंग के सभी स्तरों पर सहकारिता को तह विद्यालय (टाइपिक) के रूप में जारी किया गया है। छात्रों को यह समझने में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से कि सहकारी समिति सभा ज की सेवा किम प्रकार करती है, पाठ्यक्रम स्तर पर सहकारी समिति को एक विद्यालय (टाइपिक) के प्रमेय में पाठ्य विवरण में जारी किया गया है। स्कॉलिंग के मिडिल स्तर पर सहकारी समितियां उनकी किसी तथा उनके कार्य 'सामुदायिक विकास' नामक एक में जारी किए गए हैं। हमी पकार, माध्यमिक स्तर पर हमारे समाज के समन्वय मार्गांकिक आधिक बुनीतियों में सुधार लाने के उपायों तथा तरीकों में सहयोग को एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है।

विद्यविद्यालय स्तर पर सहयोग तथा मन्त्रालय सभा विद्यालय, अर्द्धशास्त्र/वाणिज्य का पाठ्य विवरण में लगभग सभी विद्यविद्यालयों में पढ़ाया जाता है।

Propaganda against I C A R.

1696 SHRI R. L. KUREEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statement was made in the House in the Monsoon session in 1977 that disciplinary action would be taken against some scientists involved in spreading filthy propaganda against the researches and personnel policies of Indian Council of Agricultural Research,

(b) whether such scientists have been identified

(c) number of scientists and institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research engaged in this type of activity, and

(d) nature and exact period by which disciplinary action is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It had been stated in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 1st August, 1977 that some disgruntled scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were carrying on false propaganda against the I C A R. and its authorities and the Government was considering the possibility of taking suitable disciplinary action against such scientists.

(b) to (d). All Directors of Institutes under the I C A R were informed of this decision of the Government and they were requested to report about such employees for taking suitable disciplinary action against them. One such case has so far been reported by an Institute which is under examination.

दिल्ली की जिलमिल कालोनी और विवेक विहार में जनता बवाईरों की मरम्मत

1697. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : वयों निर्णिय और आवास तथा पूर्ण और पुनर्वास मत्री 21 नवम्बर, 1977 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1058 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या जिलमिल कालोनी, विवेक विहार में जनता बवाईरों की मरम्मत के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जानकारी प्रकल्प कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यीरा क्या है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

सिद्धांत और विद्यालय तथा पूर्ति और प्रबन्धसंस्था की (अमेरिकानी वर्ग) (क) और (द) प्रसाराकृत प्रश्न संक्षय 1058 सं० एस० वी० ल्लार्डरो तथा ल्लम टेनासेल्टो से संक्षिप्त या और सूचना अब प्राप्त हो गई है तथा आशकासन प्रश्न से प्रूरा किया जा रहा है।

गांधी विद्यापीठ को 'डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी' का नाम देना

1698 श्री छोटूचाहौ गवित या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की हृपा करें कि

(क) क्या जिला सूत्रत में वादपीठ स्थित गांधी विद्यापीठ का डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी के रूप में मान्यता देने की मांग की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है

(ख) देश में गांधी विद्यापीठ जैसे कितने स्वयंसेवी विश्वविद्यालय हैं वे कहा कहा है और उनमें कितने कितने छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं और

(ग) सरकार उनका 'डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी' का दर्जा कब प्रदान करेंगी और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाया जा रहे हैं?

प्रिया, संस्कृत कल्याण तथा संस्कृत मन्त्री (दा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) यह है। विद्यापीठ द्वारा किए गए प्रस्ताव पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुसान आवाग द्वारा 1972 में विचार करा गया था। विद्यापीठ के अध्यापन/अनुसान कार्य के लिए और लंबर पर विचार करने के बाद आयोग का यह विचार था कि इसे यह विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली 'डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी' कल्या के रूप में घोषित कर्नी किया जा सकता।

(ख) भीर |(ग) विश्वविद्यालय संसद् अधिकार राज्य विद्यालय मंडल के प्रधि-गियर के प्रत्यर्गत स्वापित किए जाते हैं। ताक्षणि, कृष्ण ऐसी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएँ भी हैं जो उच्च विज्ञा के कामकामा सहित विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। उनके छात्रों की संख्या स्थानी ग्रामीण के बारे में पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसी सभी संस्थाओं का विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संघर्षा 'डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी' का दर्जा देने का काइ प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Non availability of Text Books for XI Class

1899 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the text books for XI class in certain subject under 10 + 2 + 3 pattern published by N C E R T were not available to the students even in the month of December 1977

(b) if so the names of the books for the XI class under the new pattern which were made available to the students in November December 1977 and January 1978

(c) if so what are the reasons for delay in publishing these books and

(d) what concession is proposed to be given to the students to whom the books were available in January 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes Sir All text books for class XI were available by the end of December 1977 except for a few Second Semester textbooks

(b) A list of the textbooks for class XI made available in Novem-

ber, December, 1977 and January, 1978 is given in the Statement attached.

(c) The Second Semester textbooks that were delayed beyond December, 1977 contain maps for which approval and certification had to be obtained from the Survey of India.

(d) In order to avoid any hardship to the students, it has been decided to exclude certain portions from the books, which were made available at a late stage, from examination.

Statement

1. Six One Act Plays (Elective English)
2. Niband Bharati—A Textbook in Hindi (Core)
3. Political System
4. Rajnitik Vyavastha
5. Bhartiya Arth Vyavastha Ka Vikas
6. Evolution of Indian Economy
7. Rangini—Textbook in Sanskrit (Hindi version)
8. English Reader II (Core)

Draining out water from water logged area near Farakka Feeder Canal

1700 SHRI SASANKASEKHLAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 20 on 14th November, 1977 regarding draining out water from Water logged area near Farakka Feeder Canal and state the steps that have since been taken for attaining the desired object?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Farakka Barrage authorities have since prepared a scheme for providing relief against flooding to the low lying areas of Pagla and Bansloj river basins estimated to cost Rs. 4.12 crores. The scheme is now being processed for sanction.

Aid from I.D.A. for Agricultural extension programme

1701 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has offered huge assistance for agriculture extension programme in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such assistance would be channelised through the Central Government agencies; and if so, the details thereof and the areas where such programme would be carried out with details; and

(d) whether similar assistance has been sought by the Government of India for the areas covering the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir The International Development Association (IDA) have agreed to lend to the Government of India an amount equivalent to 8 million dollars over a period of five years for Bihar Agricultural Extension and Research Project.

(b) The Project seeks to strengthen the agricultural extension service and adaptive research facilities in Bihar over a period of about five years, with the ultimate objective of achieving early and sustained improvement in agricultural production. The Project consists of the following main components:

(i) reorganisation and strengthening of the agricultural extension service through the provision of additional technical and specialist staff, housing, equipment, vehicles and staff training;

(ii) development and strengthening of adaptive research facilities through the provision of additional staff, vehicles, simple farm equipments and buildings; and

(iii) monitoring the progress of the Project and evaluating its impact through the provision of staff, equipment, vehicles and funds.

(c) The assistance would be channelised through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, which is the nodal agency for all aid from the World Bank. The programme would be carried out in all the 31 administrative districts of Bihar.

(d) Yes, Sir, the IDA has already approved the following credits for similar projects in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam:

West Bengal	12 million dollars
Orissa	20 million dollars
Assam	8 million dollars

ગુજરાત મેં ખાદ્યાશ્રો કા ઉત્પાદન

1702. શ્રી અમરસિંહ શ્રીં સટ્ટા : ક્યા કુચિ દ્વારા સિચાઈ મની યહ બાનાને કી રૂપા કરેગે કિ

(ક) ક્યા કેન્દ્રીય સરકાર કો યહ પતા હૈ કે ગુજરાત કે ઉન ક્ષેત્રો, વિશેષ કર પાદિવાની ક્ષેત્રો મેં ખાદ્યાશ્રો કે ઉત્પાદન મેં કંઈ હુંદું હૈ —સિચાઈ કે નિાં વર્ષાને પાની પર નિંબર હૈ ;

(દ) યદિ હા, નો ક્યા કેન્દ્રીય સરકાર ને મસ્કા તથા જાર ખાને વાલે પાદિવાની ક્ષેત્રો કો વર્ષાની માત્રા મેં ખાદ્યાશ્રો કી સંપર્કી કરને કે લિએ કોઈ પ્રબન્ધ કિયા હૈ; પરંતુ ગુજરાત રાજ્ય કો તલ્લાન્દાંદી ઘનુંદેણ દિએ હૈન ; મૌર

(ગ) યદિ હાં, તો ઉસકા વ્યૌરા ક્યા હૈ અને યદિ નહીં, તો ઉસકે ક્યા કારણ હૈ ?

કુચિ દ્વારા સિચાઈ મંત્રાલય મેં રાજ્ય મંત્રી (શ્રી માનુ પ્રલાપ સિંહ) : (ક) ગુજરાત સરકાર ને નિર્ણય યા કે મારી દીર પ્રસામયિક વર્ષા કે કારણ રાજ્ય કે મોટે ઘનાજો કી ફાલ પર પ્રતિકૂલ પ્રમાણ પડા હૈ ।

(દ) પ્રીર (ગ) ખાદ્યાશ્રો કે આન્તરિક વિતરણ કી જિસ્મેદારી રાજ્ય સરકાર કી હોતી હૈ । ગુજરાત સરકાર કો ગેહું અને ચાલ કી માત્રા કો પૂરી તરફ સે પૂરા કિયા જાતા હૈ । ગુજરાત સરકાર કો યહ સૂચિત કિયા ગયા હૈ કે રાજ્ય મેં વિતરણ કે લિએ રાજ્ય સરકાર કો ગેહું કી જિતની ભી અતિરિક્ત માત્રા કી આવશ્યકતા હોંગી કેન્દ્રીય સરકાર ઉમકા આવાટન કરને કી સ્વિતિ મેં હૈ । કેન્દ્રીય પૂલ મેં આયાતિત માઇલો કા સ્ટાક લગભગ સમાત હો ગયા હૈ । ભારતીય ખાદ્ય નિગમ દ્વારા અન્ય મોટે ઘનાજો કી આન્તરિક વસૂલી કેવલ સમર્થન મૂલ્ય કે રૂપ મેં કી જાતી હૈ અને ભારતીય ખાદ્ય નિગમ દ્વારા વસ્તુત અથ તક કોઈ વસૂલી નહીં કી રજ હૈ । ઇમકે ફાન્સ્ટ્રુલ્ય, ગુજરાત સરકાર કી માઇલા અધ્યાત્મ અન્ય મોટે ઘનાજો કી આવશ્યકતાઓ કો પૂરા નહીં કિયા જા સકા । તથાપિ, ગુજરાત સરકાર કો યહ સૂચિત કિયા ગયા હૈ કે યદિ રાજ્ય સરકાર માઇલો અધ્યાત્મ અન્ય મોટે ઘનાજો કે સ્વાન પર ગેહું લેના ચાહે તો ઉન્હેં ગેહું કા અતિરિક્ત આંદન પિયા જા સકતા હૈ । રાજ્ય સરકાર કી આવશ્યકતાઓ કો પૂરા કરને કે લિએ માઇલો કી કુછ માત્રા આયાત કરને કી સંભાવનાઓ પર વિચાર કિયા જા રહા હૈ ।

Correspondence courses in technical subjects

1703. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in order to provide avenues of employment Delhi Administration is considering to introduce Correspondence Courses in the Technical subjects,
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) expected time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out by the Delhi Administration and the proposal will be examined by the Ministry when received.

Cattle and Poultry feed at cheap rate

1704. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider a National Policy for making available cattle and poultry feed at cheap rate throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have received a proposal from any State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific scheme has been mooted by any State Government. The proposals of State

Governments regarding price and distribution control over feed ingredients under the Essential Commodities Act are examined by the Central Government as and when received and, concurred in to the extent necessary and feasible.

करनाल में तरक-साल का निर्माण

1705. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने करनाल में एक बड़े तरणताल के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है; और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिला, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मा सिंह गुलाम) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) "राज्य-ब्लैन परियोजना को अनुदान" की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृत पद्धति के अनुमार 1 लाख रुपये सहीकृत किये गये हैं?

हृषि उत्पादन और रोजगार के व्यवस्था

1706. श्री पुराज : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्तमान आर्थिक प्रणति की शीर्षी वर्ती का मुख्य कारण हृषि का इकास हो रहा है;

(क) क्या उत्पादन की वृद्धि की दर की तुलना में कृषि के विकास की दर कम है;

(द) क्या कृषि उत्पादन में सतत प्रगति होने से रोजगार के अधिक प्रबल्लर, सामाजिक न्याय और गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में प्रगति हो सकती; और

(ए) यदि हाँ, तो कृषि उत्पादन में हो रहे सतत वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कब तक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (द) देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का लगभग 45 से 50 प्रतिशत भाग कृषि से प्राप्त होता है। अतः कृषि की विकास दर का समय अधिक विकास की दर पर बहुत अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है। 1960-61 से 1975-76 की प्रवधि के दौरान खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कृषि उत्पादन में कमज़ा. 2.32 प्रतिशत तथा 2.18 प्रतिशत (मिश्रित) की दर से बाधिक वृद्धि हुई। इसी प्रवधि के दौरान जनसंख्या में 219 प्रतिशत की दर से वृद्धि होने का अनुमान था।

(ग) और (ए) . कृषि के सतत विकास तथा कमज़ोर वर्गों के लाभ के लिए ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों, ग्रामीण वस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के सृजन, ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योगों के विकास और खण्ड विकास की योजनाओं से उत्पादन तथा देहती सेवों में रोजगार के प्रबल्लर बढ़ाने और बेहतर आय, वितरण तथा सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। राष्ट्रीय योजना के मसौदे के, जिसमें इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य है, मार्च, 1978 के तीसरे सप्ताह में होने वाली राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक के बाद 'या र हो जाने की आशा है।

3852 LS-3

Allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi, to refugees of Bangladesh

1707. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 81 on 14th November, 1977 regarding Allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi to refugees of Bangladesh and state:

(a) whether scrutiny of applications for allotment of plots to East Pakistan refugees in the Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi, has been completed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) if scrutinised, the number of eligible applicants and the number of plots available for allotment; and

(c) whether any date has been fixed for allotting the plots and if not, the impediments coming in Government's way particularly when the scrutiny is over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KIN-KAR): (a) The scrutiny of the applications has since been completed.

(b) There are 82 plots (49 plots in 233 square yards category and 33 plots in 160 square yards category) available for allotment. 225 applicants for the former category and 566 applicants for the latter category have been found eligible.

(c) Draw of lots is proposed to be held during the first fortnight of April, 1978

Basmati rice from fair price shops in Delhi

1708. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Basmati rice is not sold at the Fair Price Shops in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basmati rice being not an essential commodity, it has not been considered necessary to make this variety of rice available for distribution through the Fair Price Shops in Delhi and New Delhi.

Development in Janakpuri, Delhi

1709. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the parks adjacent to 30 sq. yards CSP flats in Janakpuri have not been properly developed by the Delhi Development Authority and they have become garbage grounds; and

(b) if so, the time by which the D.D.A. will get them properly developed so that the colony may present a healthy look?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The parks were properly levelled and developed during the rains. While the Delhi Development Authority would further improve them, misuse of the parks by some people has been reported which could be stopped only by vigilance on the part of the residents of the area.

Rise in the ration quantity for citizens of Delhi

1710. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARI-EF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some ration quantity has been increased for the citizens of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of such items and to what extent it has been increased including sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. From 1st February, 1978, cereals quota of the ration card holders has been increased from 12 Kgs. to 20 Kgs per month per person of the age of 8 years and above and from 6 Kgs. to 10 Kgs. per person below the age of 8 years. The additional quantity now allowed can be drawn in the form of wheat only. The card holders can draw rice as here-to-fore. In addition to the cereals quota of food articles stated above, the card holders can also draw wholemeal atta as per their requirements. They can also get maida and suji according to their need without deduction from their cereals quota. There has been no increase in the quota of sugar.

अखिल भारतीय गृह-बांदसारी प्रामाणिक कुटीर उद्योग विकास संस्थान द्वारा गृह-बांदसारी उद्योग को रक्त के लिए विद्या गया जापन

1711. श्री छमंतीह माई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय गृह-बांदसारी प्रामाणिक कुटीर

उद्योग विकास संस्थान ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के गुड-बांडसारी कुटीर उद्योग की रका के लिए एक 11-मूलीय मांगपत्र दिया है और यदि हां, तो कब और उन 11 मांगों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है या करना चाहती है ;

(ग) देश में गुड-बांडसारी की अनुमानतः कितनी इकाइयां हैं और उन में लगभग कितने मजबूर काम करते हैं और उनका गुड-बांडसारी का वार्षिक उत्पादन लाख टनों में कितना है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस उद्योग को कुछ मुद्रूद करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य भंड्रो (धी भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें ज्ञापन में दी गई 11 मांगों का व्योरा दिया गया है।

(ख) और (घ) . डनमें से अधिकांश मांगे राज्य सरकार से संबंधित हैं, जो बंडसारी यूनिटों और कुछ हद तक गुड यूनिटों को लाइसेंस देती है, उन पर नियन्त्रण रखती हैं और जो उनकी मानिटर है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की है :—

(i) बंडसारी जीनी पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क की दर को 4-2-78 से 17-1/2 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 10 प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार कर दिया गया है। उसी तारीख से सल्फिटेशन यूनिटों के बारे में बंडसारी जीनी पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क की मिश्रित दर में 50 प्रतिशत तक कमी कर दी

गई है और नीर सल्फिटेशन यूनिटों के बारे में 75 प्रतिशत तक कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ii) गुड और बंडसारी के प्रति बैंक पेशेगियों के मार्जिन को कम कर दिया गया है ;

(iii) बण्डसारी व्यापारियों के लिए स्टाक रखने की सीमा को 1000 बिल्डल से बढ़ा कर 5000 बिल्डल कर दिया गया है ; और

(iv) जिन किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी सीमा के गुड का नियंत्रण करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

(ग) जीनी भीसम 1976-77 के दौरान जिन बण्डसारी यूनिटों ने कायं किया, उनकी संख्या चार हजार से भी अधिक थी। गुड और बंडसारी का वार्षिक उत्पादन लगभग 80-90 लाख मीटरी टन है। राज्य सरकारों से बंडसारी उद्योग द्वारा लगाए गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

विवरण

मांग

1. केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योग को पूर्ण संरक्षण प्रदान करे ।

2. समस्त टैक्सों को रद्द करे ।

3. इस उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए बैंकों द्वारा ऋण की व्यवस्था करे ।

4. इम उद्योग से पैनलटा और सूद समात करके इस उद्योग की नमस्त बन्द इकाइयों को चालू करने में सहयोग करे ।

5. केवल एक लाइसेंस सिस्टम इस उद्योग पर लागू करके इन्वेक्टरों के चक्कर से इस उद्योग को बचाय

6. खाली सीमीन पर सीरिंग अनसीलिंग सिस्टम पुनः आगू किया जाए तथा सन् 1972-73 के अनुसार लागू किया जाये।

7. इस कुटीर उद्योग का पूर्ण विशुद्धीकरण किया जाये।

8. गम्भे का परचेज टैक्स व गम्भा समितियों का कमीशन समाप्त किया जाये।

9. रिकवरी बढ़ाने तथा चीनी उत्पादन करने के लिए इस उद्योग को बैक्यूम देन लगाने की स्वीकृति दी जावे।

10. इस उद्योग की अमता बढ़ाने के लिए 8×10 , 11×14 व 13×18 की तरह 16×18 और 16×16 माइक्रो लगाने की भी छूट दी जावे।

11. कृषि उत्पन्न मण्डी शुल्क चीनी पर नहीं लगता है, इसलिए गुड खाड़सारी पर भी नहीं लगनी चाहिए।

Declarations under Section 6 of Land Acquisition Act

1712. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of declarations issued under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act in respect of lands situated in the Union Territory of Delhi year wise from 1967 onwards;

(b) the number out of (a) above in which awards have been given by the Land Acquisition Collector;

(c) in how many cases the awards still remain to be given;

(d) the number of cases in which awards have not been given within one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine years, separately; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken to ensure that an award is promptly given after every declaration under section six and in any case within a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The requisite information is as under:—

Year	No. of Notifications
1967	143
1968	225
1969	286
1970	40
1971	66
1972	67
1973	22
1974	32
1975	15
1976	45
1977	27
TOTAL	938

(b) 436 cases.

(c) 532 cases.

(d) The requisite information is as under:—

No. of years.	No. of cases
(i) within one year	27
(ii) within two years	96
(iii) within three years	10
(iv) within four years	18
(v) within five years	4
(vi) within six years	23
(vii) within seven years	26
(viii) within eight years	17
(ix) within nine years	206

(e) Land is acquired from time to time by Government for planned development of the city. The Delhi Administration keeps on asking regularly the various concerned Departments and the D.D.A. to finalise their plans of development and intimate their requirements to ensure that awards are made as soon as possible. This is a continuous process. The scheme of development involves various processes and decisions. In view of this it is not practicable to lay down specified period for an award after declaration under Section 6.

बिहार में गांवों को पक्की सड़कों द्वारा जोड़ा जाना

1713. श्री शानेश्वर प्रताद यादव : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास सम्पर्क सड़क सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 1500 से अधिक की आबादी वाले गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त कार्य के लिए राज्य को कितनी मात्रा में केन्द्र द्वारा धनराशि देने का प्रस्ताव है और इस धनराशि से कितने किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किये जाने की संभावना है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जग्नु प्रताप तिहाई) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1977-78 के लिए बिहार राज्य सरकार को 165 करब्बे की राशि-आवंटित की गई थी

और वह राशि पहले ही केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी जा चुकी है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्तावों में 390.30 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत पर 31 जिलों में 322.25 कि० मी० लम्बाई वाली 88 सम्पर्क सड़कों का निर्माण शामिल है।

सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय धनराशि का आवंटन

1714. श्री रामबाबी शास्त्री : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को, गजबार, कितना केन्द्रीय अनुदान आवंटित किया गया था, और

(ख) उक्त आवंटित धनराशि का में से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया था और यदि धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरातास) : (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बहद/मध्यम सिंचाई सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता। फिर भी 1977-78 के मूल्य-प्रबन्ध क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विशेष मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए, संभव विवरण के अनुसार धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी

(ख) हरियाणा, जहां स्कीमों को नहीं कोई मजूरी नहीं दी गई है, जम्मू और कश्मीर, जहां परियोजना में कुछ परिवर्तन होने के कारण कार्य हाल ही में आरम्भ हुआ

है और उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ कर, जहां एक स्कॉम के मामले में तकनीकी समस्याएं उत्तराधि हो गई हैं, आवंटित की गई राशि के

पूरी तरह समुपयोक्ति हो जाने की आशा है।

विवरण

सूखा-प्रबल कायकर के अन्तर्गत 1977-78 के दौरान विशेष मध्यम सिवाई स्कीमों के लिए राज्य मरकारों को निःगत केन्द्रीय आवंटन और 31-1-1978 तक दी गई बुनराशि का विवरण

1977-78

राज्य का नाम	विशेष मध्यम सिवाई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत किए गए आवंटन	31-1-78 तक राज्यों को दी गई बुनराशि
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	130.00	175.00
2. बिहार	40.00	65.00
3. गुजरात	110.00	85.00
4. हरियाणा	100.00	..
5. जम्मू और कश्मीर	40.00	..
6. मध्य प्रदेश	100.00	100.00
7. महाराष्ट्र	80.00	71.00
8. कर्नाटक	100.00	100.00
9. उडीया	40.00	50.00
10. राजस्थान	140.00	100.00
11. तमिलनाडु	60.00	50.00
12. उत्तर प्रदेश	100.00	50.00
13. पश्चिमी बंगाल	60.00	60.00
जोड़	1100.00	907.00

Utilization of Grants for Irrigation and Flood Control Projects in Bihar

1715. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government to the Bihar State for various development projects during the current financial year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that grants sanctioned for different irrigation and flood control projects in that State have not been utilised fully and two third of the grant allocated for this purpose have lapsed; and

(c) what are the reasons thereof and what action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No grant is sanctioned by the Central Government for major and medium irrigation and flood control Works. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been allocated to Bihar for special medium irrigation schemes under Drought Prone Area Programme.

(b) and (c). It is expected that the allocation made for special medium irrigation schemes under Drought Prone Area Programme would be utilised fully by the end of 1977-78. The approved outlay envisaged by Bihar for major and medium irrigation projects during 1977-78 was Rs. 71.61 crores. There is no indication from the State Government that there is likely to be some shortfall in expenditure.

Number of Fair Price Shops in the Country

1716. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many fair price shops are there in each of the States and Union Territories;

(b) what items are sold in these shops; and

(c) whether Government recognise the need for further strengthening the public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA TAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing the number of fair price shops, ration shops functioning in each of the States and Union Territories is attached.

(b) Wheat, rice, levy sugar are distributed through fair price shops, ration shops in all States and Union Territories and in certain States, rapeseed oil and vanaspati are also being distributed through fair price shops. Besides, Kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth are also being distributed through specially licensed shops/agencies as part of the public distribution system.

(c) The State Governments have been asked to expand and strengthen the public distribution system by opening more fair price shops particularly in industrial areas, slum areas, etc. which could not yet be covered by the public distribution system so as to make foodgrains available to the vulnerable section of the population at reasonable prices.

Statement

Statement showing number of fair price shops/ration shops functioning in each State/Union Territory.

State		Number of fair price shops	As on
Andhra Pradesh	.	20,839	31-1-78
Assam	.	14,165	31-12-77
Bihar	.	25,983	31-1-78
Gujarat	.	9,240	30-11-77
Haryana	.	4,739	30-11-77
Himachal Pradesh	.	2,689	31-10-77
Jammu & Kashmir	.	1,167	31-8-77
Karnataka	.	15,004	31-12-77
Kerala	.	11,867	30-9-77
Madhya Pradesh	.	15,795	31-12-77
Maharashtra	.	28,145	30-9-77
Manipur	.	483	31-10-77
Meghalaya	.	1,442	30-11-77
Nagaland	.	48	31-7-77
Orissa	.	10,684	31-12-77
Punjab	.	11,798	31-1-78
Rajasthan	.	8,978	30-11-77
Sikkim	.	12	31-12-77
Tamil Nadu	.	8,576	31-12-77
Tripura	.	654	31-12-77
Uttar Pradesh	.	24,983	31-12-77
West Bengal	.	17,735	31-12-77
TOTAL (STATES)	.	235,026	

Union Territory		Number of fair price shops	As on
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	178	30-11-77
Arunachal Pradesh	.	110	31-12-77
Chandigarh	.	143	31-1-78
Delhi	.	x 2,258	31-1-76
D. & N. Haveli	.	26	31-1-78
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	393	31-12-77
Lakshadweep	.	21	31-12-77
Mizoram	.	238	31-12-77
Pondicherry	.	176	31-1-78
TOTAL (UNION TERRITORIES)	.	3,543	
TOTAL—(ALI INDIA)	.	2,38,569	

पंचायत राज पद्धति का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के बारे में वर्तमान राज मेहता समिति

1717. श्री देवानन्द 'तिहारी' :
श्री राजकिलाल 'तिह' :

क्या कुछ श्री राजकिलाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पंचायत राज पद्धति का लक्ष्य गांव तंत्र जिला स्तर पर शक्ति के विकेन्द्रीकरण करने का है जैसा कि श्री वनवन्न राज मेहता समिति द्वारा तिकारिश की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसी प्रयोजनार्थ दाल ही में एक भव्य उच्चाधिकार समिति का गठन किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वर्तमान पंचायती राज पद्धति के कार्यकरण के दौरान पाई गई मुदितांशु और कमियां क्या हैं जिसमें एक नई समिति 'का' गठन करना आवश्यक हो गया है ; और

(घ) नई गठित की गई समिति के निदेश-पद क्या हैं जो मेहता समिति के प्रतिवेदन में शब्दों वर्तमान पंचायती राज पद्धति में जामिल नहीं किये गये थे ?

कुछ श्री राजकिलाल में दोष शिखी
(श्री आनन्द 'तिह') : (क)

जी हाँ

(ख) जी हाँ

(ग) वर्तमान पंचायती राज प्रणाली अनिवार्यत रूप में खुलाव व्यवन, विभिन्न राज्यों में पंचायती राज निकायों के अधिक संख्या में प्रतिस्थापन तथा विनीय संसाधनों की कमी के कारण प्रभावहीन तथा मृत-प्रायः हो गई थी । इन सभी की वजह से एक नई समिति गठित करने की आवश्यकता हुई ।

(घ) पंचायती राज सम्बन्धों से सम्बन्धित एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है । उक्त संख्या 14/1/2/77—सी० एफ०

दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 को एक प्रति, जिसमें समिति को गठित करने के कारण, इसका गठन तथा विचारार्थ विषय दिए गए हैं, सभा पट्टन पर रखी जाती है। [अन्धालय में रखी गई। देखिए संस्था
LT— 1703/78]

Establishment charges of D.D.A.

1718. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that DDA was spending over Rs. 1.5 crores a month on establishment charges alone; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The D.D.A. have reported that the average monthly expenditure on establishment including contingencies of all wings, except the Slum Department, was Rs. 41 lakhs in 1976-77, excluding expenditure on work-charged and muster roll employees, which is charged to works. The monthly expenditure on establishment of Slum/J.R. Department is Rs. 5,13,800/- excluding expenditure on regular and muster roll karam-

charis engaged in resettlement/J.J. colonies.

(b) Government have not formed any opinion in this regard.

Collections for Cyclone affected States

1719. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected for Cyclone relief throughout the country State-wise;

(b) amount collected from foreign countries in aid for cyclone-affected areas;

(c) the amount allotted to each affected State; and

(d) the progress made to rehabilitate the persons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) In order to rehabilitate the affected persons and to restore the losses caused by the cyclone, the Government of India provided advance plan assistance to various State. In addition, they also supplied free food-grains. The assistance given to each of the effected States is indicated below:—

State	Advance Plan assistance given (Rs. crore*)	Quantity of free food grains supplied (in tonnes)	
		tonnes of wheat	tonnes of rice
Andhra Pradesh	56.52	45,000	tonnes of wheat
		45,000	tonnes of rice
Tamilnadu	29.31	10,000	tonnes of wheat
		10,000	tonnes of rice
Kerala	3.64	1,250	tonnes of wheat
		1,250	tonnes of rice.

The Union Territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep have also been provided with financial and foodgrains assistance.

The State and Union Territory Administrations are taking steps to rehabilitate the affected persons. In addition to the above assistance, they have also mobilised funds from their own resources. Rehabilitation efforts would naturally be spread over a period of time.

Gap between demand and production of oilseeds

1720 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and actual production of edible oil seeds for each year since 1972-73 and in the current year.

(b) the constraints due to which production did not keep pace with demand; and

(c) steps taken to increase its production so as to bridge the gap in re?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No comprehensive and scientific survey of consumption of edible oilseeds has been conducted in the country and as such it is difficult to give a precise idea of the gap between demand and actual production of edible oilseeds. Edible oilseeds are used for direct edible purposes, seed and converted into oils. These oils are in turn used in the manufacture of vanaspati as also for direct edible purposes. The consumption pattern of various oilseeds/oils depends on a number of factors such as changes in prices, levels of incomes, growth of population, consumer preferences etc. It has been roughly estimated that the gap

between supply and demand of edible oilseeds in terms of oils was 7 lakh tonnes during 1976-77.

(b) More than 90 per cent of the area under oilseed crops in the country is rainfed. Moreover, substantial area under these crops comprises of marginal lands which are poor in fertility status. Consequently, adverse weather conditions dilute the benefits calculated to accrue from improved techniques of cultivation and influence production trends to a considerable extent. In years when the weather conditions have been favourable, high production levels have been achieved whereas in years of prolonged drought conditions, the yields levels have declined considerably.

(c) The following steps have been taken to raise the production of edible oilseeds so as to minimise the gap between their demand and supply:

1. Raising the productivity per hectare both in irrigated and unirrigated areas through rapid spread of improved technology.

2. Increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigated projects.

3. Strengthening the seed production programme by augmenting the supply of pure seed.

4. Stepping up the coverage by plant production measures, particularly by aerial spraying over large areas, wherever feasible.

5. Fixation of support prices and making arrangements for the purchase of the produce at those prices

6. Extension of area under non-traditional oilseed crops, like, sunflower and soybean.

7. Exploitation of other sources of oil, like cottonseed and rice bran

मान भान्डारों को बताने के लिये विदेशी
सलाहकारों से 'तहायता'

1721. श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्याली :
क्या हृषि और सिंचाई भवी यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि ,

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने
35.75 लाख टन अम को रखने के लिए
बछार बनाने के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण
लिया है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने
इन भण्डारों का डिजाइन भारितैयार करने
तथा अप्प मलाह लेने के लिए विदेशी
सलाहकारों की तहायता, बोर्ड की सम्पत्ति
के बिना ही, सी है और इस प्रकार ये अपने
देश के विशेषज्ञों की उपेक्षा की है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण
है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई भान्डालय में राज्य
भवी (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क)
सरकार ने विश्व बैंक के साथ एक करार
पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं जिसके अधीन वह
35.75 लाख भीटीरी टन की बछारण क्षमता
का निर्माण करने देते सहायता प्रदान
करेगा ।

(ख) बोर्ड ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर
सलाहकारों की भवी करने के लिए अनुमति
दी है, अभी तक किसी भी सलाहकार की
नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है । इस प्रबोधन के
लिए केवल टेलर जारी किए गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रबन ही नहीं उठता ।

खाड़सारी उद्योगों में बंकट

1722. डॉ. लक्ष्मीनारायण वाई :
श्री गंगाधर अपा बुराहे :

क्या हृषि और सिंचाई भवी यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खाड़सारी उद्योग को इस
समय प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों का सामन
करना पड़ रहा है ,

(ख) क्या खाड़सारी तथा जीनी के
मूस्तों में काफी कमी होने के कारण 50
प्रतिशत से अधिक खाड़सारी कारखाने बद्द
हो गये हैं और बहुत से बद्द होने की स्थिति
में हैं, और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान सकट का सामना
करने तथा खाड़सारी उद्योग को बचते
रहने देने की दृष्टि से सरकार से आवश्यक
सहायता तथा किस प्रकार की कर में राहत
की मांग की गई है, और यदि हा, तो इस
बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

हृषि और सिंचाई भान्डालय में राज्य
भवी (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क)
खड़सारी उद्योग से अम्बावेदन प्राप्त हुए
हैं जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि
मूस्तों में भारी गिरावट के कारण खाड़सारी
यूनिटों को वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ रही
है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों ने विन्युत जात-
कारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) खड़सारी पर लगे उद्यादन बुल्क
में 4-2-78 से पर्याप्त कमी कर दी गई है ।
मूस्तनुसार दर को 17-1/2 प्रतिशत
ने बढ़ा कर 30 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है
और सल्कीटेशन यूनिटों की सहायता से
कार्य कर रहे यूनिटों के बारे में मिथिल जैवी
को 50 प्रतिशत तक कम कर दिया गया है

और ऐसे प्लॉटों की सहायता के बिना कार्य कर रहे यूनिटों के बारे में यह 75 प्रतिशत तक कम कर दी गई है।

खण्डसारी उद्योग को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए अन्य जो पर उठाया गया है वह यह है कि सभी खड़मारी व्यापारियों के लिए स्टाक सीमा को 1000 किलोमीटर से बढ़ा कर 5000 किलोमीटर कर दिया गया है।

खड़मारी के प्रति वाणिज्यिक बैंक पेशी हेतु मार्जिन को निर्माताओं के बारे में 60 प्रतिशत से कम वर 35 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है और अन्य के बारे में 75 प्रतिशत से कम कर 45 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है ताकि खड़मारी की अधिकतम निकासी हा सके।

हृषि विस्तार प्रशिक्षण योजना के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

1723. श्री बतुर्जुन क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा हृषि विस्तार प्रशिक्षण योजना के लिए राज्य-वार कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : भारत में हृषि विस्तार और अनुसन्धान के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सभ (जो कि विश्व बैंक की एक मन्दिर संस्था है) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली गज्यवार सहायता की राशि निम्न प्रकार है —

राज्य	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सभ का क्रूण (दस साल बाज़ में)
1. उड़ीसा	200.0
2. झज्जू प्रदेश	100.0
3. पश्चिम बंगाल	120.0
4. राजस्थान	130.0
5. ग्रसम	80.0
6. बिहार	80.0

Objective of Development of Rajasthan Canal

1724. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the final objective of the development of the Rajasthan canal and how much time and money will be needed to achieve this objective, and

(b) how much time and money has already been spent on this project and what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b) The Rajasthan Canal aims to provide assured irrigation facilities to an area of 12.54 lac ha in the North-Western portion of Rajasthan to enable agricultural production in the desert area which otherwise is not possible

The estimated cost of the engineering works of the Rajasthan Canal is Rs. 404 crores of which an amount of Rs. 197 crores would have been spent by March, 1978, leaving a balance of

about Rs. 207 crores. Subject to availability of funds, the project is expected to be completed by 1983-84.

The work on Rajasthan Canal had been taken up in two stages. Work on Stage I was started in 1957-58 and most of the works under this stage, comprising 204 km of Rajasthan Feeder, 189 km of Rajasthan Main Canal, 150 km of Lift Canal and the distribution system, have been completed. Work under Stage II, which comprise construction of 256 km of Main Canal and the distribution system, have also been started.

Against the irrigation potential of 5.94 lac ha under Stage I on full development a potential of 4.43 lac ha had been created and an area of 2.88 lac ha has been actually irrigated.

शाहदरा विस्ती में निचले क्षेत्र को समतल करना

1725. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या शाहदरा के श्यामनाल डिगी कालेज के सामने अण्डरविंज के निकट बहने वाले गन्दे पानी का नाला पुल के निकट अक्षर टूट जाता है और उसका पानी पुल के निकट भूतेष्वर मन्दिर के पीछे वहे क्षेत्र में भर जाता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस निचले क्षेत्र को समतल बनाने और अण्डरविंज से नेकर आजादनगर

तक पर्यावरण का निर्माण करने का है जिससे इस क्षेत्र के लाखों मोरों को राहत मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) मे-

(ग), वरसात में भूतेष्वर मन्दिर के पीछे वहे क्षेत्र में पानी डकटा हो जाता है क्योंकि यह निचला क्षेत्र है। अन्य अनुभुवों में पानी केवल तालाब तक ही सीमित रहता है। यथापि, गन्दा नाला मिट्टी के कच्चे नाले के रूप में अस्थायी नोर पर है किन्तु यह अक्षर टूटता नहीं है। नथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा शाहदरा क्षेत्र की मूल्य डैनेज स्कीम के एक अंग के रूप में बनाए जा रहे डैन नं० १ के पूरा होन ही इस नाले को उपरे मिला दिया जाएगा।

Crisis in Sugar Industry

1726. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills' Association has expressed fears of a worsening crisis in the sugar industry due to heavy loss of Rs. 130 crores;

(b) if so, whether Government agrees with this view; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to save the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) According to Press reports the President of Indian Sugar Mills' Association had told a news conference on 16-2-78 that the sugar Industry was in a critical situation with Union Govt. not revising upwards levy price, delaying a decision on exports and mills realizing much lower than expected prices on free sales.

(b) and (c). The following decisions have been announced by the Government:—

(1) With effect from 1-3-78 the average ex-factory price for levy sugar has been increased to Rs 187.50 per quintal;

(2) It has been decided to permit export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the year 1978 to enable the sugar factories to reduce their stocks;

(3) It has been decided to give excise rebate to sugar factories which continue late crushing beyond 30-4-78 to absorb as much of the additional cane production as possible this year. The details of this scheme will be announced shortly;

(4) Arrangements are being made to suitably ease the credit limit of the factories to cover the additional credit needs generated by additional production this year.

Gift of Bulls from Australia

1727. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some heifers and bulls of Jerseys and Holstein-Friesian breed had been gifted by the Australian farmers to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their distribution to the various States as well as the criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) An Australian non-official organisation "For Those Who Have Less" has been offering Jersey and Holstein Friesian cattle to State Governments and Organisations since 1966. Except for 3 bulls given to the Frozen Seaman Bank, Hessarghatta, Bangalore all the animals have been gifted to State Governments and Organisations.

(b) The President of the Society "For Those Who Have Less" till 1972 has been offering the cattle to the States and Institutions directly. From 1975 the offer of cattle has been mostly to the institutions directly by the Australian Society. The State Governments recommended the import applications to the Department of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture approves the import after satisfying itself about the technical and economic feasibility of the proposal but the Ministry does not make any allocation as such to the States.

A statement showing details of cattle received by State Government/Organisations from the Australian Society "For Those Who Have Less" is enclosed:

Statement

S. No.	Receiving State/Organisation	No. of Jersey/ Holstein Friesian cattle received	Month and Year
1	2	3	4
1	State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Punjab and West Bengal and IARI, New Delhi	76	January, 1966
2	State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh; Military Farms: I.V.R.I., Isatnagar (UP), Nasik Pinjrapole, Maharashtra	57	January, 1967
3	State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir	54	January, 1968
4	State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir	22	January, 1969
5	State Governments of Assam and Maharashtra	39	May, 1970
6	State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal	53	March, 1972
7	State Governments of Tamil Nadu : Baola Gopalak Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandli; Don Bosco Agriculture Centre, West Bengal	35	January, 1973
8	Bavla Gopalak, Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandli, Gujarat	20	May, 1975
9	Development Corporation of Konkan, Maharashtra	110	November, 1976
10	Bavla Gopalak Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandli, Gujarat	60	November, 1976
11	Don Bosco Agril. Centre, Krishnanagar, West Bengal	60	November, 1976
12	Holi Family Hamiorium, Fatima Nagar, Tamil Nadu	30	November, 1976
13	Avist Farm and Training Centre, Tamil Nadu	28	November, 1976
14	The Good Shepherd Agril Mission, Uttar Pradesh	25	November, 1976
15	Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	50	January, 1978
16	Frozen Semen Bank, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore, Karnataka	3	January, 1978
17	Bavda Gopalak Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandli, Gujarat	60	January, 1978
18	Development Corporation of Konkan, Maharashtra	24	January, 1978

Availability of Foodgrains

1728. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the position regarding the availability of foodgrains in sufficient quantity and at reasonable prices, following the abolition of food zones, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government keeps a close watch on the availability and prices of foodgrains and the position is reviewed regularly. Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains were completely removed from 1st October 1977. There have been no reports of shortage of cereals from any part of the country and the index number of wholesale prices of cereals has recorded a fall of 2.6 per cent from 162.7 in September 1977—end to 158.4 during the week ending 11th February, 1978. In view of comfortable stock position, the requirements of the State Governments for rice and wheat for their public distribution system are being met in full at present.

राम गंगा परियोजना, कालागढ़ में कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी भकानों, स्कूलों आदि पर हुआ स्थ

1729. श्री बही लाल : या हृषि श्रीर तिकाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राम गंगा परियोजना के आरम्भ करने पर कर्मचारियों श्रीर अधिकारियों तथा उनके परिवारों की सुविधा हेतु रिहायशी

3852 L.S.—4.

मकानों और विद्यालयों, अस्पताल आदि के भवनों के निर्माण पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय हुई थी; और

(ख) अब इन इमारतों का क्या उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

हृषि श्रीर तिकाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीदेव वर्मा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि इस परियोजना के कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिए रिहायशी श्रीर गैर-रिहायशी इमारतों के निर्माण पर 195.68 लाख रुपया व्यय किया गया है।

(ख) कुछ रिहायशी श्रीर गैर-रिहायशी इमारतों का इस्तेमाल अभी भी परियोजना पर काम कर रहे अधिकारियों श्रीर कर्मचारियों को आवास प्रदान करने, कार्यालयों के लिए तथा स्कूल, अस्पताल, स्टेट बैंक, गजकोष प्रार्थी जैसी अस्थावश्यक मंवाडों के संचालन के लिए किया जा रहा है। इस समय जो रिहायशी श्रीर गैर-रिहायशी इमारतें खाली पड़ी हैं उनका इस्तेमाल इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कालागढ़ में स्थापित की जा रही अकादमी के लिए करने का विचार है।

Indigenous Capacity for Construction of Fishing Fleet

1730 SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR-DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous capacity for construction of fishing fleet and the time-bound plans for expansion;

(b) the relative shares of the private and public sectors in their constructions; and

(c) the position regarding imports of the deep sea fishing vessels for giving momentum to fishing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). During one of the meetings taken in the Department of Heavy Industry on 6-1-77 various shipyards indicated the following capacity to produce fishing trawlers.

Name of the Shipyard	Quantity
(i) Mazgaon Dock Ltd.	50
(ii) Garden Reach Workshop	24
(iii) Hindustan shipyard.	24
(iv) Hooghly Docking.	11
(v) Chowgule & Co.	12
Total	121

However, it is known that these shipyards are booked with orders for Ocean going vessels and all the yards may not be able to utilise their capacity for manufacture of trawlers. The Ministry of Industrial Development feels that about 70 vessels could be manufactured by the following 10 shipyards (Private & Public).

- (i) Chowgule & Co.
- (ii) Mazagon Dock
- (iii) Garden Reach Workshop
- (iv) Hooghly Docking
- (v) Hindustan Shipyard
- (vi) Republic Engg. Co
- (vii) Alcock Ashdown & Co.
- (viii) Scindia Workshop
- (ix) Brunton & Co. Engg. Ltd.
- (x) Goa Shipyard.

This capacity is considered adequate to meet anticipated requirement in a phased manner.

(c) The target for the introduction of fishing trawlers to be achieved by the end of the March, 1978 is 200 nos. of this 48 including the 18 vessels imported upto the end of February 1978 are in operation. Twelve more vessels are expected to be delivered by the end of April, 1978.

Apart from the above, sanctions have been issued for the import of 79 fishing vessels recently under the scheme notified by the Government in June, 1977. Further sanctions for 30 more vessels are being issued.

स्पष्ट कुंड

1731. श्री नवाबसिंह औरान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंडो यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वली पर्वत पर स्पष्टकुंड के रूपमें जानने के लिए अब तक किये गये प्रयासों पर क्या परिणाम निकला और मरकार विमन निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है; और

(ब) इम कार्य में लाली पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या इम कार्य को आगे दियी रखने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो नन्द-बन्धी डर्विंग क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंडो (शांत प्रताप बन्न बन्न) : (क) स्पष्टकुंड क्षील के अभियानों के परिणामस्वरूप मानव खोपडियों, अस्थियंजर के भाग, कुछ मास के साथ काफी मात्रा में मानव के भाल, कपड़े के टुकड़े, तम्बूओं की खूटियां और छिद्र (होल्स), छाते का ढाका, बूमने की छिदियां, चान्दी और कोच की खूटियां, भोजपत्र, टी आकार की विश्वाम छड़ी, लोहे

के सिरे बाली बांस की छड़ी, संगीत ढोल, लकड़ी के बर्तन, दृटे हुए बांस के टुकड़े, अतिश्वस्त चमड़े की चप्पलें, रक्तम बत्त के टुकड़े, पालिश किए हुए पाणाण के भनके, अनगढ़ रूप से तैयार किए गए गंदे ग्रावरणों के टुकड़ों की शूब्दलाई एतत्र की गई हैं।

रूपकुंध के मानव अस्थि पंजर तीर्थयात्रियों के एक ऐसे दल के प्रतीत होते हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के राजपूत लोगों से मिलते जुलते थे। यह लगभग 500-600 वर्ष पूर्व (कलकत्ता और लन्दन अनुमानों के अनुसार) और 500-800 वर्ष पूर्व के बीच (मिलीयन अनुमानों के अनुसार) किसी हिमस्खलन के नीचे दब गया था। इसमें 65-75 प्रतिशत पुरुष और 25-35 प्रतिशत महिलाएं, जिनमें से अधिकांश ग्रीष्म थे, शामिल थीं। लोक गीतों के अनुसार, यह दल जिसमें लगभग 300 अधिक थे, कल्पोज क्षेत्र (आधुनिक आगरा मधुरा क्षेत्र) का रहने वाला था। इस दल ने पवित्र केन्द्र 'हागकुंध' को जाने अथवा वहाँ से लौटने हुए हैं कुण्ड झील में रहना किया। जब हिमस्खलन हुआ तो वे विद्रोह कर रहे थे।

(ब) एक ब्रिटिश पर्यटक, श्री नॉर्मस्टाफ ने रूप कुण्ड के बारे में 1905 तथा 1927 में और एक बन अधिकारी, श्री माधव मिहने 1942 में रिपोर्ट की थी।

भारतीय मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के 5 सदस्यीय एक दल ने तत्कालीन निवेशक, स्व. डा. एन. दत्त भूमधार के नेतृत्व में मई-जून 1956 और सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1956 में दो अभियान किए थे।

उसी वर्ष में लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के मानव-विज्ञान विभाग और स्वामी प्रणवनन्द जी द्वारा ये और अभियान किए गए थे।

रूप कुण्ड के लिए लिंगी और अभियान की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

Procurement of Rice

1732. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the quantity of rice procured in the country, (state-wise);
- (b) the quantity of rice procured by Government from each rice producing State; and
- (c) the rate at which the rice is procured from each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1710/78].

(b) and (c). Statewise information regarding the quantity of rice procured as reported upto 4th March, 1978 as given in Statement II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1710/78]. This includes paddy procured in terms of rice. In Bihar and Gujarat, no procurement whatsoever of paddy rice has been reported so far. In Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Rajasthan only paddy has been procured. Information in respect of prices at which rice has been procured in the other States is indicated in Annexure II.

Agrarian Policy Resolution

1733. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government contemplate to formulate an Agrarian Policy Resolution on the lines of the Industrial Policy Resolution; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) Implementation of agrarian reforms in this country dates back to nearly 3 decades now. The policy has been enunciated in successive Plan documents starting with the First Five Year Plan. Corrective measures have been taken from time to time in the light of experience gained in the course of implementation.

राजस्वान में बने का उत्पादन

1734. श्री राम कवार बेरवा : क्या हृषि और तिकाई मंडी यह बाजाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बने के उत्पादन में सम्पूर्ण देश में राजस्वान का दूसरा स्थान है किन्तु बने की कमल को कीटाणु लगने से इसको कमल निरन्तर कम हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बने को कीटाणु मुक्त करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य को कोई सहायता दी जा रही है भपवा देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी घोरा क्या है ?

हृषि और तिकाई मंडी (श्री मुरलीत मिह बरनाला) : (क) 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दोनान देश में बने के उत्पादन में राजस्वान का प्रथम स्थान था। यथापि प्रति हेक्टर पैदावार में बर्बाद आंधार पर उतार बढ़ाय होता रहा है, किन्तु गत दो वर्षों के दोनान पैदावार में बढ़ि हुई है।

(ख) जी हाँ। भारत सरकार ने दाल विकास की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को चले समेत दालों की फसल से सभने वाले कीटों, कुमियों तथा रोगों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की है।

(ग) बनस्पति रक्षण रसायनों के लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता (जो प्रति हेक्टर प्राधिक से प्राधिक 15 हूँ होती) तथा दाल की फसलों पर लगने वाले कीटों, कुमियों व रोगों के नियंत्रण हेतु बनस्पति रक्षण उपकरणों की व्यापारिक पर 50 प्रतिशत राज सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, स्थानिक महामारी के क्षेत्रों में कीटों, कुमियों तथा रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए संचालन शुल्क पर प्रति हेक्टर 12.50 हूँ की राज सहायता भी दी जाती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 में राज्य सरकार को मंजूरी की गई राज महायता की रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

रूपये

(1) बनस्पति रक्षण		
रसायन	2,62,000	
(2) बनस्पति रक्षण		
उपकरण	1,15,000	
(3) बनस्पति रक्षण के		
संचालन शुल्क	12,500	
		—
योग	3,89,500	

Foodgrains spoiled in FCI Godowns

1735. SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foodgrains spoiled in the godowns of the Food Corpora-

tion of India in each of the years in 1974, 1975 and 1976 and the first six months of 1977 and the manner in which the above foodgrains were disposed of;

(b) whether Government have examined the reasons for the loss each year and the findings thereof;

(c) the value of food spoiled due to negligence and what action has been taken against those responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The value of damaged foodgrains rendered unfit for human consumption is as under:—

Year	Value of Foodgrains Rendered Unfit for Human Consumption (Figures in lakh rupees)
1974-75	12.7
1975-76	11.3
1976-77	592.00

The damaged foodgrains are categorised as follows:—

1. Cattle feed
2. Poultry feed
3. Manurial purposes
4. Industrial use; and
5. Dumping.

Such damaged stocks are offered to State Government/Cooperative Agencies/Military farms failing which these are sold through registered dealers etc., or auctioned to obtain best possible price.

(b) and (c). The damage to foodgrains is mainly due to heavy rains, floods and cyclones. Cases of negligence or dereliction of duty on the part of any FCI officials are looked into for taking appropriate action.

Shelter for the Cyclone Hit Persons of Tamil Nadu

1736. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have helped the State Government of Tamil Nadu to provide with shelter to those who were affected due to the cyclone during the last year;

(b) if so, how many persons affected in the State have been provided with shelter;

(c) what financial help and other help has been assured to the State Government by the Union Ministry this year; and

(d) the time by which all the affected people in the State are likely to be provided with accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) According to the reports available with this Ministry till 17-2-1978 an amount of Rs. 102076502 has been disbursed for re-building of 541525 huts as against 551189 huts enumerated as fully or partially damaged.

(c) Govt. of India have provided the following assistance to the Tamil Nadu Government during the current year:

- (i) Advance Plan Assistance Rs. 29.31 crores.
- (ii) Besides the above, a quantity of 10,000 tonnes of wheat and 10,000 tonnes of rice has been offered as grant, free of cost, for distribution as gratuitous relief.
- (iii) Besides, a short term loan of Rs. 2 crores has also been made available after the occurrence of cyclone.

(d) Information in this regard is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Central Aid for Development of Chilka Lake Brackish Water Fisheries in Orissa

1737. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total amount the Central Government had given to the Government of Orissa for developing Chilka lake fisheries and Chilka lake brackish-water fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): No aid has been given to the Government of Orissa for this purpose.

Development of Cocoa Cultivation in Kerala

1738. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has prepared a comprehensive scheme for the development of Cocoa cultivation in the State;

(b) whether the State Government has sought the financial assistance from the Centre for its implementation; and

(c) what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No comprehensive scheme for cocoa cultivation in Kerala has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. However, enquiries made have revealed that the

State Department of Agriculture has prepared a scheme for the cultivation of cocoa in 25,000 hectares during a period of 7 years from 1978-79. The total outlay for the scheme is Rs. 71.332 lakhs. The proposal is presently under the consideration of Kerala State Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में प्राचीन कलाकृतियों का संरक्षण

1739. श्री सुभोगाराम नाथ : क्या शिल्प, संबाद कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सांस्कृति, सांगत तथा रीता डिवीजनों में उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पुरातत्त्वीय विभाग द्वारा पुरातत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है;

(ख) दुनियां में पुराने जारडाइन रहने मंगलानय की बहुमूल्य सामग्री की सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था है क्योंकि ये मूर्तियां बाहर रखी हैं और उन पर वर्षा और धूप का प्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के टीकम गढ़ जिले में दूड़गांव, मड़क्केरा आदि में चन्देल तथा उत्तर कालीन युग के तथा पुरातत्त्वीय महत्व के कई देवालय हैं उनके लिए श्रीरामा के राजमहल में भित्ति चित्र जैसी प्राचीन कलाकृतियों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है और कुड़ार के पुराने किले की कृतियां नष्ट होती जा रही हैं। महत्वपूर्ण तथा बहुमूल्य सामग्री की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

शिल्प, संबाद कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) रीता जिले के कुछ भागों में पुरातत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है। सांगत विद्यालय इसी प्रकार का एक सर्वेक्षण दमोह जिले में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण की वित्तीय सहायता से कर रहा है।

(क) संग्रहालय भवन के छुले क्षेत्र पर, जहाँ विशाल आकार की मूर्तियाँ रखी गई हैं, उत्त डालने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) इस समय दीकम गढ़ जिसे मे कोई भी स्मारक और कुडार का किला केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित नहीं है। फिर भी उन में से ऐसे स्मारकों को, जो परीक्षण करने पर राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पाए गए हैं, संरक्षित करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

निति चिक्को सहित भ्रोरुला का राज-महल मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सरकारण में है।

सिविकम में हृषि के विकास पर अध्य

1740. भी हुकम अन्व कार्यवाच्य : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगे । ६

(क) सिविकम के भारत में विलय के बाद सिविकम राज्य में हृषि के विकास पर कितना खर्च किया गया और आगामी तीन

वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में कितना खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(छ) यथा जमीन को समतल करने के लिए भी कोई धन खर्च किया गया है; और

(ग) अब तक वीजों, उर्वरकों आदि पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है तथा आगामी तीन वर्षों में कितना धन खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (भी भुखीत तिह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) . सिविकम 26 अप्रैल, 1975 से भारतीय संघ का इकीसवा राज्य बना और इसने पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1976 से अपनी विकास योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन प्रारंभ किया। सिविकम में राज्य योजना कक्ष में हृषि तथा गौण कार्यक्रमों, सहकारिता और सिचाई व बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए 1976-77 के दौरान किया गया वास्तविक खर्च, 1977-78 के लिए प्रत्याशित खर्च तथा 1978-79 के लिए परिवर्य नीचे दिया गया है —

(लाख रुपयों में)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(वास्तविक)	(प्रत्याशित)	(परिवर्य)
खर्च		

1. हृषि तथा गौण कार्यक्रम	.	.	290 1	360 0	458.0
2. सहकारिता	.	.	16.7	17.3	20.0
3. सिचाई तथा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण	.	.	23.2	36 0	40.0

मिशिकम में भूमि समतल पर लिए गए खंचे के सम्बन्ध में राज्य की वार्तिक योजना में यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेखापि, "मूदा तथा जल सरकारी" उप-सीर्वें के अन्तर्गत हुपि भूमि के मूदा सरकारी के लिए एक योजना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सीडीवार खेत बनाने का काय किया जाता है जिसमें

भूमि समतल भी आता है। हुपि भूमि के मूदा सरकारी, जो के बुजान तथा वितरण, अधिक उत्पादनशील किसम कार्यक्रमों द्वारा जाव व उर्वरकों से सम्बन्धित राज्य योजना स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में खंचे के आकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं —

योजनाये

(लाख रुपय)

1976-77 1977-78

(वास्तविक) (प्रत्यागत)

खंच

1 इपि भूमि में मदा सरकारी	4 54	10 00
2 बीजा वागुणन तथा वितरण	2 43	7 00
3 अधिक उपादनशील किस्मों का कायक्रम	2 71	4 20
4 जाव तथा उर्वरक	17 12	8 00

मिशिकम की अगलीपनर्तीय योजना अभी बनाई जानी है। अन् 1978-79 के बाद ने वर्षों के लिय पर्नि यथा रा मने रहा समय नहीं है।

Utilisation of Central Grants by Bihar

1741 SHRI C N VISVANATHAN
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the such displayed by the Bihar Government for making up for the tardy utilisation of Central grants as reported in the *Times of India* of 7th February 1978 and

(b) the extent of Central control over proper utilisation of grants and the reasons for not keeping proper watch over timely utilisation of scarce resources?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Govt of Bihar have informed that they are aware of the report published in the *Times of India* dated 7-2-78 and the same was contradicted in the Press Conference by the State Irrigation Minister on 8th February 1978

(b) No Central grant is provided for major and medium irrigation projects to the States. There is no direct Central control over the utilisation of the outlays proposed by the States for major/medium irrigation. The Central Government, however, provides advance Plan assistance to accelerate the progress on certain on-going schemes. Such assistance envisaged for Bihar for the current year amounts to Rs 72 crores. This is subject to the conditions that the approved Plan outlay for the selected project as well as for irrigation sector is spent by the State. The release of advance Plan assistance is made almost at the end of the year after an

assurance is received from the State with regard to fulfilment of the above mentioned conditions. Thus, adequate steps are being taken to keep proper watch over the timely utilisation of the advance Plan assistance being provided by the Centre.

पढ़ाई के साथ कमाई योजना

1742. श्री हुकम बेब नारायण यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह भाने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक "पढ़ाई के साथ कमाई" योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और इसे कब तक बहाँ कियान्वित करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप अच्छद अच्छद) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। तथापि, सामाजिक रूप से उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य को दम वर्धीय स्कूली पाठ्यचर्चा का एक अभिन्न अवय बनाने से सम्बन्धित इव्वर भाई पटेल ममिति की सिफारिश यदि ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित की जानी है तो उत्पादक कार्य तथा नेवाओं द्वारा कुछ परिश्रमिक भी प्राप्त हो सकेगा। माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों के मम्मेलान द्वारा हाल ही में चण्डीगढ़ में हुई अपनी बैठक में अन्य सिफारिशों के साथ-साथ इन सिफारिश पर भी विचार किया गया था और माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गये हैं।

Inferior quality of wheat to card holders from Fair Price Shops in Delhi

1743. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the fair price shopkeepers in Delhi are selling rationed wheat in the open market and in its place issuing inferior quality of wheat to food card holders at fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The wheat supplied by the Food Corporation of India is of fair average quality and on forms to the specification prescribed by the Government. For the benefit of the consumers, Food Corporation of India generally gives sealed samples to Fair Price Shops for display at the shops along with the foodgrains issued. The Delhi Administration has reported that a few complaints alleging issue of inferior quality of wheat to Food Card Holders by the Fair Price Shopkeepers, were received by them. On enquiry, the quality of wheat available at fair price shops was found totally with the representative sealed samples given by Food Corporation of India. The Delhi Administration keeps a strict watch to ensure that there is no substitution of good quality of wheat by inferior quality of wheat by the Fair Price Shopkeepers. From time to time general samples surveys are carried out by Delhi Administration, individually as well as jointly with Food Corporation of India to ensure that Fair Price Shopkeepers do not indulge in any malpractice.

Central Housing assistance to Gujarat

1744. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Government has asked for more

funds during the current year for taking a massive programme for construction of houses for low and poor people;

(b) if so, what is the total amount asked for from the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to make on the spot enquiry about the scheme;

(d) how much funds have been allotted by the Centre for the purpose to the State Government; and

(e) the details of the schemes likely to be implemented in the State with Centre's help?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). No specific scheme has been submitted by Gujarat Government for loan assistance for low and poor people. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including housing, is released to the State Government in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or Head of Development. The State Governments are free to utilise funds for various State Sector schemes, including housing, according to their requirements and priorities.

2. Besides the above Central financial assistance, the Ministry of Works and Housing allocates L.I.C. loans to the various State Governments every year for the implementation of the approved social housing schemes. Against their request for the allocation of a sum of Rs. 879 lakhs of the L.I.C. loan for the year 1977-78 for that purpose, a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs was allocated as L.I.C. loan to the Government of Gujarat.

3. In the current financial year, upto 15-2-1978, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 356.809 lakhs for various agencies in the State of Gujarat against the project cost of Rs. 471.420 lakhs.

Educational Framework

1745. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VA-GHELA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discussions between the Education Ministry and the Planning Commission have since been completed on the educational framework and allocation of resources; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the consensus arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No Sir. The discussions are not over yet.

National Library of India Act

1746. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about public reaction against the National Library Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to revoke it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided not to bring into force the National Library of India Act, 1978.

Text Books for Promotion of Prohibition

1747. DR SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to introduce suitable texts in textbooks to promote prohibition;

(b) whether the subject has been included in the teachers training courses; and

(c) whether any financial provision has been made for 'Prohibition Education' and if so, how it is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The concepts of temperance and prohibition have been included in the text books for the school curriculum at the middle and higher levels.

(b) The harmful effects of intoxicants form part of the subject of Health and Physical Education in the Teacher Training courses.

(c) Financial provision to give grants to voluntary organisations for Education Work for Prohibition is available. Funds are also made available for publicity undertaken by the mass communication media

उत्तर प्रवेश में ओले गिरने से जन-धन की हानि

1748. श्री महाबीपक सिंह शास्य : क्या हृषि और तित्वाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1978 में ओले गिरने के कारण जन-धन की भारी हानि हुई है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो, इसका जिलेवार और क्या है और इससे प्रभावित लोगों को तुरन्त राहत प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए है?

हृषि और तित्वाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ब). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

Rural Development Programmes with U.S. Aid

1749. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is taking any new development programmes for rural areas and agriculture with assistance from U.S. Government as per discussions held last week between US Aid administration and other officials of Government of India; and

(b) if so, the mode of assistance from U.S. Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The US Aid Administrator who visited India and held discussions with senior officials of some of the Economic Ministries in January, 1978, had not come to negotiate any particular development projects for assistance. The purpose of his visit was to get an idea of the development activities in our country and our prio-

rities in the field of economic development and to discuss the areas in which US assistance could possibly be used.

The US Administration has proposed developmental assistance for the Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979 in their aid presentation to the US Congress. Substantive decision for utilising the aid can be taken only after the U.S. Congress approved the aid proposals of the US Administration.

Cattle Insurance

1750. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a scheme of cattle insurance for the benefit of Indian agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation are already conducting the cattle insurance business in the country since 1974. A new scheme of cattle insurance with a low premium of 2 1/4 per cent in the areas covered by special scheme of SFDA has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1977.

Permission to Colleges for conducting Examinations

1751. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise position regarding the scheme of permitting well developed colleges to conduct their own examinations and award their own Degrees; and

(b) the number and names of such institutions which have been recognised for the purpose and which have already started implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, a scheme to confer autonomy on selected colleges was finalised in 1973. Under the scheme the colleges concerned will have autonomy in the matter of determination of curricula, courses of study, evaluation methods and other related matters. The status will be conferred by the university and this will require amendments to the relevant Acts if the existing Acts do not have such provision. The degree will, however, continue to be awarded by the University concerned, but the name of the autonomous college will be mentioned in it.

(b) The following ten colleges have been selected under the scheme so far:—

1. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
2. Loyalla College, Madras.
3. Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras.
4. P. S. G. Arts College, Coimbatore.
5. Vivekananda College, Madras (P. G. Departments of Chemistry and Economics).
6. P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
7. American College, Madurai.
8. Shri Prakash College for Women, Courtallam.
9. Lady Doak College, Madurai.
10. Madura College, Madurai.

Of these, only the Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi has started functioning as an autonomous college so far.

Excavation in Chandravali

1752. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start excavation operations in unearth relics of a Town (Chandravali area of the Chitradurga Fort, Karnataka) which flourished during the time of Mahabharata;
- (b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has sought the co-operation of State Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Archaeological Survey of India has taken up excavations at Hulegondi area at Chandravali.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Urban Development in Orissa

1753. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government have received any request from the State of Orissa for the allocation of funds for urban development in State during the year 1977-78; and
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Doing away with Examinations

1754. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are actively considering and even implementing at a suitable stage, the scheme of letting every child go up to eighth standard with or without passing an annual examination;
- (b) if so, broad details thereof.
- (c) whether Government contemplate such an uniform practice all over the country, and if so, for what reasons and with what advantages in view, and
- (d) steps being taken by Union and State Governments in the matter of streamlining the various processes and procedures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Conference of Education Ministers held on August 10-11, 1977 recommended a radical reform of doing away with detention in classes I-VIII. The Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary education for children of the age-group 6-14 (classes I-VIII) has also recommended that every child will complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next class till he completes class VIII but with periodic assessment and evaluation. Universalisation of elementary education essentially means not only universal enrolment but also universal retention. The measure has been recommended to ensure the later object, but in order not to allow any diminution in a standard and slackening of efforts on the part of teachers and educational administrators, the State Govern-

ments have also been requested to link it up with appropriate comprehensive periodic assessment of the students, on the lines of the evaluation procedures developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Food Deficit in 1990

1755. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the recent report of the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington wherein it has been assessed that India may run into a food deficit of over 20 million tonnes in the year 1990, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have seen press reports of the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington. The National Commission on Agriculture which made a detailed study of the requirements of the foodgrains in India and the potentialities of increasing the production of foodgrains, have not anticipated any food deficit in 1985 or 2000 A.D. However, to achieve the production projections, the present yield level of 945 Kgs/ha. (1975-76) will have to be increased to 1268 Kgs/ha. in 1985 and 1870 Kgs./ha. in 2000 A.D. Necessary efforts in this direction are already under way.

Working of National Institute of Urban Affairs in Delhi

1756. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are serious charges of malpractices, corruption and mis-appropriation of funds against the authorities of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, which was created during the Emergency by the former Vice-Chairman of DDA Shri Jagmohan;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) will Government institute a special audit and also an enquiry into the functioning of this institution as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No allegation about malpractices, corruption or mis-appropriation of funds against the National Institute of Urban Affairs has been brought to notice. The Institute has been set up as a Registered Body at the initiative of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

Impetus for Production of Fishing Fleet

1757. SHRI A. MURUGESEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken to give impetus to production of fishing fleet for expanding the scope of employment generation for thousands of the weaker sections; and

(b) particulars of any perspective plan in this regard for helping a large number of persons taking to fishing profession?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Upto the end of 1977, about 14000 small mechanised vessels ranging from 8 to 11 metres have been introduced and it has generated employment to about 84,000 actual fishermen and also generated employment opportunities for atleast 2 lakh personnel in handling, processing and marketing of fish. In order to exploit the 200 mile limit of economic zone the Government has been introducing large vessels ranging from 20-90 metres length. Upto February 78, about 48 vessels have been introduced and are in operation generating employment opportunities for 576 skilled technicians and about 5000 workers in handling, processing and marketing activities

It is proposed to introduce 6000 more mechanised vessels and about 300 large vessels during 6th Plan period generating a total employment opportunities for about 1.7 lakh persons belonging mostly to the weaker sections.

विल्ली विकास प्राविकरण की समिति का प्रतिबोधन

1758. ओ शिवमारायण सरस्वतिनिधि: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री 15 अप्रैल, 1974, 5 अगस्त, 1974, 12 अप्रैल, 1976 और 25 जुलाई, 1977 के क्रमानुसार अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 6610, 1607, 2276 और 4714 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विल्ली विकास प्राविकरण की तकनीकी समिति ने पंचाट को किया-नियत करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो समिति द्वारा कव तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) प्लाट मालिकों को मकान बनाने की धनुष्यति कब तक दे दी जायेगी; और

(ङ) क्या मकान बनाने की धनुष्यति देने से पूर्व प्रक्रिया पूरी करने के लिए समय-सीमा निर्धारित की जा सकती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (ओ तिकम्बर बहस्त) :
(क) से (ग). तकनीकी समिति ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि बनत्व और समुदाय सुविधाओं के लिए बहुत योजना में निर्धारित मानकों और स्थल पर वी गई नवरीय सेवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहले मामले पर विचार किया जाए। सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को इस बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजने को कहा गया है। उनकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर मामला आगे के विचार के लिए पुनः तकनीकी समिति के पास आयेगा।

(घ) ज्यों ही अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जाता है ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

कालोनियों के हृदय को झंडा लगाने के सम्बन्ध में विल्ली विकास प्राविकरण द्वारा किया गया घोटाला

1759. ओ एस०ए० हवान अचहाज़ : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और

पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने विभिन्न कालोनियों की जमीन का स्तर ऊचा करने के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपये की मिट्टी खरीदी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि असल में मिट्टी खरीदी ही नहीं गई और न ही कही ढाली गई और इसे केवल रिकाउंट में दिखाया गया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा करवादेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्वाचित और आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकान्दर बरत): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचना दी है कि लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये मिट्टी भराई के कार्य पर खर्च हुए हैं। इसमें विभिन्न पुनर्वास कालोनियों में निवाले थेक्सों में मिट्टी की भराई करना, दरासी करना व समतल आदि करने का काम शामिल है। यह मिट्टी की भराई का काम कई पुनर्वास कालोनियों में जहाँ कि भूमि नीची है और विशेष रूप से जमाना पार कालोनियों में से हड्डों एकड़ भूमि पर बड़ी मात्रा में किया गया है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सी० बी० आई० कर्तिपय अभिलेखों की जांच कर रही है।

Houses/Plots Over Lapping Urban Land Ceiling Limit in Delhi

1760. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS

HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received by the competent Authority, Delhi for grant of exemptions to houses/plots of residential lands over-lapping the ceiling limits under section 20 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, so far;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in deciding these cases which has adversely affected the construction and sale/purchases of houses and plots of land in Delhi; and

(c) when and on what basis these cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 1470.

(b) and (c). Before deciding an application for exemption to the excess vacant land, the town planning authorities etc. had to be consulted as to whether the excess could be utilised properly, whether the lay-out of the area would be affected etc. The Government have since advised the Delhi Administration that it may exempt excess vacant land, if, on a consideration of the lay-out plan of the area, its environment and aesthetic quality or its substantially built up character, it is not desirable to divide the excess vacant land into bits of land and construct on it as it is likely to create slum conditions. Consequent on this advice, it is expected that the disposal will speed up.

जिमला में टेल्स-मेहरी (जंगली बकरी) और जंगली सुअर का समाप्त होना

1761. श्री राजकेश्वर सिंह : क्या हुवि और तिकान्दर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिमला जिले के पहाड़ी ज़ोंकों में एमू-मेशी (जंगली बकरी) और जंगली सुधर की नस्लें निरन्तर समाप्त होती जा रही हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इन नस्लों को जीवित रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

हुषि और लिखाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ब). हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ग्राम कोई लिखित प्रमाण नहीं है, जिस से यह पता चले कि शिमला जिले में जंगली बकरियों तथा सुधरों की संख्या कम हो रही है। तथापि, जंगली बकरियों को शिकार से पूर्ण सरकण प्राप्त है और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार सुधरों के केवल नियन्त्रण शिकार की ही अनुमति देती है।

Removal of 'Education' from Concurrent List

1762. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

DP RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering removal of 'Education' from the Concurrent List, and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether several education institutions, teachers organisations, social bodies and other organisations have recommended to the Government not to remove 'Education' from Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration. Several representations have been received from

different quarters demanding the retention of education in the Concurrent List.

Self-Sufficiency of Foodgrains in States

1763. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of self-sufficiency in foodgrains which each State of India has achieved; and

(b) special steps being taken in those States by the Central Government which lag far behind in achieving self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains to make them self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In view of the variability of production as well as requirements of foodgrains, it is difficult to indicate any firm figure of self-sufficiency in foodgrains achieved by different States. A broad idea about the degree of self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the different States can be had from the enclosed statement giving the average production during 1973-74 to 1975-76 and the figures of inland/inter-State movement of foodgrains for different States.

(b) It is not the policy of the Government of India that every State should be self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrain production. The policy is that each State should grow such crops for which it is best suited depending upon agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the State. The programmes taken up for increasing the production of foodgrains include expansion of cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities, expansion of area under high-yielding varieties, improvement in the use and efficiency of chemical fertilizers, judicious use of pesticide, water management, expansion of institutional credit, expansion of programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds, etc.

Statement

Production of Foodgrains and Inland Movement of Foodgrains by Rail

(Average 1973-74 to 1975-76)

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Production	Inland Movement (Net Imports (+)/ Exports (-))
Andhra Pradesh	9,661	-169
Assam (including Meghalaya)	2,360	-302
Bihar	8,398	+511
Gujarat	3,530	142
Haryana	4,072	-663
Jammu & Kashmir	1,004	-126
Himachal Pradesh	1,043	+9
Karnataka	6,672	+139
Kerala	1,110	1,600
Madhya Pradesh	10,889	-129
Maharashtra	8,002	+170
Orissa	1,939	+120
Punjab	8,171	-2,131
Rajasthan	6,178	29
Nagaland	69	124
Uttar Pradesh	17,172	-120
West Bengal	7,732	+1,665
Tripura	355	+30
Tamil Nadu	6,435	17

*—Relates to movement by rail only—as data relating to movement by road are not available.

Groups of Students Youths for Trekking in Garhwal Region

1764. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of some beautiful spots intended for trekking in Garhwal region in U.P.; and

(b) whether any proposal is being considered by Government for sending groups of students/youths for trekking in this area to acquaint them with the beauty and grandeur of Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government extend financial assistance to youth for trekking. However, Government do not send groups of youth to any specific region.

वाल अपराधों में दृष्टि

1765. श्री भोठालाल पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति में यह बताने की कृपा देंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि पिछले एक वर्ष में इससे पूर्व के वर्ष की तुलना में बाल अपराध बढ़े हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रतिशत, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में बाल अपराधों को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की है अथवा इनमें से विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तम्भवन्धी व्योग क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राहव मंत्री (श्री अश्वासिंह गृलजन) :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में बाल अपराध के मामलों में सम्बन्धित आरक्षे अभी ३७८८ नहीं हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और सब शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन, जो बाल अपराध की रोकथाम और नियन्त्रण के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, इस समस्या को रोक थाम हेतु विभिन्न उचित उपाय कर रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस क्षेत्र में कायकारों के विकास और कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को मलाह, निर्देशन और महायता देती है। बाल अधिनियम, 1960 को, जो सब शासित क्षेत्रों पर लागू होता है और इस क्षेत्र में नमूने के कानून के रूप में उपयोगों रहा है, उपेक्षित और अपराधी बच्चों की देखभाल, मुक्तासा, पालन-पोषण, कल्याण, प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा और पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित सेवाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए संशोधित किया जा रहा है।

Residential Units Constructed in the Country

1766. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many residential units have been constructed in the country during the period March, 1977 to the end of January, 1978; and

(b) how many of these are in each of the different income groups?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) On the basis of the information received from the State Governments 90,188 houses are reported to have been constructed under various social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry from March 1977 to the end of January, 1978. Apart from this, from 1st March 1977 to 31st January, 1978, HUDCO sanctioned schemes for construction of 34,227 dwellings. Moreover, houses were also constructed by cooperative housing societies.

(b) As regards houses constructed under State Plan Schemes, 66,164 houses were constructed for Low Income Groups, and 10,56 houses for Middle Income Groups. 876 houses were constructed for Plantation Workers whose income does not exceed Rs 300/- per month. The information available with regard to other schemes in scheme-wise and not income groupwise. The sanction accorded by HUDCO from 1st March 1977 to 31st January, 1978 was as follows:

Category	No. of units
EWS	16,425
LIG	11,082
MIG	5,148
HIG	672
TOTAL	34,227

Allotment of Plot to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Memorial Society

1767. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Rehabilitation allowed the individual allottees in Chittaranjan Park to pay premium of land by seven annual instalments after an initial payment of 20 per cent of the total premium;

(b) whether the same facilities will be given to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Memorial Society which is trying to preserve the memory of a great national leader in a befitting manner; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KIN-KAR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The terms of payment for individual allottees are not applicable to social, cultural, charitable and other organisations, from whom the premium is recoverable in lumpsum as per usual rules. However, in view of the financial difficulties expressed by the Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Memorial Society, the rules have been relaxed to the extent of allowing the Society to make initial payment of 25 per cent of the premium in lumpsum and the remaining 75 per cent in 4 equal annual instalments together with the interest thereon.

Central Assistance to Cyclone Affected Kerala

1768. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the amount of central assistance

given to Kerala for providing relief to the cyclone and flood affected people of that State if so, how much it is within the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): An advance plan assistance of Rs. 363.72 lakhs and 1250 tonnes of wheat and an equal quantity of rice as grant have been sanctioned to Kerala for providing relief to the affected people, the cash component of which is with in the Plan.

Inclusion of Development Blocks under Small Farmers Development Agency in Giridih, Bihar

1769. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is considered necessary to include from 1978 Gandey, Bengabad, Bagodar, Navadih Petarwar and Jaridih Blocks in the Small and Marginal Farmers Agency, Giridih, with a view to ensure uplift of maximum number of small and marginal farmers of Giridih district in Bihar; and

(b) the names of Blocks included in this scheme so far and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The area of operation of SFDA project is fixed on the basis of availability of small/marginal farmers to facilitate coverage of 50,000 beneficiaries during the project period. Availability of infrastructure to support programme activities and suitability for taking up subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry, etc., are also taken into considerations. Based on these criteria the project area has been kept as 7 blocks out of 18 in the district. The blocks where the SWDA programme

is being implemented are: (1) Giridih, (2) Jamua, (3) Dhanwar (4) Gawan, (5) Pirtand, (6) Dumri and (7) Nawadih.

The Agency started functioning from April, 1975 with an outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs. Thus, so far an amount of Rs. 31.57 lakhs has been released to the Agency since inception. The Agency is reported to have identified about one lakh participants and covered only 6,297 of them under various activities like improved agricultural practices, minor irrigation, dairy etc., so far. In view of the above achievements it is not considered necessary to extend the area of operation to more blocks at this stage.

Gap between production and consumption of Foodgrain

1770. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total produce of rice, wheat and foodgrains in the last two years;
- (b) what is the total requirement of foodgrains in the country and what is the total produce; and
- (c) how does Government propose to fill up the gap between produce and requirements, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement given the production of rice, wheat and total foodgrains in India during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is attached

(b) and (c). The demand for foodgrains is elastic to a considerable extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, etc. As such, it is difficult to frame a precise estimate of requirements of foodgrains in the country. However,

an idea of the requirements can be had from the estimates of availability derived from the estimates of total production, net distribution from Government stocks and exports. During the triennium ending 1977, the total average annual production was 110.8 million tonnes, net public distribution (distribution minus procurement) was —0.1 million tonnes and exports 0.1 million tonnes, giving an availability of 110.6 million tonnes. The availability for human consumption, allowing for seed, feed and wastage was 96.8 million tonnes. Similar figures for 1978 are not yet available. However, Government has ample stocks which will be used to fill up the gap, if any, between foodgrain production and requirements in 1978.

Statement

PRODUCTION OF RICE, WHEAT AND TOTAL FOODGRAINS

Crop	(thousands tonnes)	
	1976-77 (Final)	1975-76 (Revised)
Rice . . .	49,787.5	48,799.8
Wheat . . .	29,082.1	28,846.3
Total Foodgrains . . .	111,569.5	121,034.3

वर्ष 1971 के दौरान राजस्थान और गुजरात में आये सिंच के जरूरारी

1771. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथूर : क्या निम्नलिखित दौरान में आये सिंच के जरूरारी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तान में मिस्र से राजस्थान और गुजरात में कितने जरूरारी आये थे ;

(ब) उनमें से कितने शरणार्थी अब भी जिविरों में रह रहे हैं;

(ग) इन शरणार्थियों के रख-खाल पर अब तक प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती रही है; और

(घ) इन शरणार्थियों को स्थाई रूप से पुनः बसाने के लिए योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

निर्मल और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंड़ालय में राधय मंडी (श्री राध प्रियकर) : (क) 74,753

(ख) 51,150

(ग) लगभग 250 '00 लाख रुपये।

(घ) जैसे ही पाकिस्तान में स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा ये विस्थापित व्यक्ति मुरका तथा सम्मान के साथ पाकिस्तान लौटने के हकदार हैं। इस उद्देश्य से कि वे जिविरों में निर्गन्त्र बेरोजगार न रहे, उनके आर्थिक पुनर्वास के लिए हाल ही में कुछ योजनाएँ मजूर की गई हैं। उनके स्थायी पुनर्वास के मामले के मम्बन्ध में सक्रिय रूप में विचार किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में नियंत्रण ले लिया जाएगा।

Suggestion from Irrigation Commission to Increase Irrigated Area

1772 SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Irrigation Commission has suggested special measures to increase the proportion of irrigated land to the total cultivable area in the States where the irrigation facilities are comparatively less in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States mentioned and the steps suggested for each State by the Commission;

(c) the total financial assistance sought for by these States and allotted by the Centre during the last 3 years; and

(d) the immediate steps Government propose to take to increase the irrigation facilities in each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Irrigation Commission (1972) has mentioned that the irrigated area is not evenly distributed and the percentage of irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan is much below the national average. Some of the important measures suggested by the Irrigation Commission are:

(i) Irrigation should be planned in such a manner that there is maximum production per unit of water and maximum areas is served.

(ii) Lining of channels should be carried out in view of the inadequate water resources

(iii) Liberal yardsticks should be applied in case of irrigation schemes in the drought areas which are mostly in these States by relaxing the benefit-cost ratio to unity, providing carry-over capacity in storage reservoirs and providing the States with loans at the concession rate of half the normal rate.

(iv) Special attention be paid and adequate funds be provided to undertake maximum programme of irrigation.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for construction of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their development programmes. Central assistance to

States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any sector of development or individual scheme. The Central Government, however, provided advance plan assistance to certain States with a view to accelerate the execution of selected major and medium irrigation projects during 1975-78 in these States, as per statement attached.

(d) A number of major and medium irrigation projects are already under construction in these States and efforts are being made for their early

completion. Outlays on irrigation programmes in these States are being increased and new schemes would be taken up which would include modernisation of existing irrigation systems to improve their efficiency and provide additional irrigation facilities.

Statement

Additional Outlays (advance Plan assistance) for Major and Medium Projects during 1975-78 in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

Name of State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (proposed)
(Rs. in crores)			
Gujarat	7.30	11.00	
Karnataka	2.00	9.55	11.00
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	11.75	11.00
Maharashtra	5.50	3.85	15.00
Rajasthan	6.00	3.00	7.30

किसानों को कीटनाशी औषधियां उपलब्ध कराया जाना।

1773. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मरी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसान कीटनाशी औषधियों पर उपयोग अपनी आवश्यकतानुमार नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि, वे जिन विवर नामों में उच्चे दामों पर बिक रही हैं, और

(ख) गरकार किसानों को उन्हें सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कृषकों को कीटनाशी औषधियों को मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारत गरकार और राज्य गरकारों ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

1 गरकार न देश में निर्माण की जाने वार्ता कीटनाशी औषधियों की प्रमुख मर्दों के लागत के दाढ़े की जाव करने का कार्य औषधियां लागत और मूल्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा को सौंपा या, ताकि उचित स्तर पर मूल्य निर्धारण के प्रतितम उद्देश्य

से लाभ का मार्जिन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। श्रीद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य सम्बन्धी व्यूटो की तकनीकी प्रेड की कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों की 10 मदों की रिपोर्टों से यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि इन मदों तथा इनके फारमुलेशनों के मूल्यों में कमी करने की कुछ गुजारशी थी। अत सरकार ने इस उद्योग में अपने मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए उन्हें समझाने की दृष्टि से उनमें बातचीत की। इस विचार-विमर्श के फलस्वरूप उद्योग ने कई कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों के मूल्यों को 2 प्रतिशत से 12 प्रतिशत तक कम करना स्वीकार किया। विनियोगांशों ने अब 3 जन में से अधिकांश मूल्यों को कम कर दिया है।

2 सरकार ने कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों को आवश्यक जिस के रूप में धोखित करके उन्हें आवश्यक जिस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ले लिया है।

3 सरकार, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से 5 महत्वपूर्ण कृमियों/रोगों के नियन्त्रण के लिए कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों की लागत 50 प्रतिशत की दर से राज-सहायता दे रही है।

4 एटोटे तथा सीमात कृषकों को कपास, भरसो तथा मूँगफली पर हवाई छिटकाव करने के कार्य के व्यय के लिए प्रति एकड 10 हजार की राज-सहायता और अन्य कृषकों के लिए प्रति एकड केवल 7 हजार की राज-सहायता दी जाती है।

5 स्थानीक मारी की कृमियों के नियन्त्रण के लिए कृषकों को हवाई छिटकाव के कार्य के व्यय के लिए प्रति एकड

7 हजार की दर से और जमीन के छिटकाव के कार्य के व्यय के लिए प्रति एकड 3 हजार की दर से राज-सहायता दी जाती है।

6 सरकार ने वर्ष 1974 से तकनीकी प्रेड की कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों के 50 प्रतिशत के बितरण की एक योजना प्रारम्भ की है, ताकि राज्य के भीतर उनके फारमुलेशन के माध्यम से कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों की सुगम उपलब्ध हो सके और उनके मूल्य स्थिर हो सक।

7 एकाधिकार को ममात करने और मध्दी में तीव्र प्रतियोगिता शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार अधिक कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों का उत्पादन करने के लिए स्थानीय उद्योग को प्रात्माहन दे रही है।

8 राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे गाय में इनियांशी श्रीष्ठिका वकर म्टाक बनाए ताकि आपात स्थिति के दौरान मध्दाई मूल्निश्चित की जा सके और कीटनाशी श्रीष्ठियों के मूल्य स्थिर हो सके।

9 कुछ राज्य सरकारे अपनी राज्य प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तर्गत घोटे तथा सीमात कृषकों को कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों पर 25 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक की राज-सहायता भी दे रही है।

10 फोमलोन तकनीकी प्रेड की सामग्री पर कुल सीमा शुल्क 75 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 45 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। जहा तक सरकार डारा नियन्त्रक की गई समिति द्वारा सीमा-शुल्क के रियायत के लिए सिफारिश की गई अन्य कृमिनाशी श्रीष्ठियों का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

गेहूं का बहुती मूल्य बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

1774. श्री रायबर्जी : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत किस-किस तरीख को निर्धारित की थी और गेहूं की प्रति किंवदं उत्पादन लागत, रुपयों में, कितनी निर्धारित की थी;

(ख) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग इस समय गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत निर्धारित करने के भास्त्रे पर पुनः विचार कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए गेहूं के बमूली मूल्य आयवा ममर्यन मूल्य बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा आयवा भारतीय खाली निगम द्वारा किन्तु गेहूं की बमूली की गई ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जैसा कि गेहूं की मूल्य निर्धारण तथा बमूली नीति सम्बन्धी कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट, जिहें प्रति वर्ष संग्रह के पुस्तकालय में रखा जाता है, मेरे विदित होता कि आयोग गेहूं की मूल्य नीति पर सरकार को अपनी सिफारिशों प्रस्तुत करते समय गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत निर्धारित नहीं करता है फिर भी यह आम बातों के साथ-साथ गेहूं की उत्पादन-लागत के उपरांभ अनुमान को छाना में रखता है।

(ख) और (ग). 1978-79 विपणन मौसम के लिए गेहूं की मूल्य नीति पर कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट कीमत

ही प्राप्त होने की प्राप्ता है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार किया जाएगा और विपणन मौसम के गुरु होने से पहले गेहूं के बमूली। समर्थन मूल्य सम्बन्धी निर्णय की घोषणा किए जाने को सम्भावना है।

(घ) 1977-78 रबी विपणन मौसम के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में 51.6 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की बमूली की गई है।

Master Plan for Minor Irrigation in Tribal Areas

1755. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed master plan for the development of minor irrigation in tribal areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The States have been asked to prepare Master Plans for development of irrigation in tribal areas.

(b) The Master Plans would include, apart from minor irrigation, major-medium schemes also and would provide for implementation of all minor irrigation schemes in a period of 5 years, and that of major-medium irrigation schemes in a period of 15 years.

High Powered Committee on Land Ceiling Laws

1776 SHRI BASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Land Ceiling Acts formulated by the State Governments are defective;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider setting up a high powered Committee to look into the defects/lacune in the existing State laws and make suitable recommendations to protect the interests of small marginal farmers and share-croppers; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the distribution of surplus land to the landless during the current year has received a set back?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA (a) and (b). Land ceiling legislations of different States were revised in the light of National Guidelines issued in 1972. Loopholes in these laws are being identified and brought to the notice of State Governments so that they can enact amending legislations. It is not necessary to set up a high-powered committee for the purpose.

(c) Uptodate information on the area distributed in the current year (1977-78) has not been furnished by the State Governments. The latest information available with the Government of India indicates that an area of 1,83,123 acres has been distributed till end of November, 1977 in respect of some States and earlier periods in respect of others. The area distributed in 1975-76 and 1976-77 is estimated at 2,82,778 acres and 8,77,866 acres respectively. The relatively lower achievement in the current year is due largely to (i) non-receipt of uptodate information from State Governments, and (ii) the fact that, in the earlier stages of implementation, a large number of simpler cases are disposed of resulting in expeditious vesting of ceiling surplus lands. The residual cases are relatively more complex and proceedings in appellate and revisional forums have to be concluded before vesting can take place.

Foreign Participation for solving Housing problem

1777. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHAN PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Housing Development Finance Corporation, promoted by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) is planning to call for foreign participation in solving our Housing Problem as per news item in Economic Times of 20th December, 1977;

(b) if so, how the problem of housing will be eased through this; and

(c) the detailed outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd., is exploring the possibilities of International Finance Corporation, Washington (IFCW) participating in the equity capital of Housing Development Finance Corporation upto 10 per cent of the proposed issued capital of Rs 10 crores and also IFCW granting a line of credit of US \$4 million. Efforts are being made to interest non-resident Indians in the public issue of share capital proposed to be made shortly. Foreign participation by IFCW and non-resident Indians will supplement the efforts made in India to mobilise resources for building more houses to ease the housing problem.

Housing Development Finance Corporation proposes to initially issue equity Capital of Rs. 10 crores, a major portion of which would be raised locally. Industrial concerns, banks, insurance companies and financial institutions have agreed to make investment in the proposed issue and Housing Development Finance Corporation will shortly allot shares of Rs. 5 crores to them. The balance capital would be raised through a public issue in March/April. The financial resources so raised would be utilized to fund Housing activities in the country.

राजस्थान में कड़ाना और माहीवाद से प्रभावित हुए किसानों को भूमि का आवंटन

1778. श्री हीरा भाई क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कड़ाना और माहीवादों के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा ज़िले के किसानों की भूमि जलमरण हो गई है;

(ख) यदि ज़ा, तो प्रत्येक किसान की किननी भूमि जलमरण हुई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन भूमिहीन किसानों को भूमि का आवंटन करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए हैं और यदि ज़ा, तो उन्हें कब तक भूमि आवंटित की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं।

हृषि और सिचाई मंदी (बी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) ज़ा, हां। कड़ाना और माही बजाज माशग बांसों के कारण बांसवाड़ा ज़िले के कृपकों की निजी जमीनें जलमरण हो गी।

(ख) गजगत द्वारा 419 के पूर्ण जग्नालय रत्तर तक निर्नित किए गए रहे कड़ाना बाध में राजस्थान में लगभग 4,110 हैंटेयर कृपकों की निजी जमीनें जलमरण हो गी। जिनमें से लगभग 1,693 हैंटेयर जमीन राजस्थान के बासनाड़ा ज़िले की हो गी। 921 तक के पूर्ण जग्नालय न्यून पर माही बजाज सागर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 7,676 हैंटेयर किसानों की निजी जमीन का क्षेत्र आएगा।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य के स्वीकृत मानवों के अनुसार भूमिहीन विस्थापितों के लिए हृषि योग्य भूमि के आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

पहाड़ी ज़ोड़ों में खेती करने की कठिनाई

1779. श्री भारत भूमि : यह हृषि और सिचाई मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हे इस बात की जानकारी है कि पहाड़ी ज़ोड़ों में सिचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है और खेत इन्हें बिखरे हुए है कि वहां खेती करना कठिन है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस ज़ोड़ के लोगों को अपने परिव्रक्त का उचित प्रतिफल नहीं मिल पाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रभावी योजना का व्योरा क्या है?

हृषि और सिचाई मंदी (बी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पट्टे पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

61-62 से 77-78 तक प्रागरा केन्द्र की योजनेतर और योजनागत परियोजनाओं के सबै में सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान वर्षान्वेषाला विवरण ।

वर्ष	योजनेतर	योजनागत	कुल	
			₹०	₹०
जनवरी 61 से मार्च 61 तक	.	24,880	..	24,880
61-62	.	1,58,292	..	1,58,292
62-63	.	2,20,000	..	2,20,000
63-64	.	2,75,000	..	2,75,000
64-65	.	4,25,000	..	4,25,000
65-66	.	5,99,000	..	5,99,000
66-67	.	6,33,000	..	6,33,000
67-68	.	6,20,000	..	6,20,000
68-69	.	6,00,000	..	6,00,000
69-70	.	5,65,000	2,75,000	8,40,000
70-71	.	7,18,000	2,81,000	9,99,000
71-72	.	7,20,000	2,20,000	9,40,000
72-73	.	7,60,000	5,66,000	13,26,000
73-74	.	7,10,000	6,12,000	13,22,000
74-75	.	12,25,000	2,40,000	14,65,000
75-76	.	16,53,000	7,06,000	23,59,000
76-77	.	12,37,000	14,17,000	26,54,000
77-78	.	11,92,859	17,10,000	29,02,859
कुल		1,23,36,031	60,27,000	1,83,63,031

हिन्दी संस्थान, आगरा

1780. की दस्तावेज़ शास्त्र : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि व्यापक हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण प्रायोजित करने के लिये हिन्दी संस्थान, आगरा को सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (अधीनस्थ रेजिस्टरेटेड कॉलेजों): केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान, आगरा ने 1961 में कार्य प्रारम्भ किया। व्यापक हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के आयोजन के अलावा, संस्थान अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के लोगों के लिए हिन्दी अध्यापन प्रणाली-विज्ञान में अनुसंधान कार्य भी करता है, हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं में बुनियादी और तुलनात्मक अनुसंधान भी करता है तथा हिन्दी भाषा के अध्यापकों के लिए अध्यापन और महायक सामग्री का भी निर्माण करता है। विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए अनुदान अलग-अलग निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते हैं।

संस्थान को दिए गए कुल अनुदानों के वर्षदार अंकड़े देने वाला एक विवरण सम्भव है।

Introduction of Study of Population Dynamics and Family Planning methods for Students

1781 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the study of 'population dynamics and family planning methods' for all students who have reached the age of 18 years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Government are of the view that it would be desirable if subjects of Health and Population education are incorporated in the syllabus of all levels of the education system. The National Council of Educational Research and Training is already looking into the matter while reviewing the syllabus for the 10+2 stage. The matter is also being examined by the University Grants Commission as far as the University level courses are concerned.

शिक्षा पर व्यय

1782. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा पर कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का कितने प्रतिशत व्यय किया जा रहा है और प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक तथा उच्च शिक्षा पर क्रमण: कितनी कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि प्रत्येक तीन व्यक्तियों में से दो निरक्षर हैं और विष्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा रोजगार प्रधान नहीं है प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर अधिक राशि व्यय करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने सुमाव दिया था, उच्च शिक्षा को चयनात्मक बनाने का है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका गुणात्मक स्वरूप क्या होगा; और

(घ) क्या शिक्षा को सर्वव्यापी बनाने की प्रक्रिया निम्नतम स्तर से अथवा समाज के सम्प्रभव वर्गों से आरम्भ होती है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) मे (घ) शिक्षा पर सरकारी बजट-बद्ध व्यय

की प्रतिशतता 1976-77 की कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का 3.6 प्रतिशत है। 1976-77 के लिए शिक्षा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर, केन्द्रीय और राज्य बजटों के राजस्व लेख से किये गए व्यय की राशि इस प्रकार है—

(लाख रुपयों में)	
प्राथमिक शिक्षा	8,66,06.50
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	5,80,05.12
विश्वविद्यालय और	
उच्चतर शिक्षा	2,79,61 21

प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा पर अधिक व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है लेकिन केवल उल्लिखित कारणों से नहीं। जहाँ तक उच्च शिक्षा का संबंध है, समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों की पहुँच पर बल देते हुए प्रवेश के नियमन का दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है। क्योंकि स्कूल न जाने वाले अधिकांश बच्चे अनुमूलित जातियों, अनुमूलित जन जातियों, भूमिहीन मजदूरों और लड़कियों जैसे समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों के होते हैं। शिक्षा को मर्वंव्यापी बनाने के प्रयास इन वर्गों की ओर करने होंगे।

Assistance for starting Braille Press in Kerala

1783. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government had received any request from the State Organisation of the Deaf and Blind from Kerala requesting financial assistance and necessary sanctions for starting a Braille Press in Kerala;

(b) if so, details regarding the proposal; and

(c) the decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) (a) Kerala Federation of the Blind had, in 1976, requested for grant in aid to start a Braille Printing Press at Trivandrum

(b) The Federation sought an assistance of Rs 2,34,752 being 90 per cent of the estimated cost of Rs. 2,49,724. The details are given below

Items	Amount involved	Rs.
1. Machinery for the Press	1,75,000.00	(Non-recurring)
2. Office furniture, equipment, typewriters etc.	5,000.00	Do.
3. Rent of the building	1,800.00	Recurring
4. Salary of the staff	30,924.00	Do.
5. Braille paper, aluminium sheets & contingent charges	37,000.00	Do.
Total :	2,49,721.00	

(c) In view of the fact that there already exists a Regional Braille Press at Madras, which is intended to serve the requirements of all the four States in the Southern Zone, it was considered that investment in another Braille Press in Kerala may not be advisable.

Telephone and Launch for Museum and Archaeological Survey Deptt. at Nagarjunkandy (A.P.)

1784. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of, and other concerned with, the Museum and Archaeological Survey Department in Nagarjunkandy (Andhra Pradesh) have represented the urgent need for having Telephone and launch of its own on the said island for the use of the visitors to the Museum,

(b) whether thousands of visitors visit the said Museum in a year;

(c) whether the said area is a backward one; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
(a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for the Archaeological Survey of India to have its own launch was given up because of operational difficulties.

After making several experiments, the Post & Telegraph Department have agreed to install one V.H.P. link telephone between the island and the Hill colony.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nagarjunakonda near Nagarjunasagar Dam site, Vijayapuri, has been declared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as "expensive locality"

and the Archaeological Survey of India has sanctioned hardship allowance to its staff stationed there.

(d) Does not arise so far as parts (b) and (c) are concerned.

Santragachi Central Government Staff Quarters Howrah

1785. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy losses to Government properties at Santragachi Central Government Staff Quarters owing to theft, pilferage etc. due to the negligence in constructing boundary wall there; and

(b) if so, steps taken to construct boundary wall there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There were a few instances of thefts and pilferage of fittings when the quarters had not been occupied. These incidents cannot be attributed to not providing boundary wall.

(b) The question of construction of boundary wall was considered but was dropped for reasons of economy and also because with a number of quarters within the boundary wall it will not be possible to prevent outsiders from coming in.

Scheme for Development of Fishery in Jammu and Kashmir

1786. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the J. & K. State Government has prepared a scheme for the development of fisheries in the State to attract more tourist and sought the Central financial assistance in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): No Scheme has been received from J. & K. Government.

Disbandment of DDA

1787. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to dissolve the DDA and transfer its various departments to new organisations; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on "Situation of Child in Asia Today"

1788. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional seminar on "The situation of the child in Asia today" was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). A Regional Seminar on the "Situation of the Child in Asia To-day" was held in New Delhi from 30 January to 2 February 1978. The Seminar was sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin and organised by the National Committee for the Asian Regional Seminar on Child. Representatives of 13 countries viz., Angola,

Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka Turkey, U.S.S.R., Vietnam and organisations like UNESCO, UNICEF and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations participated in the Seminar.

2. The Seminar which was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, discussed the situation of children in Asian countries, with special reference to health and nutrition, education, handicapped children, child labour, working mothers, family planning, role of mass media and convention on the rights of the child.

दिल्ली में आवंटन के लिये भारी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वालों को जाली पर्चियाँ

1789. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भारी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए जाली पर्चिया तैयार की गई थी ;

(ब) यदि हा, तो उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायंवाही की गई है जिन्होंने उन पर्चियों पर आवंटन ले लिया था और उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायंवाही की गई है जिन्होंने ऐसी पर्चियाँ जारी की थी ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कायंवाही नहीं की गई हो तो उम्मेद क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बक्त) : इस बारे में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). मामले पुलिस में दर्ज कराये गये हैं जो मामलों की जांच कर रही है

वे संरचनाय जो उन अविक्षियों द्वारा बनाई जा रही थीं जिन्होंने धोके छड़ी से भूमि का आवंटन प्राप्त किया था उन मामलों में संरचनाय विरा दी गयी थी जहां कोई नहीं रह रहा था । उन कुछ अधिकारियों को जिनके विरुद्ध स्पष्ट मामला बनाया गया था, निम्निकृत कर दिया गया और विभागीय जांच आरम्भ की गयी है । दिल्ली प्रशासन की अप्टाकार निरोधक शाखा से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अप्टाकार निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन मामला दर्ज करें ।

दिल्ली में निर्माण सम्बन्धी प्रमाण-पत्र

1790. श्री हरमोहिन्द बर्मा : वया निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंडी में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए तब तक प्रमाण पत्र जारी न करने का नियंत्रण किया है जब तक उस क्षेत्र में पेड़ों की निर्वारित संख्या न हो ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे अनुदेश इस बीच संवर्धित अधिकारियों को दे दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास बम्बी (श्री सिकन्दर बल) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Accommodation for Central Government Employees

1791. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government Officers who are entitled to type V and type VI accommodation are living in type III accommodation in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the priority date in type V and type VI accommodation;

(c) whether it is proposed to allot type IV accommodation on priority basis to these officers according to their liking of location; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKIIT). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Officers with priority dates upto 26th June, 1967 and 7th May, 1969 excluding those who have restricted their allotments to particular areas have been covered for regular allotments in Type V and Type VI respectively as on 1st March, 1978.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Aid for Development of Forests in Madhya Pradesh

1792 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the amount of Central assistance given for the development of forests in the State of Madhya Pradesh, during last two years; and

(b) the details regarding the utilisation of money in the State, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Rs. 38.01 lakhs and Rs. 44.41 lakhs have been given as Central assistance

to Madhya Pradesh during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively under Central/Centrally Sponsored forestry schemes. A statement showing scheme-wise details is enclosed.

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

Statement

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1975-76	1976-77
A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme:		
1. Mixed Plantations on Wastelands, Panchayat lands etc. . . . .	..	3.00
2. Reforestation of Degraded forests and Raising of Shelter belts. . . . .	..	1.75
TOTAL A.	..	4.75
B. Central Schemes:		
1. Development of selected National Parks and Sanctuaries	1.71	1.13
2. Project Tiger	8.30	13.53
3. Central Participation in the State forest Corporation	28.00	25.00
TOTAL B.	38.01	39.66
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	38.01	44.41

Tournaments with Pakistan

1793. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports organisations in the country have approached Government for clearances for arranging tournaments in various games with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following proposals received in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are currently at the various stages of examination:

(i) The Association of Indian Universities and Schools Games Federation of India propose to send to Pakistan, university and school boys teams in hockey and cricket.

(ii) The Indian Style Wrestling Association have sought permission for exchange of wrestlers with Pakistan.

(iii) The Indian Amateur Boxing Federation have sought permission to sponsor senior and junior teams

to participate in the second Pakistan International Boxing Tournament and Fourth Asian Boxing Championship to be held at Karachi in April, 1978

(iv) Punjab Cricket Association Jullunder have requested for permission to invite a cricket team from Pakistan

(v) The Badminton Association of India have sent a proposal to send a three-man delegation to Pakistan to explore possibility of exchange of badminton teams between the two countries

(vi) The Cycle Polo Federation of India have sought permission to invite teams from foreign countries including Pakistan, to participate in the Fifth National Cycle Polo Championship to be held at Hyderabad some time in the last week of April 1978

(vii) The All India Football Federation has recommended the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Football Association to invite Pakistan International Airlines Football Club Karachi in May 1978

(viii) The Shooting Ball Federation of India have sought permission to send their team to participate in the Indo-Pakistani Shooting Style Volleyball Tournament to be held in the last week of March at Karachi

Land Grab in Punjab

1794 SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in 'Times of India' dated January 18, 1978 captioning "Land grab by top brass in Punjab",

(b) if so, whether Union Government have received any memorandum

from the Punjab State Government in this regard, and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

शरकार के पास आकाश के स्तर की जांच

1795. श्री रामगीति है : क्या कुछ और सिवाई मठी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे हैं

(क) त्रिमूर्ति एक, दो, तीन, चार, पाच वर्ष पूर्व या इससे भी पहले सरकार डार्अ खरीदा गया कुल कितना अनाज सरकार के भडारो में जमा रहा,

(ख) इसमें से कितने टन अनाज खुले आकाश के नीचे लिपाल आदि में उक्कर रखा गया

(ग) पिछले साल कितने मूल्य का कुल कितने टन अनाज मानव उपभोग के अधोग्य बन गया था, और

(घ) क्या सरकार अनाज की इस हानि को रोकने के लिए सुरक्षित बोद्धाम बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या येर सरकारी व्यापारियों के लालों गोदामों में इसे नहीं रखा जा सकता?

क्यूंकि श्रीरंगिति बैद्यालय में राज्य भंडी (जो भाष्ट ब्रताप तिह) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय बाल नियम के एस 1-2-1978 को संख्या 143 लाल

मीटरी टन खाद्यालों का कुल स्टाक था, जिसमें से लगभग 51 लाख मीटरी टन को कैप (कबर और लिंब) से रखा गया था। इस स्टाक में आयातित और देश में बसूल किए गए खाद्याल थे। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि उपलब्ध स्टाक में एक, दो, तीन, चार अच्छा पांच वर्ष पूर्व अच्छा उससे भी पूर्व बसूल किया गया स्टाक कितनी आवा में है। तथापि, पुराने अनाज को पहले बेचने तथा स्टाक में अपेक्षाकृत नये अनाज को रखने की विश्वा में सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 1976-77 के दौरान भव्यकर बाढ़ों, समूही तृफानों आदि के कारण लगभग 5.9 करोड़ रुपए की लागत के लगभग 44.1 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्याल मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य हो गये थे।

(घ) कैप भण्डारण को बदल उसके स्थान पर भण्डारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए विभिन्न पर उटाए गये हैं। इनमें सभी उपलब्ध साधनों से इके हुए स्थान किराय पर लेना, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा भारी संख्या में गोदामों का निर्माण करना और भारतीय खाद्य निगम की विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार गारण्टी योजना के अधीन निजी पार्टियों द्वारा गोदामों का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना शामिल है।

Extinction of High Altitude Flora and Fauna

1796. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey in regard to highly endangered and near extinction species of high altitude flora and fauna in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to save them from disappearance and provide them protection?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No systematic survey has been carried out so far in the country in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Apart from the general protection from exploitation given to the endangered species of wildlife by inclusion in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and strictly controlling export especially since India became a party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, every effort is being made to protect the habitats where such high altitude wildlife occur. Khangohendzonga National Park has been set up for this purpose in Sikkim in 1977, and also Govind Pashu Vihar Sanctuary in Uttarkashi District of Uttar Pradesh. Proposals for similar parks in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh, are under consideration of the State and Union Territory Governments concerned.

Wild Life Sanctuary in Nanda Devi Basin in Garhwal

1797. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Wild Life Fund have recommended Nanda Devi basin in the Garhwal Himalayas for a wild life sanctuary for high altitude flora and fauna;

(b) whether any preliminary survey had been undertaken in this respect;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the work on this project is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No wildlife survey in the Nanda Devi basin has been carried out so far by the Wildlife Organisation of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The U.P. Government have no proposal so far to undertake a project for a preliminary survey of the Nanda Devi basin.

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भारतीय ग्रोलम्पिक एसोसिएशन डारा खेलों के विकास के लिये किये गये उपाय

1798. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खेलों के विकास के लिये भारतीय ग्रोलम्पिक एसोसिएशन डारा सन्तोषजनक उपाय नहीं किय जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या खेलों के विकास के प्रति भारतीय ग्रोलम्पिक एसोसिएशन के एवं की कुछ क्षेत्रों में आलोचना की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् की ओर से मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत न होने की वजह से देश में खेलकूद का समुचित विकास नहीं हो रहा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बद्रा तिह गुलान) : (क) भारतीय ग्रोलम्पिक संघ द्वे सूचित किया है कि देश में खेलों के विकास के लिए वह प्रपने उत्तरदायित्व के क्षेत्र में सभी सम्बन्धित उपाय कर रहा है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की सलाह पर सरकार, देश में खेलों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों/ परिषदों को, जिनमें भारतीय ग्रोलम्पिक संघ भी शामिल है, उनके कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से सम्बन्धित उपरोक्तायें जारी करती रही हैं ।

Pulse Production and Pulse Research Institute

1799. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production of pulses in the country during the last two years and its break-up in different States;

(b) whether there has been shortfalls in its production during the last two years, and if so, figures for the same;

(c) whether keeping this in view a number of State Governments including Madhya Pradesh have suggested for setting up a Pulses Research Institute with Centre's assistance; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing state-wise figures of total production of pulses in India during the last two years i.e. 1975-76 and 1976-77 is enclosed.

(b) The all-India production of pulses increased from 10.01 million tonnes in 1974-75 to 13.04 million tonnes in 1975-76; it however, declined to 11.21 million tonnes in 1976-77.

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of State Governments including Madhya Pradesh have suggested the setting up of Pulses Research Institute with Centre's assistance.

(d) Under the All-India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 28 centres for pulses research have been established with financial support of the ICAR in almost all the States. In Madhya Pradesh three centres for Pulses Research, one each at Jabalpur, Sehore and Raipur have been set up under the supervisory con-

trol of the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishav Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. The centres have been provided infra-structure and funds to tackle problems of the pulse crops grown in Madhya Pradesh. These centres would intensify the research efforts during the next Plan. It may hence not be necessary to set up a separate Pulse Research Institute in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

(Thousand tonnes)

State		1975-76 (Revised)	1976-77 (Final)
Andhra Pradesh	.	421.1	362.4
Assam	.	35.6	37.2
Bihar	.	822.4	697.1
Gujarat	.	179.6	186.8
Haryana	.	952.0	874.3
Himachal Pradesh	.	31.5	36.8
Jammu & Kashmir	.	23.8	21.6
Karnataka	.	625.7	286.2
Kerala	.	14.6	14.8
Madhya Pradesh	.	2539.6	1858.8
Maharashtra	.	1168.3	977.1
Manipur	.	2.3	2.3
Meghalaya	.	1.0	0.9
Nagaland	.	2.0	2.3
Orissa	.	526.7	349.2
Punjab	.	402.3	332.9
Rajasthan	.	2083.2	1999.1
Tamil Nadu	.	127.4	156.0
Tripura	.	1.7	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	.	2656.7	2581.4
West Bengal	.	410.7	417.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	0.6	0.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	2.6	1.6
Delhi	.	5.7	5.2
Mizoram	.	0.2	0.2
Pondicherry	.	2.3	3.6
ALL-INDIA		13,039.6	11,208.1

Extension of Crash Schemes for Small and Marginal Farm in M.P.

1800. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the extension of "Crash Schemes" by Central Assistance for small and marginal farms in more districts of Madhya Pradesh for the next Financial Year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The question of extension of the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) can be considered only in the context of the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals which are at present under consideration.

Production of Milk in States under Plan Programme

1801. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for increase in production of Milk in the States is under consideration of his Ministry for inclusion in the Plan Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An integrated dairy development programme involving an outlay of Rs. 483.49 crores aimed at increased

milk production and marketing in 18 States on the lines of Operation Flood I is under consideration. The project is designed to cover 10 million rural milk producers' families and 15 million milch animals. In addition, it is expected to cover marketing of milk in 147 cities with a population of over 1 lakh. The project is to be financed out of gift supplies of butter oil and skimmed milk powder from EEC and loan from World Bank.

दिल्ली में फीने के पानी की समी

1802. श्री यशवराम : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को प्रतिदिन 2 करोड़ गैलन पानी मिलता है;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को गर्भ में 3 करोड़ 20 लाख गैलन पानी की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली नगर नियम के बल 2 करोड़ 90 लाख गैलन पानी सप्लाई कर सकेया ;

(घ) क्या गर्भ के दिनों में योल आकेट (झी. आई. जे. ए. एरिया), मोतीबाग, नेताजी नगर, सरोजनी नगर, किंदवाई नगर (नई दिल्ली) में पानी की अत्यधिक कमी होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा सकते हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री तिकन्दर बल) : (क) दो बड़े बीटर चालू हालत में नहीं हैं इसलिए पानी की सही मात्रा मापना संभव नहीं है।

तथापि, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार सप्लाई लगभग 200 लाख गैलन प्रतिदिन है।

(क्ष) जो, हा। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अनुसार ।

(ग) से (ड) कुछ कायों के पूरा हो जाने के बाद 30 लाख गैलन प्रतिदिन की अतिरिक्त सप्लाई की जा सकती। इसके अतिरिक्त नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा लगाये गये 22 नलकूपों से 20 लाख गैलन पानी प्रतिदिन पैदा किया जा रहा है। यदि यह हो गया तो गोल मार्कोट (टी० आई० जैड०) क्षेत्र, मोतीबाग, नेताजी नगर, सरोजिनी नगर, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर तथा किंवर्द्ध नगर जैसे क्षेत्रों में कुछ राहत होगी।

Abolition of Lease System in the Country

1803 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to do away with the concept of lease and Government tenancy, and

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) It was represented by the Residents' Associations and others in Delhi that the leasehold system caused harassment to the leasees and also resulted in corrupt practices etc and, therefore, it should be done away with. The Government set up a Committee in August 1977, to examine the matter. The Committee is expected to give its report by the end of April 1978

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत घोटा आवासीय योजना

1804. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासन मंडी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घोटा आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवंटित की गई भूमि को अभी तक पूरी तरह विकसित नहीं किया गया है;

(ब) यदि हा, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि को कब तक पूर्णतः विकसित किये जाने की सम्भावना है और क्या मकानों के निर्माण संबंधी निवारित समयसीमा को तब तक बढ़ाया जाता रहेगा जब तक कि विकास पूरा न हो जाए ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ ब्लाकों में जहा कि लायों ने मकान बनाने आरम्भ कर दिये हैं, गलियों में प्रकाश की व्यवस्था (स्ट्रीट लाइट) की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उन्हे उमके लिए सरकारी शृण का पूर्ण लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासन मंडी (श्री सिकन्दर बक्त) : (क) घोटा रिहायशी योजना में विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ब) कोई सही सही तारीख बताना ममत नहीं है कि विकास कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा। तथापि, मकानों के निर्माण की ममत सीमा तब तक बढ़ा दी जाएगी जब तक विकास कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता।

(ग) गलियों में अभी तक विजली नहीं लगाई गई है। ब्लाक 'बी' और 'सी' में विजली लगाने के लिए प्राक्कलन तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली विद्युत वितरण सम्बन्धी बीच कुछ औप-

‘भारतीय ज्ञान निगम की भोपाल शास्त्र के विद्युत अध्यावेदन’ पूरी होने पर विद्युतीकरण/गणितों की विज्ञानी की योजना तैयार की जाएगी।

भारतीय ज्ञान निगम की भोपाल शास्त्र के विद्युत अध्यावेदन

1806. श्री सुभाष आहुआ : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भोपाल से कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें भारतीय ज्ञान निगम की भोपाल शास्त्र के विद्युत जांच की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भारतीय ज्ञान निगम को इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया था जिसने जांच करने के बाद बताया कि आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो सके।

Award of Ph.D. Degree by Agra University

1807. SIIRI SIIAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases have been brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry wherein a Ph.D. Degree was awarded by the Agra University on thesis entitled Electro Mechanics and Magneto Mechanics in which the solution put forward on pp. 186 to 199 to the problem is word for word copy of an ear-

lier research paper published in Journal entitled Mathematical Education Vol. VII, No. 2 dated June, 1973;

(b) whether this solution was certified to be the candidate's own independent contribution by the Supervisor who was himself the author of that paper;

(c) whether this selection was basically wrong;

(d) whether two other such papers containing wrong selections are also allowed to be published in the Research Journal; and

(e) if so, what action the U.G.C. or Government have taken to prevent such adulteration of knowledge and award of such fake Degrees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Vice-Chancellor, Agra University was requested to look into the complaint. The Vice-Chancellor informed the Commission that the concerned Supervisor had confirmed that the article under reference was the bonafide research work of the student whose name was not printed in the Journal alongwith that of the Supervisor, due to a mistake. The Vice-Chancellor is also looking into other cases of publications in Mathematics in the Journals of the University. The University Grants Commission also proposes to refer this matter to its Panel on Mathematics for consideration.

बीर सावरकर की स्मृति में अन्वेषण तथा निकोड़ार द्वैप समूह में स्मारक

1808. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बस्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि 'बीर सावरकर' जैसे देश भक्त तथा स्वा-

झीतता लेनावी अन्दमान द्वारा निकोबार द्वीप समूह की जेल में रखे गये थे ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यहां उनका कोई स्मारक बनाने का है ?

निर्मल और भावास तथा दूती और प्रसारात्मक मंडी (भी सिलवर बक्स) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ब) भारत सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता मेननियों जिनमें 'वीर सावरकर' शामिल हैं, की याद में ऐतिहासिक सैल्यूलर जेल को सुरक्षित रखने का निर्णय किया है । किसी अन्य स्मारक के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेटूल में चीनी कारखाने की स्थापना

1809. श्री चुभाय आहूजा : क्या दृष्टि और विचाराई मंडी यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बेटूल चीनी कारखाने की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

दृष्टि और विचाराई मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (भी भालु प्रसाप लिह) : (क) जी, नहीं । (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Demand for Hike in the Levy Price by Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu

1810. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry in Tamil Nadu has gone to Court for a hike in the levy price fixed by Government;

(b) whether the industry in other Southern States also are expected to follow suit; and

(c) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government have received intimation that 10 sugar mills in Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry zone have challenged the price of levy sugar of 1977-78 season fixed by the Government on 22-12-1977 and have demanded fixation of higher prices.

(b) and (c). According to information available with Government 16 sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh and 9 in Karnataka have also challenged the above price. Government have taken steps to defend the cases. By way of interim orders the Madras High Court has allowed the factories to charge a price of Rs. 214.91 per quintal (as against the price of Rs. 178.23 per quintal fixed by the Government) and the Karnataka High Court a price of Rs. 226/- per quintal (as against the price of Rs. 173.45 per quintal fixed by the Government). No higher price has been allowed by the Andhra Pradesh High Court. Government stands by its decision and will defend the same.

प्राचीन लेखों में सूक्ष्मोद्देश, ज्ञानों का वितरण

1811. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या हृषि और संस्कार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वामीण लेखों में उपमोक्षता ऋण के वितरण के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में इसके लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई और कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्राक्षणन किया गया है ?

हृषि और संस्कार मंत्री नव में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रसाद तिहाई) : (क) उपमोज्य ऋण सम्बन्धी विवेग समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि पुनर्बन्धित प्रार्थित वृषि ऋण सोसायटिया वामीण इलाकों में उपमोज्य ऋण देने के लिए सर्वोच्चिक उपयुक्त एजेंसियां होंगी । वर्गीकृत बैंकों तथा अंतीय बैंकों को भी एक पूरक स्रोत के रूप में माना गया था । उन इलाकों में जहां संस्थागत प्रबन्ध अपर्याप्त थे, राज्य सरकारों से यह आवाह की गई थी कि वे उपमोज्य ऋणों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबंध करें । आधार स्तर की सहकारी ऋण सोसायटियों के पुनर्बन्धन के कार्यक्रम को एक प्रार्थित करायें कि वे रूप में शुरू किया गया था ताकि उन्हें प्रशिक्षित तथा पूर्ण-कालिक बेतन भोगी सवित्र अथवा प्रबंधक बाली सक्षम सदस्यों के रूप में गठित किया जा सके । सोसायटियों और बैंकों के वित्तीय संसाधनों को मजबूत

बनाकर बढ़ा है । भारतीय रिजर्व बँक ने सहकारी सोसायटियों तथा वर्मिजनक बैंकों द्वारा उपमोज्य ऋण वारी करने के बारे में विस्तृत मार्ग वर्किंग विस्तारित जारी किये हैं । भारत सरकार ने बहु 1976-77 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को विवेद केन्द्रीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जिससे कि वे उन इलाकों, जहां संस्थागत ऋण कमज़ोर था, में अनुमानित उपमोज्य ऋणों के एक माल की पूरा कर सकें ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार में वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान उपमोज्य ऋणों के लिए कोई प्राक्षणन नहीं किया है क्योंकि ऐसे ऋण संस्थागत एजेंसियों द्वारा अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किये जाने वाले प्रबन्धों से विए जाने हैं ।

30 जनवरी को विली में शराब की दुकानों का छुले रहना

1812. श्री हरप्रीत सर्मा : क्या विकास, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष 30 जनवरी को विली में सभी शराब की दुकानें खुली थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विकास, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रसाद चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) थीं, हाँ ।

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि संबंधित क्षेत्र में "मध्य निवेद्य दिनों की संख्या को बढ़ाते समय 30 जनवरी, 1978 की मूल के आविष्कार नहीं किया जा सका और इस भलको प्रागे के लिए सुधार दिया गया है।

Coconut Board

1813. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a coconut Board for the development of coconut crop in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

वायु प्रदूषण

1814. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री पी० के० कोविन्दन :

वया निर्बाज और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बना रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वायु प्रदूषण के कारणों वे बारे में भी जांच की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार विज्ञानी वर्गों से ही रहे वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए भी कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम बनायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

निर्बाज और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहाल) : (क) जी, हाँ। देश में वायु प्रदूषण को रोकनाम के लिए एक कानून तैयार किया जा रहा है तथा आवायक विधेयक समिति में शीघ्र ही पेश किया जाएगा।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान मंत्रालय, नागपुर ने देश के मुख्य नगरों के कुल चुनिदा स्थानों में वायु प्रदूषण का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एवर कालिटी मानोटरिंग नेट वर्क्स स्थापित किए हैं। वायु कोटि के सम्बन्ध में एकत्रित किये गये आकड़ों का उन्होंने मूल्यांकन आरम्भ कर दिया है।

(ग) और (घ) . केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वायु प्रदूषण रोकनाम उपाय करने हेतु धर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट आयोजकों के लिए भार्या निर्देशन तैयार कर दिये हैं। नये स्थापित किय जाने वाले धर्मल पावर स्टेशन की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में वायु प्रदूषण की रोकनाम के सिए किये जाने वाले उपायों का विशेष उल्लेख किया जाना होता है तथा विज्ञान और प्रायोगिकी विभाग द्वारा ऐसी रिपोर्ट की जांच की जाती है।

अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले व्याज
पर लगा व्याज कर

1815. यो वर्षताह भाई पठेतः
क्या हृषि और तिथाई मंडी यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेन्ड्रीय सरकार अनुसूचित
बैंकों द्वारा गुजरात स्टेट कॉपरेटिव बैंक द्वारा
लिए जाने वाले व्याज पर 7 प्रतिशत व्याज
कर लेती है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात स्टेट कॉपरेटिव
बैंक लिमिटेड, राजकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट कॉपरेटिव
बैंक लिमिटेड से 7 प्रतिशत व्याज
कर लेता है ;

(ग) क्या राजकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट कॉपरेटिव
बैंक लिमिटेड, गुजरात स्टेट कॉपरेटिव बैंक
लिमिटेड और सहकारी सोसायटियों कमशः
1 प्रतिशत, $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत और 1 प्रतिशत दर
से ज्ञान लेती है और छोटे किसानों को $2\frac{1}{2}$
प्रतिशत की दर से ज्ञान देती है और यदि हा,
तो सरकार सहकारी बैंकों से व्याज कर लेना
कब बन्द करेगी, और .

(घ) क्या आल इंडिया स्टेट कॉपरेटिव बैंक
फैडरेशन ने सरकार से यह मांग की है कि वह
छोटे किसानों को दिये गए ज्ञान पर कम व्याज
ले द्वारा व्याज कर सेना बन्द करे, और यदि हा,
तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में घब तक
क्या कायंवाही की गई हे अथवा वी जाएगी ?

हृषि और तिथाई मंडालय में राज्य मंडी
(भी भालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) व्याज
कर अधिनियम, 1974 की द्वारा 4 के अनुसार,
केन्द्रीय सरकार, पहली अप्रैल, 1975 के बाद
जाने वाले मूल्यांकन वर्ष से अनुसूचित बैंकों
द्वारा लिए गए व्याज पर 7 प्रतिशत का कर
लगाती है। वर्ष 1978-79 के बजट प्रस्तावों

जो 28-2-1978 को प्रस्तुत किये गये थे,
में व्याज करों को समाप्त किये जाने का प्रस्ताव
रखा गया है।

गुजरात राज्य सहकारी बैंक से अनुसूचित
बैंक होने के कारण इस तरह का व्याज कर
मांग करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। गुजरात
राज्य महकारी बैंक द्वारा राजकोट जिला
सहकारी बैंक द्वारा राजकोट बैंक और सम्बद्ध
सोसायटियों द्वारा आमतौर पर बहुल की
गई व्याज को दरे कमशः 8.0%, 10.5%
तथा 12.5% है।

गुजरात राज्य सहकारी बैंक ने लक्ष्य
सीमान्त किसानों तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर
बगों के लिए व्याज की विशिष्ट दरों की बोलना
स्वेच्छापूर्वक गुहा की है। गुजरात में शीर्ष बैंक,
केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों तथा प्राविधिक ज्ञान
सोसायटियों द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत
आत्मकालीन हृषि ज्ञानों पर बहुल की गई
व्याज की दरे कमशः 7. 5, 8. 5 तथा 10. 0
प्रतिशत हैं। कमज़ोर बगों के सदस्यों से बहुल
की जाने वाली व्याज की दर अन्य किसानों
में बहुल की गई 12.5 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले
में 10 प्रतिशत है। इह तरह कमज़ोर बगों
से बहुल की जाने वाली व्याज की दर 2.5
प्रतिशत कम है।

फैडरेशन ने अनुसूचित राज्य महकारी
बैंकों को व्याज कर की अदायगी से मुक्त
करने के लिए वित भत्तों को एक जापन प्रस्तुत
किया था। जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, व्याज
कर को घब समाप्त किये जाने का प्रस्ताव
है। छोटे किसानों को दिये गये ज्ञानों पर सरकार
द्वारा व्याज की कम दर बहुल किये जाने के बारे
में अखिल भारतीय राज्य सहकारी बैंक
फैडरेशन से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ

Grants to Social and Cultural Institutions

1816. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions granted recognition and grants for social and culture activities in Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the 1977-78 period;

(b) whether a large number of institutions getting grants have been de-recognised for the purpose of grants during 1977-78; and

(c) if so, the names of these institutions and the reasons for their de-recognition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Departments of Social Welfare and Culture do not have any system of granting recognition to social and cultural institutions. Grants to such institutions are given in accordance with approved pattern of schemes/programmes. List of Institutions receiving grant is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1711/78].

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

1817. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tibetan refugees rehabilitated in India indicating (i) the places where they have been rehabilitated (ii) the number of Tibetan refugees at each place; (iii) the amount spent on each of the settlement; and

(b) whether the amount is debited to the External Affairs Ministry's grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

(a) A statement indicating the total number of Tibetan refugees rehabilitated in India, the places where they have been rehabilitated and the number of each place is enclosed, a total expenditure of Rs. 16.66 crores on the relief and rehabilitation and education of Tibetan refugees upto 31-3-1977.

(b) Upto 1968-69, the expenditure was being debited to the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs. Thereafter, it is being borne by the Department of Rehabilitation.

Statement

Place of settlement	No. of persons
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
1. Trigu	1,900
2. Lianzingaon	1,350
3. Namthik Mao	1,359
KARNATAKA	
1. Bylakuppe	3,700
2. Cauvery Valley	4,549
3. Mundgod	4,093
4. Lama's Settlement (Mundgod & Bylakuppe)	916
5. Old people's Home	547
6. Kollegal	3,030
7. Chowkur	312
SIKKIM	
1. Rumtak, Kewzing	1,900
2. Kowzing, Robang	1,000

1	2
ORISSA	
1. Chandragiri/Mohendragarh	2,614
MAHARASHTRA	
1. Gothangao	900
MADHYA PRADESH	
1. Mainpat	1,883
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
1. Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society Settlement	4,688
2. Delonji	170
UTTAR PRADESH	
1. Dehradun (Clement town)	600
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
1. Leh	1,523
2. Spituk	166

Notes : (1) About 9000 Tibetan refugees have been settled in Bhutan.

(2) About 10,000 refugees have resettled themselves in small trade/employment.

वृत्तों के नीचे लगने वाली कक्षाओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

1818. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

विवरण

खुले स्थानों पर चल रहे प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या (31-12-1973 को)

(ब)

राज्य/संघ भेद का नाम	विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या	खुले स्थानों पर चल रहे विद्यालयों की संख्या
1	2	3
1. आनंद प्रदेश	36974	1173
2. असम	19696	744

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि देश में ऐसे प्राइमरी स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें बालकों और बालिकाओं को बूढ़ी तरह से पढ़ाया जाता है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी राज्यकार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने नये भवनों के निर्माण के लिए बाल बच्चे में कितनी धनराशि की मंजूरी दी है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (आ० प्रताप बन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हाँ 31 दिसंबर, 1973 को संसदर्य निर्विधि मानते हुए देश में किये गये तीसरे शक्तिकाल सर्वेक्षण में भावात की उस कित्स्म की सूचना एकल की गई जिसमें प्राथमिक विद्यालय चल रहे थे । सर्वेक्षण परिणामों के अनुसार 31-12-73 की स्थिति के अनुसार 4,55,729 प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में से 27,707 (6.08% प्राथमिक विद्यालय खुले स्थानों में चल रहे थे ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) देश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में भवन के निर्माण हेतु भारत सरकार सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं देती । राज्य सरकारे प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों पर अपने योजनागत अधिकार योजनाएं प्रावधानों में से व्यव करती हैं ।

1	2	3
3. बिहार	50426	7506
4. गुजरात	22371	988
5. हरियाणा	5281	1
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3922	154
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	5576	139
8. कर्नाटक	21988	68
9. केरल	7051	7
10. याय प्रदेश	48967	2342
11. महाराष्ट्र	31093	758
12. मनीपुर	3160	..
13. मेघालय	3044	3
14. नागालैण्ड	979	..
15. उडीसा	31822	2823
16. पंजाब	9427	729
17. राजस्थान	19603	1217
18. तमिलनाडु	26820	47
19. त्रिपुरा	1487	14
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	63025	8177
21. पश्चिमी बंगाल	39132	968
22. झंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	144	..
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	483	..
24. चण्डीगढ़	39	..
25. दादर और नागर हवेली	135	..
26. दिल्ली	1469	3
27. गोप्ता, दमन और दीव	834	4
28. लक्ष्यद्वीप	19	..
29. मिजोरम	416	..
30. पाण्डुचेरी	286	10
कुल	455729	27707

Rural Housing Programmes

1819. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take up rural housing programmes;

(b) the amount spent under the head of Works and Housing this year; and

(c) the expenditure incurred State-wise in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) With a view to improving the housing condition of the people living in rural areas, the Government introduced two schemes, namely, the Village Housing Projects Scheme and the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas. Both these plan Schemes are in the State Sector.

HUDCO has also introduced a scheme to provide loans to the agencies nominated by State Governments for construction of houses in rural areas. Loans will be available for construction of low cost houses, the cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000. HUDCO will provide loan to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of a project, the balance being found by the construction agencies from their own resources which can be in the form of the allottees' own contribution in cash or kind, subsidy and/or loan from State Government

(b) and (c). Central financial assistance for all State Sector plan schemes including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise

funds for various State Sector programmes, including rural housing, according to their requirements and priorities.

The approved plan outlay for housing for the year 1977-78 for all the States/Union Territories is Rs. 133.20 crores. Apart from this, for the Central Sector plan scheme—Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers—the approved plan outlay for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 2.10 crores.

Request from Andhra Pradesh for relaxation in specifications of Rice and Paddy

1820. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI D. B. CIANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have turned down the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for relaxation in specifications of rice and paddy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Some relaxation in the specifications of paddy have been agreed to safeguarding the interest of growers in the cyclones affected districts only instead of the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

It was not considered advisable to allow a general relaxation in the context of abolition of restrictions on movement and having regard to the interests of the consumers.

Environment Health studies in College course

1821. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to introduce environment health studies in college courses; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce environmental health studies as a subject in the extension administration; and

Central assistance for Agricultural extension administration

1822. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance, State-wise, given to those States which have finalised the proposals for re-organisation of the agricultural extension administration and

(b) how many States are yet to formulate specific proposals in this matter and the steps taken to expedite this work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Central assistance, State-wise sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 1977-78 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Reorganisation of Agricultural Extension Administration in the State, is as under:—

State	Amount of Central assistance sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs.)
Assam . . .	19.10
Madhya Pradesh . . .	5.95
Orissa . . .	85.86
Rajasthan . . .	38.64
West Bengal . . .	48.20
TOTAL . . .	Rs. 197.75 lakhs.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka have recently sent their proposals for Central assistance and these are under consideration.

The remaining States have not yet sent their specific proposals for Central assistance, and they have been requested again to send the same immediately.

Vocational Survey

1823. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to conduct vocational surveys of 150 districts in a phased manner;

(b) if so, in how many districts such a survey has been completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). So far, financial assistance has been given under the Central Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education for the conduct of vocational surveys in 50 selected districts of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. The work is in progress and the survey reports are yet to be received. The delay in certain cases is due to some administrative and procedural difficulties experienced by the State Governments.

Loss due to Floods in Delhi

1824 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total loss in Delhi on account of recent floods;
- (b) the details of the plan formulated to check the floods in Delhi;
- (c) what progress has been made in this direction; and
- (d) when this plan will be completed and what will be its cost?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) The damage due to floods in Delhi during 1977 has been estimated by the Delhi Administration to be about Rs. 618 lakhs.

(b) to (d). The Central Water Commission, in consultation with the Governments of Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi Administration is preparing an integrated Master Plan to tackle the flood problem of the Sahibi river. The following proposals have been identified by the Working Group and the Committee of Direction set up by the Government of India, as a part of the proposed Master Plan -

- (i) Construction of a dam on the Sahibi river at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan.
- (ii) Construction of a detention basin/barrage in Haryana.

(iii) Increasing the capacity of the Naigargarh Drain in Delhi from its existing capacity of 3000 causecs.

The Central Water Commission have undertaken surveys and investigations for determining the technical feasibility and economic viability of these proposals. Alternative proposals are also under examination. The cost of

execution and period of completion will be known after the Master Plan is formulated.

Pending formulation of Master Plan the Delhi Administration contemplates undertaking interim measures for flood control like strengthening of Dhansa Bund, strengthening banks of Naigargarh drain and tributary drains etc.

Construction of unauthorised markets in Delhi

1825. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many unauthorised markets have been constructed in Delhi in the last 9 months;
- (b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the staff of the DDA, Delhi Municipal Corporation and other agencies are mixed up with those who have been constructing the unauthorised markets;
- (c) if so, the details of the complaints received by the Government in this connection;
- (d) is it a fact that not even one such market has been demolished so far in the last 9 months;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to check the unauthorised construction of the markets in Delhi; and
- (f) how many complaints have been received by Government in the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that complaints

regarding connivance of staff have been received. These are, however, the concern of the local body, which has also taken disciplinary action against the staff found negligent in the performance of their duty.

(b) No, Sir.

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have set up a special squad for taking effective steps to demolish unauthorised constructions. Regular rounds are made by D.D.A. staff in the areas falling under their jurisdiction to detect unauthorised constructions. The unauthorised constructions are looked and subsequently demolished in due process of the law.

(f) D.D.A. received three complaints regarding sadar Bazar area. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi are not maintaining separate record of unauthorised markets constructed.

Provision of basic facilities in Pitampura Residential Scheme Colony, Delhi

1826. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary basic facilities have since been provided in Pitampura Residential Scheme Colony, Delhi;

(b) the position regarding development of parks, roads, water, sewerage, school buildings and shopping centre and street lighting there;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had deposited amount for street lighting with the DESU, if so, when and what is the progress since then in providing street lighting there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) to (c). The works for provision of civic services are in progress. The position of various development works is as under:—

(1) **Parke.** Demarcation and grill fencing has been provided in all the pockets except pocket 'B' Dakshini and 'S' Uttari. The works in pocket 'B' Dakshini and 'S' Uttari are at the tender stage. One park measuring 3.5 acres has been developed.

(2) **Roads.** Road work has been completed upto Phase I except in pockets 'K' and 'T'.

(3) **Water Supply.** 80 per cent of water-supply lines have been completed. In pockets 'D', 'H' 'K' (Poorvi), 'UT' (Uttari) and 'C' and 'G' (Dakshini), the work is at various stages of design estimating, tendering and allotment. Some tube wells have been installed as an interim arrangement.

(4) **Sewerage.** 70 per cent work on the main scheme has been completed except for the pocket originally earmarked for Group Housing where the work is at various stages of designing, estimating, tendering and allotment. For interim disposal of sewage, sumpwell and oxidation ponds etc. have been proposed for which designs are being finalized.

(5) **Schools** The MCD has reported that primary schooling facilities have been provided.

(6) **Street lighting.** In September 1976 funds were deposited with the DESU and the work has since commenced

बेतूल, मध्य प्रदेश में सुखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डेरी विकास योजना

1827. श्री सुभाष शाहजाहान : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा बेतूल, मध्य प्रदेश में सुखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

मजूर की गई डेरी विकास योजना को कार्यनिवृत्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय किय गय है, और

(ब) क्या इस योजना को उच्चतर अधिकारियों की असाक्षात्तीक कारण अभी तक कियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है?

हुये द्वारा सिवाई मवालय में राज्य मन्त्री (भी भानु प्रताप सिंह) . (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा पशु तथा डेरी विकास बायंक्रम हेतु जासू वर्ष के लिए बेतल जिले को सखा प्रस्त देते कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 37 50 लाख रुपए का अवाटन किया गया है। कार्यक्रम में 500 डेरी यूनिटों की स्थापना 75 डेरी सहकारी सोपायटिया का गठन एवं दुत्योजन कंड्र की स्थापना एवं शक सचयन केंद्र की स्थापना, 75 सहकारी सोपायटिया ने लिए प्रशिक्षण वा आयोजन गायों के लिए बछड़ा पा नने का केन्द्र 27 पशु चिकित्सा नदा तथा अश्वधा नदा को इवाइश की प्राप्ति तथा एक तक रीकी परियोजना सेत्र की स्थापना एवं राज्य परिकल्पित है।

(ख) गज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति देने म कुछ विलम्ब हुआ था क्याकि गज्य वजट म इन योजनाओं के लिए प्रावधान व्यय की नई मद व रूप म शार्मिल विया गया था तथा कुछेक्षण आपवारिकनाम पूरी थी जानी थी। राज्य सरकार मार्च 1978 व अन्त तक प्रावधान का उपयोग म लाने की आग्रह करती है।

Engineering graduates in C.P.W.D

1828 SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4498 on 19th December 1977 regarding 'Need for graduate Engineers in CPWD' and state:

(a) the number of graduates and Diploma holders separately, selected for the post of Junior Engineers

(Civil) during last three Examinations conducted by CPWD,

(b) the number of graduates and Diploma holders separately who joined their duties against the above selections, and

(c) the number of the graduates Junior Engineers who resigned their services during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)

(a) Year of Examination No of candidates selected

	Graduates	Diploma holders
January, 1976	24	84
October 1976	64	487
July 1977	142	330

(b) Year of Examination No of candidates joined against above selections

	Graduates	Diploma holders
January 1976	11	48
October 1976	27	162
July, 1977	48	293

(c) 26 (Twenty six)

Misappropriation of funds in D.D.A.

1829 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation made by the DDA Employees Association that Government is hiding large-scale corruption in the

authority and that the 200 crore rupees revolving fund has disappeared mysteriously;

(b) whether Government are considering to institute a high powered Central enquiry and a CBI investigation into the DDA mess;

(c) if so, whether corrupt officers will be suspended during the time of investigation; and

(d) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d). The Lt Governor of Delhi has been requested to send a report on the allegations.

Improvement of small and marginal farmers through land reform

1830. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of small and marginal farmers and improve their purchasing power in villages by adopting land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) The following land-reform measures are designed to help small and marginal farmers

(a) State Governments have been requested to provide for conferment of ownership rights on cultivating tenants

(b) As long as tenancy subsists, it should be strictly regulated, so

that the tenant is not subjected either to wilful ejectment or rack-renting.

(c) The landlords' right of resumption of tenants' lands has been terminated in many States. Wherever such a right exists, its exercise is subject to a minimum area being left with the tenant.

(d) Allottees of Ceiling-surplus land are provided with financial assistance for bringing their lands under productive-agriculture.

Foodgrains supplied to States after Cyclonic devastation

1831 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foodgrains supplied to the State Governments after the cyclone devastation of Southern States, State-wise, and

(b) what was the foodgrain stock position of Food Corporation of India before and after devastation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) The total allocations of foodgrains made by the Central Government and the quantity actually drawn by the State Governments against the allocations are as under—

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

State			Total allocation of Food-grains	Total Quantity drawn by the State Government.
Andhra Pradesh	Nov. 1977	24.0	12.5	
	Dec. 1977	44.0	7.2	
Kerala	Nov. 1977	156.0	94.8	
	Dec. 1977	159.6	104.5	
Tamil Nadu	Nov. 1977	140.67	78.4	
	Dec. 1977	125.71	103.0	
Karnataka	Nov. 1977	30.4	24.0	
	Dec. 1977	30.4	23.7	

NOTE :—(1) The total allocations of foodgrains indicated above include allocations made to the State Governments under the normal monthly allocations against the demands of the State Govts. and the special allocations as gratuitous relief for use in cyclone affected areas of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In the case of Kerala, the allocations of foodgrains also include allocations made under the scheme for generation of additional employment opportunities in Rural Areas on maintenance of public works etc.

(2) The figures under Tamil Nadu include Pondicherry also.

(b) The stock position of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India, including paddy in terms of rice, was as under :—

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

State		As on 1-1-77	As on 1-1-1978
Andhra Pradesh	•	1082.9	995.1
Kerala	•	336.9	313.4
Tamil Nadu	•	1031.5	985.8
Karnataka	•	925.8	353.4

Storage gap of foodgrains stock and public distribution

1832. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected storage gap of foodgrains stock and public distribution this year; and

(b) how much stock of foodgrain the Food Corporation of India is having now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The total stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 1-2-1978 was of the order of about 14.3 million tonnes out of which about 9.2 million tonnes was stored in covered accommodation owned and hired by the F.C.I. and about 5.1 million tonnes in CAP storage (cover and plinth): It is difficult to predict the gap in the storage accommodation during the remaining part of the 1978 as it would depend upon the level of internal procurement and level of public distribution which in themselves are dependant upon a number of variable factors. Every effort, however, is being made to create additional scientific storage capacity.

Development grants to colleges in towns and rural areas

1833. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many colleges in small towns and rural areas are getting developmental grants, State-wise;

(b) how many such colleges can not avail this concession due to lack of fulfilling conditions, State-wise; and

(c) what are the proposals under consideration to help higher education in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the in-

formation furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has recently decided to relax the minimum eligibility conditions with a view to assist colleges located in rural/backward areas. Under these relaxed conditions, a college located in a rural/backward area will be entitled to development assistance from the Commission if it has a student enrolment of 200 and teacher strength of 10 against the normal requirement of 400 and 20 respectively. A statement showing the number of colleges, which were assisted under the relaxed conditions and the number of those who could not avail of the assistance, State-wise, is attached.

Statement

State-wise statement indicating the number of colleges assisted by U.G.C. under the relaxed conditions and the number of those who could not avail of the assistance.

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of colleges assisted under relaxed conditions	Number of colleges which could not avail of the assistance
1.	Kerala	16	..
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31	8
3.	Karnataka	2	14
4.	Tamil Nadu	7	5
5.	Rajasthan	18	12
6.	Maharashtra	25	14
7.	Bihar	64	14
8.	Orissa	17	14
9.	Nagaland	1	..
10.	Meghalaya	4	..
11.	Mizoram	2	..
12.	West Bengal	36	..
13.	Assam	15	..
14.	Manipur	5	2
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	1
16.	Punjab	19	2

1	2	3	4
17. Haryana . . .	9	1	
18. Jammu and Kashmir. . .	15	1	
19. Gujarat . . .	3	7	
20. Madhya Pradesh.	3	14	
21. Uttar Pradesh. .	98	42	

Rice procured from Balaghat District

1834. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice procured by Government from Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and the rates at which procured, and

(b) the attitude of the Government towards the minor irrigation scheme in the District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The quantity of rice procured by Government agencies from Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh alongwith the rates at which procured during the last three years are given below:

Kharif Marketing Season	Quantity procured (In Tonnes)	Procurement rate (Rs per Qtl)
1974-75 . . .	2178	116-128
1975-76 . . .	19954	120-132
1976-77 . . .	16461	121-133

(b) It has been reported by the State Government that as per figures worked out in 1975-76, the total net sown area in Balaghat district is 8.79 lakh acres of which 2.69 lakh acres is under irrigation. This works out to 39.6 per cent against the average of 9.6 percent for the whole state. During 1976-77 and 1977-78, a total number of 16 minor irrigation Schemes costing Rs 247.43 lakhs with proposed irrigation of 17665 acres have been sanctioned. Out of these, 14 Schemes are in the Tribal areas costing Rs 188.67 lakhs and are likely to irrigate 14005 acres. In all 79 minor irrigation works costing Rs. 350 lakhs are under constructions in the district.

सौराष्ट्र गुजरात में मूगफली

1835 श्री अमरसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या हृषि और तिकाई मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में मूगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये डा० कुरियन द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई गई है, और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ,

(ख) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कितना परिव्यय होगा और इस परिव्यय का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाएगा ;

(ग) इससे मूगफली का उत्पादन कितना और कब बढ़ेगा , और

(घ) क्या इस प्रयोजनार्थ विश्व बैंक से कोई सहायता मिलने की समावना है और यदि हा, तो कब और उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

हृषि और तिकाई मरी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हा । गुजरात के लिये डा० कुरियन द्वारा तैयार की गई

योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को ऐसी तकनीके अपनाने में सहायता करना है जिनसे मौतारी विभिन्नताओं के अनुसार मूगफली की फसल की तुबंलता कम होगी और उपज में बृद्धि होगी इससे हर वर्ष मूल्यों में स्थिरता आएगी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादक की आय में बृद्धि होगी। इस उद्देश्य के लिये, मूगफली के उत्पादन, परिसंस्करण व विपणन का समन्वय तिलहन उत्पादक महकारी संस्थाओं का एक संघ बनाकर किया जाएगा। योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं ये हैं—

- (i) उपयुक्त स्थानों पर फार्मों की स्थापना करके जीजो का उत्पादन करने तथा उत्पादकों की सहकारी संस्थाओं को उनकी आपूर्ति करने की व्यवस्था करना। ये फार्म अनुकूली अनुसन्धान का भी कार्य करेंगे।
- (ii) उत्पाद की समन्वित मूल्यों पर अधिप्राप्ति और परिमकरण की व्यवस्था करना।
- (iii) उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से बनस्पति तेलों का विपणन करना।

(ख) इस समय परिव्यय की महीनांतर नहीं है। तथापि, 7 वर्षों की अवधि के लिये अनुमानित परिव्यय 150 करोड़ रुपये है। इस परिव्यय का उपयोग मूगफली के समन्वित उत्पादन परिसंस्करण व विपणन की व्यवस्था करने में किया जाएगा।

(ग) योजना के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा मूगफली के उत्पादन में संभावित बृद्धि के अनुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

(घ) इस उद्देश्य के लिये विश्व बैंक से कोई सहायता प्राप्त करने का विचार नहीं है। तथापि, परियोजना के लिये अपेक्षित धनराशि को उपहार में प्राप्त तिलहनों और बनस्पति तेलों की भारत में विकी करके प्राप्त करने का विचार है।

मध्ये के मूल्य में बृद्धि करने की मांग

1836. श्री अमंति सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंदों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को 'किसान दिवस' को श्रावोंजित रेली में गन्ने का मूल्य 15 रुपए प्रति बिंटल घोषित किया गया था अथवा इसकी मांग की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है,

(ख) नवम्बर, 1977 से अब तक महीनेवार, राज्यवार, चीनी का मूल्य प्रति बिंटल क्या रहा, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि किसानों को समय पर गन्ने का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो ?

हृषि और सिचाई मंदालय में राज्य मंदी (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारों से पता चला था कि रेली में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था जिसमें गन्ने के 15 रुपए प्रति बिंटल के मूल्य की मांग की गयी थी। तथापि, सरकारी तौर पर कोई ऐसी मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई। अत इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

(ब) एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें न्यूनतम अधिक्षमुचित मूल्य और मौजूदा चीनी मीसम (1977-78) के दोरान फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा दिए जा रहे वास्तविक मूल्य का व्यौरा दिया गया है (परिचय-1)

(ग) गता उत्पादकों को समय पर गते के मूल्य का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित पग उठाए हैं --

(i) गते के मूल्य का विलम्ब से भुगतान करने वाली चीनी फैक्ट्रियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए गता (नियन्त्रण) आदेश में 2-2-78 से संशोधन पर दिया गया है जिसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि विलम्ब

से भुगतान करने की दशा में 15 प्रतिशत की दर पर व्याज लिया जाएगा।

(ii) 1-3-78 से सभी जोनों में लेवी चीनी के निकासी मूल्यों में 18 03 रुपये प्रति विवरण की वढ़ि कर दी गई है ताकि फैक्ट्रिया सकाम रूप से कार्य कर सके और राज्य द्वारा बताए गए मूल्यों का भुगतान कर सके ; और

(iii) गते के मूल्य के बकायों को कम से कम दरने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से बराबर बातचीत की जाती है।

विवरण

फैक्ट्रिया द्वारा दी गई सूचना उ अनुमार विभिन्न राज्यों की फैक्ट्रियों के नियन्त्रण के लिए गता 1977-78 मासम दोरान फैक्ट्री के दरवाजे पर फैक्ट्रिया द्वारा बास्तव में दिए गए / दिए जा रहे माय ॥ बतान वाला विवरण ।

(राय प्रति विवरण)

राज्य	न्यूनतम अधिक्षमुचित मूल्य	फैक्ट्रिया द्वारा दिया गया मूल्य
उत्तर प्रदेश	8 50 मे 11 00	12 50(र) मे 13 50
बिहार	8 50 मे 10 80	12 25 से 12 50
पंजाब	8 60 मे 10 20	13 50
हरियाणा	8 50 मे 9 80	13 50
असम	8 50 से 9 10	11 00 + पर्यवहन राज सहायता
पश्चिमी उपराज	9 30 म 9 40	12 50 म 14 50
उडीया	8 50 से 8 80	11 00 म 14 20
मध्य प्रदेश	8 50 मे 10 20	12 50

	1	2	3
राजस्थान	.	8.50 से 10.20	12.25 से 14.25
महाराष्ट्र	.	8.50 से 12.40	9.30* से 16.20*
गुजरात	.	8.50 से 11.80	9.00* से 14.13*
आनंद प्रदेश	.	8.50 से 10.80	9.50* से 12.00*
तमिलनाडु	.	8.50 से 10.00 (@@ 9.30* से 12.70*	
कर्नाटक	.	8.50 से 11.30	10.60* से 14.60*
केरल	.	8.50 से 8.60	13.00
पांडिचेरी	.	8.70	9.30*
नाशालैण्ड	.	8.60	11.25
गोदा	.	8.60	16.50

(@) जान हृषा है कि 'वाणी' नामक एक फैक्ट्री ने 12.25 रुपये प्रति किवटल की दर में भुगतान किया है।

*महाकारी फैक्ट्री द्वारा अधिकतर खेत पर अधिक तौर पर दिए गए अन्यथार्थी मूल्य है।

(@@) बल्लोर की एक फैक्ट्री ने गुरु में 8.50 रुपये प्रति किवटल की दर में भुगतान कर रही है। लेकिन अब यह 11.50 रुपये प्रति किवटल की दर में भुगतान कर रही है।

राज्यों को सिचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

1837. श्री अर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं, कपास, मूँगफली, धान और गेहूं की खेती के लिए इस समय राज्यवादार, प्रति एकड़ अथवा हैक्टर उपलब्ध मिचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं क्या हैं;

(ख) सभी राज्यों में गुजरात की सिचाई सुविधा की कम दर होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) गुजरात में सिचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाते अथवा अन्य राज्यों के समान

इस राज्य को मिचाई सुविधा देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है, और

(घ) क्या सभी राज्यों को समान सिचाई सुविधाओं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीसिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1974-75 के वर्ष (जिसके लिए अद्यतन आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) के लिये नवीनतम भूमि उपयोग आंकड़ों के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों से धान, गेहूं, कपास, मूँगफली और गेहूं के अन्तर्गत

कुल फसल क्षेत्र की तुलना में सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गयी है।

(ब) अनुबन्ध 1 में प्रतीत होता है कि विभिन्न फसलों के लिए उपलब्ध सिंचाई मुद्रिकाओं की प्रतिशतता गुजरात में निम्नतम नहीं है (परन्तु यह अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम अवश्य है)। राज्य में सिंचाई की निम्न प्रतिशतता मुख्यतया राज्य में अपर्याप्त जल संसाधनों के कारण है विशेषतः उत्तरी गुजरात, मौराष्ट्र और कच्छ क्षेत्रों में, क्योंकि वहां वर्ष के लगभग चार महीनों में कम वर्षा होती है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सिंचाई मुद्रिकाएं बढ़ाने के लिये कई बड़ी-सम्प्रभाव छाटी योजनाएं शुरू की हैं और इस कार्यक्रम के लिये प्रत्येक योजना में वित्तीय व्यवस्था को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(घ) एक क्षेत्र में सिंचाई मुद्रिकाओं का विकास जल संसाधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है और प्रत्येक राज्य में उपयोग में न आए हुए संसाधनों का यथाशीघ्र पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	ध्रान (चावल)	गेहूं	मुगाफली	गदा	कपास
1.	आनंद प्रदेश	95.1	60.0	15.6	98.5	12.1
2.	आस (क)	33.8	..	..	..	..
3.	विहार	33.3	63.9	..	27.0	38.2
4.	गुजरात	24.8	74.1	2.9	73.2	18.9
5.	हरियाणा	93.1	88.6	9.1	89.1	98.8
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	54.8	16.9	..	25.0	..
7.	जम्मू काश्मीर	92.0	23.0	..	100.0	5.5
8.	कर्नाटक	63.5	12.7	6.3	100.0	7.2
9.	केरल	61.1	..	..	40.0	..
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	12.7	22.1	0.4	95.1	3.1
11.	महाराष्ट्र	25.7	39.1	2.6	100.0	2.0
12.	मणिपुर	42.6	..	..	..	..
13.	मध्यालय	45.0	..	..	..	..
14.	नागालण्ड	58.5	..	..	..	..
15.	उड़ीसा	24.4	81.8	25.2	..	..

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	वान (वावल)	ग्रे०	मूगफली	गन्ना	कपास
16.	पंजाब	95.3	88.9	22.6	89.4	99.1
17.	राजस्थान	40.0	71.6	6.6	96.1	76.8
18.	सिविकम	..	..	..	..	..
19.	तमिलनाडु	90.6	..	17.3	100.0	40.0
20.	तिरुग	7.0	69.0	..	50.0	..
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20.8	74.5	0.7	71.6	88.9
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल (ब्र)	28.7	40.5	..	40.7	..
23.	कुल राज्य	38.8	51.5	8.6	76.4	21.6

(व) 1953-54 वर्ष के आकड़ों पर आधारित ।

(ब्र) 1967-68 वर्ष के आकड़ों पर आधारित ।

American Soyabean Oil for Cyclone Affected People

1838. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Soyabean oil sent for cyclone affected people has been taken away in transit;

(b) whether a large number of empty tins of Soyabean oil sent from America as an assistance has been found in a pond near Sihor town in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to detect the racket indulging in such a heinous crime; and

(d) whether such a racket has so far been unearthed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The Department of Agriculture has had no

information on this matter so far. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are being consulted in this regard.

स्वतंत्रता आनंदोलन का इतिहास लिखा जाना

1839. श्री ओम प्रकाश श्यामो : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मत्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाले कान्तिवादियों वा प्रामाणिक इतिहास मरकार की ओर से नहीं निखाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, नो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या मरकार का विचार ऐसा इतिहास लिखाने का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विभाग, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र बहादुर) : (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने डा० तारा चन्द्र द्वारा सम्पादित भारत का "स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का इतिहास" चार खण्डों में प्रकाशित किया है। सरकार ने "हूँ इज हूँ भाफ इडियन मार्टियर्ज" के तीन खण्ड भी प्रकाशित किए हैं। इनके अनावा देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के कानूनिकारियों का एक अवग इतिहास प्रकाशित करने का सरकार का कोई प्रत्याव नहीं है। सरकार का यह मत है कि सब से अच्छा यही है कि इतिहास का प्रबाधन इति-मंडारो पर ही छोड़ दिया जाए।

कस्तूरी की उपलब्धता और कस्तूरी मृग का सरकार

1840. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या हृषि और सिक्खाई मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेग कि क्या देश म कस्तूरी मृगों को सरकार देकर तथा उनकी संख्या म वृद्धि करके सरकार द्वारा स्वेच्छी उपयोग तथा नियंत्रण के लिये कस्तूरी उपलब्ध करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

हृषि और सिक्खाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : देश मे नियोत व्यापार के लिए अत्यधिक शिकार व चोरी किये जिकार के परिणामस्वरूप कस्तूरी मृग खतरे मे पड़ी हुई एक प्रजाति बन गई है। इसे विलुप्त होने से बचाने के लिए, इसे वन्यप्राणी (सरकार) प्रधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची 1 मे सम्मिलित किया गया है, जिसके

अन्तर्गत कस्तूरी मृग का शिकार प्रतिवंशित है। इसको नियंत्रित व्यापार नियन्त्रण आदेश की अनुसूची 1 के भाग "क" मे सम्मिलित किए जाने के कारण कस्तूरी के नियंत्रित व्यापार की भी अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

पर्वतीय आवास स्थलों के कृषि वन्यप्राणी आरक्षित क्षेत्रों मे कस्तूरी मृग को सरकार देने से यह आवा की जाती है कि इसकी संख्या मे वृद्धि होगी। सरकार का देश मे और नियंत्रित व्यापार के लिये कस्तूरी उपलब्ध कराने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

आलावाड़ों राजस्थान मे क्षोटी सिक्खाई योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1841. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या हृषि और सिक्खाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि राजस्थान के झानावाड जिले मे किस-किस छोटी सिक्खाई योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता दो जा रही है और प्रत्येक योजना के बारे मे इस समय क्या विवरण है और इनके बर तक पूरा हो जाने की समावना है?

हृषि और सिक्खाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : कश्मीर महायता गउय की सम्पूर्ण वार्षिक योजना के लिए एक-मञ्च गृहण तथा अनदान के रूप म दो जाती है तथा यह विकास योजना के विस्तृत शीर्ष से मम्बद्ध नहा हाती है। अन राजस्थान के झानावाड जिले म लघु सिक्खाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय महायता देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Tapping Himalayan Water Resources

1842 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the specific nature of the plan for tapping Himalayan water resources announced recently by the Prime Minister at Gauhati as reported in the Hindustan Times, of 6th February, 1978, and

(b) what are the objectives intended to be achieved by this plan and how much money and time will be needed to achieve the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJU SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) There is no specific plan for tapping Himalayan water resources. However, Capt Dastur has suggested a Garland Canal Scheme envisaging construction of a Himalayan Canal connecting Ravi to Brahmaputra along the southern slopes of the Himalayas and extending beyond Brahmaputra with integrated reservoirs and subsidiary canals from the Himalayan Canal at right angles at two miles in interval. The waters of the Himalayan Canal are further proposed to be transferred to another canal called Central and Southern Garland Canal encompassing the Central and Southern Peninsula through five pipes of 12 ft dia each (which can be increased if necessary) at two points. The Central and Southern Garland Canal will have 200 integrated reservoirs on the various rivulets and subsidiary canals at two miles interval from the main canal. Construction of reservoirs near Nagaur with a capacity of 300 million acre ft and on the Sone river with a capacity of 100 million acre ft are also proposed. The objective of the scheme is to tap the Hima-

layan water resources for utilisation in regions of water deficiency

The scheme involves many complex issues and it is too early to arrive at and estimated cost and time schedule at this stage

दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण

1843 श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण गँड़ने हेतु सरकार ने किसी अमरीकी फर्म से बातचीत की है और

(ख) यदि हा ता किस फर्म में और किस शर्त पर बातचीत की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विद्युत विभाग मस्थान ने आवास अमरीकी फर्म यूनिवर्सल आयल प्राइडेक्टस बम्पनी के मैनेजर एयर कार्बनेशन टिक्किजन से एक विणायक ना टन्डप्रस्थ पावर स्टेशन के यूनिट मर्यादा 2.3 और 1.5 में मौजूदा प्रदाण निरोधक समयों की स्थिति का ग्रन्थयन करें और उनके काय में सुधार लाने के बारे म सलाह देन क लिए आमन्त्रित किया था। फर्म के विशेषज्ञ की यात्रा और भारत में छहरन का व्यय दिल्ली विद्युत विभाग संस्थान ने बहन करना मान लिया था।

Proposed Mass Rally by Primary School Teachers

1844 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Primary teachers all over the country have decided to

stage a mass rally before the Parliament on March 27, 1978 to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Government has no information in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

विल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कमज़ोर बगों को फैलटों का आवेदन

1845. श्री दयाराम शास्य : क्या निर्मलि और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास अंती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने समाज के कमज़ोर बगों हरिजनों और घरेलू कर्मचारियों के लिए फैलटों के आवटन की जनवरी, 1978 में घोषणा की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन फैलटों को कब तक आवेदित कर दिया जाएगा और क्यीमत का भुगतान किस प्रकार लिया जाएगा ?

निर्मलि और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास अंती (श्री लिकावर बहन) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की प्रतिम तारीख 25 जनवरी, 1978 थी। 2913 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। आवेदन पत्रों की जाच करने के बाद आवटन किया जाएगा। मकानों की कीमत लगभग 4500/- रुपये प्रति मकान होती जिसमें भूमि की कीमत शामिल नहीं होती। 900 रुपये (मासूली मध्योजन के अनुसार) आवटन की पेशकश स्वीकार करने के समय हेने होते। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने आवेदकों को

3600/- रुपये का कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था भी है अदि बैंक द्वारा जन्हें पांच माहा जाएगा। यह राशि एकमुक्त दी जाएगी।

सहारनपुर में गंगे और गुड़ का कम ब्लूब

1846. श्री दयाराम शास्य : क्या हुवि और लिलाई मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में दिसम्बर, 1977 और जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान मध्ये और गुड़ के मूल्य क्या थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में बज़ा की पेराई करने वाले निजी मालिकों ने 6 घोर 7 रुपये प्रति विवरण की दर से गंगे का भुगतान किया है और गुड़ के मूल्य भी 100 रुपये प्रति बिल्ट लिंग से अधिक नहीं बढ़े हैं, और

(ग) गंगा फूचकों को भागी हानि होने से बचाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-काही की गई है ?

हुवि और लिलाई मंडालाय में राज्य लीनी (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1977 और जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में गुड़ के बीच मूल्यों को बताने वाला एक विवरण (परिसिष्ट-1) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रम्भालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 1712/78] जीनी मीसम 1977-78 में न्यूनतम अधिक-मूल्य, साथ-साथ देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा गंगा उत्पादकों को बास्तव में दिए जा रहे मूल्यों को बताने वाला एक आम विवरण (परिसिष्ट-2)। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रम्भालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 1712/78]

आनंद प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खड़कारी यूनिटों के लिए निर्धारित गंगे के मूल्यों को बताने वाला तो सरा विवरण भी सभा पाठ्य पर रख दिया गया है। [अन्वयात्म में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 1712/78]

(ब) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार न सुचित किया है कि उन्हे राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर खड़कारी यूनिटों द्वारा गन्ना खीदे जाने के बारे में शिकायते प्राप्त हुई हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में चल रहे गुड के मूल्यों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, हापुड, कानपुर और मुजफ्फरनगर के विषयन केंद्रों में दिसम्बर, 1977 से 20-2-78 की अवधि के दौरान 90 रुपये से 125 रुपये प्रति किलोट के बीच मूल्य चलते रहे हैं।

(ग) गुड उद्योग, जोकि गंगे के उत्पादन का पर्याप्त भाग उपयोग में लाता है, बस्तुत, बिना नाइसेस वाला तथा अनिवार्यत एक कुटीर उद्योग है। इसके उत्पादन अवावा मूल्य पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार देशभर की नियांत पाल और फैब्रियो तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और आनंद प्रदेश में स्थित खण्डसारी कारखानों द्वारा देय गंगे के मूल्यों को निर्धारित करती है और उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। गुड उत्पादक कारखानों को गंगे की स्पलाई करने वाले गंगा उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्खा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय रिये गये हैं—

(i) नियांत की जाने वाली मात्रा पर बिना कोई प्रतिबंध लगाए गुड के नियांत करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(ii) राज्यीय हृषि सहकारी विषयन संघ ने समर्थन मूल्य पर गुड की खरीदारी शुरू कर दी है।

ताकि गुड के मूल्य लगभग 125 रुपये प्रति किलोट के स्तर तक पहुंच जाए।

हस्तिनापुर में नहर का कार्य

1817. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या हृषि और तिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला भेरठ के हस्तिनापुर क्षेत्र में एक गैमी विशाल नहर का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है जो मुक्तास में निकल कर राजस्थान में जायेगी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या यह निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन किया जा रहा है उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी तथा उसके पूर्ण होने में कितना समय लगने की समावना है ?

हृषि और तिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनासा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना में मुजफ्फरनगर और बिजनौर जिले की सीमा पर गुज्रताल के 10 किलोमीटर अनुप्रवाह में गंगा पर एक बराज और 120 किलोमीटर लम्बी और 8280 क्पूसेक क्षमता वाली फीडर नहर का निर्माण करना परिकल्पित है, जो गंगा के दाए किनारे से निकलेगी और भेरठ जिले के हस्तिनापुर क्षेत्र से गुजरेगी। इस नहर से सहारनपुर मुजफ्फरनगर बुलन्दशहर अलीगढ़, मथुरा, आगरा और एटा जिलों को अतिरिक्त तिचाई सुविधाएं मिलेगी। यह फीडर नहर बुलन्दशहर जिले में मठ आच में ग्रापने जंक्शन पर समाप्त है। जाएगी और इसका विस्तार राजस्थान तक नहीं किया जाएगा।

(ख) 66 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की इस परियोजना का कियान्वयन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के तिचाई विभाग द्वारा

किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना का कार्य अपनी प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में ही और इसके लगभग 5 वर्षों में पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास

1848 थी अर्जुनसिंह भद्रोलियः : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए इस समय क्वार्टरों की टाइपवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में तीन वर्षों के दौरान और चालू कार्य में भव तक बनाये गए क्वार्टरों की टाइपवार और वर्ष द्वारा संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में इम समय किन नवार्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं और इनका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की समावाना है, और

(घ) अगले वित्तीय कार्य के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या प्रशिक्षण कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (थी सिलस्ले वक्ता) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में सामान्य पूल में उपलब्ध क्वार्टरों की संख्या तथा चालू वित्तीय कार्य के 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक और पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान बनाये गए क्वार्टरों की संख्या दी गई है।

(ग) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में 5107 और गाजियाबाद में 300 क्वार्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं इन क्वार्टरों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावित अवधि नीचे दी गई है —

	1977-	1978-	1979-
	78	79	80
दिल्ली/ नई दिल्ली	713	2,559	1,835
गाजियाबाद	36	264	—

(घ) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में 16000 क्वार्टर और अन्य शहरों में 6000 क्वार्टर बनाये जाने हैं। इसके लिए टाइप प्लान की मंजूरी दी जा चकी है। मकानों का डिजाइन और आकलन बनाये जा रहे हैं।

प्रिवेट

क्लाउंटोरो का राष्ट्र

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	कुल
मानवता ग्रुप में उपलब्ध									
क्लाउंटोरो की संख्या									
(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली	12,980	15,480	5,451	5,158	1,837	478	117	15	41,516
(ख) गांधियाचार	64	104	32						200
2 निर्मित क्लाउंटोरो की संख्या									
(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली 1974-75	148	264	70	..	..	..	..	..	482
1975-76	112	288	336	346	..	..	..	..	1,082
1976-77	164	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	228
1977-78**	338	245	94	68	..	..	..	..	745
(ख) गांधियाचार									
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976-77	104	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977-78**	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

** क्लाउंटोरो 1978 के अन्त तक ।

136
64

इंजीनियरी कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय

मकानों के निर्माण में व्यापकी

1849. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त कितने इंजीनियरी कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में अध्ययन के लिए कौन-कौन से विषय शामिल किये गये हैं; और

(ख) प्रागामी शिक्षा सत्र में कितने नये इंजीनियरी कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का सरकार का विचार है और उनके किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (ज्ञा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) दी विवरण, जिनमें सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त इंजीनियरी कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या तथा स्थान प्रलग-प्रलग दिए गए हैं। छात्र पटल पर रख दिये गए हैं। [अन्वयालय में रखे गए। देखिए संख्या एन टी 1713/78] इनमें से प्रत्येक के अध्ययन में शामिल विषय “यूनीवर्सिटीज हैंड-बुक-इण्डिया, 1977” में दिये गये हैं, जिसकी एक प्रतिलिपि सोक सम्भा संचिवालय पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) प्रागामी शैक्षिक सत्र 1978-79 के दौरान कोई नया इंजीनियरी कालेज प्रबन्ध विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव केर्डिंग सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

1850. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का द११ न ११ जनवरी 1978 के “नवाचार्त टाइम्स” में ‘रिक्वेट रीजिए और मकान बनाइये’ शीर्षक के प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्रकार के अनुचित कदम दोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार मकानों के निर्माण के मामले में धार्याली को मामले करने हेतु किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हा, तो नस्तवधी व्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्बास भंडी (श्री सिक्काचार चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हा।

(ख) श्री (ग). ज्ञा० ज्ञा० पुनर्बास कालोंगियों में ज्वांटों की जैर कानूनी विकास के कठिनपय मामलों की सूचना मिली थी। इन मामलों को पुलिस में दर्ज कराया गया है और मामले की जाच कर रही है। वे मरनवाए जो उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा बनाई जा रही थी जिन्हींने धोखेघड़ी से भूमि का आबटन किया था उन मामलों में सरबनाथे गिरा दी गई है जहाँ कोई गह नहीं रहा था। उन कुछ अधिकारियों को जिनके विलक्षण मामला बनाया गया था, निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और विभागीय जाच आरम्भ की गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन की अध्यकार निरोह शाका से भी अनुरोह किया गया है।

कि वे इन प्रधिकारियों के विशद भ्रष्टाचार निवारण प्रधिनियम के अधीन मामला दर्ज करें।

Radio Carbon test for Archaeological Finds

1851. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the radio carbon test in dating Archaeological finds has been proved to be not so reliable; and

(b) if so, whether Archaeological Department propose to re-date the various finds and correct the distortions in Indian history?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) According to the latest researches, one of the basic assumptions of radio-carbon dating—namely the constancy of the atmospheric inventory of C^{14} C, is not strictly valid. Corrections are, therefore, required to be applied to radio-carbon dates to adjust them to true ages. The suggested corrections are in the form of a calibration curve derived from the C^{14} dating of tree-ring dated samples. There is, however, no unanimity in the application of calibration curves. Archaeological Survey of India is keeping itself abreast of the latest development on the subject.

Sugarcane Arrears

1852. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports of heavy arrears of payment of dues to cane growers by various sugar mills during this

crushing season; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to help the growers get their dues in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to reduce areas of cane price:-

(1) Frequent communication is maintained with the State Governments to reduce the areas.

(2) The Sugarcane (Control) Order has been amended w.e.f. 2-2-78 to provide for —

(a) 15 per cent interest on delayed payment of cane price, and

(b) the transfer of cane price areas for which there are no bona-fide claimants from amongst the cane growers concerned, to the State funds, with the stipulation that the same will be utilised by the State Government, as far as possible, for the development of sugarcane.

Position of Loan sought from World Bank for Building Food Storage

1853. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the loan sought from the World Bank for building up food storage capacity; and

(b) the various locations at which the storage capacity is proposed to be augmented or built?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) An agreement with the

International Development Association (IDA) has been signed in January, 1978 according to which the IDA would provide \$107 million for the construction of 3.575 million tonnes capacity for storage of foodgrains. The total cost of the project is \$215.5 million and the remaining \$ 108.5 million approximately will be contributed by the Government of India

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1714/78]

राम गंगा परियोजना कालागढ़ के कर्मचारी

1854. श्री मही लाल क्या हृषि और सिचाई नदी यह बनान की दृष्टि से क्या करेंगे कि

(क) गंगा गंगा परियोजना, कालागढ़ में नूतीय और चतुर्थ थेरी के लिये स्थायी कर्मचारी तथा प्रांगणित आर अनुभवी कर्मचारियों को आलग-आलग नियुक्त किया गया था और इस परियोजना की समाप्ति के बाद श्रेणीबाट वित्तने कर्मचारियों को नीरही से निकाल दिया गया

(ख) मधर गंगा गहुल घाटी, टिहरी और हल्द्वानी परियोजनाओं में उपर्योक्त प्रणिक्षित तथा अनुभवी कर्मचारियों को भारी मृद्गा में आवास्यकता की दृष्टि से रखने हुए इन प्रणिक्षित तथा अनुभवी कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकालने और उनके स्थान पर निवारी या गंग-पराशारी ठेकेदारा व कर्मचारियों को जाम पर लगान के क्षण कारण है, और

(ग) नीकरी में निकाले गये उक्त कर्मचारियों का क्या तब अन्यत्र काम पर लगाया जायगा?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरसाला) (र) मेरे (ग) उनक प्रदेश

सरकार से सुचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

रामगंगा परियोजना कालागढ़ के लिए निवारी का आवंटन

1855. श्री मही लाल : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री या ता. की कुरा करेंगे कि

(क) राम गंगा परियोजना कालागढ़ के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, और

(ख) इसके लिए मूलत कितने परिवद्य का अनुमान लगाया गया था और वास्तविक रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ है?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरसाला) (र) सिचाई एक गजय-विवरण है और विचाई परियोजनाओं वा आयोजन, अन्वेषण, निर्माण तथा वित्त-पोषण गजय मरम्मारा द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। बेंद्रीद्य महायाता समूची गजय योजनाओं के लिए ब्लारू रुपों के रूप में दी जाती है और इसका मवध रिसी विशिष्ट विकास क्षेत्र अव्यवहार परियोजना से नहीं होता।

(क) रामगंगा बहुवायाजनी परियोजना मल रूप से 1959 म 34.8 करोड़ रुपये का था। मन्त्र वी गई थी। उनक प्रदेश की 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना नियार्ट के अनुसार, परियोजना की उद्योगत अनुमानित लागत 16.5 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें 11.719 करोड़ रुपये मिचाई और 4.531 करोड़ रुपये विद्युत भाग के लिए है। 1977-78 के अन्त तक 15.5 करोड़ रुपये पर 12.589 करोड़ रुपये तथा विद्युत भाग पर 3.975 करोड़ रुपये बचन आया तो मधावता हो जा प्रतिशिव्वत 74% किया

गया है वह परियोजना के पूरा होने पर विशेष भौजारा और संघर्षों की विकी से प्राप्त होने वाली गणि के एवज मे किया गया है।

अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमित करने के बारे में प्रतिवेदन

1856. श्री महो लाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंसी 19 दिसम्बर, 1977 के भताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4386 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता मे गठित कार्यान्वयन दल ने अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमित करने के प्रश्न की इस बीच जाच पूरी कर ली है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं,

(ग) ऐसी कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए अन्य क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं;

(घ) कालोनियों को किस आवार पर नियमित किया जाएगा, और

(ङ) ममी कालोनियों को कब तक नियमित कर दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंसी (श्री तिकम्बर बहार) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) एक हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। प्रत्येक कालोनी का भूमि सर्वेक्षण और विकास प्लान बनान का निर्णय किया गया है। इस योजना पर पहले से ही

गठित तकनीकी कृपा हारा विचार किया जाएगा। इस मुद्र में दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दोनों के ही प्रतिनिधि हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम मे 13 कालोनियो का भूमि सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है। इसी प्रकार की भूमि 30 कालोनियो का सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भी अपने अंत मे इसी प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है।

(घ) ये जारे निर्माण और आवास मतालय के दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1977 के पत्र मे लिखि है (प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है) [प्रबालय मे रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एन०टी-1715/78]

(ङ) कोई सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती।

Policy of Agricultural Graduates to work in Villages

1857 SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are formulating any policy for sending agricultural graduates to villages for working there for a particular period,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments and the Agricultural Universities have been asked to give their comments in this regard, and

(d) if so, what is their response?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No, Sir While there is no specific policy in this matter, students of many agricultural Universities and Colleges participate in Kharif and rabi paddy

tion campaigns in villages as a part of their agricultural extension training as well as for specific purposes like pest control.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Does not arise.

Correspondence Courses by Universities

1858. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Universities have started correspondence courses for various examinations;

(b) if so, names of such Universities and courses they have started;

(c) whether lessons for the courses are delayed by the Universities putting the students to great inconvenience;

(d) whether some Universities do not send lessons even to the fag end of the session;

(e) if so, whether the Central Government or UGC have any control

over the Universities in running these courses; and

(f) if so, what steps Central Government or UGC are taking for issuing instructions to such Universities for streamlining the correspondence courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) to (f): The Central Government or the University Grants Commission has no control over the actual implementation of correspondence courses by the universities. The Commission has, however, forwarded a set of guidelines to be followed by the universities which offer correspondence courses. The Commission reviews the progress of these courses from time to time. The shortcomings which have come to notice and the complaints received are also looked into during such reviews, on the basis of which the universities are advised to remedy them.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the University	Courses approved by U.G.C.
1	Allahabad	B.A./B. Com.
2	Andhra	P.U.C., B. A., B. Com.,
3	Bhopal	B.A./B. Com.
4	Bombay	Inter (Arts & Com.), B.A., B. Com.
5	Delhi	B.A./B. Com.
6	Himachal Pradesh	Prep. B.A., M. A. in English Hindi, Sanskrit, History Economics, Pol. Science, M: Ed., M. Com.
7	Jammu	B.A./B. Com.
8	Kashmir	B.A./B. Com.
9	Madurai	Prep., B.A., B. Com.
10	Meerut	B.A.
11	Mysore	P.U.C., B.A., B. Com. B.G.I... M.A. in English, Kannada, History, Political Science & Sociology. B. Ed.
12	Osmania	B.A./B. Com.
13	Punjab	Prep. B.A., B. Com., M.A. in English, Public Administration, Economics, Political Science and History.
14	Punjabi	Prep. B.A., M.A. in Punjabi. English, History, Political Science.
15	Rajasthan	B. Com., M.A. in History and Political Science.
16	Sri Venkateswara	B.A. & B. Com.
17	Utkal	I.A. & B.A.
18	Udaipur	B.A.
19	CIBFL, Hyderabad	Post-graduate in the teaching of English, M.A. in Russian, French and German.
20	Gujarat	B.A.

Conference of Dairy Industry

1859. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Indian Dairy industry was held in Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, whether this conference has proposed setting up of a National Milk Grid; and

(c) if so, what are the details and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (A) Dairy Industry Conference was held at Bangalore from 18th to 20th January, 1978 under the auspices of the Indian Diary Association.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Conference has recommended the formation of a National Milk Grid free of legal constraints in the intra-and inter-State movement of milk and milk products through establishment of a chain of feeder balancing dairies, bilateral arrangements on price, quality and quality of milk to be shipped and with modern whereabouts for road and rail transport, in order to balance equitably surpluses and deficits in milk production due to season and regions of production.

The Government is already seized of the need to form a National milk Grid. Some progress has already

been made under on going Operation Flood Project which will be further extended during the Sixth Plan.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

1860. श्री नवाब सिंह जौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री पहलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय तथा उस सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं;

(ख) हिन्दी माध्यम और अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पृष्ठक पृष्ठक कल कितने पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) जो पाठ्यक्रम अभी तक अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ाये जाते हैं उन्हें हिन्दी माध्यम से चलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकल्दर बहादुर) :

(क) इस मंत्रालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के प्रशासनिक नियवन में कोई प्रशिक्षण संस्थान नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में प्रयुक्त किए जा रहे गियर पुस्तक और कार्म

1861. श्री नवाब सिंह जौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय / विभाग में कूल कितने नियम पुस्तके (मैनप्रल) और प्रपत्र (फार्म) काम में लाए जाते हैं,

(ख) इन में से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है और कितनों को द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित / मुद्रित किया जा चुका है,

(ग) जिनका अभी अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है या जिन्हे अभी द्विभाषी रूप में नहीं उपचाया गया है, उस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इन्हे कब तक द्विभाषी रूप में तैयार करा लिया जाएगा ?

विवरण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकंदर बख़त) :

(क) मैनप्रल	40
फार्म	638
(ख) (i) अनुवित	
मैनप्रल	15
फार्म	448
(ii) द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित/मुद्रित	
मैनप्रल	9

9 मैनप्रल तथा सभी 448 फार्म द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित/मुद्रित किए गए हैं। 4 मैनप्रल हिन्दी व प्रग्रेजी में अलग अलग उपचाय गई हैं। एक मैनप्रल मुद्रणाधीन है तथा शेष एक मैनप्रल अनुवाद के बाद पुनरीक्षणाधीन है।

(ग) शेष मैनप्रलों तथा फार्मों का शिक्षा मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदानालय तथा गृह मन्त्रालय के केन्द्रीय अनुवाद व्यारो म अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। इन में से कुछ का विभागों में पुनरीक्षण भी किया जा रहा है।

(ब) अनुवाद कार्य पूरा होने के बाद इन्हे उपचाया जाएगा।

Institutions for Training in Hotel Management and Catering Courses

1862 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of institutions in the country having arrangements for training in hotel management and catering courses, state-wise,

(b) whether in view of the large number of admission seekers to such institutions, Government propose to start more institutions to impart training in hotel management and catering in the near future, and

(c) if so, the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAAP SINGH): (a) A Statement showing the institutions having arrangements for training in hotel management and catering courses and allied crafts is attached

(b) and (c) It is proposed to set up, in a phased manner, additional Food Craft Institutions in different parts of the country for imparting training in the various crafts connected with the hotel and catering industry. Some of the Foodcraft Institutes may in due course introduce management courses also depending on the requirements of the hotel industry. The question of meeting the requirements of manpower, either by increasing seats in existing institutions or by establishing new institutions is kept constantly under review.

Statement

List of Institutions imparting training in the field of Hotel Management and Catering and Allied Crafts

Name of the Institutions	State	Remarks
1 Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi	Delhi	{ Both management and craft courses
2 Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay	Maharashtra	,
3 Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta	West Bengal	,
4 Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras	Tamil Nadu	,
5 Food Craft Institute, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	(Only Craft courses)
6 Food Craft Institute, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	,
7 Food Craft Institute, Goa	Goa, Daman & Diu	,
8 Food Craft Institute, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	,
9 Food Craft Institute, Bangalore	Karnataka	,
10 Food Craft Institute, Kalmassery	Kerala	,
11 Food Craft Institute, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	,
12 Food Craft Institute, Purnia	Madhya Pradesh	,
13 Food Craft Institute, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	,
14 Food Craft Institute, Jaipur	Rajasthan	,
15 Food Craft Institute, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	,

मध्य प्रदेश, उडीसा तथा राजस्थान में आरम्भ की जाने वाली सिचाई योजनायें

(ख) यदि हा, तो अगले पाँच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश, उडीसा तथा राजस्थान में कियान्वित की जाने वाली बड़ी सिचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं?

1863. श्री यमूना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या हृषि और सिचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि अगले पाँच वर्षों में 170 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में सिचाई सुविधायें दी जायेंगी, यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय असतुलन को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से अगले पाँच वर्षों में देश के उन्ही भागों में सिचाई की योजनायें कियान्वित की जायेंगी जहा सिवित भूमि का रन्ध्रीय घौसेंत 26 प्रतिशत से भी कम है, और

हृषि और सिचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनारा) (क) राज्यों के सिचाई मन्त्रियों के नवाबर, 1977 में हुए तृतीय सम्मेलन द्वारा अप्रैल 1978 से आरम्भ होने वाले अगले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान 17 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिचाई शक्यता को सूजित करने के लक्ष्य पर सहमति हुई थी। सम्मेलन ने निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों को पूरा करने तथा सिचाई विकास के सबै में केन्द्रीय असमानताओं को न्यूनतम करने एवं सुरक्षा-प्रश्न तथा आदिवासी लोकों की प्रावधान-कर्ताओं पर विचार करने हुए निष्पारित समय के अनुसार पूर्ण की जानी नहीं

परियोजनाओं को हाथ मे लेने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से भौतिक और दितीय कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया।

(ब) सिचाई मशियों के सम्मेलन में निर्णय के अनुसार अगली योजना के लिए अपने प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, उडीसा और गोप स्थान की सरकारों मे अनुरोध किया गया है।

राजस्थान प्राच्य विद्या प्रतिष्ठान के लिए
केन्द्रीय अनुदान

1864. श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि राजस्थान प्राच्य विद्या प्रतिष्ठान टोक (राजस्थान) को वाहिक कितना केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया जाता है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (क्षेत्रीय रेप्रेन्टेटर वेडो बड़कटकी) : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान प्राच्य विद्या प्रतिष्ठान (राजस्थान इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ऑरियन्टल स्टडीज) टोक को केन्द्रीय अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि इस प्रतिष्ठान का सचालन सीधे राजस्थान द्वारा सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

एल०एल०बी० कलाओं से अनिवार्य उपस्थिति समाप्त करने को मांग

1865. श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भाषों मे एल०एल०बी० की कलाओं से उपस्थिति की अनिवार्यता को समाप्त करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों की मांग बढ़ रही है, और

(ब) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान योग्य ने किन्हीं विश्वविद्यालयों को नई व्यवस्था लागू करने की मनुमति दे दी है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बंधी व्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (दा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान योग्य ने एल०एल०बी० कलाओं से अनुसार, एल०एल०बी० कलाओं से अनिवार्य उपस्थिति की समाप्ति के लिए कोई संकेन नहीं है।

(ब) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान योग्य ने, मई 1977 मे पत्राचार के माध्यम से दो वर्षीय एल०एल०बी० (वैशिक) पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के जाम विश्वविद्यालय के एक प्रताव का इस सत्र पर अनुमोदन दिया था, कि जो विद्यार्थी इस पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा करे वे एल०एल०बी० व्यावसायिक डिग्री के तीती वर्ष मे दाखिले के लिए पात्र होने चाहिए। तथापि, भारतीय ब० परिवद्, जिसकी इस प्रयोजन के लिए विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्वीकृति मांदी गई थी, ने यह सुनित दिया कि वे विधि म पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम के पक्ष मे नहीं हैं।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के बंगलो के रज रकाव पर
किया गया अवृ

1866 श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या विर्लाण्ड और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुलर्स

मर्वी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि-

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में काश्मेर सरकार के बन्दीय मरियों के बगलों के रख रखाव तथा साजेसज्जा पर किए गए व्यय की तुलना में जनता पार्टी सरकार ने बन्दीय मरियों के बगलों के रख रखाव और साजेसज्जा पर किए व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि जनता पार्टी के मरियों के बगलों के रख रखाव पर आधिक व्यय हुआ है, तो इसके कारण क्या है?

निर्मल और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकल्पर बल्ल) (क) अध्यान मर्वी तथा बन्दीय मरियों के बगलों के रख रखाव पर निम्नलिखित व्यय हुआ —

1976-77 27,04,624 रुपय

1977-78 18,91,381 रुपय
(31-1-78 तक)

(ख) इन दाना प्राकड़ा की सीधी तुलना करना समव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्ष 1976-77 के उपलब्ध आवास पूर्ण वर्ष नहीं है जबकि वर्ष 1977-78 के आवास 10 मास के ही हैं। यदि अनुपातिक तुलना की जाए तो चाल वर्ष के 10 महीनों के दोरान हुआ व्यय वर्ष 1976-77 के 10 महीनों के व्यय से रुम है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले मकानों के ऊपर कमरा बनाने की अनुमति

1867. श्री कूलचन्द दर्शन : क्या निर्मल और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास

मर्वी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) व्या सरकार एवं दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विचाराधीन 30 बर्गमीटर के सीं० एस०पी० मकानों के ऊपर कमरा आवधि बनाने का कोई सुझाव या प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन गरीब एलटियों को यह सुविधा कब तक दें जाएगी?

निर्मल और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकल्पर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यदि निर्मल सरचनात्मक का रूप अवधारण्य पाया गया तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मानक प्लान तैयार किया जाएगा। मनमादान प्रश्नान् इस आवास अपना सकते हैं।

Repairs to drains and Roads in Janak Puri Delhi

1868 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of cleaning and repairing the drains and roads in C S P Houses area of Janak Puri is being done neither by the DDA nor by the Delhi Municipal Corporation as a result of which the residents of the colony have been put to considerable hardship and

(b) if so whether Government propose to take appropriate action to ensure proper maintenance and repairs of roads and drains in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Sanitation and maintenance of roads/storm water drains are being done by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

हस्तान्तर पत्र (कन्वेन्स डीड)

1869. श्री फूलचन बर्मा : क्या निम्नलिखित और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि ।

(क) क्या सी० एस० वी० फ्लैटों के कुछ एलाइटियों ने फ्लैट की पूरी कीमत जमा करने के बाद हस्तान्तर पत्र (कन्वेन्स डीड) के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को लिखा है, किन्तु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण एलाइटियों को उनके फ्लैटों की रजिस्ट्री नहीं करा रहा है तथा एलाइटियों को नाजायज ढंग से परेशान कर रहा है ; प्रोर

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण इन फ्लैटों की रजिस्ट्री एलाइटियों के नाम कराने के लिए नीतार है ?

निम्नलिखित और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दा आलाइटियों ने पूर्ण बकाया अदा करने के बाद दस्तावेजों के लिए कहा है और उन्होंने इन्हें स्टेम्पिंग के लिए उन्हें भेज दिया है ।

(ब) हस्तान्तर पत्र फ्लैट की पूर्ण लागत अदा करने के बाद निष्पादित किए जाते हैं ।

Dam at Kishau Upstream of Tajewala

1870. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered and cleared the proposed scheme for construction of a high storage dam at Kishau upstream of Tajewala across the river Yamuna; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme as cleared by the General Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted a report on Kishau Dam Project in 1965 which envisaged construction of 770 feet high dam across the river Tons, a tributary of the Yamuna for power generation and also use of regulated releases for water supply to Delhi and for irrigation from Yamuna. The proposals were examined and the State Government was advised to carry out investigations at alternative dam sites and up-date the project estimate. The modified report has not so far been received from the State Government.

Receipt of U.G.C. Development Grants by Affiliated Colleges

1871 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No 40 on 14th November, 1977 regarding receipt of U.G.C. development grants by affiliated colleges and state

(a) whether the required information has been collected and

(b) if so, when will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the information has since been compiled, but requires checking etc. The assurance will be fulfilled as soon as it is received in the Ministry

Bungling by D.D.A.

1872. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Audit has exposed some cases of gross bungling by the DDA,

(b) whether DDA spent Rs 27 crores on resettlement colonies, Rs 17 crores was unaccounted for while Rs 4 crores were said to have been spent on earth fills, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Accountant General Central Revenue has recently conducted a review of DDA in connection with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-77 Union Government (Civil) and has included a number of paras regarding financial and other irregularities

(b) and (c) As reported by DDA the expenditure on works executed in the resettlement colonies from the year 1975-76 upto January, 1978 was Rs. 1747 crores including about Rs 1 crore on earth filling. Besides, cost of land works out to Rs 227 crores. All this expenditure stands accounted for

मध्य प्रदेश के द्वारा जिले में गुप्त युगीन गुफाएँ

1873. श्री हुकम जन्न कलायः क्या जिला, समाज संस्कार और संस्कृति

मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के जिला द्वारा में गुप्त युगीन गुफाओं के बारे में 5 अप्रैल, 1977 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2572 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुया करने कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिला द्वारा में बांदा की गुफाओं जो गुप्त कालीन यी कही जाती हैं और जीर्ण यीर्ण अवस्था में हैं, और महाबलेश्वर मन्दिर के दक्षिण में भूर्हरि गुफा जैसी गुफाओं जो पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा शीक प्रकार से अनुरक्षित नहीं की जा रही है के अनुरक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में यथ्य किसी गुफाये है जिनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है और ऐसी गुफाये कितनी है जिन पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है ?

जिला, समाज संस्कार और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप बन्द्र बन्द्र) : अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2572 का उत्तर द्वारा, जिला द्वारा में गुप्तकालीन या अपरिपूर्ण गुफाओं से सम्बन्धित है। मध्य प्रदेश के जिला द्वारा के अन्तर्भृत बाधा में गुप्तकालीन शैलगृहों का कोई स्वल नहीं है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के सरकार में मध्य प्रदेश के महाबलेश्वर मन्दिर के दक्षिण में भूर्हरि गुफा नाम की कोई गुफा नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्भृत द्वारा, होशगाबाद, मनसौर, शहडोल, सरगुजा और विदिशा जिलों में सात गृह-समूह हैं। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण इन दस रखाव न अनन्य उचित ध्यान दे रहा है।

जवाहर ज्योति पर व्यय

1874. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन मूर्ति के अन्दर जलने वाली जवाहर ज्योति पर विया जाने वाला व्यय किस रूप (हेड) के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) इस पर होने वाला औसत दैनिक व्यय क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री

(डॉ प्रभाप चन्द चन्द्र) : (क) तीन मूर्ति भवन के अन्दर जवाहर ज्योति का खर्च, नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय द्वारा उन को बन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये वार्षिक अनुदान में से किया जा रहा है। इस खर्च में ज्योति के पोषण हेतु गैस, जो कि संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय को भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा निशुल्क मुहैया की जा रही है का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ज्योति पर किया गया कुल खर्च 171 रुपये हैं।

(ग) संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय द्वारा ज्योति पर किया जा रहा औसत दैनिक व्यय लगभग 16 पैसे बनता है।

Expenditure incurred on Shantivana, Rajghat and Vijayghat

1875. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Shantivana, Rajghat and Vijayghat has since been completed;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken in completing the construction work and the total expenditure estimated to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Major construction work of Shantivana, Rajghat and Vijayghat has been completed. Some additional works are in progress.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on Shantivana so far is Rs. 84.42 lakhs, Rajghat Rs. 67.02 lakhs and Vijayghat Rs. 44.02 lakhs.

(c) The additional works are likely to be completed by 1980-81. The expenditure on additional works of all the samadhis taken together is likely to be Rs. 16 lakhs.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों पर किया गया व्यय

1876. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को नई दिल्ली में आवंटित सरकारी निवास स्थानों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों के रख रखाव तथा साज-सज्जा पर किया गया खर्च निम्नलिखित है :—

रुपये

1976-77	27,04,624
1977-78	18,91,381
(31-1-78 तक)	

(ख) मंत्रियों के बंगलों के लिए पृथक से कोई बजट व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए निवास स्थानों के रख रखाव हेतु कुल व्यवस्था 6.13 करोड़ रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Linking Ganga with Cauvery

1877. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a much debated and controversial scheme of linking the entire river system in India for controlling flood and to make water available all over India, worked out by Sri Dastur called "garland canal scheme";

(b) if so, details thereof and reactions thereto;

(c) whether the Government have abandoned the ambitious scheme of the former Government to link Ganga with Cauvery; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof, and if not, the progress of the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Garland Canal scheme envisaged by Capt. Dastur, as revised by him in November, 1977, comprises the following:—

(i) A Himalayan Canal connecting Ravi to Brahmaputra 1500 miles long and 1000 ft. wide and 40 ft. deep with over 50 integrated lakes (each about 30 miles X 1 mile X 90 to 100 ft. deep) along the southern slopes of the Himalayas at the elevation varying from 1500 ft. to 1100 ft. above the main sea level. The canal is proposed to be extended 1100 miles beyond Brahmaputra with about 40 integrated reservoirs!

(ii) Subsidiary Canals from the Himalayan Canal at right angle at interval of 2 miles;

(iii) Central and Southern Garland Canal about 5800 miles long between elevation of 1000 ft. above the mean sea level encompassing the Central Plateau and Southern peninsula, with 200 integrated reservoirs on the various rivers and subsidiary canals at 2 miles interval from the main canal;

(iv) Connecting the Himalayan and Garland Canal by 5 pipes of 12 ft. diameter each (which can be increased if necessary) at the two points for transfer of waters from the Himalayan Canal;

(v) Construction of a reservoir near Nagaur in Rajasthan with a capacity of 300 million acre feet;

(vi) Storage with a capacity of 100 million acre ft. on the Sone River.

(c) and (d). The Garland Canal proposal and Ganga-Cauvery Link Canal proposal are both suggestions for formulation of a National Plan for the optimum development of the water resources of the country. Many complex issues such as technical feasibility, economic viability, legal and environmental aspects, etc. are involved on a na-

tion-wide scale which are under study. This would take some time before a view is taken.

Universal Primary Education

1878. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI PADMACHARAN

SAMANTASINHERA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has drawn up a scheme for universal primary education with special emphasis to non-formal education;

(b) if so, details thereof and progress made in the field of implementation; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure for implementation of the schemes and what are the resources for raising finances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education, master plans for universalisation are being drawn up by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The working Group was set up to suggest a feasible plan for the universalisation of elementary education for children of the age-group 6—14 (classes I to VIII) in another 5—7 years' time. The universalisation is proposed to be achieved through both formal and non-formal programmes of education. The target of additional enrolment in the 6th Plan (1977—83) is 3.20 crores (2.20 crores in classes I—V and 1.00 crore in classes VI—VIII). The Working Group felt that it would be possible to enrol 220 lakh children in classes I—V (100 lakh in full-time school and 120 lakh in part-time classes) and 100 lakh children in classes VI—VIII (60 lakh in full-time

schools and 40 lakh under part-time non-formal education). On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, the State Governments have been called upon to prepare detailed masterplans for implementation. The year 1978—79 will be treated as the pilot year for making the necessary preparations.

(c) The expenditure for covering the non-enrolled children during 1978—83 estimated by the Working Group is Rs. 1,000 crore. This amount is likely to be available under the Sixth Plan.

Drop out in Education

1879. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious problem of drop outs in our education system resulting in huge waste;

(b) if so, the details regarding the drop outs at different stages of education and what is the extent of wastage in terms of money and also in terms of wasted time;

(c) what are the reasons for this phenomenon; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to do away with this phenomenon, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir, particularly at the elementary stage (classes I—VIII). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1716/78]

(b) and (c). There are no recent studies at the all-India level on the subject. However, a study on a highly restricted sample basis was conducted in 1977, confining it to primary stage only, the results of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1716/78].

No study has been conducted regarding the extent of wastage in terms of money and time.

Whatever studies are available reveal that the drop outs are mainly from the category of children belonging to under-privileged sections of the society and girls. The Working Group on Universalisation has identified the following as some of the reasons for non-attendance of the children belonging to the weaker sections like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

(i) A child begins to help in the economic endeavours of the family at a very early age. Thus attending a full-time formal school is a luxury which most families cannot afford.

(ii) The timings of the formal school are such that they cannot pursue education along with their economic pursuit.

(iii) Some of the children drop out after one or two years due to various reasons. The formal system does not permit them to re-enter the school.

As regards the girls, some of the reasons identified by the Working Group for non-attendance of girls are—

(i) From a very early age, girls have to shoulder a lot of household duties in respect of younger children, as also other household responsibilities like cooking etc. Neither the timings of the formal school nor the curricula suit the requirements of this category of girls.

(ii) In many communities, due to cultural backwardness, sending girls, even of the age 8 or 9 to co-educational schools, does not find favour.

(iii) The village community is not convinced of the usefulness of the educational programme for the girls being offered by the formal school system.

(d) Socio-economic reasons are responsible for huge rate of drop out in schools under a total strategy. Some of the steps identified by the Working Group relate to :—

(i) curriculum reform, to make it more meaningful and relevant to the life situation of the children;

(ii) reduction of instructional hours in classes I—III to three hours per day and lengthening the academic session;

(iii) introducing socially useful productive work and social service activities as an integral part of education;

(iv) better teacher preparation to tackle the problems of primary education;

(v) improvement of supervision and involvement of the local community in these supervisory tasks by formation of effective school committees which will assist in bringing children to the school and for building up closer relations between the school and the community etc.;

(vi) but, more than all these, is the need to create a climate and organise a mass movement to ensure that all the children of the age group 6—14 are enrolled and remain in schools. It is for the local community to ensure that the children of this age group receive education either through the formal or through the non-formal channels.

Residential Government Accommodation for the Staff of Parliament Secretariats

1880. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters of Type I to Type IV which are likely to be allocated to Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat from the General Pool during the current year; and

(b) the details thereof (Type-wise and date-wise) as to when these will be handed over to both the Secretariats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Out of the quarters under construction in the general pool in the DIZ area, the following quarters will be allotted temporarily to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats during the current year:

Type I	20 Nos.
Type II	45 Nos.
Type III	10 Nos.
Type IV	Nil.

This allotment is to be adjusted subsequently against equal number of quarters of similar types presently under construction exclusively for the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

These quarters will be allotted as soon as they are completed.

राज्यों को आवास अनुदान

1881. श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्माण और आवास शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को राज्यवार 1975, 1976 तथा 1977 में कितना केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया गया और उसका आधार क्या था ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुदान देने के सम्बन्ध में पिछड़ेपन और जनसंख्या को आधार बनाने का है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बक्त) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों को निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अधीन कोई केन्द्रीय अनुदान नहीं दिए जाते । राज्यों आदि को सभी राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को 'समेकित ऋण' तथा 'समेकित अनुदानों' में दी जाती है जो किसी विशेष योजना, परियोजना या विकास शीर्ष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती । राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार समेकित सहायता को विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए नियत करने तथा उपयोग करने में स्वतन्त्र हैं ।

राज्यों को राज्य प्लानों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का नियत गडगिल फार्मूला के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसमें अन्य वातों के साथ साथ जनसंख्या और पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

Percentage of Allocation for Agricultural Sector

1882. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise budget allocations for the agricultural sector from 23 per cent to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the percentage of funds to be used for irrigation in drought prone areas; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: (a) and (b). The position in these respects will be indicated in the plan for the next five years after consideration by the National Development Council.

Demand for U.P. for fixing Support Prices of Oilseeds and Pulses

1883. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have demanded for fixing the support prices for oil seeds and pulses to ensure stability in their production which fluctuated with price variations; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). At the Chief Ministers Conference held on 10th and 11th January, 1978, the Chief Ministers including that of U.P. had emphasised the need for fixation of suitable support prices for oilseeds and pulses, with a view to increasing their production. Support prices for 1978-79 season have already been announced for groundnut, soyabean and sunflower seed. The Agricultural prices Commission has also submitted its recommendations on the level of support prices of rapeseed and mustard which are at present under consideration. As regards pulses support price for the gram crop to be marketed in 1978-79 had been announced in October, 1977. The Agricultural Prices Commission has also submitted its recommendations on the level of support prices of arhar and moong and the Government's decision thereon is likely to be announced shortly.

Writing off Bad Debates by DDA

1884. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of contractors had been advanced huge amounts of money

by the DDA officials without ensuring any collateral and the DDA officials have moved that Rs. 10 lakhs advanced to a contractor be written off as he is not traceable;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter; and

(c) whether Government is considering to enquire into the matter raised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no advance has been paid to any contractor without ensuring any collateral. Also there is no move to write off an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to a contractor.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Central Government Staff Quarters, Howrah

1885. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the General Secretary, Welfare Association, Santragachi Central Government Staff quarters, Howrah; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum has been received recently.

(b) The Association has represented for the provision of certain facilities like medical facilities central School, Railway overbridge boundary wall etc. The concerned Departments have been requested to consider provision of these facilities in the colony.

New Plan for integrated rural development Programme

1886. SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an entirely new programme for comprehensive and integrated rural development will be launched by the Government soon;

(b) if so, whether Government feels that the current programme like SFDA, DPAP and Command Area Development have not done enough and hence the need for a fresh approach;

(c) if so, the main features of the new Scheme; and

(d) when the same is likely to be started and the cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The S. F. D. A. is mainly a beneficiary oriented programme while D. P. A. P. and Command Area Development Programmes mainly follow the 'area' approach. These programmes are restricted to selected areas and beneficiaries and have been quite successful. Under the new programme it is proposed to cover a much larger area in the country. The need for the fresh approach has arisen with a view to achieve the national objective of full employment in rural areas within a certain time frame. Under the new programme the main elements of the area programmes and the beneficiary oriented programme will be brought to bear on each of the areas covered by any one of these programmes depending on the suitability of the programme for the area. Also programming under the new approach will be based on decentralised micro-planning at the block level. It is also proposed to involve voluntary organi-

sations of standing and repute in the formulation and implementation of the Block Plans.

(c) The new Scheme is under formulation.

(d) It will be started from 1978-79. A token budget provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been made.

12.00 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT DELAY IN INVITING THE LEADER OF THE CONGRESS COALITION TO FORM GOVERNMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, my motion is given on the basis of the latest report received from Maharashtra. 149 Members of the Legislative Assembly have been paraded and present before the Governor. He has not taken any step. The report is that the Governor is himself trying to make Members change their mind instead of working on the constitutional basis to respect the Constitution. The Governor is today trying to become an instrument of a political party at the Centre. This is a complete violation of the Indian Constitution. On that basis I seek your permission to move an adjournment motion:

"That this House be adjourned for the delay in inviting the leader of the majority group of Congress Coalition in Maharashtra to form his government even after the physical appearance of his 149 legislators."

I appeal to the hon'ble Speaker to allow my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you have not given any notice. Mr. Stephen has given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) My submission is that the matter is of such an urgency that an adjournment motion is alright. My friends from Maharashtra and all our Members on this Side feel very much concerned and disturbed particularly when Morarji Bhai is the Prime Minister.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

You will read, Sir, hon'ble Shri Morarjibhai to get an election in Gujarat went to the extent of going on a hunger strike himself, went to the extent of threatening a gherao and satyagrah in this House. (Interruptions).

Sir, 150 elected representatives of the Maharashtra Assembly have been paraded. Photographs have been taken. Signatures have been taken. If Governor is not going to allow a people's government to be formed in Maharashtra, it is not within his powers. Under Article 163 he has to have the Council of Ministers. There is no choice for him. Janata Government is trying to bring pressure on the Governor for encouraging horse-trading. There is delay of two days. (Interruptions) Morarjibhai, I want to promise from you that the Governor will call Shri Vasantdada Patil.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You better take your seats. I have called upon the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I request my hon. friends not to get excited for nothing? There is no question of the Centre interfering with the discretion of the Governors and if I may make a positive statement, we will not have use of that Governor. If any Governor does not act impartially, independently. There is no question of Central Government influencing any Governor and in this very particular case, on the very first day when the Governor told me about the result, I told him "you decide completely impartially and do what is right. Don't be bothered about anything else." (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you satisfied yourself? 150 persons have been paraded. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear him?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am very sorry that an excitement is created for nothing. I do not see why they should be excited in this matter. I see it in the papers. I have not had any contact with the Governor. I do not want to have any contact. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI KISHORE LAL (East Delhi): Sir, they do not even allow the Prime Minister to speak. Why do you allow them to speak? (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, please read Article 164 of the Constitution. It says:

"164(I). Other provisions as to Ministers: (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गवर्नर का अधिकार है कि वह सेटिस्फाई हो जाय कि कौन-सी पार्टी वहुमत में है। अभी तक दोनों पार्टियां क्लेम कर रही हैं, इस लिए जब तक वह दूसरी पार्टी से न पूछ

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised is that the Central Government has been trying to interfere with the discretion of the Governor. Otherwise it is completely the discretion of the Governor. The Prime Minister has made a positive statement that they are not interfering.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not accept that.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is speaking for the Government.....(Interruptions). There is no point of Governor.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Thumku): On a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Central Government does not come in. The Prime Minister has categorically stated that he had not talked to the Governor.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have not made any allegation against the Prime Minister himself. I have said that from the Central Government some Ministers are influencing. We want a guarantee.

MR. SPEAKER. The Prime Minister speaks on behalf of the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is a helpless man. What are you talking (Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

I have heard the Prime Minister. I have disallowed the adjournment motion. The adjournment motion is disallowed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): You have to hear me.

MR. SPEAKER Under what rule?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under rule 60 read with direction 2. Under Direction No. 2 and adjournment motion has got to be taken up after the Question Hour. It is on that basis that the adjournment motion was brought to your notice. I had given notice of an adjournment motion. When the matter comes up you have got three courses open to you; you can reject it; you can allow it. Another course is there. Here it says: provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister or the Members concerned a brief statement of facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion. When the matter of adjournment motion was taken up the Prime Minister

being the Minister concerned about it or speaking for the government presumably under this rule stood up and clarified the position of the government. Once that has been done I am entitled to clarify my position in support of the motion.

The Rule says: "and hear from the Minister and or members concerned a brief statement.".....

MR. SPEAKER: which rule?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rule 60 second proviso' which says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts...."

Here I would like to submit that there were two adjournment motions. One motion Mr. Vayalar Ravi made his submission. My motion was there and when the matter came up, the Prime Minister stood up and clarified the position of the Government. It is necessary that as a person who gave the notice of adjournment motion I also must be heard in support of my motion. This is under rule. This is in consonance with the natural justice. This has got to be done. The Prime Minister spoke. (Interruptions) I am entitled to say my point of view about it. How do you refuse me the right? Parliament will not be right in refusing me the right. You could have initially said: "Nobody shall say anything about it." You permitted one Member to make his submission; you permitted the Minister and the Minister made his arguments about it. Under what rule, under what right, under what justice, can you refuse me permission to make my submission about the notice I gave you on the adjournment motion? May I submit, Sir? The Prime Minister asked: "Why are you excited?"

**Not recorded.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I want to be heard on this very matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will hear you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a matter in which there is considerable concern in different parts of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let me first speak on his point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Prime Minister made a submission....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let me say something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you, Mr Prime Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But he cannot go into the merits of the case.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Prime Minister asked: "Why are you getting excited?" Why should I not feel excited because this is an extraordinary situation....

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. You are going into the merits of the case. I am hearing your point of orders. If I allow....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you going to refuse me permission?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There were about it. The other notice—you heard about it. The other notice—you will not hear about it? You have heard the Minister about it. You must hear me also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Prime Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am hearing the Prime Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When my hon. friend wants that he has a right to speak, because I had explained what was the matter, Rule 60, which he has quoted, says:

"The Speaker if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the mat-

ter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not saying under that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is a different matter altogether. The Speaker has not allowed it.

AN HON. MEMBER: *Ab initio* he has no right to raise it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore that does not arise. Even then, let me say this: Why all this excitement? I was explaining, but I was not allowed to complete my explanation. What can I do? I am not helpless in Government, but I am helpless against shouting in this House. I cannot do anything. I have got to bear with it. I cannot do it in return. I cannot do that because that will aggravate it. Therefore I cannot do it. I was not heard when I was saying that for the Government to issue any direction to the Governor in this matter would be very wrong and unconstitutional. It was stated that the Prime Minister is helpless, the other Ministers do it. No other Ministers can try to do it. I am not helpless with my Ministers. I am helpless with my hon. friends. I am not at all helpless there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the use? You are. With one particular Minister, you are completely helpless.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Why do you want to add to his shouting? Let him about. If there is one Member shouting we can cope with it. But if all of them shout together how can we cope with it?

Therefore, it is not right when I said that we do not want to interfere in matters like this, there is no question of Government interfering. Then, about this question of delay, I read about it in papers. I have not enquired because that also can be taken as interference.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How did you interfere in Karnataka? Please tell us.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That I will reply not now. I will do it when I reply to the debate on the President's Address. Why don't you have patience?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On 3rd January the Assembly was to meet. But on 31st you dissolved it. How did you do that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Will you have some patience? You don't seem to have any patience.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: These are doubts in our minds.

MR. SPEAKER: You are on a different point altogether now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That will be covered when I give my reply on the President's Address. I am going to explain and tell you all about it, but just now I am not going to be drawn into it because that would not be right. I have been reading for the last two days that they have given a list of 149 Members and have also produced them before the Governor. The other side has given a list of 145 Members

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can that be? We have given 150. How can they give a list of 145?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not want to go into the details of it, and I read also that the Governor is taking time to see who is right. I believe the matter may have been decided now, by 12 O'clock. That is what I was told by others from Bombay, not by the Government that it will be decided today. I don't know all this excitement. I do not think there is any cause for grievance. Unnecessarily they are excited over this. I do not know why there is this excitement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a question ultimately of democracy. People have their rights. You should have a democratic rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am deciding the point of order first.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The point of order is not important. This is more important—the substance.

MR. SPEAKER: When it is raised, it is important. When the matter is raised I have to decide. Two hon. Members have given notice of adjournment motion on identical matters. One was Mr. Vayalar Ravi and the other was Mr. Stephen. Mr. Vayalar Ravi's motion had come earlier. I have not given consent to either of them under Rule 60. I have not given consent at all and in fact, when Mr. Stephen met me in my chamber, I said I would consider it afterwards. That is what I told them and that is what my former order is. Without my consent, Mr. Vayalar Ravi raised the question. When Mr. Vayalar Ravi raised a certain point, he said that the Central Government was interfering with the discretion of the Governor. That is why I asked the Prime Minister whether it was a fact. The Prime Minister has denied it and he has denied it on behalf of the Government. I have to accept that. Now there is no question of any Member being entitled to say because the second proviso to Rule 60 says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein,"—the question is whether the Central Government is interfering or not "he may, before, giving or refusing his consent, read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister/or Members concerned.

It is entirely left to the Speaker to find out the facts. It is not a question of anybody having any right. The allegation is that the Central Government is interfering. Therefore, I have allowed the Prime Minister to clarify that point and so there is no question arising at all. I have not given consent under Rule 60 and I do not propose to give any. This is not a matter....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the use now? (Interruptions) The Prime Minister was good enough to explain. Where is the question of your consent? It has become redundant. You have become redundant now. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We don't want to participate in the deliberations. I want to make a statement about that. Why is it happening? (Interruptions). I am not going to yield. If you are not going to allow me, it would be a most unprecedented procedure. I rise as the leader of the party. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule does it come? I will allow it if there is any rule.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Will you allow me only if there is a rule? You will not allow me if I am.... (Interruptions) Under what rule do I walk out? Before walking out, would you not allow me to make a statement? (Interruptions) What is the sort of thing that is going on? One side you have heard. The other side you are not prepared to hear.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Before anybody was called, you could have said 'No discussion under rule 60'. You permitted a discussion for a full half-an-hour. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The matter involved is very very important. It is a matter on which all of us are agitated.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in agreement. I don't allow this any more. Don't record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Show me the precedent. I will allow it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are any number of precedents.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. I would not Don't record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Until I say. don't record.

(Interruption) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record until I ask you.

(Interruption) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken the decision, you are not obeying it... I called upon the Prime Minister to reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to explain my stand.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are giving your reason for walking out, then I will get it recorded.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Take it that way.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Under what rule, you are allowing him?

MR. SPEAKER: The reasons for walking out have been allowed. From the precedent I have found that earlier also when the people walked out, they had made a statement.

(Interruptions) **

I have made the decision. I am allowing the reasons. Any leader who is walking out, can make a statement why he is walking out. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Either allow us to walk out by making a statement or allow us to sit here and not listen to the Prime Minister. Choose between the two.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you record. There is a precedent:

"On 10-3-70, after the Minister of Home Affairs replied to the debate on the resolution regarding the President's Proclamation under article 356 in relation to Tamil Nadu, Shri Era Sezhiyan, the leader of the DMK group, made a statement that the action taken by the Central Government was unconstitutional and that they were not satisfied with the reply given by the Minister. Thereafter, the members walked out."

So, I am permitting him to make a statement giving reasons for walking out.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): On a point of order, Sir. I have nothing to say if you permit any hon. Member or the leader of any party or group to make a statement. There is nothing wrong in that. But if the intention is expressed before that he is making a statement giving reasons as a prelude to walk-out, it is creating a dangerous precedent. You can allow him to make a statement but not a statement just for giving reasons for walkout. It will be a dangerous precedent. What will be a dangerous precedent. What time a group leader will say, "I want to walk out and, therefore, you allow me to make a statement." It will be creating a mess of the whole business of the House. Therefore, I would make a submission to you, please don't mention that you are allowing him to give reasons for walking out. You are entitled to allow any member to make any statement. But please don't mention that it is because they are walking out. It is their choice if they want to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing him to make a statement

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Aanatnag): Mr. Krishnappa from our party also wants to speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A situation has arisen to which my party spokesmen have taken objection. Our party has taken objection to certain things that are happening in the country....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): Mr Speaker, Sir. supposing I want to stage a walk out, will you allow me to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider when you think of it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will you allow everybody? (Interruptions) Everybody will make a statement then.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not able to cooperate with you for three reasons. One is that it is elementary in parliamentary practice that when an issue is before the House, when one aspect of the issue has been permitted to be placed before the House, the other interested party must be permitted to have its say also. This fundamental rule, according to me, was violated. The issue before the House, was, whether you will allow or give permission for an adjournment motion for which I had given notice. On that matter, when the discussion took place, with your permission or without your permission, the Prime Minister put forth a point of view of the Government.

This is an elementary parliamentary courtesy that the interest of party on the other side must also be heard before the Chair finally gives his ruling.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: No. (Interruptions):

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you have patience?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Although I sought your permission to place my point of view before you, I was not given permission. Against that, I have got the greatest objection. Sir, I record my objection to that, (2) on the

[Shri C. M. Stephen] question about the Government's action with respect to the Maharashtra issue.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What you are asking about West Bengal.....(Interruptions). Your behaviour in Maharashtra is undemocratic, high-handed and arbitrary. This is why we are walking out. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Prime Minister made a statement that he has nothing to do with....(Interruptions). These are the very fundamentals of the way the polity has got to function.....(Interruptions). It is submitted that the Governor.....(Interruptions). It is for the Prime Minister to say, to give up his basic responsibility in a federal polity against that attitude. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will also disturb you. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is for the Prime Minister to say....(Interruptions). Government will have nothing to do with it. (Interruptions). To give up his basic responsibility in a federal polity against that attitude (Interruptions). (3) A people selection took place. Members who have returned.....It is fundamental that a Ministry must be formed and any constitutional lawyer says.....(Interruptions). Either the major party can be called or the party which commands a majority can be called. Here two parties emerged. One is the Janata Party. The other two Congress which happen to be in the parliamentary parties the major parties, they should have been.....(Interruptions).

AN. HON. MEMBER: Only in Maharashtra....(Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): 150 Members. (Interruptions). What happens is this. In Maharashtra, elections took place on the plea that it was necessary.....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I want to know, Sir....(Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Interruptions). To continue in this House..(Interruptions).

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chickballapur): For the same reason, we also show our protest and walk out. (Interruptions).

At this stage, some hon. Members left the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, we protest... The Governor, who is acting in utter disregard of the Constitution, should be recalled immediately. We make a protest and walk out.

MR. SPEAKER: Prime Minister.

12.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, that it is very unfortunate that all this time should have been taken for doing what they have done now. I do not think it helps any cause. Yet, I cannot quarrel with their liberty to do even wrong things which they want to do. Why have I to say anything? But I do say that, when they think about what has happened, they will realise that they have said all this for nothing; for nothing they spent their energy, and the time of the House. I do not know how much money has been wasted. But all these things are inescapable in Parliamentary life and, therefore, I have no quarrel about it. But in this matter I do not see how this Government is to blame for anything. We have issued no directions whatsoever; we cannot issue directions in this matter, and we will not issue any directions in this matter. Even now if they want me to say, 'Expedite it', I cannot do that. But if the Governor acts wrongly, then certainly I can take action, but I cannot force him to do anything. That must be understood by the hon. friends. But they cannot forget their habits they have acquired. That is the

difficulty. If they want me to act as they did in the past, I am not going to do that, I am not going to act in that manner whatever may be the provocation. That is all that I can say.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, I want to make a clarification.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He can make his clarifications afterwards.

I was surprised that the same arguments are being repeated every time even when satisfactory explanations were given. It was said that the President should not have been apologetic for his inability to deliver the Address in Hindi. He was not apologetic at all. I do not know why the President should be apologetic. Those who are against Constitutional propriety ought to be apologetic. It is not for him to be apologetic. That must be realised. There is no question of this Government wanting to force Hindi on anybody. That is not the idea at all. But that does not mean that those who want Hindi cannot say that there should be Hindi. If they call them fanatics they are greater fanatics. They are fanatics against the Constitution; if I may say so. What is the meaning of saying such things? That does not help anybody. I have explained that Government will not force this issue, but the compulsion of patriotism will force it, and I am waiting for that to happen. And that will happen; I have no doubt about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You cannot force it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot force anybody to be good; I know the result will be otherwise. Therefore, I never make that attempt.

Then it was said that Hindi Communications go from the Centre to Kerala and other non-Hindi speaking States. I do not know from which office. This is not the practice of the Central Government. We send Communications in English and a copy

of that in Hindi is sent along with it. I do not know why that should be objected to. That is the policy.....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They send only in Hindi.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No: Chief Minister has complained to me I have met the Chief Minister and he has not told me about it at all. If any government department does that, I will certainly hold it up for action. I do not want any deviation to do that kind of a thing. That will not be done. Point out to me if there is any failure in that matter....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The President expressed it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The President has not said that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The President expressed it. We presented a memorandum... (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not yielding. This is not the way to deal with the whole matter. I do not stop him even when he shouts. Why does he want to stop me when I am speaking? He can speak when he has a chance to speak, when he has occasion to speak, but he must not go on interrupting in this manner. I have said very clearly that whenever instances are brought to my notice, I will certainly take action and see that it is not repeated anywhere.

13 hrs.

One inadvertant thing had happened. When a reply was sent to a Member who had written in Hindi, and it was sent to me. I found, that no English version was sent and asked for it. They said it was a mistake that the English version was not sent along with it to me. But that was a solitary instance where it was a mistake. When a mistake was admitted as a mistake, there was, therefore, no question of forcing anybody in this matter; force cannot do anything. My Hon. friends ought to recognise that they

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cannot force me to do what they want me to do. That must be recognised. I cannot force them to do anything and they cannot force me to do anything. It would not be right and it is not provided in the Constitution.

But what I surprised me was when some Hon. Member said that the address was imposed on the President, that he was not allowed to say that he wanted to say. Being a Member of Parliament, he does not even know what the Constitutional practice is and what the functions of the President and the Government are! when the President gives an Address on the opening day of Parliament it is always the statement of Government policy. It is not the first time that the President has delivered an Address. But when nothing could be said, what else would be said?

I was more surprised when it was said that the President's Address lacks sharpness, inspiration and direction. Now, we do not want to be sharp with anybody: that is left to my hon. friends. I don't like to be sharp at all with anybody, nor would the President like to do that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): You are always blunt!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not blunt: I am truthful. If what I am saying now is bluntness. I cannot help it.

Then, Sir, it was said that it was disappointing. If they are disappointed, they are disappointed, how can I say they should be satisfied? I cannot order satisfaction. But I do not see any evidence of disappointment on their faces. That is all I can say.

Then, it was said that it contains half truths. Now, what are the half truths that we have given? It was said that there are half truths about prices. What are half truths? Is it not a fact that the prices today are not higher than the prices in March last? There have been fluctuations in wholesale prices during the year, that also we have admitted. We have not kept back

anything: we have published them from time to time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): What about consumer prices?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Consumer prices are also being regulated: they are also coming down.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have read out a para from the Economic Review which shows what is the rise in prices in different areas, particularly the consumer prices so far as the people are concerned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That quotation proves that we have not kept back anything.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are discussing President's Address.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am also doing that. Then, a very serious thing was said that we are not acknowledging Opposition's cooperation. This is very unkind. I have tried as best, as I could, to take as much cooperation and I have received cooperation in some matters, not in all matters, but this is not for me to complain. But to say that I did not acknowledge this is not right. I have said that we are bringing in constitutional amendments for undoing some of the things we all disapprove and that we want to take the Opposition with us and we are in the process of it. I am very thankful to them that they have agreed on many things. I have said that and said that publicly at many places, and I wish we continue to do that more and more. If the Speaker was elected unanimously, it was due to the Opposition's cooperation. It was true about the election of the President also. I have publicly acknowledged it. I have thanked them for it. If we take the credit for achieving this cooperation for the first time in thirty years, are we very wrong in it? Why is it said that our claim is wrong?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The importance is of those who give cooperation and not those who ask for it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is only when we give cooperation that we receive cooperation. Cooperation is always given, not demanded. I do not demand cooperation, therefore both of us have got to give cooperation without demanding it. Who oblige whom? We oblige each other, not anybody else. We are doing our duty to the country and to the Parliament. That is all I would say.

Well, at any rate, I am glad that my hon. friend approved of the President not coming in a horse carriage. At any rate, there is some approval of what has been done. I am glad, he wants us to go further; that will happen in course of time. I wish, they had begun it and not left it to us. Is it also not the first?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Creditable.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then it is said that the Janata Government claims credit as if things are now being done for the first time in the history of the country. I think, that is a caricature of what we meant to say. The country has advanced in thirty years. Who can deny that? We cannot say that all that has been done has not yet reached the people. It has not reached the majority, that is all we have been saying. We want therefore to give a new direction. That is all we are claiming. If the country had not advanced, where would we have been? Not only that, but I have always said that everything that was done by the last Government cannot be wrong. There can be some things which were wrong, but not all. We have affirmed that we will honour all the obligations which have been undertaken even in our foreign relations as well as all agreements and treaties, etc. We are bound to honour them. We did not start on a blank slate. The only difficulty is that we started on a muddled slate. Therefore, it takes time to clear it up before we can write. That is my difficulty. That is what is sought to be pointed out. I may sorry

I could not point it out in a manner that the muddle could be cloaked and given a different meaning. How can I do that? I have not got that capacity.

Then, it is said that the law and order problem is not mentioned at all. I do not know what was to be mentioned. It is said that the law and order situation has not improved much. I have no objection to it. But why has it come to this pass? Are we responsible for this? Or are those who were carrying on before us responsible for this thing in the country? If we did not say that, should we be made to say that? That was not done because we did not want ill-feeling to arise. That is why we did not say some of those things.

Then, it was said that MISA is being continued. MISA is not being continued. The old Preventive Detention Law which has been there all the while and which was vitiated and made terrible during the two years of emergency is being done away with. But law is required to cope with violence. I would even earnestly plead with my hon. friends opposite that we have to find some methods of solving these problems. Is it good for all of us that we should spent time in the manner it was spent in the first 45 minutes? Can we not do it more peacefully and more usefully? If a method is not found, then some way has to be found to see that we do not spend our time for nothing.

Therefore, let us not always find fault with everything that is being done with the best of intentions and in the interests of the country in the conditions as they exist.

Then, it was said that the liberty of the individual would be permanently damaged if MISA continues. MISA does not continue but the preventive law is introduced and is put in the Criminal Procedure Code and it is done in a more straight forward manner.

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There are provisions already in the Criminal Procedure Code where people can be taken up without a judicial trial. It is being introduced in the relevant chapter for violent people. It is not being done for political work at all, but if political work becomes violent, then it will get into that category. That also must be understood.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Mrs Gandhi also said the same thing.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI My hon friends opposite cannot say that the same thing was done in emergency. It is we who can say what was done in emergency and not they. (Interruptions)

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR When the Prime Minister says something against facts we have to protest. We are a separate party having a separate identity. He says there is the merger and I want to know the clarification from them also. When I said that this was the tone Mrs Gandhi used when she introduced MISA I was present here. It was the same kind of 'one that she used.'

SHRI MORARJI DESAI My hon friend does not realise what I am saying.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) It is correct what my friend is saying. Similar arguments were given when MISA was introduced. But we have our life's bitter experience. Out of the bitter experience we have the same apprehension. By another name you are keeping this MISA.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Well is it the time for arguing this matter? I do not know why my hon friend is interrupting in this manner in this matter. I do not know why this should be brought up just now.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Our silence should not be taken as a consent. MISA should go lock stock and barrel. It should be brought in no

other form. It should not be kept in any other form. (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI They can say it at the proper time when the Bill is here and when it is discussed they will have full time to say 'Why drag me into discussion on this?' I have to say about these matters because these things were mentioned in the debate on the President's Address, otherwise I would not have mentioned it at all here.

Mention has been made about the Minorities Commission. It was a very unkind thing said by an hon Member that Shri Minoo Masani is pro-Israel and anti-Arab. This is totally wrong.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI He held a demonstration.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I do not want to go into that just now. But this is not correct.

In the same breath it has been said that the policies of the Government are the same as that of the Swatantra Party. What I have to say is that party's policies are policies of the Janata Party and we have said that we will follow the Gandhian lines to the best of our capacity.

Then it is said Government should bring out a White Paper on minorities, hill States and weaker sections. I do not know what kind of White Paper they want. If they tell me or if they inform me I can consider.

There is again a reference to the Centre State relations here and also in the other House. It is said that there should be a national debate. Well, national debate is probably being carried on in newspapers. But I cannot arrange a special national debate on this matter. I am not going to do it. Let it be understood. But I am prepared to discuss with anybody who wants to discuss it as many times as

he wants. Until we convince each other we can go on discussing. I am going to do that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Your partner in West Bengal is demanding.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFT QURESHI: His party has been issuing contradictory statements. Naturally we are within our rights to take up the matter seriously. Some of his party men want Jammu and Kashmir special status under Article 370 to be scrapped. There are contradictions within Janata Party.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then the question of unemployment was raised saying that it has not been mentioned in the Address at all. But it has been mentioned positively what steps are being taken for economic improvement. That is a matter to relieve unemployment. Therefore, if it is felt that nothing specific has been said, we will be more careful about it next time. That is all I can say.

I do not know how it was said that there is concentration of economic power in a few hands. Well, we have not done it. We have several things and if there was more concentration, it was during the last six or seven years than ever before at any time. One firm or one family whose assets were Rs 300 crores have risen to Rs 1200 crores in this period. Who is responsible for it? Are we responsible for it? There are other houses like that. We are not responsible for it. Why throw dust in our eyes?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): You can stop it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You do all the harm and we do all the good. We want to do it, but it will take time. It is easy to destroy a house. It is not so easy to construct a house. That takes time. We are doing it.

We are going to see that that concentration does not remain. It cannot

be one overnight. (Interruptions) I know the philosophy of my hon. friends. In this matter we differ.

Well, I have already said about prices. We are taking positive steps. It is not as if no positive steps were taken. We have taken positive steps, especially, in the matter of articles which are in short supply and those which can be imported we have imported them and the prices have come down. In respect of several things where exports were allowed and therefore prices were going up, the prices have come down.

Sugar prices have come down and people are now clamouring for a rise in sugar prices. One interest says that prices should come down whereas another interest says that prices should go up. We have to balance all these interests. We cannot only say that one interest is right and not the other interests.

The real interest, the paramount interest, is that of the consumers. But the paramount interest of the consumers cannot be safeguarded unless the interest of the producers is legitimately safeguarded.

Therefore, we have to balance both these things. And that is what we are trying to do. I am sure that results will be seen as time goes on and as measures become more effective.

But, the most surprising thing of all was when Commissions of Enquiries were referred to by my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition. Well, he protected himself by saying that he had made no research. That means, he said things based on what he had heard or what he had perhaps seen in some irresponsible newspapers. Can we expect that from the Leader of the Opposition? And, what are the facts? He said, 49 Commissions are appointed. The Centre has appointed seven Commissions of Enquiry. One has already submitted its report. Therefore it is not as though they will go on indefinitely. We will see that they do not

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go on for more than three to four years and that they must end as soon as possible

But, when he came to the statement about expenditure on them I don't know what happened. He said Rs 900 crores will be spent. I don't know how. I did not know that he had even this kind of imagination that when it is not even Rs 9 crores it goes to Rs 900 crores!

AN HON MEMBER Zero has no value for them

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It won't go beyond Rs 1 crore whatever happens, and yet he says Rs 900 crores. So far on these Commissions, Rs 35 lakhs have been spent. And we want to see that they are completed as early as possible. More has been spent in the case of one Commission because it has to make enquiries in all the States and therefore Enquiry and Investigating Teams have to be appointed which has involved this expenditure. Otherwise it would not have been even this

18 Commissions or so are appointed by the States with which the Centre had nothing to do. Out of these 10 10 are appointed in the States where my hon friends are ruling. Now should that also be laid at my door? Does that not mean that it is necessary to have them? When they also think it is necessary how is it right to say that it should not be necessary for us?

Then there was reference about Land Reforms. It was said that Government's policies will benefit only the rich farmers. That may have been so in the last few years perhaps. I had started this crusade against big farmers or big landlords in Bombay in 1937. My hon friend the Leader of the Opposition was a partner in it from 1946 and he knows that in Bombay we made the tenants owners of the land and we abolished all crop sharing and the rents were reduced to a proper reasonable thing in cash

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have done that. That is the tradition in Maharashtra. But what about the Guarantee Act for employment?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI, Guarantee Act may be all right but to give doles, I am dead against doles because it creates beggary and the experience, all the world-over, where this has been given is that those who are given what you call unemployment allowance do not want to work when it is given to them because they get allowance without work. This mentality cannot be allowed. And I won't be a party to it whatever happens on that score. Give work and pay. This is all that should be done and that is what we seek to do now. We are now doing what you omitted to do. That is all I wish to say. I wish a line had been said about it.

Then a suggestion was made that wages should be linked with production. I agree entirely. We are trying to do whatever we can in this matter.

Then it is said the rate of industrial and agricultural production was much higher during the Congress Rule. That is just not true. Yes a year before last the rate of industrial production was higher than the rate of industrial production last year. That is somewhat true. But the agricultural production has been higher last year than that of previous years. This is not to take credit but we have mentioned it. There are many such things which have happened.

The per capita income in rural sector is lower—not now but it has been lower. We want to see that it comes up and up. That is why we are making a drive for rural development and we are giving it the first priority. All that is being done I do not want to advertise these things which are being done but only those things that actually serve the people so that no paper propaganda is necessary. I do not want to make paper propaganda without action being taken afterwards and feel satisfied that everything is good in

the state of Rome. We do not believe in this kind of a policy. And the most surprising statement made was that the public sector is being diluted. I do not know where it is being diluted. Public sector receives not only much attention but better attention to-day. We are making it more efficient and, wherever public sector is required, we will have it. There is no question of that at all. What we want is that there should not be such wrong attitude. Both public sector and private sector must work in cooperation and supplement each other. Then alone the country can thrive. There is a common policy, accepted by all of us except perhaps some, that there should be a mixed economy. And that is what is being followed.

Therefore, let there be no apprehension that public sector is going to be diluted in any way. It will be made stronger, more efficient and more profitable, more productive and more serviceable to the people. It is said that the latest *Economic Survey* is a bonus document. I do not know if hon. Member has any restraint on language. I do not want to name him. I am sorry I was not present during the debate. I could not be. I must apologise (Interruptions). I am not saying it to you. I am saying that somebody said it. I am also sorry that some of my colleagues were not present during the debate and at one stage it was complained that there was no Cabinet Minister present. That is against all of us. So, we will all have to be careful in this matter.

Again a statement is made about the commissions, namely, the commissions are appointed to give employment to persons. What a fantastic statement to make. Let it be pointed out as to who from the party have been provided in these commissions and I will give a reply to it.

In the matter of family planning, it was said that this programme has got to be re-oriented and strengthened. I agree it has to be strengthened. We attach the highest importance to it.

But we suffer from a reaction which was caused on account of some forcible operations during the Emergency. But I am quite sure that the reaction is now ending and we will have much better results during the next two years.

It was said that anti-Defection Bill should be brought before the Parliament soon. I should like to bring it tomorrow if my hon'ble friends agree. I should like to have it passed without further delay.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We agree.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We will see. And it was said by an hon'ble Member that Lokpal Bill should cover PM and judges of High Court but not MPs. Why? Is it because MP is the reverse of PM? I do not know why that distinction should be made. All should be included in it because all have to be above board. Members of Parliament are the source of Ministers and if the Members of Parliament do not have that reputation, what will Ministers alone do. Therefore, we must have MPs also included in it. I do not have any doubt about it.

I would now touch only the last two points where it was asked, why should there be special relations with Iran and Japan? There is no question of special relations with anybody. We have equal friendly relations with everybody. That is what we want. But if some people understand it more and are more helpful than some others, that cannot be helped. That depends upon the conditions in every country. That also is not a question of unwillingness. But I must admit and acknowledge with thanks that all the countries are cooperating with us even better than I can do with them. Therefore, I am very happy about it. This is also a condition for which Janata Government can certainly claim a legitimate satisfaction. We have improved our position in the whole region. Now the conditions are much better and they are going to be

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so well-sorted out in a friendly manner that there will be no ripple of any kind in future. That is what we are attempting to do.

In regard to the prohibition programme, it was said that it should be implemented immediately, and it was also said that it should be given up as it was a fad. I do not know how it is a fad. It is in the Constitution. Is the Constitution a fad? I do not understand. Are people now wiser than the framers of the Constitution—the fathers of the Constitution? It was put in there unanimously. There were Members of the Constituent Assembly who were addicted to it and they also agreed with it. Therefore, where is the question of going back on it?

Prohibition is meant for the uplift of the poor more than anything else. The condition of the poor is getting worse as a result of this temptation of shops and they throw all their income in that and their families starve and are naked without clothes, and unless this is stopped unless this temptation is removed from their path their position will never improve. That is the peculiar position in this country. Therefore, prohibition is an imperative necessity and one who opposes prohibition is an enemy of the poor. I should say. (Interruption.)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA What about Shri Subramamam Swamy's statement?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI After all they are all bound by my statement. That must also be understood. Every Member is bound by my statement and they are. They are not to be told about that. But if you want to create difference you will fail. Be sure of it that you are not going to succeed in this matter at all.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Not on prohibition?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI On any matter

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) Your Members will agree with that,

but will continue to be drinking.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Well I am glad that you came back. Now, one last point which I will make, which was referred to also here, is that the action of this Government in removing the Ministry in Karnataka before elections was wrong. It must have been seen that there were elections at that time in six States. We did not remove ministry in any State except in this State, where we did not create conditions for it. It is their split and their quarrels which created a situation of complete instability and therefore we had to do it to ensure that the election was free and fair and it must have been seen that the election was fair otherwise you would not have come back to power. What more proof is required for the election to be fair under this Government? It is the best proof for it. Whatever you see it will have to be freely acknowledged. Therefore I would request my hon. friends to look at matters more objectively and dispassionately. They have every right to find fault with me. Wherever they see a fault I shall be grateful if they point out those faults to me. But please do not see where there is no fault to find. Unnecessarily you will expose yourself to another criticism.

AN HON MEMBER What criticism?

DR KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) May I with your permission, Sir, ask the Prime Minister one small clarification? The entire House and the nation welcomes the setting up of the Minorities Commission, because it is a sacred duty that the minorities must be fully protected. I just want to point out that there are some States where only the Hindus are in minority. Will the hon. Prime Minister kindly clarify and confirm that in those States where the Hindus are in a minority the Minorities Commission will also be applicable and will bring it under its purview?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It is a very peculiar position in this country that

every community can claim to be a minority everywhere or somewhere. It is left to the Commission to decide.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Will Jammu & Kashmir come within their purview?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That will be for the Commission to decide.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is a national problem. It should come.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments moved by the hon. Members.

श्री रामधन (लालगज) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। इस लंबी चोड़ी स्पीच में शेड्यूल कार्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा गया है। उन पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उन के बारे में सरकार का क्या रख है, उस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी कोई प्रकाश ढालेंगे?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I thought I had spoken about it twice or thrice in this House and that it was not necessary for me to reiterate. I have made that clear and I thought that was clear. I am keen, I should like to emphasise that I feel keenly, but not more keenly than members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can feel because I am not in that position; therefore I cannot claim that, but I want to see that this complaint does not remain at all and it is therefore that we appointed a permanent commission. I have issued instructions, or suggestions if I may say so—because I cannot call them instructions, I do not want to interfere with the state in any matter; it would be wrong and so it would be a wrong use of the word. I have advised them that they should take prompt action against

officers where any such instance takes place so that they are always careful to see that these things do not happen, that is in the case of not only all Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes but also all backward classes, particularly in the matter of communal tension or violence, they must be alive to it and take preventive action before anything happens and if something does happen they must take prompt action against persons concerned. If any officer is found wanting, he will not be able to continue in service; that is what I have said. I do not think I need to say more. This is a national question and I hope all parties will make it a point to co-operate in this matter so that we remove permanently this evil blot on the life of this country and get rid of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments to the Motion of Thanks to the vote of the House.

All the amendments were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is,

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

13.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BETWA RIVER BOARD RULES, 1977 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN DIARY CORPORATION BOARDS FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]
to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Betwa River Board Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 22 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1978, under section 24 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976 [Placed in Library See No LT-1699/78]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of the section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT-1700/78]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur for the year 1976-77

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, for the year 1976-77

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document [Placed in Library See No LT-1701/78]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE (SOUTHERN REGION), MADRAS FOR 1976-77 AND A STATEMENT

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER On behalf of Shrimati Renuka

*English version of the Report and view were laid on the Table on the

Devi Barkataki, I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1976-77

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1976-77

(2) A statement (Hindi) and English versions) showing reasons for not laying the above documents within the stipulated period after the close of the accounting year [Placed in Library See No LT-1702/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) 8TH AMENDMENT RULES 1977

निर्माण और आवास तथा दूति और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशन) अध्यक्ष महादय भूमिनियित पत्र सभा पट्ट पर रखता है —

(1) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैस्टरी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1976-77 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी सत्करण)* की एक प्रति, लेखापरीक्षित लेख तथा उन पर नियन्त्रक-महालेखाप्रकाक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library See No LT-1703/78]

English and Hindi versions of Re-19th December, 1977

(2) नगर भूमि (उच्चतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 की बारा 46 की उपधारा (3) के मन्तर्गत नगर भूमि (उच्चतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) आठवां संशोधन नियम 1977 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां. सां. नि. 765 (ड) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याप्तान्वक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1704/78].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND SUGARCANE (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Ba-

keries (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1705/78].

(2) A copy of the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62 (E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1706/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 88(E) to 114(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March 1978, under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1707/78].

(2) A copy each of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 115(E) to 154(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1978, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1708/78].

12.45 hrs.

[Dr SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEREPORTED DESERTION OF CAMPS AND
REHABILITATION SITES BY FORMER EAST
PAKISTAN REFUGEES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

Reported desertion of camps and rehabilitation sites by the former East Pakistan refugees and their rushing to Calcutta in thousands

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) On 27th February 1978 it was brought to our notice that about 500 families had left settlement sites and *karm shibirs* in Malkangiri Zone of the Dandakaranaya Project. These migrants had reached in groups Howrah Sealdah and Hasanabad Railways Stations in West Bengal in the hope that they could seek their settlement in Sunderbans/West Bengal. According to the information available with the Government these families deserted the Project in the wake of propaganda carried on by some interested elements that there was scope for resettling displaced persons from former East Pakistan in Sunderbans and in other areas in West Bengal. Since November 1977 such propaganda has been intensified in the area by these elements. The matter was taken up with the West Bengal Government and they indicated in January 1978 that no lands were available in any area in West Bengal for settling refugees from Dandakaranaya nor there was any scope for resettling them in Sunderbans. Though this was published by the Dandakaranaya Project authorities some families chose to desert their settlement sites

karm shibirs recently having been misled by false hopes held out to them that they could be settled in Sunderbans/West Bengal.

About 987 families are reported to have deserted the Dandakaranaya Project area. The total number of families settled in villages and in *karm shibirs* in Malkangiri Zone of Dandakaranaya Project are 8355 and 4,209 respectively

On receipt of information that the families had reached Howrah Sealdah and Hasanabad in West Bengal the matter was taken up with West Bengal Government immediately. West Bengal Government have informed that they are making arrangements to send these families back. They have been requested to arrange their return to the Malkangiri Zone of the Dandakaranaya Project from where they had actually deserted. 20 families are reported to have moved on 2nd March 1978 from Calcutta by train to Rayagada. These families are being received there and thence taken to the Project area. West Bengal Government are understood to be arranging to send back the remaining families

The Dandakaranaya Project authorities have been advised to receive and resettle the returning deserter families with appropriate understanding. They will be given legitimate assistance due on return to the settler villages

Factors alleged and reported to be the causes for such desertions have been examined. Allegations of harassment by adivasis has been denied by Orissa Government. The Chief Administrator Dandakaranaya Project has stated that except for stray incidents of cattle grazing and claims to some patches of land there have been no problems arising between adivasis and settlers. He has also stated that the allegation that wages have not been paid for 4 months is baseless. It has been reported on the contrary, that work is available now for all the

families in the Zone but many settlers seem to be reluctant to take to manual work in the off season. Some of them seem to be wanting doles without work to which they are not eligible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Madam Chairman. I want to make it very clear at the outset that I have not the least intention to create any kind of provocation in the minds of the refugees who have been settled anywhere to desert their camps and sites, nor do I want to create any kind of scare in their minds. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and of the Government as a whole that unless a desperate situation has been created in regard to the problems of the refugees, the Central Government on very rare occasions—earlier also and even now—has given attention to the problems of the refugees.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister—I have said once also earlier—to the fact that these refugees from both West Pakistan and the former East Pakistan who had been victims of Pakistan, are the wretched communities, but in the case of the refugees from West Pakistan, as soon as they crossed the border, they were taken to sites and then on to complete rehabilitation camps. But in the case of refugees from the former East Pakistan, till 1956 they had to wait in different camps and they were reduced to some kind of 'sub-human' people I should say, and I remember that on many occasions I tried to disabuse the mind of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he said "No after 1951 Nehru-Liaquat Pact all the refugees from East Pakistan and West Pakistan will go back to their former homes". But this expectation was belied. Only after 1956 in the case of the former East Pakistan refugees the move for rehabilitation started.

Now, as I have said, if you take the statistics, you will find that 60 to 75 per cent or more of the former refugees who came from former East

Pakistan, got rehabilitated by their own efforts. Only just a small fraction of the refugees were given Government aid.

Again I want to draw your attention to the fact that in the case of the West Pakistan refugees, very rightly they were given compensation for the properties left there to the extent of about Rs. 400 crores, but not a single farthing was given in the case of the former East Pakistan refugees. Recently, only in regard to the enemy properties they are going to get about Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 10 crores.

You, in the Government of India, know that in West Bengal there is no desertion from where they have been rehabilitated in different areas, different sites and different camps. I say they themselves occupied them, forcibly occupied them and they got themselves rehabilitated. The Government only sanctioned them or approved them, but in other parts in different States, the Government distributed money to different States and rehabilitation was entrusted to the different State Governments in U.P., in Bihar, in Orissa, in Madhya Pradesh, in Rajasthan, in Assam and various other places. But what actually happened? It happened in the case of Andamans, in the Terai area of Nainital and a very considerable Dandakaranya area. Except in those places, if you take statistics, you will find in most of the cases that crores of rupees of money that they spent went waste because most of the areas that I have mentioned except these three, the refugees deserted and now they turned into a community of beggars and they are roaming everywhere in West Bengal. I am sorry the earlier Government did not realise, and this Government also do not realise, that one of the basic reasons for the law and order problem and the conditions of uncertainty in West Bengal, one of the contributing factors, I say this is the most important contributing factor, is the uncertain fate of the refugees; and many of the refugees deserted from here and went there.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Madam, I had tried to draw the attention of the hon. Minister on an earlier occasion also....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and ask for any clarification.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Madam, I am coming to that. You have done a lot of work at the time of influx of refugees. Do not forget that. We rarely get such an occasion. Thousands and thousands, and lakhs and lakhs of people were in miserable conditions. Do you call them as human or subhuman beings? This is the rare occasion I get to at least raise the voice of those people. Rather I say the situation has worsened now. Unless the situation takes a desperate turn, no attention is given. How many times it was mentioned in this House that almost all the rehabilitation sites in Bihar, Orissa, most of U.P. except Nainital area, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh were deserted? All the refugees deserted them and rushed away. Did you take any notice of it? Why did they desert? Because they were thrown in some places in arid lands, there was no cultivable land for those peasants, no means of their recovery or rehabilitation and they were thrown there and they were dumped there. What they were to do? They are also human beings, they are not just a load that was thrown there. What happened to those refugees except in those three places I mentioned? If statistics are taken, you will find that 80 to 90 per cent of them deserted their sites or rehabilitation camps. For nearly 15 years, 1,30,000 refugees rotted in Mana and Deoli camps. Some of them are being transferred, I am told. Hardly you will find the matter raised here. I will also draw your attention—I raised this earlier also—to another point. Andamans was the most ideal place where there was not a single desertion. It is so because there was scope for having fish and scope for cultivation. That place is the best; yet, as I said earlier, an inter-departmental committee was

formed, consisting of Secretaries—of all Departments and Ministries. I don't know the reason why—is there any political conspiracy; is there any other motive or design—that plan has been cold-shouldered. Refugees who wanted to go there, made representations—from Mana camp, Deoli camp and others—and I forwarded them to the Minister of the earlier Government. They agreed that they would send them. The earlier Government agreed. They made a commitment on the floor of the House, not once but several times; but that commitment has not been honoured. What is the reason for it? I don't want to go into more of details. I quite appreciate the stand taken by you, and the West Bengal Government is also helping them. But I did not like the statement made by the Minister of Rehabilitation of the West Bengal Government—who was one of the leaders of the refugee organisations earlier—not even of the Chief Minister. It was the most heartless statement that he has made, viz., that there is no place anywhere. It looks as if the refugees were looked upon as cattle, dogs and cats and they could be thrown anywhere and everywhere. I know that even the political parties in West Bengal utilized the refugees for their own political objectives. Now nobody cares for these refugees. Many more are coming. Many were sent to horrible places.

I only want you to be a little careful when you use the words "with appropriate understanding, legitimate assistance should be given." You should be a little careful in interpreting the words 'appropriate understanding' and 'legitimate assistance'. Secondly I would also like to draw your attention to one of the factors. In regard to the other factors, I don't want to go into the details. For people coming from the plains and having their cultivable land in the hill areas and other areas, there is a difficulty. But they will have to do it. Wherever they have got the opportunity, they

will have to do it. I will not say anything about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask for clarifications. You have made a long speech, Mr. Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has to be made, Madam. It will be difficult for us, Madam if you show that kind of a temper. We are elderly people. This is a sensitive matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have to take a few more minutes, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take? Speech is not on the Order Paper. I have allowed you to ask for a clarification.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who said that it is not on the Order Paper? It is a regular Calling Attention. Had it not been important, it would not have been allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is your habit. Unfortunately, I have to say this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Normally for Calling Attention motions, five people are allowed. He is a single speaker. Allow him some time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not the way to interfere. You are an elderly Member. I am also an elderly Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot talk to the Chair in that fashion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is in the List of Business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand that the dignity of the Chair is the dignity of the House. You are my elder brother, but that does not mean that you should talk in this fashion. Please understand that the Chair is the Chair, whoever may be sitting there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I quite appreciate it; and I quite agree with you. But you should also appreciate this; I am one of the worst sufferers in Pakistan jails. For more than 20 times I went to the Congress jails, fighting for the refugees. You should understand the problems that are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand it, Mr. Guha. Therefore, I request you to be brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I only appeal to you, Madam, to give me a few more minutes. Here, there is one point to be mentioned. It is said that 500 families have deserted the camps in some projects; but in the second paragraph, they have mentioned the figure as 987. The difference is nearly five hundred families. That means about 2,000.

14 hrs.

Lastly, I would say: please take a total view of the problem of the rehabilitation of refugees. Earlier also a certain commitment was made in this House by the former Rehabilitation Minister. I would again raise this point and make a humble submission to you to look at the problem with human consideration and compassion. Do not forget that it was a pledge given to these unfortunate people, the victims of partition, by the highest dignitaries of our country, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, that they will look after their interests. You are only getting reports from officers. In this House a request was voted by several hon. Members that there should be a Committee of Members of Parliament—the choice would be left to you, because I do not want to make any capital out of it—and let that Committee go into the problems of rehabilitation and make some suggestions to you. You would also be enlightened by their views on the problems that these people are facing. That is the final and most important suggestion that I want to make.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Madar, though the Calling Attention has been defined in the rules, unfortunately, in actual practice everything is violated about a Calling Attention and quite extraneous things come in

I am aware of the concern of the hon Member. He has touched upon an extremely delicate matter. I am really afraid that even giving facts may sometimes hurt. Regarding the actual issue raised in the Calling Attention Motion I have already said that whatever difficulties have been created have been repaired, and repaired at some extra cost. There is already a decision of the Government that once rehabilitation facilities have been given to an individual or eligible family, they will not be repeated. But, because of the very reason that the hon Member has expressed some extra care has been taken, railway fare, facilities during the journey etc have been given simply because of the fact that they may not be put to any more trouble.

I quite share the concern of my hon friend. As far as refugees are concerned, whether they are coming from Punjab or Bengal, for all practical purposes they are all Indians. I want to bring to the notice of the hon Member that we have got quite a large number of Indians who are really living below the poverty line. The Government has definitely a duty to do all that they can for them including our friends from East Pakistan.

A comparison was made between the West Punjab and East Bengal refugees. It is very unfortunate. It should not have been there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should it not be there? Don't say so.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have got figures which will prove that much more amount has been spent on taking care of the East Bengal refugees, much more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please do not raise this issue. I have got the figures I have gone through them carefully.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There were quite a few things I do not want to touch them, because they will hurt. The facts are entirely different from what he has got. I agree with him on the fact that these refugees are in difficulties. Government is doing its best.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Do you challenge my figures? Not a single farthing was given as compensation to these refugees. Only recently under the Enemy Property (Compensation) Act some Rs 8 or Rs 9 crore has been given (Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN: Better let him complete his reply.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am trying to avoid saying quite a few things because I am sharing his concern. We are doing our best. The unfortunate part is that some of the Members think that this Government is idle and does not do anything. They have a certain picture in their mind which seems to be the only picture which is right and nothing else seems to be right. The fact is that Rs 210.50 crores were spent on the refugees from West Pakistan, and from out of this Rs 101.10 crores have been recovered upto 31st March, 1976 on account of loans and housing, whereas Rs 488.2 crores have been spent on

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have placed several figures from Government data. This is absolutely wrong data.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: A particular issue was raised by the calling attention. That has been totally, satisfactorily and entirely resolved, and all these people have gone back. I cannot enter into this sort of debate. If you stop intervening, I will give you all figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister and Mr. Guha may please have a talk outside.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My most important question has not been answered.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have concluded my statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You talk it out with him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a question of talking with him outside. He is my very good friend. We have been here for one and a half years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish I could answer the question because I dealt with rehabilitation for some time at some stage, but I cannot answer from the Chair. I cannot force the Minister to answer as you like. He has answered as he thinks he should, and you have to be content with that. This is quite clear that he has given you a full reply, and he thinks he has finished. He thinks he has nothing more to add. So, you have to be content. I go to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I draw your attention to the fact that my most important question has not been answered, namely whether a Committee of the Members of Parliament will be constituted to go into the question of rehabilitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion for action, it does not call for a reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why not? They are fleeing from the different camps. I will not ask any further question; only for that question I want the hon. Minister's reply.

SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI (Anantnag): On a point of order. The House is seized of the matter. The matter is not one between the hon. Member and the hon. Minister. It has become the property of the House. If the hon. Minister is not able to satisfy the hon. Member, to give him a proper reply, it is for the

Chair to make him give a proper reply, because he is replying to the whole House and not to one individual Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard your point of order, and my very clear ruling is that the hon. Minister answers as best as he can, as he thinks he should, and I think he has given a very full reply. The question that Shri Samar Guha raised about compensation was not an issue in the calling attention at all. You know very well that on the West Pakistan side there was exchange of population and that properties had been left on both sides. It is quite different in East Bengal. If he had asked a question on compensation in the calling attention and the hon. Minister did not reply, I would certainly have asked him to reply. But that was not in the Calling Attention Notice, and therefore, I am not going to ask the Minister to reply. The Minister has finished his reply. I am moving to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The question I have asked is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to say anything about the committee?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let us see how the Government can avoid it. I have asked whether they will send a team to Andamans. I have asked whether they will set up a committee to go to Andamans. This hon. Minister has rejected both. It was a commitment made on the floor of the House and the commitment made earlier by any Government should be honoured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? This is a very strange way of forcing the Minister to make a commitment about the committee and so on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They do not honour a commitment that was made

[Shri Samar Guha]

earlier not once but several times

MR CHAIRMAN I am not aware of that So, I am not in a position to reply to that

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT It is an unfortunate thing that this matter of setting the East Bengal refugees in Andamans has been raised half a dozen times since this new Government took over and it has been explained already that the commitment is of rehabilitating all these East Bengal refugees There are about 10,000 —9000 and odd—who remain to be settled They will be settled In Andamans, the rehabilitation process has been stopped

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) He must make a true statement He says only 9000 refugees had been stopped (Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT All right you say whatever you like The position is that there the rehabilitation process has been stopped for a number of reasons—ecological reasons settlement of ex servicemen on the basis of some defence requirements etc etc—on account of which the resettlement of East Bengal refugees had been stopped (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA A high power committee which was ever formed by any Government during the 30s consisting of all the Secretaries of all the Ministries was constituted They gave a report that 15 lakh refugees could be rehabilitated by 1975 That was the recommendation made by such a powerful committee

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul) The Minister is stating the facts based on the information supplied by his Ministry May I suggest to him to go to Andamans and find out what is happening really?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Something they want to hide (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN. The Minister will take note of the suggestions that you have made and he will do whatever he can do Now, I go to the next item—Statement under Rule 377

14 14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**(1) REPORTED UNDERUTILISATION OF
CAPACITY OF HALDIA PORT**

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) Madam Chairman, The Haldia Port, is one of the most modern ports in the world and has been built at a huge cost to the country but due to under-utilisation of its capacity, there is a big financial loss to the nation and to the port on the one hand and on the other hand, the country is spending more money on the transportation of goods to the eastern zone Madam Chairman, Now, I would like to speak in Bengali

*The port of Haldia is not only the best port of West Bengal but it also one of the best in India and can be compared easily with the best ports in the world This port has been constructed at the cost of crores of rupees and I am sure the House will be pleased to know that apart from the general berths the facility of most modern calteller berths have been built which is available only in a few ports of the world Not only this the port has the biggest cargo shed in the world which spreads over an area of one lakh square feet In addition to this the port is fitted with a gigantic and a very powerful crane which is not available anywhere in India To give example I would like to inform the House that few months ago this special berth could unload 35 caltellers within a period of 2½ hours Despite all these facilities the port is not being fully utilised The port authorities have re-

*The Original Speech was delivered in Bengali

peatedly drawn the attention of the Import and Export authorities to the gross non-utilisation of the capacity of this port but the latter has not cared to pay any heed to their pleadings and it is our apprehension that the bureaucracy in conspiring to keep the port idle to cause a huge loss not only to the port authorities but to the nation as a whole. I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House that at the time of the construction of the port it was estimated that atleast 40,000 tons of cement per month would be unloaded here but it is very surprising and agonising that when the port was completed it was said that only 20,000 tons of cement could be unloaded and you would surprise to know Madam that not a bucket of cement has been unloaded at this port so far. In regard to coal it was estimated that at least 30 lakh tons of coal would be exported through this port in a year but the figures of export are far away from the estimated target. In 1977 as many as 118 oil tankers were unloaded at this port with utmost competence and within a very short period of time. But the Import and Export authorities have, of late, directed that foodgrains, cement and other essential commodities should be unloaded in ports outside West Bengal. As a result of this decision the ports where such goods are being unloaded have to pay compensation to the foreign ships in foreign exchange for the delay in unloading on the one hand and on the other the goods unloaded there are being transported in railway wagons to Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Meghalaya and other far off regions and thereby raising the transportation cost of these commodities of daily use. In this way there is a two way loss and even though the port authorities have drawn the attention of the Import and Export authorities several times, they have not cared to come to their rescue. The port authorities are perplexed and their Chairman have repeatedly informed the authorities concerned that even though 80 per

cent of the work of the port has been completed at the cost of crores of rupees it is being kept in a state of idleness and thus a huge loss is being suffered. Madam, Chairman, this is a very serious matter, and I would therefore, urge upon the House to have a thorough probe into the matter to find out whether there is any well planned conspiracy behind what is currently going on at the port of Haldia. Today a left front Government is in power in West Bengal and there is a lurking apprehension in the minds of many that the port is being kept idle to discredit the present State Government. I would therefore request you Madam Chairman (because the concerned Minister who could listen to this debate and answer the queries is unfortunately not present in the House) to request the Government in pursuance of the parliamentary practice for such occasions that a thorough probe should be made into the whole matter to find out if there has been any deliberate conspiracy in this regard or not. It was also mooted that the entire exports of iron ore would be routed through this port but I regret to inform the House that not a single ton of iron ore has yet gone out through this port. Madam Chairman, it is a well known fact that because of heavy silting in river Ganga ships of low draft only can come to the port of Calcutta but the port of Haldia does not suffer from this serious handicap and big ships of 33 ft. draft can easily come to this port and I feel that because of some bureaucratic conspiracy such big ships are not being allowed to come to this port and the repeated pleadings of the port authorities have fallen in deaf ears and nothing substantial has been done to ease the situation. Madam Chairman even though it may not directly arise out of the issue that I have raised yet I feel strongly impelled to mention a fact which is very essential for the effective functioning of the port Madam, there are at present 20,000 families working at the port but there is

[*Shri Raj Kishan Dawn*]

only one small post office in the port area

MR CHAIRMAN. Will you please wind up now?

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN I want more time

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) He is speaking on the important aspects

MR CHAIRMAN Under Rule 377 you should take two or three minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. Please wind up

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN I would therefore conclude by strongly urging upon the Government to make a thorough probe to find out if there is any conspiracy in the matter or not and also urge that early steps should be taken for proper and full utilisation of the capacity that is lying idle at present at the port of Haldia

(11) REPORTED DANGER TO LIVES AND PROPERTY OF INDIANS LIVING IN BEIRUT

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Punjab) On February 12, 1978, S/Shri Sohan Singh S/o Prithvi Singh aged 50 years, Joginder Singh urf Jogi and Mangal Singh, both in their thirties were picked up from their home in Beirut by Syrian forces and have not been seen since. People returning from Beirut have reported that the lives and property of Indian citizens are endangered by the kidnapping by the Syrian forces who are holding a number of Indian citizens prisoners, a number are reported wounded and some have been killed. The Embassy is unable to protect the lives and property of Indian citizens from the Syrian forces. The Minister may please make a statement in the House regarding the failure of the Embassy to protect Indian nationals the whereabouts of missing persons and a list of those killed and of the property destroyed

(iii) Situation in Banaras Hindu University

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) सभापात्र महादया, विगत 3 मार्च को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के न्यू और उत्तेजित छात्रों ने विगत शाम में विश्वविद्यालय कैम्पस में हूई घटनाओं के विरोध में बहा रेक्टर से जबर्दस्ती हस्तिका लिखाया और उन्हे धेरा।

उत्तेजित छात्रों ने विगत शाम रमण होटल में पुलिस द्वारा बेरहमी से छात्रों को पीटने की शिकायत की और इब वे पुलिस के खिलाफ अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करने की मांग कर रहे हैं।

पूनिर्बसिटी अधिकारियों ने उक्त घटना के बाद सभी कालेजों का बन्द कर दिया है।

पूनिर्बसिटी यनियन के नेता श्री चन्द्रल कुमार आमरण अनशन पर है और छात्रों का अमन्त्रोप चरम सीमा पर है। यदि यही स्थिति रही ना ताक अमन्त्रोप सम्बन्ध देश में फैलेगा।

मध्यापत्र जी, बनारस हिन्दू यनिर्बसिटी की स्थिति भयानक है। एक माल में तीन-चार बाइस चासलर बदले गये। कई महीनों से कोई बाइस चासलर नहीं है। छात्रों की भीड़ एडमीशन के लिए पृच्छ रही है लेकिन उनका नामांकन नहीं हो रहा है। पढ़ने लिखने के बाद छात्रों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और जो ताक पढ़ने लिखने के लिए यनिर्बसिटी में जाते हैं उनका नामांकन नहीं हो रहा है। जब इन बातों के लिए ताक उचेतिव होते हैं तो पुलिस होस्टलों में शूर कर छात्रों की पिटाई करती है। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो बह समय दूर नहीं जब तक भूमि देश में विस्कोटिक स्थिति पैदा

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali

हो जाए। अतः सरकार से भास्त्र है कि अधिकारी इस पर उचित कारबाई वह करे।

14.25 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1978-79—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up general discussion on the Railway Budget. Mr. Qureshi.

SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Madam Chairman, I am really in a fix whether I should congratulate the hon. Minister for Railways for presenting the Budget, but I have to be realistic. I have to give him bouquets for the good work he has done and not brickbats for the bad work he is doing.

I am now drawing his attention to the last page of his speech wherein he has stated discussing about the progress he has made in the working of the Railways:

"This has been possible by the hard work put in by all categories of Railwaymen and their unstinted co-operation in improving railway operations. The commendable performance of the Railwaymen during the current financial year, has exploded the myth that only enforced discipline of the Emergency Era could achieve better results."

I think, he has not been very fair to the previous Government on what he inherited from that Government. I would like to refresh his memory from his own document. Here is the Annual Report & Accounts for 1976-77 where it is said:

"Railways' performance during 1976-77, both physical and financial, was far better when compared to

the previous year. A significant increase in both traffic hauled and passengers booked, aided by better efficiency and tighter expenditure control enabled the Railways to close the year with a sizeable surplus of Rs. 87.24 crores."

I think, this is the period, when he had hardly taken over the Ministry.

In the same booklet it is said further:

"The performance of the Railways during the year was a testimony to the high calibre of the men and women employed at all levels and their unfailing commitment to the tasks assigned to them."

I think, it is high time that he came out from the hangover of the Emergency and gave Parliament the correct assessment of things, as to what he took over from the previous Government.

I would like to remind him—he knows that the year 1976-77 was really a turning point for the Railways. What was happening in 1974-75, I will go into when I discuss the problems of labour and the Unions in the Railways. But in 1976-77, the gross traffic receipt rose by 12.5 per cent, and the railway freight traffic touched a record high in 1976-77. The total revenue-earning freight traffic amounted to 212.27 million tonnes, which was 15.48 million tonnes more than in the previous year and 6.27 million tonnes above the target which was fixed for 1976-77. I would remind the hon. Minister that, while taking credit for the good job he is doing now, he should not forget that the legacy left by the previous Government was really something which was very very remarkable. It is hoped from the hon. Minister that he will maintain the efficiency and the progress of the Railways as he inherited it from the previous Government....

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): Lest you start on the wrong assumption, I want to make it clear that I have in fact, in that very paragraph conceded that, during the Emergency, the progress was good, but we have explained the myth that only under the enforced discipline of the Emergency can results be produced

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI
That is my contention. It was not enforced discipline

AN HON MEMBER It was a self-imposed discipline

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI If discipline means catching people travelling without tickets and catching people who are selling tickets outside the Railway Station and looting people fair enough yes. You must take it that Emergency to that extent was good it did a tremendous good to the country. But the question is you should not mix up everything. Everything about the Emergency was not bad

Then Madam both the suburban and the non suburban passenger traffic rose by 9.17 per cent and 13.16 per cent respectively in the year as compared with 1975-76. Consequently the Indian Railways which have been running a string of deficits since 1973-74 turned the corner in 1976-77

But Madam, all the achievements of the Minister during the year are not completely washed away, but partly washed away by the record he has set also in the rate of accidents that have taken place during his one year's term. The rate of accidents during 1977-78 has doubled as compared to 1976-77 and I think this is something about which the Minister should have made a mention in the Budget Speech. But, instead of making any reference to this gruesome situation in the Indian Railways, he tried to skip it over by simply saying that he is spending a lac of rupees

per day on patrolling the track. But, it is the primary duty of the Railways to see that the passengers carried in the trains are safely taken to their destination. People want faster travel: fair enough. But they want safer travel also. I am sorry the Minister has not made any mention of the rate of accidents and the mode of accidents which have taken place. He has only said there have been cases of sabotage and it is due to sabotage that rail accidents have taken place. It would have been more appropriate for the Minister to have taken the Parliament into confidence in stating as to what were the areas in which sabotage was taking place. But, looking at the figures for 1976-77 so far his Ministry has been also to classify under 'sabotage' only two accidents out of 442 accidents reported so far. I think that it is not enough to say and to blame every railway accident as an act of sabotage. He has to go deeper into the whole problem. And I am sure it is also no remedy that he goes and spends a lakh of rupees on patrolling the entire track. He cannot because I think more than 6500 kilometres of Indian Railway lines are spread like arteries in the human body and it is physically impossible for the Government to patrol every kilometre of the railway track. So what is required is in certain areas which had been identified earlier and which might have been identified now the organisational set-up and the Administration has to be tightened up.

I am sorry to point out that his Budget does not reveal very bold initiative so far as restructuring of the Railway Administration is concerned. He has made much of the restructuring of the Railway Board and it can please people outside but, looking at the financial aspect or savings, if he looks at the Demands for Grants, for expenditure on the Central Govern-

ment Railways for 1977-78, the first page shows the expenditure on the Railway Board. In 1976-77 the expenditure was Rs. 43,67,000 and in the Budget Estimates for 1977-78 it has gone up to Rs. 46,68,000 and in the Budget Estimates for 1978-79 the expenditure will go further up to Rs. 47,45,000. What has been done is that the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have been accepted. But I would request the Hon. Minister to say in all sincerity whether he is satisfied with this type of arrangement. What has been done is, the number of Members of the Railway Board is the same. I am not for abolition of the Railway Board. I am in favour of retaining the Railway Board, because it has been functioning very nicely so far. My only submission is that the Railway Board is a very conscious horse, it knows the rider. If the rider is weak and jittery he is bound to be thrown over and if the rider knows his job well and he knows how to tackle the situation, I am sure, he will be able to set right this horse and run on the track. But what has been done is that the posts of the Additional Members, Railway Board, have been reduced on the one hand, but they have been designated as Advisers. In terms of expenditure, it has gone up, it has not come down. Previously also, it was the Railway Board, which was taking decisions, today also it continues to have the same functions. To make a big show that the Minister has made very huge savings by restructuring the Railway Board is not correct, I think, much needs to be done about it.

In the same context, he talked about the delegation of powers. I quite agree that the powers have to be delegated from the Minister to the Railway Board and from the Railway Board to the various zones. But you must assure that even in zones these powers go down the line and they are not concentrated in one person. It is no use taking powers from the Minister and keeping it with the Railway Board, or taking powers from the Railway

Board and keeping it with the Zonal Managers. The Zonal Manager must give these powers further down the line. I would request the Minister now that he has got more money to spend and more time to devote to railways, he must strengthen the organization at the divisional level, because the divisional superintendent is the kingpin of the entire railway administration. It is here that his status has to be raised. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give due thought to my suggestion.

The hon. Minister has also been talking about the social burdens which he has to carry to the tune of about Rs. 170 crores. Out of this, Rs. 69 crores are accounted for carrying low-freighted traffic which benefits trade and industry. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether any exercise has been done or is being carried out to find out whether those industries which are getting this benefit and getting the material at below cost price are also reducing the price of the commodities that they are producing for the consumers. This is because there has to be a link between the two. If the trade and industry is getting certain raw material at a low cost, low freight, then it must reflect in the cost of production of that particular commodity, so that the ultimate aim to help the consumer, to benefit the consumer is achieved. This is where I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary action. He has now appointed a Committee; he has not done a very wise thing. He could have taken a decision himself with his experience of over one year and with his background of a professor. He would have called all the officers and discussed the matter with them threadbare and taken a decision within three months. He has now appointed a Committee under a judge of the High Court to go into the whole gamut of freight traffic. They are going to submit a report, but that report will never see the light of day. It would have been much better if the

[Smti Mohd Shafiq Qureshi]

decision had been taken at his own level and then he would have been able to justify the appointment of the Committee. To my mind, it appears that the appointment of the Committee would delay matters, but this is a very important issue to which you have to give your concentrated energy and effort.

Now I am coming to another point and that is what we are thinking of the rail transport in the country we have also to consider coordination among various modes of transport like the road transport so transport railway transport air transport and in land water transport. We have seen that until now crores of rupees have been invested by the Railways in various State Road Transport Corporations primarily with a view to regulate railroad coordination in various States but I am sorry to point out that no substantial result has been achieved so far. Even though the railways are getting adequate return on their investment in the form of fixed rate of interest yet the aim of railroad coordination has not been achieved. The main reason is that the representatives of the Railway Board who are on the Board of Directors of these Corporations, do not play an effective role in these Boards because they are junior officers. They are nominated as Directors there whereas the State Boards have got people of higher status. So it becomes very difficult for these junior officers to make any worthwhile contribution in the railroad coordination. I think crores of rupees have been spent so far without achieving any results. What is happening is that instead of achieving railroad coordination there is railroad competition. The State Governments are issuing road permits for various reasons with the result that rail communication in that area becomes uneconomic. I am of the

view that where road transport can haul passengers and goods in a more satisfactory way we should yield the ground to road transport. But, where railways can function in a better and more efficient way the Railway should be the main means of transport in that area so that coordination between road and rail transport is achieved.

I would also point out to the railway Minister one or two things. Now, I take up our production units—the CLW DLW and the ICF. Although the cost of production of the locomotives and the coaches may not be comparable to similar locomotives and coaches imported earlier, attempts should be made to find out as to what is the actual cost of production of these locomotives and coaches which are produced in these units. This is important from two angles. One is that first of all we must know as to within our own units what is the real cost of production. Secondly when we are thinking in terms of exports we may not live in a sheltered market and we are having a fierce competition in the world market where price and quality of the goods count. A country like Pakistan is now exporting wagons and coaches to Bangladesh. Possibly we are better people to supply them because we have got all the technical knowhow. Likewise when we talk of collaborations sometimes we must see whether the collaborators are producing similar locomotives in their own country and what is their cost of production because this cost comparison is very important. It is not only that you utilise your capacity fully to reduce the cost of production but you have also to see that the cost of production remains within reasonable limits so that when we go into the export market we can compete in the world market.

I am also happy that indigenous components and spares are now being produced which is a very good step and this was taken up in 1975 when a deci-

sion was taken under the 20-point programme to become self-reliant and that was one of the reasons why the railways have to go in for indigenization.

I am happy that the railways are saving quite a lot of money and he made a reference to the savings in his speech also. It is a fact that our import content has come down and we are less dependent on foreign countries for imports. But may I draw the attention of the railway Minister to one fact. What is the reason that you are having an organization of Railway Adviser to the High Commissioner of India in UK as also in Berne, Paris and an Indian Mission in Japan and a Railway Adviser to the High Commissioner of India in Dacea. On the one hand your purchases from foreign countries are coming down but your postings of certain close ones—these are very favourite postings—remain. What are you doing from Berne? What are you doing from Switzerland, these world health resorts? May I know? When you are talking of curtailing the expenditure on railways, you are spending more than 17 lakhs of rupees in maintaining these various offices. When we have got in the USA an India Purchase Mission and we have got with every Ambassador, an officer attached what is the purpose of having these Advisers? Would you make an inquiry from your Ministry as to how many officers were sent from your Railway Ministry and from the various zones to go there and get these foreign components and spares in time? If this study is made, you will find something revealing. There are certain areas where you are really effect economy.

Then another area where you can effect economy is the Railway Rates Tribunal. Now the expenditure on this body is Rs. 4 lakhs. It is surprising and possibly revealing to the hon. Minister also, that in the last five years this Railways Rate Tribunal has taken up only 4 cases. They are not deciding it, because once it is deci-

ded they are left with no work. Because some judge of the High Court has to be maintained one way or the other therefore this Railway Rates Tribunal is continuing.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was your failure.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am very sorry for it. If it was, I tried to throw him out, if I could. Therefore, I am seeking the help of my friend. After all we are to work for the country. Therefore, I tell him that he should kindly look into the that he should kindly look into the Railway Rates Tribunal. He has already got a Committee to look into the freight structure of the Railways. Let the Committee do this work. Side by side he has got the Railway Rates Tribunal.

Nobody goes there. Suppose a man in Delhi has some grievance against certain freight structure of the Railways, would he go all the way to Madras to file the petition before the Commission which does not give any decisions in time? If it gives decisions then it will be without work.

These are certain areas where he could really effect some economy.

Then there is some sort of Railway Conference going on. I do not know what it is. Will you look into these various organisations because these are spread so vast and so thin that the hon. minister may not be able to fully realise the spread and utility of these organisations?

Another point which I would like to make is about the pensioners. This pension scheme was introduced on the Indian Railways as a social security measure on 16th November, 1957. All railway servants who joined service on or after that date are governed compulsorily by the pension scheme. Others were given option upto 21st October, 1972 either to retain the retirement benefit under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme or to come over to pension scheme.

[Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi]

As the pension scheme offers better security to the employees and their families the date of option may further be extended and that the scheme may be explained to the Railway staff in greater detail

I would request the hon Minister to consider the extension of this date further because we have seen a large number of employees never knew that they were to give an option and that they could get pension. They are still in the dark. This thing was not circulated properly all over the Railways with the result that very few people get the benefit of this scheme. I think it is high time as he is looking into the staffing pattern to give them an opportunity of option, may be that opportunity of option may be the last opportunity for them so that Railway employees get the benefit of pension. Contributory Provident fund is frittered away by them in no time. If you go in for pension it will help the employees to a great extent

One point which possibly he has not touched in the Budget is about the railway electrification. Railways should reduce the consumption of diesel oil by mobilising comparatively small sum of Rs 35 to 40 crores every year from the plan allocations and carry out the projected rate of electrification from the Railways Fifth Plan outlay which is Rs 2350 crores

The Ministry could also revise priority of various projects of accelerating pace of electrification. As the rate of return is as high as 15 to 20 per cent on the electrification routes I think Railway electrification should in this way get top priority. Even countries with huge oil resources like Poland, USSR, USA, Iran and Iraq regard the usefulness of electrification of Railways and they are going in for it. I am sure hon minister will give due thought to this electrification. Along with this I will mention about the new line which he is trying to create—I will not say that

he has started from his home town, which is very good, which is already there on the map from Apt to Mangalore—I would appeal to the hon Minister that the expansion of the Railways in the backward areas is something which is very, very important

Madam, the expansion of Railways in the sphere of construction of new railway lines has been far from uniform throughout the country during the last 25 years with the result that certain hilly, backward and underdeveloped regions and States have been totally neglected while certain areas have been given some consideration

It is seen that in States like H.P., Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal, Mizoram and Tripura—and I will include my State also Jammu and Kashmir—and other backward States there has been practically no construction or addition to route-kilometreage during the last 20 years or it has only been negligible

Although the Planning Commission has extended some concessions to hilly areas, backward and under developed areas to augment growth yet the extension of railway lines even if it were not economical initially should be taken into consideration. Because if you go with your yardstick if you listen to your officers they will give you the formula of economic viability. But if you really want to develop the area then the old concept that the line must be economically viable has to be given up. Because these areas will never develop unless you open up these areas for development

The proportion of expenditure on new railway lines to the total expenditure of the railways is steadily declining. It is another dangerous trend which you will have to take note of. In 1948-49, the ratio of expenditure on new lines to the total expenditure of the Railways ranged between 11 per cent to 13 per cent

From the year 1966-67, this percentage has steadily gone down. During 1972-73 and 1973-74 the expenditure on the construction of new railway lines was only 4.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent respectively of the total expenditure on the Railways. This also is a very depressing feature. And, I am sure, the hon. Minister will kindly look into this matter also.

There is one more thing about the Metropolitan Rail Transport Projects which I wish to mention. It is very important. The amount allotted so far for the project is about Rs. 50 crores for the five year period. That means, 10 crores for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. I had requested the hon. Minister in the previous session that he should make a very bold statement about the Metropolitan Rail Transport Project of Delhi, Madras and Bombay, because, it means hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees and God knows wherefrom he will get the money.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have made that statement already.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: And now he is giving for this Calcutta project Rs. 10 crores. Each year out of Rs. 10 crores, these projects will get hardly Rs. 8 crores. Rs. 2 crores will be fanned out to other projects because you have to pay salary and allowances of the officers and the staff there who are doing absolutely no work there.

Now this project which was costing originally Rs. 120 crores will now cost Rs. 240 crores. They have spent already Rs. 33 crores on it. Additional Rs. 8 crores per year is there. It means, this project will be completed within a period of 20 years. And, 20 years would mean another price-escalation. The allotment of funds is Rs. 240 crores. Rs. 74 crores is the total amount and Rs. 33 crores has already been spent. Rs. 41 crores will be spent by them now in another 5 years. That means, Rs. 166 crores

will have to be spent. According to the Minister's assurance, he hopes to open this up in 1986. At the rate of allotment of funds of Rs. 8 crores a year it will be completed in 20 years. And the cost escalation by that time will be Rs. 480 crores. To spend Rs. 480 crores for a sixteen k.m. stretch from Tollygunj to Dum Dum would have really revolutionised the transport system in the entire country right from Cape Comorin to Kashmir; we would have a railwayline in the western coast also. We would have to go in for a net work of railway lines from one end to other of the country and not get bogged down to small area like Calcutta. (Interruptions).

Madam, I am concluding Calcutta must of course be developed. But, at what cost? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this question by not making it a prestige issue. Otherwise we can never take up that project. If we take Delhi project, it will cost more than Rs. 60 crores. Where is the money to come from? You know Government is considering sale of gold to make up the deficit. Tomorrow you will sell Indian Parliament and Rashtrapathi Bhavan to make up the deficit on the Indian Railways! That is not the way to meet a particular situation. Therefore, I say that the hon. Minister will have to look into the various aspects. I am very happy that he has not burdened the people so much but, one, thing, I must make clear. It has been brought to my notice that corruption in the railways again is raising its ugly head and many people have told me that it is impossible for them to get a ticket. So, what they do is that with the reservation slip, they attach Rs. 20 or 10/- note and they tell that this has the first priority from the Railway Board and the clerk there sees that the first priority would be in the shape of monetary benefits. He accepts it. He says 'please sit down. You will get the ticket.' This is what has happened to two or three of my

[Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi]

friends. But, the question is that if this is the type of corruption in broad day-light, it does not help anyone. (Interruptions). The hon. lady Member is sometimes with you and sometimes with us!

I would like to request him to consider strengthening his vigilance department. He has of course got his own other departments to look after that. One thing at least he can do. That is those who have put in more than two years in a booking window, for God's sake, let him not keep them for long time because they may develop vested interests and then the corruption starts. (Interruptions). I think he has got a proposal now to put in ladies. With due respect to you, Madam, ladies are less prone to corruption. Maybe, but if they are put in an atmosphere where there are other corrupt elements, then I do not think they will be able to do much. I must appreciate the gesture of the Minister of State for Railways, Shri Sheo Narain for one thing. He has been an old friend and colleague of mine. He has now taken up the job of looking after the catering arrangement. Every day he takes his food in the Railway Canteen. It is doing wonderfully well. To that extent, in Parliament House, Members are getting good food. Would you kindly request him to move out of the Parliament House and to go to various stations and taste food there also? I am told that there has been some deterioration in the quality of food that is being served. You have taken credit, I am prepared to concede it, for introducing this one rupee khana. But, the whole trouble is that you do not read your own book. It is again in 1976-77 survey that a mention is made about it. It says:

"Since all passengers cannot afford thali meal or ready to serve meal, the sale of comparatively low priced packed meal costing Re. 1/- to 1.25 consisting of six puries, vegetable and pickles was extended to 204 stations".

This is nothing new that you have introduced in the railways. It was done in 1976-77. It was introduced at 204 stations. But the human memory is so short and the press memory is still shorter because they have headlined that 'Prof. Dandavate gives janata food for one rupee to the country'.

Therefore, you should also accept this, at least admit these things that we have set up certain good precedents. I hope that you will maintain those precedents because, after all, you are a Minister and I am in the Opposition. We have all to work for the good of the country. And I am sure that towards the railway system to-day everybody looks with high hopes. You will not disappoint the people and you will maintain the high standards of providing efficient service.

15 hrs.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा): सभापति महोदया, रेल बजट का समर्थन करते हुए, सब से पहले मैं रेल मंत्री जी को हार्दिक धन्यार्थ देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने रेल भाड़ में कोई बढ़ातरी नहीं की यथापि इन को कई वायदों को पूरा करना पड़ा और कई तरह की आर्थिक देन बहन करनी पड़ी है। आपात स्थिति हटाने के बाद भी रेल विभाग में थोड़ी बहुत चुस्ती है और गाड़ियां कमोबेस समय पर चलती हैं। इसके लिए भी मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। कुछ गाड़ियां भी इन्होंने बढ़ाई हैं और उस में जैसा यह कहते हैं दूसरे दर्जे के याकियों को सुविधा के लिए भी काफ़ी मुधार करेंगे। इस के लिए भी मंत्री महोदय मुबारकबाद के पावड़ हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक रेल के विस्तार और रेस्टोरेशन का सवाल है, उस के लिए मुझे बहुत खेद और उदासी है। सभापति महोदया, आप सियांग हैं रेल के इतिहास की धर्में राज में, कांग्रेसी राज में और जनता राज में,

वह आप देंगे । 16 अप्रैल, 1853 को रेल चलना शुरू हुई थी इस देश में और 1936-37 तक अप्रैलों में 43,128 मील लम्बी रेल विभाई थी यानी लगभग 70 हजार किलोमीटर । उससमय 8 अरब 61 करोड़ और 55 लाख रुपये की पूँजी लगी हुई थी, 2 अरब 94 करोड़ 14 लाख रुपये की सालाना आमदानी होती थी, 2 अरब 27 करोड़ 59 लाख रुपये बर्बं होता था रेल चलाने में और जिसके 66 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपये की बचत होती थी । आप जानती हैं कि उसी बचत से अप्रैलों ने इस देश में रेल की लाइन विभानी शुरू की और प्रति दिन कम से कम डेढ़ किलोमीटर लाइन अप्रैलों ने समय में बिताती थी । कांग्रेस के विषय 30 साल में उन्होंने प्रति दिन आधा किलोमीटर से कुछ कम लाइन विभाई और अब जो डडकते साहब का बजट है, उस में हिसाब लगा कर हम देखते हैं तो शायद एक चौपाई किलोमीटर भी इन के राज्य में प्रति दिन रेल नहीं बिल्ही जबकि आमदानी की जो स्थिति है, वह आपको पता ह । मध्यापति महोदया, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि सिर्फ 66 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपये की बचत भी अप्रैलों के जमाने में जब वे जा रहे थे और उस समय उन्होंने रेलों को इतना बढ़ाया । अभी डडकते साहब ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसमें 22 अरब 20 करोड़ रुपये की आमदानी है, रेल चलाने में खर्च है 18 अरब 1 करोड़ रुपया और इन की बचत होती है 5 अरब 9 करोड़ रुपया और रेल विभाने का अगर इन्होंने यही प्रोप्राप्त रखा तो एक दिन में एक-चौपाई किलोमीटर से भी कम बैठता है ।

अब समाप्ति महोदया, जहा तक रेलों के विस्तार का सवाल है, रेल के विस्तार और आमानपरिवर्तन को लें तो हम ने रेल बत्तों जी का भावण बहुत गौर से

पढ़ा है । इन के भावण के 23-24 पैरा-शाफ को आप देंगे । इन के भावण को जब हमने पढ़ा तो हमें विरस्तरणीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का जो वर्सयतनामा है, उस की शब्द भा गई । उसमें पहली चीज़ तो यह भिलती है कि उन्होंने राज छिकवाया समुच्चे भारत माता की लाती पर और दूसरी बात विवितनामे में यह भी कि जवाहरलाल अपने हुदुमों में बाट दो । इन बोनों पैराशाफ को पढ़ कर मुझे जवाहरलाल नेहरू के विवितनामे की बाब्द भा गई । पैरा 23 में भवी जी कहते हैं :

सनद म रखो पर हान बाला प्रत्येक बहम म माननीय सदस्यों न अपने प्रत्येक पिछडे क्षेत्रों म रेल सुविधाओं के अभाव के विषय में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है । इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी तरह मैं भी चिन्तित हूँ । सरकार विजेत रूप से पिछडे इलाकों में अधिक से अधिक नई रेल लाइनों विनान के लिए उत्सुक हूँ ।'

चौबीमवे पैरा में देखिए —

"जब तक कि नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित समग्र नीति निर्धारित हो जाये तब तक रेल मकालय अगले वित्त वर्ष से निर्मालित रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का काम शुरू करने का विचार रखता है :—

(1) आप्ता से मग्लूर तक प्रस्तावित बेस्ट कोस्ट कोकण रेलवे के प्रथम चरण के रूप में आप्ता से रोहा तक एक नई रेल लाइन, जिससे महाराष्ट्र, गोपा और कर्नाटक आपस में जुड़ जायेंगे तथा केरल और तमिलनाडु के बीच सीधा सम्पर्क कायम हो जायेगा ;

[**श्री विनाय—प्रसाद यादव]**

(2) परिवहनी बगान में कल्याणों से कल्याणी टाउनशिप तक संपर्क लाइन भीर

(1) गुजरात में कपडबज के रास्ते नवियाद भोडासा बड़ी लाइन।"

सभापति महोदया इन्होंने पिछडे इलाको के बारे में बड़ी चिंता व्यक्त की है और आसू बहाये है लेकिन रेल विभागे का काम सब चला गया महाराष्ट्र और अन्य विभागों राज्यों का। महाराष्ट्र इस देश का सब से डबलल्ड रेलिंग है। इसीलिए मुझे इनके भागण के सम्बन्ध में जवाहरलाल जी का बसीयतनामा याद आ जाता है कि हीरे जवाहरत तो बाट दिय अपने कुटुम्ब को और राख दे दी देख का।

प्राक्सर साहब हमारे श्रद्धेय रह चुके हैं। श्रद्धेय मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि यह हमारी पार्टी के बड़े नहा रहे हैं। जवाहरलाल जी के वसायतनामे की तरह ये भी सारी रेल लाइन अपने यहा ले गये। मुझे यह सब देख रुक के बड़ो तकलीफ हूँ है। इनके प्रति आदर की भावना बुँद छटी है।

सभापति महोदया जहा तक छोटी रेल लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में कवणन क प्रयत्न है इसमें भी हमारे मायायानी पिछडे इलाकों के मायायाय नहीं किया गया है। पिछडे इलाकों के कवणन के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां कहां हो रहा है। मध्ये आमान एवं बित्तन वा पाय कम भी इहाने अग्नन लब और विभित्त राज्य हैं जो हैं। ये अपने बजट भागण म फरमाते हैं —

इस समय अमान परिवतन को तरह परियोजनाओं पर काम हो रहा है। इस मामले में हम एक माय सभी परियोजनाओं को अधूरी रखने की बजाय कठ एवं

योजनाओं को पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। इस नोति के परिणामस्वरूप, केस्त में एकौन्नम्य-तिसवान्तपुरम् ध्यान परिवर्तन परियोजना को पूरा करना समझ हो सका है। राजस्वान और प्रजाव में सुरक्षाध अटिंडा परियोजना भी पूरी होने वाली है। महाराष्ट्र के मराठावाडा क्षेत्र में मन्दाबन-पुर्जी वैज्ञानिक परियोजना पर भी काम चुक किया जाएगा।"

सभापति महोदया, अब मैं इनका ध्यान पिछडे हुए इलाकों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इस के सम्बन्ध में पिछलक अकाउट्टर बमेटी की 77-78 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है (व्यवधान) —

इसका सारा अर्थ तो पहले बाला को जाता है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं माननीय मवी जी की बहुत इच्छा करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इनका ध्यान बिहार की तरफ न जाना चाहता हूँ जो कि देश के सब म पिछडे इलाका म नम्बर दो पर आता है। वहा पर आज तक रेल लाइन के सम्बन्ध म विकास का कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। यहा के मेर लोकों के एक पिछडे इलाके के बारे म कहा गया है। यह म पिछलक अकाउट्टर बमेटी की रिपोर्ट से बता रहा है —

21 The north eastern region of Bihar (part of Saharsa and Purnea Districts) was served by metre gauge rail links—Supaul-Bhaptihi now Sar ugarh (27.2 kms) Bhaptihi Nirmali (16 kms) Bhaptihi Pratapganj Kanwaghāt (38 kms) Anchāraghāt Forbesganj (about 26 kms) and Pratapganj-Bhīmanagā. (19.2 kms)

These links to be gradually abandoned between 1904 and 1938 (the last one immediately after

completion in 1911) because of the ravages caused by floods and changes in the course of river Kosi."

मनारति महोदय, उपरोक्त इलाका इसनिः भी राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है कि यह भारत-नेशन सीमा पर अवस्थित है और इनकित प्रयोगों ने यहाँ रेल की पटरिया शक्ति म हो बिलकुल भी ।

नमारति महोदया, इस पञ्चिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मे आप देखेंगे कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने क्या कहा है —

"Another urgency certificate with an abstract estimate for Rs 72 lakhs for the restoration of Raghpuri-Pratapganj section (12 kms) was also sent to the Railway Board on 3rd May, 1973.

The Railway Board also suggested that the above Project should be linked suitably with two other projects under contemplation viz

(a) construction of a metre gauge line between Bhumanagar, involving conversion of the dead narrow gauge line belonging to Kosi Project authorities, and

(b) restoration of the Pratapganj-Bhumanagar line" और इन्हाँ ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

"Restoration of the Nirmali-Bhaptish line"

यह रेलवे बोर्ड की रिपोर्टेशन है । ये जो सारी रिपोर्ट है या रिपोर्टेशन है जो कि पिछले हुए इलाके के बारे मे की गई है इसको रही की टोकरी मे कोक दिया गया है और मानवों या को को महाराष्ट्र सूक्ष्म है, अपना क्षेत्र सुखा है

यह लिंक को हमने सुनाया है जो कि 5-6 हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । 1904 और 1911 मे ही उपरोक्त लाइनें खत्म हो गई थी कोसी डिवास्टेशन के चलने खत्म हो गया है । आजादी के बाद कोसी बैंग बना है । करोड़ों रुपया उस पर खर्च हुया है । फिर वह इलाका हरा भरा हो गया है । हिन्दूस्तान मे जो जूट पैदा होता है सब से उत्तरायण बही पैदा होता है, लाखों मन उस इलाके मे प्रब जूट पैदा होना शुरू हा गया है । लेकिन वहा कोई ड्रासपोर्टेशन का इनजाम नहीं है । हम श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की बहुत आलोचना किया करते थे । लेकिन हम कहेंगे कि जब श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र थे तब उनके सामने अपनी कस्टिट्युएंसी वा कोई चिकार नहीं था । वह दरभगा से चुन कर जाने थे । लेकिन फिर भी कोसी के इलाके का डिवास्टेशन उन के सामने था और इस कारण से उन्होंने वहा कुछ काम शर्करा किया था । उनके मरने के बाद आज मालूम पड़ता है कि उम इलाके की किस प्रकार मे उपेक्षा हानी शुरू हो गई है । ऐमा मालूम पड़ता है कि जनता पार्टी से उम इलाके का कोई ताल्लुक ही नहीं है । उस जिले से दो लोन एम पीज चुन कर आए हैं और सभी जनता पार्टी की टिकट पर चुन कर आए हैं । हा 15-20 असैम्बली कस्टिट्युएंसी है और सभी पर जनता पार्टी जीती है । लेकिन रेल मर्दी महोदय इसके बावजूद भी उम इलाके मे नाराज है । पता नहीं क्यों नाराज है ? मे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि नाराज होने का कोई सबाल पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए । कोसी के इलाके मे कोसी बाब बना हुआ है । वहा काफी प्रगति हुई है, खेतों काफी सुधरी है । लाखों करोड़ों मन अनाज

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

वैदा हाता है, जूट पैदा होता है। रेलवे बोर्ड का जो भत्तव्य था और जो उस इलाके की जरूरते हैं उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और उन सब लाइनों का व्यविलम्ब बालू किया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लाग इसका सर्वेद हाथी की सजा दिया करत है, एम पीज दिया करत है। लेकिन मैं मनी महादय के भाषण से जब वह मनी नहीं थे, एम पी थे, जो उन्हने रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में कहा था कुछ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ —

"But I want to criticise the Railway Board as an institution its structure, its method of functioning and the wasteful expenditure in which the Railway Board is indulging. If you ask me, I would say that the Railway Board has really become a Government and what about the Ministry? It has merely become a foot board of the Railway Board. I think that would be the apt description of the Railway Ministry and the Administration."

यह उनका भाषण है। कब इन्होंने यह भाषण दिया था? उस समय किया था जब श्री नलिन नारायण मिश्र रेल मनी थी और जिन के व्यवितरण से रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलवे के अफसर कापत थे उन्होंने ये अपने बह जानते थे कि रेल मनी और रेलवे बांड का क्यारिश ता कहे। उस वक्त इन्होंने यह भाषण किया था। अब इनकी विधित ब्याहू है? जब मैं मे एब पी बन कर आया त कम स कम नतर पत्र मैंने इनको लिख दे। १९ भी पत्र मे किसी की द्रग्सफर्म या रिसी अफसर की सिकायत नहीं लिखी है। उन पत्रों मे यैस यही लिखा है कि इहाँ रेलवे यकीनी चाहिये, कहा पर ब्यासुधार होना चाहिए, कहा पर विस्तार आवि होना चाहिए। इनका जो जबाब आया है उसमें इन्होंने इहा है कि आपका

पत्र मिला और इसको अफसर के यहा भेजा जा रहा है और जब जबाब आ जाएगा तो आपको खबर करदी जाएगी। आज तक सतर मे से एक का भी उत्तर मुझे इनका नहीं पाया है।

आपको जानकर सभापति महादया, अवर्खर्व हांगा

सभापति महोदय आप १५ मिनट मे चुके हैं, अब खत्म बौद्धिए।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव । मिनट मे नहीं हो सकेगा। हमने चिट्ठी लिखी। हमारे यहाँ एक नहर है जो ३ ४ साल से अप्रूवी पक्की हड्डी है उसको रेलवे लाइन का पक्कगिलिया-बहुपारो मे कौस करना है। रेलवे अधिकारी ने नहर विभाग से २५ हजार ३० जमा करवा लिया लेकिन आज तक वह काम नहीं हुआ। जब मैं एमपी० बना तो एक चिट्ठी लिखी। लेकिन आज तक वह नहर नह बन सकी है जिमक बजह से किसानों को बड़ी परेशानी है क्योंकि उस नहर मे पानी नहीं आता है।

रेलवे बोर्ड मे इन्होंने कुछ सुधार किया है। लेकिन क्या सुधार है? ५ मेम्बर पक्के भी रहते थे वह अब भी है। उमका ऐमेंटेटाइज करना चाहिए। जो रेलवे बोर्ड है तथ वारा मालिक है और हमारा अनुभव तो यही है कि जो रेलवे का साधारण पदाधिकारी भी है उस के हाथ मे मनी जी कैपिटव बने हुए हैं ऐक उदाहरण देना चाहता है माननीय बी० पी० महल जो इस मदन के मदत्य है की हहाँ दृट गई थी यहाँ पर सरकार ने एक बोर्ड बनाया था उमके आपरेलवे के लिए और उनको अन्वई जाना था। हमने उससे निकेल

किया था कि उनके परिवार के लोग भी जायेंगे इसलिए जो वक्त गेट पर रेलवे का गेट हाउस है वह उनके लिए 10, 15 दिन के लिए रिजर्व कर दिया जाय। हमसे मंत्री जी ने बादा किया, लेकिन जब अफसरों ने इन्हें उत्ता समझाया तो इन्होंने चिट्ठी लिख दी कि एम० पी० उसमे नहीं रुक सकते हैं, वह अफसरों के लिये है। कितनी शमनाक बात है। हम समझते हैं कि यह डिविलेज का मामला इन पर होना चाहिए। जौन ऐसा गैस्ट हाउस या सर्किट हाउस है जिसमे एम० पी० नहीं ठहर सकता और अभी भर रह सकते हैं? यह अफसरसाथी भी मनोवर्ति है जिसके मत्रों जी गुलाम है।

ऐक्सीडेंट का जहां तर नवाख है, कितने हुए हैं कहने को बात नहीं है। जहां तक कम्पेनेशन देने का सबान है उनके बारे में मैं वर्तमान रेलवे मर्वी के भाषण में स दो लाइन पढ़ कर मुनावा है जो उन्होंने एम० पी० की हर्मियत से दिया था

"Today we are putting a premium on death by a particular mode"

"Nowadays I always travel by air in the hope that in case some accident takes place, since we are not able to earn that much amount in our life time, at least after our death our family members would get Rs 1 lakh"

यह इन्होंने कहा था। प्रोफेसर साहब हमारे नेता हैं, बहुत कमाये होंगे। एम० पी० भी बहुत विन तक रहे तो यहर से जर्नी कर सकते हैं, और यदि हवाई जहाज के ऐक्सीडेंट में कोई मरता है तो मरने वाले के परिवार के लंगों को एक लाख रुपया कम्पेनेशन मिलता है। लेकिन जिनको आपकी मिनिटी ने मार दिया उनके बारे में आपने कभी सोचा है? इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि

रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स में जितने लोग मरे हैं आपके भवित्व काल में एक, एक लाख १० मुझावजा के तौर पर आपको हर परिवार को देना चाहिए। कथनी और करनी का मैल तो कभी होना चाहिए। रेल ट्रूप्टना में मरे व्यक्ति के परिवार को एक लाख रुपया देना आपकी नीतिक जिम्मेदारी है।

मैंने पहले ही आपसे कहा था कि हम इनका बहुत ध्यादर करते हैं, लेकिन हमारा जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसके साथ जो इनका युस्ता है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए। हमसे भगवर कोई गलती ही हो तो वह हमको पीनालाइज करे, लेकिन उम पिछड़े हुए इलाके की जनता को पीनालाइज करने का इनका कोई अधिकार नहीं है। जनता को कोई पीनालाइज नहीं बर सकता है, जनता सब को पीनालाइज कर सकती है। प्रोफेसर साहब यह बात हमसे ज्यादा जानते हैं।

इमलिंग में निवेदन करूँगा कि सरायदृ (भृष्टियाही) से निम्ली और प्रतापगञ्ज से भीमनगर वाली लाइनों पर अविलम्ब काम शुरू करना चाहिए। साथ ही हमारे यहा यक सिसरी, बौद्धत्यारपुर से बिहारीगञ्ज सहरसा से भिहिपी माध्यपुरा से मिश्चिक पिपरा होते हुए राधापुर आर विहपुर से भीमनगर या बीरपुर तक नई लाइनों का विस्तार कराय अविलम्ब शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। पहली सरकार ने इनका सर्वे किया हुआ है, अब इनका अजेंसी सर्वे कराकर काम हाथ में लेना चाहिए। मानसी से लेकर सहरसा युपीम होते हुए फारबिसगञ्ज तक की लाइन का भी कन्वर्जन किया जाना चाहिए। यानी बड़ी लाइन बिडानी चाहिए। बगौरी में कटिहार तक छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में कन्वर्ट करने का जो इन्होंने इसमे इन्क्लूड किया है, हालांकि यह पहली सरकार का किया हुआ है,

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लेकिन काम बढ़ करने का जो इन्होंने निर्णय किया है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना कि यातायात के अभाव में सारा इलाका अन-ईवलप नहीं हो रहा है। वह इस और पूरा ध्यान दे कर यहाँ की लाइनों पर जल्दी से काम करने की व्यवस्था करें और जवाहरलाल जी ने जो आपनी बलियत में लिखा है कि उनकी राज्य सारे देश में फैला दें, उस बात को वह बदल दें। इतना कह कर मैं इनसे माफी चाहता हूँ और समाप्ति महोदया आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने भुमि बक्त दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The first two speakers have taken an hour. One hon. Member was the originator of the debate, and the other was the originator on the Government side. But I am afraid we will have to stick to 10 minutes, if we are to finish the list of speakers before me. Now, Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The time allotted is according to the strength of the parties. You cannot arbitrarily cut my party's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid there is no list showing time. You have 26 minutes for your party. You can go ahead.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Madam Chairman: the Railway Budget presented by the Minister is one which has come after one full year of Janata rule. The various aspects of the budget are to be considered as reflecting the policy of the Janata Party Government.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI Dhirendranath Basu in the Chair].

If I view this as reflecting the policy of the Janata Government, I am dis-

appointed, because though the passenger fare has not been increased and there have been some surplus and some good performances in freight and passenger traffic and though some amenities have been given to passengers and some concessions to railwaymen, the present budget is, on the whole, a continuation of the old policy. I don't find any basic change in this budget. Because Professor Dandavate, who holds progressive views, happens to be the Railway Minister, we expected that there will be complete re-orientation in the railway budget. But we find to our dismay that this budget reflects the same old heritage of the colonial railway budget and still the railways are carrying on the burden in the name of 'social burdens'. The result is that the industrialists are getting the benefit at the cost of both the passengers and the railway employees.

This budget has shown some surplus, but at the cost of whom? It is at the cost of railway passengers as well as employees. Credit has been taken that substantial dividend has been paid to the Government. We objected to this from the very beginning on the ground that the railway have to be treated as a service organisation. It has been mentioned in the budget also, but in practice it is not treated as a service organisation. Government is more interested in getting dividends out of railway funds. That is why the budget has reduced the amount allotted for Plan purposes. Last time the Plan allocation was Rs. 600 crores and odd, which has now been reduced to Rs. 535.30 crores. This shows that the Government or the Planning Commission is not interested in the problems of the railways but is interested only in reducing the amount sanctioned to the railways.

The demand for new railway lines is voiced with so much emphasis by people in various areas. But what we notice, as Shri Qureshi has just now pointed out, is that the percentage of money allotted for extension of exist-

ing lines or construction of new lines is gradually being reduced. This shows that the problems of the under-developed areas, the difficulties which the people in those areas are facing are not getting priority in the hands of the Government. I am not blaming personally the Railway Minister. The fact has been that he has been working within the old framework and he has not succeeded in breaking the existing framework. It must be broken. Otherwise, there can be no fundamental or basic change in the railway administration and there will be no further amenities to the passengers or improvement in the conditions of work of the railway employees.

The Minister in this speech has said that this is a budget for the fulfilment of commitments. Some of the commitments have been fulfilled, but that is within the framework of the existing set up. That does not give credit to the Janata Party, as pointed out by Shri Qureshi quite rightly, because the whole background was created by the Railway Board under the previous Government. Now a surplus has been shown here but, at the cost of whom? Production has increased, which means heavy workload has been imposed on the railway workers. In the earlier budgets also so much surplus has been shown, and that was also due to the imposition of heavy workload. When a series of accidents took place and people were so much agitated, there was so much discussion on the subject and Government had to admit, and even in the course of the budget speech it has been admitted, that one of the main reasons for these accidents is exhaustion of the railway employees. Now in order to reduce their burden, some steps have been taken in this budget. It has been suggested that 2,700 persons have to be recruited for the full implementation of 10 hours duty for the loco running staff. They have also decided to implement the Miabhoi tribunal's recommendations. Even though this award was given 8 years before, it was kept in cold storage. It is only the public agitation on the accidents that

has opened the eyes of the railway administration. I was present during one of the discussions where all sections of the MPs also admitted that the workers have to work under heavy strain. So, one of the factors behind these accidents is exhaustion.

In his Budget speech also, the hon. Minister has appreciated the service rendered by the railwaymen. He has also mentioned how the productivity has increased in the workshops, but the figure for the other services has surprisingly disappeared from this year's Year Book. In the past in the year Books increase in productivity used to be recorded, and on the basis of that the railway employees remanded wage increase because they were giving more production without getting an adequate return. So, now this year we see the complete absence of this chart of increased productivity, but from the hon. Minister's speech it is quite clear that the workload has heavily increased. That is why discontent is growing among the railwaymen despite some benefits and some increments which have been announced.

My point is that the old set-up must be basically changed. That requires that the railways should be mainly service-oriented and that the income of the railways should be primarily spent on the improvement of the railways, improvement of the conditions of the employees, passenger amenities and creation of new railway lines. A part may go to the Government, but that should not be the primary condition. The social burdens must also be borne by the Government, and not the railways. Bearing the social burdens by the railways means that the workers and employees have to suffer and that the passengers have to pay a higher fare. So, this must change.

The Minister tried to give some pro-employee and pro-second class passengers orientation. That is good, we appreciate it, but unless the basic structure is thoroughly changed, this orientation will not lead to any basic reliefs or amenities.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

High appreciation has been expressed by the Minister in his Budget speech of the role of the workers and employees, but the issues which led the railway workers to the general strike in 1974 have not been settled. They are very vital, basic issues. The railways should be considered as industry. This has not been discussed with the railway leaders. The NCCRS which was the united platform of that struggle has not been called and consulted. I do not know why the Minister is avoiding it. Railwaymen are very much apprehensive that in order to patronise some particular union or some sections, the Minister is avoiding it. I think this avoidance is not helpful at all because it is generating discontent among the railwaymen.

There is no mention about bonus in the Budget speech, though the Minister had in the past, when faced with this question, said that Government had not rejected this proposal of bonus but had only referred it to the Bhoothalingam Committee. But you know that Bhootalingam Committee has been boycotted by all the central trade unions, and they had taken a unanimous decision. According to them, the purpose of setting up this committee was only to introduce wage freeze. This goes against the interests of the workers and the employees, but Government, on principle, had long ago accepted that the workers and employees, even agricultural labourers, should get a need based minimum wage. Prof. Dandavate was with us in raising the same demand before he became a Minister. Now he is in the Government. So, it is his moral responsibility as a trade unionist to see that Government is, more or less, obliged to implement this principle of need-based minimum. Before elections, commitments were made that the Janata Party would introduce fair wages for all the workers and employees.

The need-based minimum is the crying demand and that was one of the

issues of the 1974 strike. When this commitment is not being honoured, slight concessions can satisfy neither the workers nor the employees. That is why, I say that this 'new deal' which the Minister has claimed, is not new deal; it is an old deal. He has just given some concessions under a new name or under a new cover. That is why, I request the Minister to give serious thought to this question.

He has stated in his Budget speech that all those victims of the 1974 strike have been taken back. Not all of them have been taken back. Most of them have been taken back. But there are persons who, even after repeated representations—I have cited particular concrete cases also—are not being taken back on some plea or the other by the local bureaucracy. They are resisting. I do not complain against the Minister as a person. He is willing to take them. The local bureaucracy is not implementing the orders even of the Railway Board. Now, new victimisations are taking place. Those who were compulsorily retired, some are not being taken back. Even where High Courts have given judgments in favour of the workers and the employees, those judgments of the High Courts are not being honoured. In some cases, full wages are not being given. I have brought copies of the judgments of the High Courts but I have no time and I do not want to waste time on reading them out. This is in the knowledge of the Minister. But the Minister is not capable of showing justice because of resistance from some quarters. That resistance must be fought. Otherwise, you cannot win the confidence of the railway employees. The talk of involving the workers in the management will remain an empty talk when in real practice the situation remains the same as it was before. In this context, the restructuring of the Railway Board, in no way, will help to improve the relations between the employees and the management because the same bureaucracy remains

as it is. There is only some division of power or decentralisation but it is not democratisation for which the Minister repeatedly says that he wants democratisation. Some more authority has been given to the General Manager and then to the Divisional Superintendents. It will not improve relations between the workers and the administration. More or less, it is my experience—I am connected with some of the trade union activities that the conflict is bigger in the lower level. Even some Railway Board circulars were not being implemented by the local officials because they did not like some particular trade union leaders or activists. So false cases are manufactured against them and they are prevented from joining their jobs even though they were victimised during Emergency or in 1974 or for trade union activities. So the fact is that all the commitments have not been fulfilled though apparently the victims of the 1974 railway strike or the cases of victimisation during the Emergency largely have been taken back. There are so many cases which still remain, and new victimisations are going on. The other day, Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised the question of dismissal of 111 casual labourers in Kharagpur. He raised it under 377. The Minister knows this fact. The Minister was not present at that time. Arbitrarily, they were dismissed. This is not one case. In various other zonal railways also, similar complaints are coming. The process of penal transfers has not stopped. To prevent trade union activity, the bureaucrats are using the old methods of penal transfers, demotions, forced retirements, etc. All these things are going on. A large number of cases are being accumulated.

Another thing is about the channel of negotiation. The Minister knows that the Loco running Staff Association has a very big grievance and their case has been represented repeatedly. There was an agreement that they should be given a channel of negotiation. Uptill now there is no channel of negotiation given to them. They

have now decided to go on some direct action.

For the introduction of 10-hour duty, 2700 additional hands will be taken. That has been announced. The day it was announced, the leaders were on hunger-strike at the Boat Club. After hearing the announcement, I met them and told them that the Minister had announced it and that it was a concession to them. They said "It is true. But the old circulars remain as they are. The loco-running staff has to work for 14 hours, 16 hours and even 24 hours." They have mentioned one case in their memorandum—I can give a copy to the Minister—of 24-hours working at a stretch. Though 10-hour duty decision has been taken by the Government, this benefit is not going to the loco-running staff. That is why, I say, all the old circulars regarding duty hours must be withdrawn immediately. I have mentioned this to the Minister so many times. But it has not been done.

Then, the Minister has said that 50,000 Class IV workers have been given new avenues of promotions. Here, also, I have got a complaint that though the decision has been announced, this benefit has not gone down to Class IV staff. As to when it will be implemented, how it will be implemented, nobody knows.

Regarding the loco staff, they had various other demands. There was an agreement that all those issues would be settled by the Government. The Government had given a promise that all past agreements in favour of workers will be honoured. This is one of their main grievances. Those agreements are not being implemented. Those agreements had taken place in 1973 and now it is 1978. Uptill now, they have not been implemented.

These are some of the questions which must be given a serious thought. Unless the present machinery

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

There is thoroughly overhauled and the employees the workers are given a channel of direct negotiation not only with the Minister but also with the officials no real improvement is going to take place. The Minister does a very good thing. When he goes to any place he meets the unions. But it is not so in the case of officials. That is their main complaint. By meeting the Minister the jobs are not being done. The persons who can deliver the jobs are officials. They refuse to accept their representations because they are not recognised unions. That is why the Government should see to it that the old pattern of bureaucratic functioning must change under the new condition. The mood of the workers is not the old mood because they are also feeling that under the new Government the democratic atmosphere must be restored in the railways. The old type of bureaucratic atmosphere will be very much harmful for the functioning of the railway administration.

The economy of the railways with a surplus budget which the Minister has shown is going to be eroded by the new budget proposals made by the Finance Minister Mr H M Patel a few days before because with the price of coal rising with the price of petrol rising with the price of power rising these proposals will affect the railway budget very much. So the surplus shown by the railway budget is going to be completely eroded.

In the budget the Minister had admitted that as against the estimated rise of 11 per cent in passenger earnings and 6 per cent in freight earnings in 1977-78 the present budget for 1978-79 provides a rise of 5 per cent and 4 per cent. Already the percentage is reduced. So the railway freight and income is directly linked up with the economy of the country—its growth and stagnation. So this type of presentation of the budget does not signify that in future

this budget will not be faced with another crisis. The plan allocation has been reduced. The freight earning and the passenger earning has already been less as compared to last year. This shows that the health of the railway economy, as the Minister tries to show is not the real position the position is just the opposite. That is why, my main point is that the Minister should see the reality.

I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to another thing that is the figures that have been given in the Year Book regarding the wages of the railway employees. It is mentioned there that the wages of the railway employees have increased more than the increase in the cost of living index. I do not know whether you have read that or not. It has been pictured in a wrong way in a distorted way because the salary of the officers as well as the Class III and Class IV employees have been clubbed together. The number of officers has been increased four times.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE
Aggregate

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Aggregate means that this gives false picture. This Railway Board the drafting authority is now very much expert in manipulating the data. The Railway Board has manipulated statistical data to show that the real wages of railway workers have gone up substantially during the last 25 years. They have made a claim that the real wages since 1950-51 to 1976-77 have showed a considerable rise despite increase in the prices of essential commodities. The average cost per employee however includes the cost of the first and second class officers also which I just now explained. The National Commission on Labour which studied the wage cost for Railway employees has shown that the real wages of the Railway employees in Class IV category has actually gone

down since 1961. This is the report of the National Commission on labour. After the publication of the Report of the National Labour Commission the only rise which the Railway employees received was the increase awarded by the Third Pay Commission. But it also recommended neutralisation of the rise in prices at the lowest level of earnings and it did not give any increase in the real wages to the workers.

The Miyahoy Tribunal Award though gave wage rise to certain categories of employees the rise was marginal and did not substantially alter the position for the Railway employees. I would request the Railway Minister to study the wages of the Railway employees in the manner in which they were studied by the National Labour Commission separately—not lump sum. Moreover the study of the Railway Ministry is based on the Consumer Price Index numbers which are fraudulent and they highly underestimate the extent of rise in prices. Wherever there is a fraud, we have been repeatedly complaining about that

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore) A committee has been set up also

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE A committee has been set up to find out the fraud. The committee has found out the fraud and recommended that the workers should be given back the wages cut which was by showing fraudulent price index. The Committee appointed by the Labour Ministry has already gone into the aspect and noted some glaring deficiencies in the compilation of index. If this error is taken into account then the real wages of the Railway employees will be seen either stationary or on the decline during the last ten years.

On the question of railway accidents, this time, this Year Book has shown that the accidents have been reduced. Already Shri Mohd Sha-

Qureshi has read out something about it saying that actually the accidents have increased, and in the Year Book, only the consequential accidents have been mentioned. The Railway Board, it seems has decided to mention only the consequential accidents and not the general accidents that have taken place. I have read the Year-Book and the pamphlet on accidents. Actually the number of total accidents has been on the increase. That has to be taken into consideration. If you read the Year-Book, you get the idea that the number of accidents is being reduced whereas actually in the experience of the people, the number has been increasing.

Therefore, this type of giving a false picture must be stopped—giving a false image about accidents, about incomes of the employees and workers and about the question of productivity.

I want to raise some more points to which I want the Minister to give his replies. One is regarding the railway line in Tripura. He knows the problem. Some reply must be given here.

The Arrah-Sasram Light Railway has been closed. The Minister had made some statement in the House that, if the Agreement was terminated, he would absorb those people in our Railways. They want a categorical assurance—now that the Light Railway has been closed and the Agreement has been terminated that they will be absorbed in the Railways.

The third is about the canteen workers at Kharagpur. I made a representation about it. There was a High Court judgement in favour of the workers—given by the Calcutta High Court. The Railway Board went in for an appeal and a Special Bench gave them the permission. We have repeatedly told them about this. When the High Court has given a judgement in favour of the workers, why should the Railway Board go to

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

the Supreme Court? This is an unnecessary harassment of the workers. Everybody knows that the workers' capacity to go to the court is absolutely nil. And the Railway Board is going to the Supreme Court when the High Court has given the judgement in favour of the workers! This should be made a categorical or cardinal principle that the High Court Judgements must be honoured by the Railway administration if the judgements go in favour of the workers and employees, because, in case the Supreme Court gives a judgement in favour of the High Court judgement, a big amount have been wasted. You know what happened in the case of LIC. Repeatedly we appealed to the Finance Minister to accept the Bonus Agreement, but they went to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court totally rejected the Government's stand. Therefore—by not going to the Supreme Court—you can prevent further wastage of money. The employees also can be saved from further harassment.

The loyal workers are still given special preference. I have got a case grant of advance increment to the CPO, South-Eastern Railway, Mr N Dutt, he has been allotted a special amount, I have got a copy of the order, he is being given special money—Rs 2,260—Rs 2,500—for his service during the railway strike. This is happening under the very nose of the Minister especially when the Minister has given a categorical assurance that preferential treatment will be stopped completely.

I now come to apprentices, casual workers and contract workers. The question of casual workers has been raised repeatedly. How long will they have to remain as casual workers? This problem has been coming up again and again. There is no record of their services. We have sent a memoranda repeatedly to the Government. I want to read some of their demands to catch the eye of the Minister. It has been said that where

the work is of a permanent nature, casual workers should not be employed there; a Service Card should be issued to all casual labourers—so long as they are not absorbed as permanent staff, this rule must be followed—and in that Service Card, their service particulars, nature of the job, etc, should be recorded, a seniority list should be maintained under each supervisory unit and the junior-most should be retrenched when the job is over. Secondly, it is said that when new work is undertaken, persons should be recruited in the order of seniority. Again, there should be no artificial breaks in the service of Casual Labour. (This is one of the malpractices generally indulged in.)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
They change the name and number

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Any casual labourer who serves for more than six months at a stretch would be granted temporary status and treated like temporary employees in the Railways. Again, it says 20 per cent of the vacancies in Class IV category in the Division should be reserved for Casual Labour and that the entire Division should be treated as one unit and anyone finally retrenched from service should be paid retrenchment compensation as admissible under the Industrial Disputes Act.

At least these things for the protection of their services should be done as the minimum.

Regarding apprentices they are surrounding me frequently.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATF
What is the Trade Union's attitude?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE No not the Trade Unions some compensation must be given by you.

Regarding Apprentices and contract labour, their cases have been repeatedly raised. I hope now, because you

are the Minister, you will give serious thought to this section of the people. Generally casual and contract labour comes from the lowest category of the people: they should get a fair treatment.

Regarding this Kharagpur (?) Canteen, they have sent mass signatures again with a copy of the judgement of the High Court. This, I had represented to you several times. I think you should immediately honour the judgement of the High Court and absorb them as regular staff.

About Howrah—Amta Railway and Sheakhala—Amta, you are doing nothing. For Howrah—Amta, only Rs. 40 lakhs have been sanctioned this year whereas the total to be allotted is Rs. 10 crores. Howrah—Amta and Sheakhala also is a highly populated area and this cannot be delayed in this way. Why I am raising this is because it is already under your consideration: it is not a new Section. The only thing is that it should be expedited as early as possible. The allotment of only Rs. 40 lakhs this year does not mean expediting the work of the line

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो)
रेल मंत्री श्री मधु देवने माहव ने जो रेलवे बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने मुनाफे का बजट पेश किया है और यावी कर नहीं बढ़ाया और न ही भाड़े की दरों को बढ़ाया है। उसके बावजूद उन्होंने मुनाफे का बजट पेश किया है जिस के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उन्होंने कुछ परिवर्तन किए हैं। उन पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा। कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तन किए हैं जो प्रशंसनीय भी हैं। अभी कुछशी माहव ने कहा कि दुर्घटनाएं ज्यादा हुई हैं और उन को रोकने के लिए चौकिदार रखे जा रहे हैं और उन पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य और देश

की जनता चाहती है कि रेल दुर्घटनाएं न हों, इसके उपाय होने चाहियें। उसके लिए रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रयास किया गया है और उसके ननीजे भी मच्छे निकलने शुरू हो गए हैं। बर्तमान से उन दुर्घटनाओं में कमी हुई है। और बातबरण भी ठीक किया गया है। जो असामाजिक तत्व ये उन पर भी प्रभुश लगाया गया, कुछ पिरपत्तरियां हुई हैं और जो सुरक्षा का पवन्ध किया गया है उसकी बजह से रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं कम हुई हैं। लेकिन यह कह कर कि इतना खर्च क्यों किया गया इसके महत्व को कम नहीं करना चाहिए। जो बाजिब खर्च भा वह किया गया और तभी रेल दुर्घटनाएं कम हुई हैं।

16 hrs.

कहा गया कि पहले समय में नई रेलवे लाइने डालने के लिए ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता था, लेकिन अब कम किया गया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि दस वर्ष 180 करोड़ रु. नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए, सबसे के लिए रखा गया है ताकि जिन लोगों में ज़नवे लाइन नहीं है वहा डाली जाय। इस देश में कई इलाके बहुत पिछडे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन और भी प्रदेश है, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश उत्तीर्णा जहा पर बहुत पिछड़ा पड़ता है। जेनवे लाइन तराकी करने से सबसे ज्यादा महायक बगरी है और देश में एकता लाने में भी बाधा महायक होनी है। इमलिंग २८ बार म म शाने लोग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर टाइगर विनाय प्रदेश के इलाके ऐसे हैं जहा लाग टीक भ बस्तर भी नहीं पहनने ह न मा, यांग अपना तन टीक में नहीं डक मकनी है। इमलिंग में डलाकों में जेनवे लाइन डारी जाय। और ये धन्यवाद दस्ता, मन्त्री जी वो उत्तर प्रदेश

[श्री ज़मी नारायण नायक]

से मध्य प्रदेश को जोड़ने के लिए चलितपुर से टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, बजुराहो, पश्चा, सतना रीवा से सिगरोली, जहा कोयले का अपार भंडार है, 200 वर्ष तक हमको कोयला मिलेगा ऐसी रेलवे लाइन का सर्व करने के लिए आपकी योजना है। कुछ प्रयास किये गये हैं जिसमें नई रेलवे लाइन बिछेंगी। अभी जबलपुर में नेकर सतना होकर के दिनी तक के लिए जो नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस चलाने की धोणा बी बड़ी, वह स्वायत्त योग्य है। इसी में मगलसराय का बुदेलखण्ड एक्सप्रेस चलनी है लेकिन मानिकपुर तक वह नेजर ट्रेन के स्वरूप में चलती है। भेने कई बार कहा कि इसको मानिकपुर तक एक्सप्रेस कर दना चाहिए ताकि यात्री थोड़ा समय में पहुँच सके।

रिजर्वेशन के बारे में बड़ी गिरावत है। विछले समय में काफी जिकायतें रही। 30 वर्ष तक बारेम नजर रहा भेने देवा कि काफी धारधारी होनी थी। उसी धार का बल्कुन ही मर्दों द्वारा न रहा है कि रिजर्वेशन में मार्टिनाया का रखेंगे क्योंकि वह योनि शर्ती है यार अटालाचार नहीं करती है। मर्दम यात्रा का मानता है। हमारे विराध पद्धति नहीं वा मानता चाहिए कि रिजर्वेशन में अटालाचार पहल ने कम दूरा है। लरिन फिर भी जहा एक गटवटी है वह दूर होनी चाहिए।

कहा गया कि आपातकाल में रेले समय पर चली रेलिंग हमेंगा आपातकाल रहना चाहिए। मेरे पृष्ठों चाहता है कि आजकल तो आपातकाल नहीं है, फिर भी रेले समय में चल रही है। ऐसा क्यों है? भेने कहना है कि अब और आतक से जो भी काम किया जाय वह ठीक नहीं होता है। जो स्वतन्त्र मनोवृत्ति से आदमी काम करता है वह स्वार्थी और ठीक होता है। इसलिए बिना समय के भी आज रेले समय पर चल रही है। हाँ, अगर

कहीं गडबडी है तो यही महोदय इसकी देखें और जहा दिलाई हो उसकी जांच हो तथा दोपी लोगों को ईंड मिले जिससे रेले समय पर चलनी रहें।

प्रथम थेगो की समाप्ति हो, यह अच्छी बात है यद्योंकि हमारा इरादा है ममाजवाद की ओर बढ़ने का। इसलिए मैकेंड बनाम के यात्रियों को मुविवास मिले। अभी आप देखें कि हर गाड़ी में मैकेंड बनाम के मुमालियों में बड़ा दागड़ा होता है, जोग गाड़ी में नह नहीं पाने है। इसका कारण यह है कि मैकेंड बनाम के नियमे कम होने हैं। उपलिंग मव का उत्तरवर करना चाहिए और जैन रेलवे रेगो के लिए कटकट होता है यह बनाने के लिए यानी यही मौट कहा है—“यो नरद में भेजा जाए त कि यह बड़े स्टेजों पर मैकेंड बनाम के यात्रियों की मृद्द करने के लिए भी काउकर रहे नहिं।” एक स्टेज पर रुम-मेरुप एक तेजा रिप्पेश्यर यात्रियों जूना चाहिए जो अपर रही प्रगति हो रहा है राट्री बिट्टकी नहीं खार रहा है। ता उम देवे और वही आपनी अवधारणा दे डिविजन और रीजनल मैनेजर्स को जो इन्होंने अधिकार दिया है, उनमें हाप नहीं होता है। कमजारियों की जो समस्याएं हैं, उनका सुधार तभी होगा जब उनके प्रतिनिधियों का मतिनियों से रखा जाए। कुछ नागरिक समितियां भी बननी चाहिए, जिसमें रहा, कैसी कानूनाइया है, नवायिकों और दूसरे लोगों की कठिनाइयों का वह देख सके और उनके बारे में अपने सुझाव दे सकें।

हिन्दी में काम करने का उद्यादा प्रयास होता चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे सम्बन्ध बनता है। रेले विभाग एक ओर से दूसरे ओर तक सारे देश का सम्बन्ध बनाता है। गाट्रीय एकता के लिए बहुत ज़रूरी

है जिस कार्य, बर्तीर हिन्दी में होने चाहिए। कई जगह भ्रमी भी कुछ कार्य अंग्रेजी में ही है।

एक रुपय का भोजन भी कर दिया गया है, जो कि अच्छी बात है लेकिन कई जगहों पर भोजन की व्यवस्था में गडबड़ी है। उसका टेका उन्हीं लोगों को दिया रुप्या है, जो कि पुराने लोग हैं। इसको बदलना चाहिए। टी स्टालों का भी टेका रुप्या जगहों पर एक ही आदमी के हाथों में है जिसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। यह भांगोपली समाप्त की जानी चाहिए। इसका विकेन्द्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें दूसरों को भी धन्धा मिले। यद्यने पीन के मामले में कई यैनेजर गडबड़ी करते हैं, इनका दुर्घट्टना किया गया चाहिए।

यह स्थान हीलर डॉ राधी के हाथों में पूर है। यह मानोरनी श्रीव्रत ममान हो। उसमें देखा जाना चाहिए कि इस रुप्य की पुस्तक होती है। कुछ लाग कहते हैं कि समय काटने के लिए किनाबे चाहिए। लेकिन गवर्नर निकाले डॉ राधाका पर नहीं होती चाहिए। इसमें चरित्र पर वर्ग प्रभाव पड़ता हो। यरकारी स्थानों पर अच्छी किनाबे होती चाहिए। लाटी मन-बहनाने वाली किनाबे होती चाहिए। लेकिन गवर्नर किनाबे नहीं होती चाहिए। एक ही आदमी के हाथ में उसकी भी भोनापली नहीं होती चाहिए।

अभी जैसा श्री समर मुखर्जी ने कहा, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि जिन वानों को उमने पहले कहा है, उनका जरूर मुधार करना चाहिए। कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना चाहिए। आपातकाल के समय जिन कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्घट्टवहार होता है, जिनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया था। अभिकाल

लोग नौकरी पर रख लिये यादे हैं, लेकिन असी भी कुछ बचे हुए हैं, कई केसेज हैं, कुछ भूठे मुकदमे हैं। जासी डिवीजन में कई लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये। हम चाहते हैं कि उन सब को निपटाया जाना चाहिए और कर्मचारियों को गहल मिलनी चाहिए।

कटिन्जेसी की बात के बारे में मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए समय की कोई सीमा होती चाहिए। एक अचित का, जिसको किसी काम पर रखा है, चाहे वह छोटे से छोटा हो लेकिन उसको भी कुछ समय के बाद मुक्तिकाल करना चाहिए चाहे वह समय 6 महीने हो या एक भीना हो। नहीं तो वह बड़े अधिकारियों के शिकायत होते रहते हैं। इसमें लीना-प्रपटी होती रहती है और पैसे का भी दूर्घट्टना होता है। कटिन्जेसी बहुत समय तक नहीं रहनी चाहिए कर्मचारियों को मस्तकिल किया जाना चाहिए। चाहे कर्मचारी जो या डाकानदार हो, कोई भी हो, भारत के सभी आदमी वा जीवन नियंत्रितना का जीवन होता चाहिए। ग्रग्र काई समझना है कि कल निकाल दिया जाएगा, खाली-पीली आर परिवार किसी वया वया होका तो इस प्रणितना की स्थिति को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे गल में ना कहता है कि कई स्थानों पर समपार (गलवे कासिग) को प्रान्तीय सरकार बनावे। लेकिन हमारा कहना यह है कि बन्दीय सरकार को इस समपार का बनाना चाहिए। जब गलवे विभाग में करोड़ो रुपया खर्च होता है तो ग्रामीणों की मुविधा के लिए समयार जिसमें ज्यादा खर्च हो जहरत नहीं है, चार-छह द्वजार में बाम हो सकता है, उसको करना चाहिए। कई गलवे में लोहे की पटरिया पड़ी रहती है, बेकार पड़ी रहती है, जिनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं होती, किसान मिट्टी डालने के लिए नैरा है, लेकिन लोहे की

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

प्रतीर और बन्दे आदि सामान की व्यवस्था
और सम्पार बनाने का काम रेलवे विभाग
को करना चाहिए।

छोटी लाइन में बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तन का काम ज़ारूर होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस काम में भले ही कुछ देरी ढो जाये, मगर जहां रेलवे लाइन है ही नहीं जहां की जनता इस के लिए बहुत उत्तुक है, वहां रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का काम पहले होना चाहिए, ताकि लोग यह समझें कि सरकार उन के लोकों के विकास की ओर ध्यान दे रही है। जिस क्षेत्र से रेलवे लाइन निकल जाती है, वहां की जनता के जीवन में एक परिवर्तन हो जाता है, उस क्षेत्र का विकास होता है। यादा के लिए तो नेंवे ज़हरी हैं, लेकिन उन से विकास भी होता है। और मात्र के होने तथा एक इच्छे से मिलने में मुश्विधा होती है। इसलिए इस ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

रेलों का काम चलाने में लाखों आदमी लगे हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश की जनता तथा जीकीदार से ने कर बड़े से बड़े मैनेजर तक सब कर्मचारी नेंवों को अपनी राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति समझें। अभी भी रेलवे की सम्पत्ति का धूमधार होता है। इस की बारीकी में जांच होनी चाहिए। स्टेशनों पर रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए जो सैनिक रहते हैं, वे सही इयटी नहीं देते हैं। मैंने कड़ बार देखा है कि जब भोपाल से जांसी प्रेसेंजर गाड़ी आनी है, तो लोग उस के लट्टू और शांगे नियान कर ले जाते हैं। वे नोंग यह नहीं समझते कि रेलों की सम्पत्ति राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है। देश में इस तरह का वातावरण बनना चाहिए कि लोग यह समझें कि रेलों की सम्पत्ति राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। रेल कर्मचारियों को स्वयं भी नेंवों की नम्पत्ति को राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति समझ कर उस की

रक्षा करनी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में देश की जनता का भी सहयोग लेना चाहिए।

रेलों का केवल राष्ट्रीयकरण ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन का समाजीकरण हो। देश की जनता यह समझे कि नेंवे हमारी हैं, वे हमारे हित और हमारे कायदे के लिए हैं। रेलों का लक्ष्य केवल मुनाफ़ा कमाना ही नहीं होना चाहिए। मुनाफ़ा कमाने के लिए तो बहुत सी प्राइवेट ब्रांड्स आदि बनती हैं। लेकिन रेलों हमारी सम्पत्ति हैं, वे हमारे हित और तरक्की के लिए हैं, देश की जनता इस बात को तभी अनुभव करेगी, जब कि रेलों में काम करने वाले छोटे से लेकर बड़े सभी कर्मचारी सेवक के नामे काम करें। वे अपने आप को सेवक समझें, न कि अफसर। आज नवाच ब्रांड कर काम नहीं चलेगा। मगर सभी कर्मचारी सेवक के नामे काम करें, तभी रेलों को रक्षा हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री के कायदे की बहुत प्रशंसा करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आगे भी वह इसी तरह से काम करें, ताकि देश की जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो।

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, for want of time I do not want to go into the details because our side the former Minister Shri Mohd. Shafi Quresi pinpointed some of the failures of the Railway Department and the also gave some suggestions for improvement of the Railway Department.

I want to say something about my State and my constituency. In 1950, 1955 and 1957 survey was made of Chinnasalem to Changalpet via Kalkurichi, Sangrapuram, Mongle Dhurai-pet, Trivinamalai and Changalpet and also for conversion of metergauge

to broad gauge Kadulur to Salem and Kanur to Dindukal (new line). In those days there was no industry at all. Now they have developed some textile industry, sugar industry and also there is a copper mine on the way.

Sir, everybody agrees that transport and communication is one of the infra-structures for the entire development and the economic needs of the country. We are everytime saying about these things. We want to do something to develop the backward areas and the backward districts.

My district, namely, South Arcot district in Tamil Nadu is one of the backward districts. Kallakurichi taluka is one of the backward talukas there in South Arcot. From the treasury benches we noticed that every allotment of the Railway Budget related only to Maharashtra. I don't want to complain about these things. I was going through our Railway Minister's speech earlier. I was going through the earlier debates in the last Lok Sabha. He always mentioned about the new lines. He always wanted the Government find out some finance to form those new lines. Now when he became Minister he has introduced this new line to develop that area which is backward.

So, may I request the Minister about this? Why can not you consider this line also, to develop these areas? The survey is over. I don't know why it was not taken up. Was it because of finance? I know, it was included in the Third Five-year Plan and the Fourth Five-year Plan. Somehow or other, it was left out. The same thing is to be said about metre gauge conversion into broad gauge from Cuddalore to Salem. I know that the Minister is aware of the implications of the line because now they have sanctioned Salem Steel Plant and also the Neyveli Second Mine-cut. There is the development of Cuddalore Port. They spent more than Rs. 2 crores for the Cuddalore port but they

have not utilised it. For the past 2 years there is no shipment. This main line a metre gauge line. The chord line is also metre gauge from Cuddalore to Salem. I request the Minister to look into this and develop this area as this area will get more benefit out of this. He should convert this metre gauge line into broad gauge line between Cuddalore and Salem, which is very necessary. It connects Neyveli and Salem. Also, the survey is over for the Karur-Dindigul section. I am told this is kept in cold storage. I don't know why I am unable to understand they it should be kept like this Sir, in Southern Railway, there is lot of scope for creating more new lines. But, somehow or the other, such things are not brought out in the present budget.

They created a new Division for Guntakal and also they created a Trivandrum Division. There were lot of demand even before the formation of the Guntakal and Trivandrum divisions. They wanted a Salem Division. Why was it not considered? If at all they wanted to form a division, even before Trivandrum and Guntakal, they have to take up Salem division. There was lot of grievance among the Madurai division workers because most of the workers do not want to go to Trivandrum because they had settled there already for the past 20 or 25 years. Now they do not want to go to Trivandrum. But even in Guntakal division also the same difficulty are being faced by the Railway people. Some of the officers they could appoint. But what about the clerical staff and Class III and Class IV staff? They don't want to go to Guntakal because they are settled there for so many years. I request the Minister to see that only those who are willing to go to the newly formed divisions should be allowed to go and settle there.

But, instead of sticking to one division—Madurai Division—when people want to go to Trivandrum Division or any other division, why can't

[Shri G. Bhavarahan]

you give the opportunity to almost all the divisions so that the people who want to go to any newly formed division, they can go.

While considering Trivandrum Division, they can consider Salem Division also. From Olavakkot station upto Jalarpet that comes under Olavakkot Division. Why can't they consider other division to be formed. Whenever you present the next budget or in the near future, you will consider Salem Division also so as to help the labour people in the railways. Also you may consider introducing conversion of electrification all along. People have asked for the same from Madras to Arkonam because there is long industrial belt there and most of the workers are coming from Arkonam to Madras. Hon. Minister has given electrification upto Thiruvellur. Why can't he extend this facility to Arkonam? There is already some facility from Madras to Villupuram. There is electrification. There is already survey made and also some allocation was made to the extension of the electrification from Villupuram to Trichy. But somehow, it was stopped. If at all he wants to do something to Southern Railways, in his term of office, he can consider these sections of electrification from Villupuram to Tiruchy and also from Madras to Arkonam.

Like that, I want to say something about this road overbridge. I find that fortyseven road bridges were sanctioned. The road overbridge is also under construction. I do not know how many of them have been given to Southern Railways? For want of time I only want to mention particularly about the Southern Railways. You know about a national highway at Ulundurpet, there is already a proposal to construct a road overbridge. A survey was also undertaken. But it was not included. At the same time, from Madras to Kumbakonam and from Panruti to Nellikupam road there are two road overbridges for which a sur-

vey was undertaken. But, I was told that the allocation of fund was also given. So far, you have not given any contract for the same. Tiruppuliyur Junction Manjakuppam are two towns. There is also a Municipality who had asked for some overbridge. But, they have not been given anything so far. The municipality is ready to pay their contribution. Also the Tamilnadu Government is willing to give their help. As regards Chidambaram, the Minister is aware of the importance of it—there is a Nataraja temple. Besides, there is also Annamalai University where more than 5,000 students are studying. I am an old student of the Annamalai University. In those days, for the past 25 years or so, everybody was asking me about the overbridge. So far, it has not yet materialised.

I request the Hon. Minister that in view of the importance of the bridge, he would kindly consider and give top priority for this road overbridge at Chidambaram.

As regards some of the retiring rooms in Southern Railways, the Minister is aware of Tiruchy, one of the divisions. There is a retiring room there. I had asked the local officials as to when it was repaired. They said that that was about two years back. Anybody who visited that retiring room would find that even in drizzlings, it is leaking. I do not know when it was repaired and how much amount was spent. The condition of these retiring rooms is the worst. There are seven or eight retiring rooms. Out of these three or four are kept by the officers for their use. The rest are meant for the public. I do not know the condition of those retiring rooms used by the officers but the rest are in the worst condition. The same is the situation at Villupuram. Proper attention is not paid towards their repair.

Now, I will say a few words about the railway quarters meant for use by the staff of the Southern Railway. The total strength of the railway staff

today is more than 17 lakh. The railways have provided quarters for one-third of their staff. Out of these only ten to twenty per cent are electrified. Further, Sir, on most of the way-side stations the bathrooms and the latrines are away from the quarters. While the Station Master is away at the Railway Station, most of the time the children and the ladies are not able to make use of the lavatory as it is far away from the quarter. I have asked some railway officials as to why they could not put the lavatory and bathroom attached to the quarters. They have told me it is because of the paucity of funds. The Railway Minister is known for his sympathetic attitude towards the labour problems and also some facilities being provided to the staff. I hope he will accede to my suggestion that lavatory and bathroom should be attached to the quarters at the way-side stations.

Then, Sir, there is lot of grievance among the Divisional staff about their promotion. Everybody is thinking of the running staff and not of the personnel staff at the Division level. They have got very meagre chances for promotion. They have to put in twenty to twenty-five years of service to get next promotion. I would request the hon'ble Minister to look into this grievance.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a word about bonus. When Mr. Dandavate was on his side of the House, he was always emphasising about the claim of the Railway workers for bonus. Earlier we were always told that the Railways were losing but this year there is a surplus budget to the tune of Rs. 90 crores. So, why can't you give some bonus? Why can't you consider sympathetically this aspect of the railway employees request. It is a long pending request. The Minister is very well aware of this.

Sir, a mention was made about the corruption at the booking counters. At Egmore and Central Station of the Southern Railway we cannot get a

ticket unless we pay Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 extra. This is happening not for all trains but for Express trains. Most of the Express trains are very popular in the South. Everybody wants to travel in Express trains only. But ordinary people are not able to get tickets for express trains. Whenever they approach the Railway Booking Clerks they get the reply from them "No vacancy in the Express trains." They would say that there were already 30 or 40 persons in the waiting list. But as soon as one enters the compartments of express trains, one would find that more of the seats are vacant and some time before the departure of the train the compartments get filled to the required capacity. I do not know how they manipulate to get the tickets without their names being put in the waiting list. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this problem.

There was a news item regarding the expansion of Central Station at Madras. The railway authorities wanted to purchase the land in the Zoo area from the Madras Corporation and the Madras Government and they agreed to give that land. They wanted to shift the Zoo somewhere to the outskirts of Madras City. It is high time that the Railways purchased the land and expanded the Central Station so that more facilities are provided to the travelling public in the Southern region.

Some hon. Members had mentioned about the metropolitan transport project. I had also put a question in this connection. It was mentioned that Rs. 168 crores were sanctioned for this project. Every time they are spending Rs. 5.0 lakhs only. So far they have spent Rs. 1.0 crores for the purpose of survey only. Every time they are undertaking new survey. I do not know when they are going to take up this project in hand. Instead of going in for this project, we can think of some alternate transport system. Now, for the Madras Central

[Shri G Bhuvarahen]

Station some more money may be sanctioned so that the land in the Madras Zoo area can be acquired for the expansion of Madras Central Station. Some kind of circular railway or some other kind of railway system may be introduced so that in and around the area of Madras City may be provided with better and cheaper transport system. The general public living in the Madras City and its adjoining areas may thus be benefited from better and cheap transport facilities. Moreover in the Southern Railway system construction of new lines may be taken up and electrification of some important railway lines may also be considered. There is always a talk about the disparity in the development of regions. Many hon. Members have spoken about the regional imbalances. I have also mentioned about the regional imbalances and disparity in so far as the Railways, particularly in the Southern region are concerned. So I have gone through the budget and I find that there are some regional imbalances and disparity in the Southern Railway system. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this and try to remove the imbalances and to some thing for the Southern Railway also.

कुवारी मणिकेन बलभाई पटेल (मेहसाना) मभापति महोदय मैने मत्री जी का भावण बहुत गोर से मुना है। मैं कुछ बातों की तरफ उन का यान खोचना चाहती हूँ जिन का सम्बन्ध यामान्य लोगों में है।

एक चीज़ ना मैं यह दखती हूँ ति चन्द्री टन म म बाल्टी भर भर के कचरा फका जाता है और स्टेनोना पर बहत सा रुपा पर रहता है। उग याधा खाना खाना है और याधा छोड़ देत है। वह मत्र बचरा कुछ स्टेनोना पर जगा करना चाहिये। उग को बहा में उठाने का काम होना चाहिया और उस स खाद बनानो

चाहिए। यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है जोकि मत्री जी को सोचनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैने चार पाँच जगहों पर देखा है कि बांड़ लगे हुए हैं। यह गांव शर्करा बान है लेकिन उन के अक्षर ऐसे तो हो जो पटे जा सके। इतने छोटे छोटे अक्षर होते हैं कि उन का पठना मश्किल है। मेरा युक्ताव यह है कि बांड़ों पर अक्षर माटे और बने बने लिखे जाने चाहिए।

आप न उत्तर करने पर आपमरा और उन के बच्चों के लिय सैलून म जाने वे लिए किया है परन्तु आप का मानूम है कि सरकार के जा गए बड़े अपमर है सत्रटा है व सार कम्पालमेन्स का राब उन है और अपने नियंत्रित रिजवेशन नहीं। उत्तर न नाम भी नहीं निखारात कि किस के नियंत्रित रकाया है। मार्ग उत्तर-पूर्व राब उत है। यह सब मूर्खिया उन कम्पालिया का भी नहीं चाहिए। यह मैन यह अनु-उत्तर किया है वह मनी हूँ बात नहीं। पर जा रिजवेशन यह कर रखना = अगर नवा वर्दि भी आता है तो वह दूसरा का द दत है और उहने हैं कि हमन आपने लिय रख दा आप पर परोपकार किया है। कम्पालिया व नियंत्रित मुखिया नहीं होनी चाहिए। उसका दबने व नियंत्रित भी मैं आपका न्यान दिनानी है।

स्टेनो पर शोचान्त्र भी नाप नान चाहिए। उनको बार बार नाप उत्तर भी जरूर होनी है।

महिलाओं की वार्गिया म पुरुष घुस जात है। खास कर के छाट छाट स्टेनोनो पर—गहमदाबाद अण्ड बदौदा क बीच ३ छाट छाट स्टेनोनो पर—मूल जाने समय और वहा मे लौटे समय मुबह शाम लड़के

चुक्क जाते हैं। भगर स्टेशन मास्टर से कहो तो वे डरते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें मारेंगे, हम क्या करें। इस डर से वे कोई एक्शन नहीं लेते हैं। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए।

पश्चिम रेलवे का हेडकाउंटर बम्बई में है। पश्चिम रेलवे बम्बई से अग्रमेर तक गयी है। बीच में अहमदाबाद और गाधीनगर है। इस हेडकाउंटर को आपको बम्बई से हटाना चाहिए। एक गरीब आदमी को बम्बई तक जाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इससे उसकी तकलीफ कम होती। यह ठीक है कि इसको बम्बई से हटाने में आपको दूसरी जगह बैगी भोज नहीं मिलेगी मगर गरीब का खर्च कम आयेगा। अहमदाबाद या गाधीनगर भी बम्बई जैसा शहर है, वह माना कि उतना बड़ा नहीं है। इसलिए, मैं चाहीने हूँ कि आप बम्बई से हम हेडकाउंटर को हटाने के बारे में भी मोर्चों।

उद्दीलाइजर फैस्टरी में बंगाल और दक्षिण के काफी लोग काम करते हैं। उद्दीलाइजर भेरा आपको मुझाव है कि अहमदाबाद या बीरभाव सं मद्रास तक, बेगलांग में सिकन्दराबाद तक आपको एक बोगी जो जाने चाहिए। जिसमें कि नींवों को आने-जाने में सुविधा हो। काफी लोग तकलीफ पाने हैं। आपके यहाँ के लोग ही वहा जा कर बाम करते हैं। मेरे पास पटना में, राज्य से भी चिट्ठी आयी है कि राज्य और पटना से भी बोगी जोड़े जाय। उद्दीलाइजर आपको रेसा बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए।

मेरा एक आपको मुझाव है कि आपको हर प्रदेश में जाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि छोटे-छोटे स्टेशनों पर मुसाफिरों का क्या क्या तकलीफ है। अबर आपको चिट्ठी लिखी जाएगी तो आप उसको नीचे भेज देंगे और नीचे से जो जबाब आयेगा उसको आपको भेजना पड़ेगा। इसलिए

मेरा आपको मुझाव है कि आपको समय निकाल कर हर जगह जाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि वहाँ क्या क्या तकलीफ लोगों को है। इससे लोगों को संतोष होगा और आपको जानकारी होगी। हरेक प्रात में एक दिन या दो दिन आपको देने चाहिए। इससे आपको ज्याल होगा कि लोगों को क्या क्या मुझीबने हैं?

हीलक्स टेन में जो बेघर कार होती है, उसमें लोग पेमेज में वी सामान रख देते हैं और रात को वही सो जाते हैं। इससे आने-जाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। कोई नहीं देखता। आपका हड्डटर एक बार देख कर चला जाता है। उसको भी आने-जाने में कठिनाई होती है। इतना सामान रख देते हैं और खुद सो जाते हैं। यह भेरा मुझाव है, इसको आप वार्षिक वित कर सकेंगे या नहीं मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन इसका कुछ न कुछ बन्दीबन्द या डलाज तो करना ही होगा। किस तरह से कर सकेंगे, किस तरह से उन कम्पाइमेंट्स का बन्दूकण न होगा मैं नहीं कह सकती। ब्रेक में सामान रखा जाए तो उम में ग निकालने में समय लग जाएगा। उद्दीलाइजर यदि वह भी न हो गए। कुछ उसके बारे में भी आपको मोर्चना चाहिये।

मेरे आग्रह को रेलवे बोर्ड मानता नहीं है। मैं बराबर कहती रही हूँ कि राजधानी की मधुरा के बाद स्पीड कम हो जानी है। वह आ कर [मटो] रोड रेशन के आगे पीछे खड़ी रहती है। वहा में पैमेजर उत्तर जाते हैं। इसको आप निजामुद्दीन खड़ी रख सकते हैं। जिस प्रकार मे ई नक्स को आप वहा खड़ी करते हैं वह वहा रक्ती है और लोग उत्तर जाते हैं तो तरह से इसको भी वहाँ आप चार पाँच मिनट खड़ो रख ताकि लोग उत्तर जाए। दो मिनट या पाँच मिनट जिस तरह से आप ई नक्स को रोकते हैं उसी तरह

[कुमारी मणिवेन बल्लभ भाई पटेल]
से इसको भी जो बन्धाई से आती है आप
वहां खड़ी करें, रोकें।

जब ट्रेन यार्ड में जाएं तो उसकी वारियां
दरवाजे ठीक से देखे जाने चाहिये। डी लक्स
में मैंने देखा है कि उस में डबल शीशे होते हैं।
शीशे ठीक तरह से बन्द नहीं होते हैं। ऐसी
अवस्था में डबल शीशे का लाभ बहा है।
आर्डिनेट टूमरे दर्जे की जो वारियां होती हैं
उस में लकड़ी के या शीशे जो दरवाजों पर
लगे होते हैं वे ठीक से पूरे बन्द नहीं होते हैं
और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसका
केंद्रीय दर्जा में पानी न बढ़ाने बन्द आता है। सारा
कम्पार्टमेंट भी ग जाता है और जो बैठा होता
है वह भी भीग जाता है। रेलवे यार्ड में जद
ट्रेन जाती है उसकी सफाई जरा अच्छी
तरह से होती चाहिये और वारियां और
दरवाजे पूरे बन्द होते हैं या नहीं इसको भी
अच्छी तरह से देख लिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं अहमदाबाद में आई तो मुझे बताया
गया और मैंने देखा भी कि बोरी आधी में
ज्यादा खाली रहती है। जब कोई जाता था
तो उसको कह दिया जाता था कि सीट नहीं
है। मैंने भी आपनी गांवों में देखा है।

लोगों ने भी मुझे बताया है कि पांच दम
या पढ़ा जाये जब दे दिए जाते हैं तो सीट दे दी
जाती है। यह चोज किस तरह हल हो सकती है,
कह नहीं सकती। अब इसका रास्ता बहा है
यह मुझे सूझता नहीं है। नेतिक त्तर बहुत
नीचा चला गया है। लेकिन कुछ रास्ता आपको
निकालना चाहिये। हर एक केंडक्टर अपने
कोट पर लेबल तो लगाता है लेकिन उस पर
उसका नाम लिखा रहता है या नहीं मुझे
मालूम नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ कि नाम भी
उसका लिखा रहना चाहिये। मैं जानती हूँ
कि हर कोई शिकायत करने की हिम्मत
नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन कोई न कोई
ऐसा भी हो सकता है जो हिम्मत करे और

लिख कर दे कि इस याड़ी में इस समय बहुत
उसने यह देखा है। मेरे पास याड़ी से जलसदे
के बाद शिकायतें आती हैं कि इस तरह से
पेसा लिया जाता है। इस पर भी आपको
नोचना चाहिये। बोरीज जो गाड़ियों में
लगती हैं उनकी संख्या बढ़ गई है। स्टेशन
छोटे पड़ते हैं। याड़ी प्लेटफार्म से बाहर
निकल जाती है। इसके बारे में भी आपको
कुछ करना चाहिये। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
ने इसका एक रास्ता निकाला था। उन्होंने
कहा था कि अर्थ वर्क सोग कर दें और उसका
विभाग बिमेंट का काम और फिनिशिय
आदि का काम कर देगा। इस तरह से काफी
प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार हो गया है। आप भी
सोचें और इसके बारे में कुछ करें। ये ऐसी
वार्ताएं हैं जिनके बारे में सोच विचार कर अग्रर
कुछ हो सके तो आपको करना चाहिये।
स्टेशनों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है और जो
स्टेशन हैं उन पर बैठने की जो अवस्था है
वह कम पड़ रही है। बैठने की मुश्किल यात्रियों
को हो सके इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये।
और इसका भी आपको कुछ प्रबन्ध करना
चाहिये। बड़ोदरा स्टेशन पर मैंने देखा कि
बैच आप रखें भी तो कहां रखें, इतनी भीड़
वहां रहती है। ऐसा ही हर एक स्टेशन पर
होता होगा। अहमदाबाद बड़ोदरा में भी ऐसा
ही होगा। लेकिन आप इसके बारे में भी
कुछ सोचें।

ये चन्द बारें थीं जो मैं मंत्री महोदय के
ध्यान में लाना चाहती थीं। इन शब्दों के
लाय में आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति
जी, रेलवे इस देश में सबसे बड़ा सार्वजनिक
प्रतिष्ठान है इसलिए इसमें लगे हुए कर्म-
चारियों में हम ऐसी भावना पैदा करें कि
जिससे उनकी कार्यकुशलता बढ़ सके। इस-

देश की घर्य-व्यवस्था में रेलवे का बहुत ही योगदान रहा है। आमतौर से यह बजट स्पष्टवह योग्य है। पिछले दो सालों से रेल का बजट बचत का रहा है और आने वाले वर्ष में भी लगभग 70 करोड़ ५० की बचत होने की प्रायश्या है। लेकिन आज के वैज्ञानिक योग में जहाँ इतनी तेजी से लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुँच जाते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में हम देखेंगे कि जो हमारा हाई प्रौद्योगिकी ईलिंग फेट है, जो सामान एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं, जो कमशियल और इडस्ट्रियल बेस है ऐसी जगहों पर यह मूर्चिंग ट्रैन्स है और इसीलिए इसका चाहूँवर्जन रोड ड्राइवरोंशन की तरफ हो रहा है। रेलवे बोडी की जो मार्केटिंग और नेट्स आयोड्जेशन है हाल ही में उसने इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि हाई प्रौद्योगिकी ईलिंग फेट का डाइवर्जन रोड की तरफ हो रहा है। तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो हाई प्रौद्योगिकी ईलिंग फेट है और जो रैसेन्ट ईयर्स में फेट सर्विसेज इन्ड्रोइयूस हुई है इसको इम्प्रूव करना चाहिये। मेरा मतलब विवक सर्विस और कनटेनर सर्विस में है, ताकि हमारी बचत ज्यादा हो सके और इस बढ़े प्रतिष्ठान में जितने १७ लाख मजदूर लगे हुए हैं उनके जीवन स्तर को उच्च उठा सकें। आप देखेंगे कि चौथी श्रेणी के जा कर्मचारी हैं उनको कितनी ननर्कावाह मिलती है, वह किम तरह से रहते हैं, उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता है। इसलिये जब तक इनके जीवन का स्तर, बेतन मान, और उनकी बृद्धि नहीं होगी तब तक हम साथ नहीं हो सकता। उनकी बुशाही ही हमारी एकीशियसी का सबसे बड़ा मानदण्ड है। यह नहीं कि कुछ पैसे बच गये, या कुछ गाड़ियां बढ़ गईं। विलिक प्रतिष्ठान में काम करने वाले जो सबसे नीचे तबके के मजदूर हैं उनके लिये हम क्या कर पाते हैं?

जो बड़े अफसर है उनकी भी ज़रूरत है। यह एक टेक्नीकिल प्रतिष्ठान है, कोई साधारण

प्रतिष्ठान नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमने 1974 में स्लोगन दिया था कि हम बोनस देंगे और हमने उसकी अनुवादी की थी इस आन्दोलन की उसमें पैदें जा रहे हैं। आज हम बोनस देने में अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं। प्रगत आदा होता, जैसा कि दो वर्ष पूर्व होता था तब तो बात ठीक थी और हम बोनस देने से इन्कार कर सकते थे। लेकिन जब मुनाफ़ा है, फिर बोनस न देना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जिमेदारी रॉबिनेट की है, बल्कि इस रेसासिविलिटी है, केवल गैर मंत्री जैसे जाहरे में नहीं होगा, लेकिन हम कितनी दूर तक पहल करने हैं मजदूरों के लिये यह हमारी ईमानदारी का पर्यायक होगा।

कूसी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि रेलवे में लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग, जो स्टोरेज है इसमें इनफा-स्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, और जब तक टर्मिनल फैसिलिटी ज नहीं होगी और जो डिलेड बलियरेस है जब तक दूर नहीं होगी तब तक रेलवे की एकीशियसी नहीं बढ़ सकेगी। मेरे श्रापस कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भूपर एक्सप्रेस गूँज देने इन्ड्रोइयूस करनी पड़ेंगी जिससे लोगों का माल, भ्रसाब तंत्रों के साथ ठीक जगहां पर पहुँच जाये। आज दंबियं, रेलो की क्या स्थिति है? 60, 70 हजार किलोमीटर में रेले फेली हुई है। दिल्ली जैसी भोड़ की जगह है, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता जैसी जगह है, लेकिन 60, 70 हजार किलोमीटर में ही विद्युत के महाने रेले चलती हैं। इस इलेक्ट्रिकिशन को हमें बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हम लोग क्षील सेट बाहर से मंगाते हैं। 2 माल पहले

[बी युव रत्न]

1975-76 में फैंच फर्म से यह सैट मंगवाये गये और फिर जापान की कंपनी से मंगवाये गये। दोनों से कितना कफ़ है? जो फैंच फर्म से ब्लूल सैट मंगवाये गये उसमें बोहुत न कितना रुपया दिया। फैंच फर्म में 9,144 ब्लूल सैट मंगवाये जिसमें 9,700 रुपये प्रति सैट दिया गया, और जापान से जो 9,144 सैट मंगवाये गये उसमें 11,620 रुपये प्रति सैट दिया गया एवं ०५० एवं ०५० और टिस्को ने कहा कि उसे मार्जिनल इन्क्रीज दे दो, 3500 रुपये से 4 हजार या साडे 4 हजार दे दो लेकिन इनको 450 ब्लूल सैट प्रति माह देने के अलावा और शार्फर नहीं दिया गया जब कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट की जितनी स्वीकृति दी थी उससे ज्यादा सैट इन्टर्ने बाहर से मंगवाये। जिससे हमारे देश को काफी नुकसान हुआ। हमारा रेलवे पर जो टोटल एक्सप्रेसीवर होता है उसमें अगर 2 प्रतिशत भी कटौती कर दी जायेतो ३३ रुपोर रुपया बच जायेगा। हम युर्फ़ ५०, ५५ करोड़ रुपया ही बोनस का देना है। मजदूर टम प्रतिष्ठान के अधिक्षम अग है उन्हीं के काम करने से इसका लाभ होगा। कार्यक्रमलता के लिये उनका विश्वास जीतना होगा और यह भी विश्वास पैदा करना होगा तो रेल की आपदनों में आपका हिस्सा है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ एमेनिटीज में बेलफेर के तामों में हमने 10, 15 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, यह अपर्याप्त है। इमलिये बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये, इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर के काम करने वाले 17, 18 लाख लोगों को बोनस देने की दिक्षा में हमें पहन करनी चाहिये। मत्ता प्राती है, जाती है, लेकिन जो व्यक्ति मत्रिमण्डल में रहकर शोधितों और पीड़ितों के लिये ईमानदारी से काम करने की कोशिश करेगा, उस इतिहास में उसका नाम स्वर्णदर्शीरों में लिखा जायेगा हमारा जीवन दर्शन समाजवाद

रहा है हम भवता के लिये लड़ते रहे हैं। हमारे उच्च वेणी के जो भ्रक्षत हैं, हम उनका भी आदर करते हैं, लेकिन यैगमैनो और आपरेटिंग स्टाफ को भी नहीं भुला सकते हैं। इनके लिये हमें बहुत लड़ना पड़ेगा। इनके जीवन-न्तर, गिरा और स्टैडिंग बो बढ़ाने के लिये हमें लड़कर इनकी ममस्याओं का हल करना होगा। ये लोग 200, 250 रुपये माहवार पर छोटे-छोटे बच्चों और अपने परिवार का पालन करते हैं, इनको बहूत कठिनाई होती है।

बिहार की विधान-सभा ने ६ साल पहले मर्बंसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि एन०५० रेलवे और एन०५० रेलवे का जोन काफी बड़ा है इमलिये बिहार में एक और जोनल आफिल कायाम किया जाए, लेकिन आज तक उन दिग्गज मुकुल सोचा नहीं गया। मरवनमग्य में एक डिविजन बना। विस मास्ट्राइयर पर बना, मैं नहीं बहना चाहता है। माहिदगज का हेड प्राप्तिम रुककता है। माहिदगज म जो छ मात्र हजार रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं, उन का तगाकार उनकरता भै है। अब माहिदगज ज में ने कर तुळ दूर तक के रिसे में दानापुर म और दानापुर के कुछ त्रिम्बे को छाट कर मुगलमग्य में मिलाना चाहते हैं। मैं ग करन म माहिदगज रे रेलवे कर्मचारिया का बहुत कठिनाई हाती।

गगा आर कामी नदियों के विनार पर जहा जहा रेले चलती है, वहा रेलवे की स्टीमर फेरी भी चलती है। बिहार के सब से बड़े आदमों, वाब बचवासिह, की फेरी अप्रेजेंस के जमाने में सिंगापुर से निन्दनान से दसरे छोर तक चलती थी। आज भी उन की फेरी मात्र में लाखों रुपये कमाती है, जबकि रेलवे की फेरी को घाटा होता है। मनिहारी छाट-मकरी और महावेबपुर-बरारी में दोनों की फेरी चलती है, लेकिन रेलवे की फेरी महीनों तक बंद रही। रेलवे ने छोटे

ट्राफिक वाले स्टीमर तो बेच दिये और बड़े स्टीमर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि पानी घटने से वह नहीं चल सकता है। कलकत्ता से आसाम तक जो रेलवे जाती है, उस में मनिहारी घाट फेरी ही सेतु का काम करती है। लेकिन रेलवे के पास बाँध में आने जाने के लिए कोई मोटर लांच नहीं है। इसलिए जलरूप इस बात की है कि नये छोटे मोटर लांच खरीदे जाएं, जिस से घाटा न हो, यात्रियों को इस पार में उस पार जाने में सुविधा हो।

हाल ही में बोर्ड के मेम्बरों की मीटिंग हुई थी और कलकत्ता के जेनरल मैनेजर भी माहिवंग आये थे। इस के बावजूद रेलवे को फेरी दिन में दूसरी बार नहीं चल पाई है।

जब फरवरी के बैरेज नहीं बना था तो कलकत्ता से आसाम के लिए मनिहारी घाट ही रास्ता था। बिहार की सरकार ने कहा कि हम ने सिंचाई के लिए जो तटबंध बनाया है हम उसे दे देते हैं। बिहार सरकार के मिचाई मंत्री, श्री मचिदानन्द सिंह, ने श्रोदंडवन को पवन लिखा है कि हम दम भाल लम्बे नटबंध को दे देते हैं। यह नटबंध भाल की भीमा तक चला जाता है—यानी बिहार के ग्रतिम छोर, चीकिया पहाड़पुर से लेजनारायणपुर तक। यह रत्ता आना और मालदा से सटा हुआ है। हाल ही में जेनरल मैनेजर बहार गये थे। केवल लोहे की लाइन और लकड़ी के स्लीपर में ही ट्रेक पांच तक ले जानी है, जहां कोई सड़क नहीं है ताकि मालदा और रत्ता के देहाती क्षेत्र के लोगों का कटिहार शहर से सम्पर्क स्थापित हो सके।

आज हमारी रेलगाड़ियों की क्या स्थिति है? तीसरे दर्जे या दूसरे दर्जे की गाड़ियों में

पालाना गंदा होता है, कभी साड़ू नहीं लगता है, दूटे हुए डिब्बे होते हैं। हम लोगों के लिए, जो पहले श्रेणी में सकर करते हैं, कई लोग वहां सौजूद रहते हैं। लेकिन जो लोग 30 की जगह 100 एक डिब्बे में बैठते हैं, अफिलर इस उन के लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर पाये हैं? मंदी महोदय ने दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को रियायत दी है। उन्होंने जनता भोजन देन की भी घोषणा की है। उन्होंने दूर तक जाने वाली गाड़ियों में ग्लोबर चार्ज को घटा कर पाव रखये कर दिया है। इन्हीं कारों में आप देण में रेलवे वज्र के प्रति एक सहानुभूति है।

लेकिन गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है? अगर माध्यारण और गरीब यात्रियों के किराये में दो पार्ट की भी कमी होती, जिस में गिरने पद्ध बरसों में छाई तीन गुना बढ़ि हुई है, तो वे लोग राहत की साम लेने। इस बात की जरूरत यही कि हम इस मोर्चे पर भी प्रहार करें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। हम अपनी 61,000 की रेलवे प्रांतेक्षण फोर्म पर 35 करोड़ 85 पय खर्च बरते हैं, लेकिन किर भी बोरी और गिलफेन होती है। किर भी बोराम रुमाटनमेट और फ्राउलेट क्लेम लेवें में होते रहते हैं आगे हम 25 करोड़ दूर माल उस के कम्पनेसेजन में चुकाते रहते हैं। इसके लिए हम ने कीन मा उत्तर दिया?

17 hrs.

दिल्ली से आसाम तक जो गाड़ी जाती है मीटर गेज लाइन पर, उसमें कटिहार की सब से ज्यादा अद्यतनी है लेकिन आप जले जाए वहा पर दूसरे दर्जे में सकर करते वाले यात्रियों के छहरने की कोई जगह नहीं है। वही अंशेजों के बहत का बना हूँगा

[श्री युव राज]

प्लैटकर्म है। उस से शामे किशनगढ़ तक चले जाइए जो बिहार का सब से अन्तिम इलाका है और वहाँ से जोगबनी तक चले जाइए, कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। आज जहरत इस बात की है कि नीपाल हिन्दुस्तान के बोर्डर पर जहा० न कोई मोटर जाती है न ट्रेन जाती है उस सीम खेत म कम स कम एक रेलवे लाइन न जायी जाये जिस से उस क्षेत्र की जनता को एक राहत मिल सके।

आप चले जाइए साउथ बिहार म छोटा नामपुर मे, सथान परगना मे सा लगता नहीं कि बिहास की गद्ध उस इलाये को ढू गयी है। हम आप से कहना चाहेंगे कि आप उस इलाये का देखें जिस इलाये म कोई आने जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहा० लोहर-दग्धा मे बरवाडीह तक अगर लाइन बना दी जाये तो भीष्म राजी से पलामू तक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जायेगा और मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार का सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जायेगा। फिर जहा० बांसाइट और इस्पात की खाने हैं वहा० मे हम वह खनिज पदार्थ अपने इन्स्ट्रियल बैन्ट मे ले जा सकेंगे।

नार्थ बिहार का सब से पिछड़ा इलाका मावरी हसनपुर है वहा० कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं गई है। आज दरभगा के उस इलाये म जहा० मे भतपूर स्वर्गीय रेल मत्री जी आत थे वहा० तो रेलवे लाइन बिछ गई लेकिन हसनपुर के उस इलाये म नदी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बन सकी। नीजा० यह है कि उस पिछड़े इलाके का तमाम मजदूर और किसान बीसों भील पैदल आ कर तब बस या ट्रेन पकड़ते हैं। आज जहरत इस बात की है कि बेलन नफे पर हम रेलवे का विकास न करे। हम जनता की सुविधा के लिए और पिछड़े खेतों का विकास को ध्यान म रख कर रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण करने की जरूरत है। जहा० की जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीती है, जहा० मजदूर और खेतिहर मजदूर रहते हैं, छोटे छोटे कारखानों मे मजदूरी करने वाले

रहने हैं जिन ५ घर वहा० से कोमो दूर पड़न हैं वे कैसे वहा० से आ जा सकते हैं ' शहरों मे तो जो रेले है वहा० उद्योग है कारखाने हैं इसलिए वहा० उन से रेवेन्यू मात्रा है लेकिन सारा बाम हम को केवल रेवेन्यू के लिए नहीं करना है। हमारा बाम तो बेलकेवर के लिए भी होना चाहिए। आज मे १३ साल पहले मैं बिहार की असम्बली से या तो हमारे नेता ये पूर्णिया क फणी बाबू। उस समय पहिले नेहरू प्रधान मत्री थे तो उन्हाँने वहा० या कि मनिहारी घाट जा आमाम और कलकत्ता क बीच मे एक कठी क रूप म है वहा० एक पुल बना दिया जाये। उस पर चर्चा हुई लेकिन उस के बाद मनिहारी घाट पर पुल बनाने की योजना खटाई म डाल दी गई। मैं आपहूँ बहुत एक वैकल्पिक मार्ग क रूप म मनिहारी घाट को डम्भव बनने की जहरत है और वहा० पाच पुल बनाने की जहरत है।

बटिहार म एन एप गलव इ तीन हाई स्कूल हैं जिन म दम हजार गलवे कर्म चारिया क बच्चे पढ़ते हैं लेकिन एक भी मकान इन स्कूल के लिए उल्लेख की तरह म नहीं बनाया गया है। दो स्कूल का मीडियम बगला है एक म हिन्दी म बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। किसी भी स्कूल का अपना अच्छा घर नहीं है। वहा० के रलप क बमचारी चन्दा इकट्ठा कर उ मवान बनाकर हैं। इनकल म अपने बच्चा को पढ़ाते हैं। जहरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरह से विभाग ने आमाम म निया जिस तरह से बगाल म लिया और जिस तरह से दूसरी जगह पर लिया उसी प्रकार कटिहार म दस हजार रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चा की शिक्षा के लिए तमाम स्कूलों को ले कर उन के भवन आदि ठीक से बनाय जाते।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राज शेखर कोल्हूर (रायपूर): सभापति महोदय, रेल बजट पर आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। हमारे रेल मंत्री, श्री मधु दण्डवते ने दो बार सक्सेसफुली इस सदन में सरप्लस रेल बजट पेश किया है जिस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ। सरप्लस बजट के बारे में जब हम मुन्त्रे हैं तो बड़ा अच्छा लगता है और मैं समझता हूँ देश का हर नागरिक खुशी महसूस करता है कि हमारा देश तरकी की ओर जा रहा है। लेकिन रेल बजट को देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि बचत की खुशी शायद कुछ देर के लिए ही रहेगी। इस सदन में यह ऐसा मीका है जब हम ने राष्ट्रपति के अधिभावण पर विचार किया, जनरल बजट पर विचार करेंगे और रेल बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यदि हम इन तीनों को एक नजर से देखें तो यह एक दूसरे में कभी नहीं मिलती। ऐसा लगता है कि हर दिपांकर अपनी नजर से अलग अलग काम कर रहा है जिसकी बजह से कही बचत की आशा की जाती है और कही पर बड़ी खुशी बाटा बता दिया जाता है। रेलवे का बजट एकांउटिंग बजट है लेकिन मैं इसको उचित नहीं मानता। रेल के फेयर्ज वैरह नहीं बढ़े यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है लेकिन रेल कोयले, डीजल और पेट्रोलियम प्राइट्स से चलती है, और इन सभी चीजों पर जनरल बजट पर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है। इस बड़ीतरी को रेल मंत्री किस प्रकार से एडजस्ट करेंगे—मैं नहीं जानता। जैसा कि रेल मंत्री ने आपने बजट में बताया था कि वे 82.32 करोड़ रुपए का सरप्लस एक्सप्रेस्ट कर रहे हैं लेकिन जनरल बजट आने के बाद मैं नहीं ममत्रता कि आप मंत्री भी आइटम पर कायम रह पायेंगे।

हमारे दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों से कहा कि आप नवी रेल लाइनें नहीं ले रहे हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत से बैकवॉर्ड एरियाएँ हैं जहां पर नवी रेल लाइनों की जरूरत है। कुछ बास जगहों पर उत्तर लाइन लगाई जा रही है। ये नये उत्तर लाइन पुराने लाइन के बावजूद बनाये जा रहे हैं। उस के बायां अगर कुछ की १० मीटर के अन्तर पर से उस लाइन को बनाया जाये तो दूसरे इलाके के लोग महसूस करेंगे कि हमारे इलाके में भी रेल लाइन आई है। उस से वहां पर इण्डस्ट्री का भी विकास होगा। हृषि का विकास होगा। रेलवे ट्रैक के लिए लिजेज और कलबट्स के लिए तो आपको वही खर्च करना पड़ेगा। आपको अलग से केवल नये स्टेशन्स बनाने पड़ेगे। इस सम्बन्ध में यदि माननीय मंत्री जो विचार करके कोई ऐसी योजना बनाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

तीन खास आइटम्स—पेट्रोल, डीजल, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है। मंत्री जी ने जैसा बताया, रेल लाइनों पर करीब 36 हजार लेविल कासिंज़ है। अगर हर एक कासिंज पर 5-10 मिनट के लिए भी तमाम बेहिक्लिस को रुकाना पड़े तो बड़ी मात्रा में पेट्रोल और डीजल जलाया जाता है। इसके लिए लाज्जी है कि रेलवे कासिंज पर ओबर लिज या अंडर लिज बना कर ट्राकिंग को सुचिप्राप्त बढ़ावा देंगे और पेट्रोल तथा डीजल को नष्ट होने में बचाया जाये। रेलवे सेटी फंड के अंतर्गत बहुत से स्टेट्स में करोड़ों रुपया जमा कर के इकट्ठा किया गया है। उस पैसे को उन्हीं स्टेट्स में ओबर लिज और अंडर लिज के काम में इसेमाल किया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। इस प्रकार से ट्रैफिक एक जाने से जो तमाम नेट्रोवियम प्राइट्स डीजल और पेट्रोल नष्ट हो जाता है उस को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है।

[श्री गण शेखर कोलूर]

दूसरी बात में जनता खाने के बात्से कहना चाहता है। अभी हमारे बहुत में दोस्तों ने बताया कि जनता खाना बहुत अच्छा होता है। मेरे द्याव में यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मर्दी महोदय ने मर्दी बनने के बाद कभी रेल्वे से सफर किया या नहीं, क्योंकि हम का और दूसरे परेजर्स को जो खाना मिलता है वह ठीक नहीं है। यहां तक कि तीन-चार रुपया दे कर भी जो खाना हम लेते हैं, वह भी ठीक नहीं होता है। मजबूरी में हम को वैंखाना लेना पड़ता है, क्योंकि दूसरी जगह खाना नहीं मिलता है। इस लिये खाने के बारे में कोई भी पार्सिसी इन्ट्रोडक्यूम करने से पहले, मैं मर्दों महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि रेल्वे की तरफ से जो भी वैन्टिन चलाई जाय, उस में कुछ इस तरह वी पावर्स न्याये कि पैसेन्जर्स को ठीक खाना मिल। तीन-तीन दिन की मर्जी या जो गोष्ट मिलता है, यह पता नहीं होता कि वह बकरी का है या चिम का गोश्ट है। यह मर्ब इस लिये होता है कि वहां पर काई पाबन्दी नहीं है। यहीं लोग अब आप को जनता खाना देंगे। जब तीन-चार रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी हम को अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता तो एक रुपये वा जनता खाना हम का कैसे अच्छा मिलता। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि आपने जो घोषणा की है कि एक रुपय में जनता खाना मिले—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आप के दिल में पैसेन्जर्स के लिये जो हमदर्दी है, उस के लिये मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा आप सोचते हैं, आप वा डिपार्टमेंट वैसा काम नहीं करता है। और इस को सुधारने की तरफ आप ध्यान दे, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

आप ने स्लीपर्स के किराये के बारे में जो कमी की है, उस के लिये आप को बधाई देता हूँ। पहले हर रात के लिये 5 रुपये लगते थे, लेकिन अब चाहे जितनी रात का सफर हो, पूरी जर्नी में 5 रुपया लगेगा। लेकिन रिजर्वेशन के बारे में काफी गड़बड़ है। हम लोग जो पार्सियामेट के मेम्बर हैं, पार्सियामेट के सेशन में आने के लिए उन को लिखते हैं तब भी हम को जगह नहीं मिलता है, हमारा नाम बैटिंग लिस्ट में रहता है। मैंने दस दिन पहले सिकन्दराबाद को लिखा था, लेकिन उस के बाबजूद भी मुझे बैटिंग लिस्ट में रखा गया, जब कि उस में 40 सौ 40 स्लीपर्स में जगह खाली भी और बाद में मुझे फर्स्ट क्लास में जगह दी गई। नागपुर में मेरे दोस्त श्री जावदे, एम०पी० मिले, उन्होंने भी तीन दिन पहले नाम दिया था, लेकिन सेकण्ड क्लास टूटायर में जगह दी गई, जब कि वहां नान वर्ष खाली भी। जब उन को मालूम हुआ कि एम०पा० है, तब उन को नोट्रर वर्ष एलाट की गई। जब हम लोगों के साथ एसा होता है तो दूसरों की खाना हालत होती होगा, आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

रेल्वे सफरी के लिये आप न बताया है कि आप 1 लाख रुपया राज खर्च करते हैं, जिस के लिए 11 हजार प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के लोग काम करते हैं और 14 हजार गैगमैन-काम करते हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और मुझ बहुत खुशी है, कि आप इस में इन्टरेस्ट ले रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—हमारी 61 हजार किलोमीटर, रेल्वे लाडन है, क्या इस के लिए 1 लाख रुपया काफी है? क्या 11 हजार प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के आदमी उस

की रखा कर सकते हैं? या 14 हजार ग्रैममें तमाम रेल्वे ट्रैक को ऐन्टेन कर सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नामुमानिन बात है। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—जैसा रेल्वे कल्पनाटेटिव कमेटी में श्री समर मुख्यर्थी ताहुब ने सुझाव दिया था कि डेन्जर-प्लाइट जहा भी आये, इन्जिन में एलार-मिंग सिगरल हो जाय, एसो साइटिंग किए व्यवस्था आप रेल्वे में इन्ट्रोड्यूस करे।

जहा तक चौरियों का ताल्लुक है, इस में रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के लोग भी मिले होते हैं। हम ने देखा है—यह लोग पहले बैंग वहा आकर सो जाते हैं और द्वेषलसं को कम्पार्टमेन्ट में जगह नहीं मिलती है। अगर कोई बी.आई.पी.आ जाय, तो भी जगह नहीं मिलती है, उन के पाव के बाजू में बैठ कर सफर करना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन की एक धलय फोर्स बनाई जाय और इस में रेल्वे पुलिस का कोआपरेशन भी निया जाय। इस बक्स इस काम में रेल्वे पुलिस का कोआपरेशन नहीं है। अगर कहीं दो राज्यों का बांडर आ जाये, जैसे कर्नाटक और आनंद गा. बांडर आ जाये, तो न पुलिस बाले कृष्ण करते हैं और न प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स बाले कृष्ण करते हैं। चोरी की घटना हो जाती है या कोई मंडर हो जाता है, तो वे कह देते हैं कि मेरा इलाका नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि धू-आउट-इंजिन्योर व लिये एक अलग पुलिस फोर्स बनाई जाय, जो बुद एफ० आई० आर० को दर्ज कर, और चाज शीट काइल करे। इस में एक दिवकर और आती है—मान लोजिये, दो-तीन मील की दूरी पर पुलिस स्टेशन है और हम वहा जा कर केस रिजिस्टर करना चाहे तो वे केस को दर्ज नहीं करते हैं, हम को मजबूर होकर 20-25 मील दूर रेलवे के पुलिस स्टेशन में जा कर मामला दर्ज करना

पड़ता है। इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स से एडजस्ट कर के प्राइमरी रिजिस्ट्रेशन नियोरेस्ट पुलिस स्टेशन पर करवा दें, और जूरिस्टिक्शन के मुताबिक वेपर्स सहित केस को वहा ट्रान्सफर करवा दे, तो बहुत ही अच्छा रहेगा।

मैंने जैसा बताया सारे देश म 61 हजार किलोमीटर रेल है और कर्नाटक में बहुत दिनों से 3 हजार किलोमीटर रेल भली आ रही है। वहा पर एक भी किलोमीटर रेल की तरकी नहीं हो रही है और पुरानी रेलें अच्छे ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं। कर्नाटक में भगवान की दया से काफ़ी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आया होती है। जहा से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आया भिजती है, वहा पर क्यों न रेलों को ज्यादा इलेक्ट्रिकाई करवाया जाए, यहीं जी को इस बारे बे मोचना चाहिए।

मैं बह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बग्लोर ये मेसूर तक जो मीटर गेज लाइन है उस को ब्रोड गेज करने के लिए राज्य सरकार सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है और मैंने एक प्रबल इस के बारे में किया था तो राज्य मर्ती जी ने उत्तर दिया था कि हम उस के बारे म सोच रहे हैं। इसलिए इम लाइन को ब्राइड गेज किया जाए और साथ ही माथ उस का इलेक्ट्रिकाई भी किया जाए। मेसूर से बम्बई और मेसूर से दिल्ली जाने के लिए भी रेलवे की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाए। इम से वहा की जनता का सहलियत मिल जाएगी। मग तो बहना यह है कि कर्नाटक म आगर आप ज्यादा स ज्यादा इलेक्ट्रिकाशन रख दो तो वहा की जनता को दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास जाने वे सिए बहुत सहलियत मिल जाएगी।

एक ब्रोडगेज लाइन मद्रास से बम्बई चलती है। कर्नाटक म जो रायपुर स्टेशन है, वहा पर आनंद प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के बहुत बे लोग आ कर बैठते हैं लेकिन वहा

[श्री राजवेद्वर कोलूर]

से अलग बोगी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। इसलिए वहा से लोग न बम्बई आसानी से जा सकते हैं और न मद्रास आसानी से जा सकते हैं। हैदराबाद के लिए भी एक पैकेजेट्रेन ही है। वाली म उस के लिए रहना पड़ता है। रायचूर से बहुत से लोग मद्रास बम्बई और दिल्ली आते हैं। हैदराबाद म आ कर उन को चार पावर बटे बैठना पड़ता है। अगर रिजेवेशन हो जाता है तो वे आ जाते हैं। नहीं तो वे आ नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए महरबानी करने के दिल्ली मद्रास आर बम्बई के लिए एक बोगी का देशभाषा रायचूर जहां होना चाहिए जिससे 100 200 यात्री कम से कम आसानी से यात्रा कर सकते हैं। रायचूर स्टेशन से बीच 60 लाख रुपये की आवंटन है लेकिन वहा पर एक भी पंस का सुधार नहीं होता है। मैंने जब इस बारे में पत्र लिखा तो मुझे यह उत्तर दिया गया कि उस पर विचार करें लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई विचार नहीं होता है और न कोई काम होने का अन्दाजा लग रहा है। मत्ती जी अगर वहा पर माइन फैसेलीज दें तो वहा के लोग आप के गुरुभूजार होंगे और आप को याद करेंगे कि भी मत्र डडवत न हमारे लिए कुछ बियाह है। उस स्टेशन का अपप्रेडिंग नहीं होता है लेकिन वहा पर फैसेलीज नहीं दी गई। अपप्रेडिंग होने के कारण अगर आप वहा पर आप फैसेली-टीज देंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

कलानिक एवं गमी जगह है जहा से आईरन-ओर बिलायत वा बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जाता है। कुद्रेमुख वी एवं बहुत बड़ी ओजेस्ट है लेकिन वहा पर रेलवे फैसेलीज नहीं है और न वहा के लिए आप वे पास कोई स्लानिंग है। मरा बहना यह है कि हरियारा, कोटूर से हात हाए बारबार तक एक रेलवे लाइन बना दी जाए। आप तो कारबार से कुछ सम्बन्ध भी रखते हैं।

आईरन-ओर को एक्सप्रेस्ट रखने के लिए आप कुद्रेमुख पर रेलवे फैसेलीज दें तो कारबार तक उस को दे जाया जा सकेगा और कारबार का जो एक अच्छा पोर्ट है, उस की भी तरफकी होती। आप कारबार और कनटिक वे बहुत करीब हैं इसलिए हम आपसे प्रार्थना करते हैं आपके जाने में यह काम हो जाए तो बहुत अच्छा है।

गुन्डाल-बैगलार रेलवे का कवरशन बहुत भीरे स हो रहा है। हम उम्मीद नहीं बरते हैं कि यह कवरशन जल्दी पूरा हो जाने वाला है। अगर यह कवरशन हो जाता है तो इससे बैगलार से बम्बई जाने-जाने में बहुत आसानी हो जाएगी। हम पेसेजस जा इस रेलवे लाइन पर सहर करते हैं वे जानते हैं कि भीटरगेज लाइन पर कितने जर्ब लगते हैं। अगर यह लाइन ब्राइडगेज हो जाएगी तो बम्बई और अहमदाबाद से आने वाले पेसेजरों को जो गाड़ी चेज करनी पड़ती है वह नहीं बरनी पड़ेगी और उनके लिए एक डायरेक्ट लाइन हो जाएगी। अगर यह काम जल्दी हो जाए तो हम इसके लिए आपके श्रेष्ठजार गहरे।

पूरा और मिराज सेवशन पर, शोल्हा पुर महित, जो शोडगेज वा काम शुरू किया गया था वह वही पर रोक दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन को बैगलार तक ने जाया जाना चाहिए अगर आप इस बार म कार्यवाही शुरू कर दे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ताकि वहा के लोगों का जो काम आधा रह गया है, वह पूरा हो सके। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह काम कैसे बही पर छोड़ दिया गया। इस लाइन को बैगलार तक ने जाने की हृषा करे।

एक पेसेजर गाड़ी रायचूर से बोडी तक चलती है। अगर इसको ठोड़ा तक चलाया जाए तो वहा के लोगों को बहुत

मुविदा होगी। इस द्वेन के बहां तक जाने के लोग शोलापुर जा सकेंगे, गुलबर्ग जा सकेंगे। इसलिए इस गाड़ी को आप डॉड तक कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

हसन-मैंगलोर और बैंगलौर-सलेष भीटर-गेज लाइन पर काम चल रहा है। जब हमें सारे देश की लाइंसों को ब्रोडगेज में कंवर्ट करना है तो हम इसे भी क्यों न ब्रोडगेज में अभी से कंवर्ट कर दें। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस भीटर-गेज लाइन पर वर्चर्च क्यों किया जाए। अगर इसे अभी में ब्रोडगेज में कंवर्ट कर दिया जाए तो जो पेसा अब खंड हो रहा है वह बच जाएगा और उसका उपयोग ब्रोडगेज लाइन में हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर खंड होने वाले पेसे का इस्तेमाल ब्रोडगेज लाइन के लिए किया जाए।

कर्नाटक के लोगों की बहुत दिनों में यह मांग रही है कि बहां रेलवे का जोनल ट्रेलवाटर या डिविजनल ट्रेलवाटर हो। मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में हमसे क्यों नाराज है जिससे कि वे इस बारे में विचार नहीं करना चाहते। (व्यवहार) आपने विवेन्द्रम के लिए दे दिया, यह बहुत अच्छा किया लेकिन आपको बैंगलोर के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से नेलवे मविस कर्मीशन बैंगलोर में भी होना चाहिए। आज कल क्या होता है कि लिकांदराकाद और मद्रास के लोगों को ही रेलवे में नीकरिया मिलती है, बीच के लोगों को नहीं मिल पाती। बैंगलोर में रेलवे सर्विस कर्मीशन होने से बहां के लोगों को भी नीकरिया मिल सकेंगी बड़ी कृपा होंगी अगर आप बैंगलोर में भी रेलवे सर्विस कर्मीशन का वफ्तर कोर्स सकें तो।

बेस्ट कॉंकण रेलवे लाइन जो मंत्री महोदय ने दी है, उस के लिए मैं उनको नहीं दिल से मुबारकबाद देता हूं। मैंने उन्हें इसके बारे में एक पत्र 5 मई को लिखा था और उनसे प्रार्थना की थी कि आप इस के बारे में काम शुरू करें। हम नव आपके बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं कि आपने यह लाइन हमें दी है। इस लाइन के लिए आपका तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्लान है। इस लाइन के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने आपको टिक्कर और जगह मिल जाती है तो इस लाइन पर 75 करोड़ रुपये की कमी आयेगी।

प्रो० अधू बड़वते : एक किलोमीटर पर एक लाख रुपये की कमी आयेगी।

श्री राजक्षेत्र कोलूर : हो सकता है, इतनी ही कमी आप। लेकिन आपको इस लाइन को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां के लोगों की बहुत दिनों से मांग रही है। आप भी उस इलाके के मामूली पीड़ित हैं और आजकल रेलवे मिनिस्टर भी हैं। आपका पीरियड में ही यह काम हो जाए, तो लोगों को बहुत खुशी होगी। मैं बड़ा हैना हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इलाके में कोई रेल लाइन ही नहीं है। आप रेल मंत्री हैं। अब तक आप जैसा बहां के लोगों को रेल मंत्री नहीं मिला। आपने पता नहीं उन लोगों को देखा सीधाभ्य प्राप्त होया न हो। इस बास्ते मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप दिन लगा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करें।

क्षेत्र में एक वर्कशाप है। हमारे राज्य मंत्री उसको देखने के लिए गए थे। बहां जो हालत हैं उनको भी आपको देखना चाहिए। बहां जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं

[श्री राजशेखर कोलूर]

वहा का एटमोसफीयर उनकी हैत्य ने लिए बहुत खराब है। उस बर्कशाप का एकमटेशन भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। वहा प्रोडक्शन आसानी से बढ़ मिक्ता है। राज्य मर्वी जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह इस की ओर अपना ध्यान देंगे। उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। उन्वें आश्वासन से कम चारी बहुत खुश हो गा थे। कही ऐसा नहीं कि उनकु द्वारा दिया गए आश्वासन को पूर्ति नहीं हो। अगर काम नहीं होता है तो खुशी बहुत देर तक टिकी नहीं रह सकती है। इस बास्त मरी प्रारंभना है कि उम्रका आप एक्सेशन भी करे और वहा ३ शालात को भी सुधारे।

बाड़ी से कापड़ मोर रायचूर म कापड़ तक की लाइन का डा बार सबै हो चुका है। ऐकिन इसरे बाबजद भी "मगा कार्य न्यू मे परिणत नहीं किया गया है। पना नहीं कहा रुकावट है। इससे तागा म निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है। ताहता हि कि छोटी माटी रुकावट जा ह उनका आप दूर करे। सबै जो हुआ है कैप्चन ग्रोग रायचूर लाइन का उसका आप देख। वहा के लोगों को इस मे कापो मुविवा मिलेगी। डेट दा सा भील वहा तागा को बसा म याचा बर्नी पड़ती है। वहा कोई दून नहीं है। वहा खेतों की पैदावार बहुत टा रही है। ताग बहुत महनत रहा काम कर रहे हैं। नई नई रुक्स्ट्रिंग भी वहा स्थापित हो रहा है। उग वां रनव लाइन की वहा मरा जरूर है। डग तरफ आप स्थान द। बाटा म ग्रप्प कूल्या प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है जिस पर २६० कराठ रुपया आपन खेत रनव वा अदाजा नगाया है। जब नाग वहा ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करें तो उसक ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन १ लिए भी रेल यातायात की जरूरत होगी। वहा भी रेलवे लाइन की बहुत ज़हरत है। इस पर आप विचार करें तो ठीक रहेगा।

आप मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेज़ मे पक्ष्यूइं लिटी लाने मे तो कुछ हव तक कामयाद रहे हैं ऐकिन पैसेजर और शटल मे नहीं ला सके हैं। शटल रात रात भर जहा खड़ी रहती है वहा से चलने का नाम ही नहीं लेती है। दूसरे दिन जा कर निकलती है। जब स्टेशन मास्टर से पूछा जाता है तो उसका जवाब होता है कि इसका नाम ही मैटल है यह कैसे समय पर चल सकती है। इससे बहुत दूर जाने वालों को तथा फास्ट ट्रेज़ पक्ष्यूइं लाना वा बड़ी मुश्किल वा सामना बनना पड़ता है। मेरा आग स आप्रह है कि ट्रेज़ मे आर पक्ष्यूइं लाय देने म लाए।

आपन उक्त का बजट पण कर्वे एक आशा का सचार किया है। फाइलेस मिनिस्टर थी पटेल न ता देश वा निराशा कर दिया है। आप जैमे तोगा वा बजट म अच्छे आर भले काम हा रहे ह और मारन की जनता म एक नई आशा और उम्र की भावना देवा है।

इन जब्दों न साथ मैं आपासा धन्यवाद दता ह।

श्री धर्मवीर बशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद) मे मरी महादय श्री दडवते को मुवारकबाद दता ह कि उन्होंन सरल्स बजट पेश किया है और दूसरी बार किया है। फरीदाबाद मग थेक है। पचास साल के लगभग हुआ है जब एक मन देन ने फरीदाबाद थेक मे पलबल पर महात्मा गांधी को उतारा था। वह उस देन से जलियाबाला बाग जाने वाले थे। उस बजत उनकी गरपतारी पलबल मे हुई थी। शास्ति वा मानने वाले महात्मा गांधी बाद मे गांधिपता कहलाए। बजत बदल गया। उन्हींन भहीने इस वश मे एमरजेंसी रही। इसके लागू होने से पहले हमारे आज के प्रधान मरी श्री मोरारजी देसाई जहा ले जाए गए

वह भी भेरा ही लेत है और उनकी भी बहां राजनीतिक परीका हुई और वह प्रधान मंत्री बने। हमारे योग्य यह मंत्री ने ऐसा ही नौका हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा नाथी को भी दिया। वह बदलाल लेक ले जाई जा रही थी लेकिन मधु जी ने बहा कोई प्लाई और वह नहीं बनवा रखा था और रेल की बजह से वह बदलाल के बरे ही रुक गई। और वापस आ गई, इतना बड़ा नहीं बन सकी। मेरा कहना है कि बजट मे पिछले माल भी और अब भी काफ़ी रुपया बचत में दिखाया गया है। हमारे मधु जी राष्ट्र के संपूर्त हैं जो कमा कर नाते हैं। पिछले साल जो बताया था कि इतना बजेगा उससे भी ज्यादा बचत की है खर्चे घटा कर, इकोनोमीज कर के। आगे जेव खर्च भी वापस ला कर देश को दे दिए हैं और बचत 90 करोड़ हो गई। अगले माल के लिए रेल मंत्री जी 65 करोड़ कहते हैं। फिर जेव खर्च कम कर के एक अब तक को भी पार कर दें, कोई ताज्जुब नहीं है। तो जो यह संपूर्त पुत राष्ट्र का हे कमा कर दे रहा है, उसका धन्यवाद करना चाहिए। वैसे भी दुनिया यह कहती है कि जिसके मर पर कम बाल हों, तो नक्षमी उसके मर पर निवास करती है। तो रुपया कमा कर ना रहे हैं खूब, बेशक खुद गरीब हों। कोई बात नहीं है। एक लाल बहादुर जात्यां थे और दूसरे मधु जी हैं जो गरीब हैं। बात उनके भी कम थे। लेकिन दिल से गरीब है, वैसे देश के लिए यह फ़ायदेमन्द है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन देश की ऐसी परम्परा है कि "लोग काटों गे बच निकलते हैं, हमने फूलों से जड़भ खाय है"। हालात इम किसके हैं। तो उन ज़मां को याद न रिलाने हूए मैं यह कहूंगा कि मधु जी ने अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। इसमें इहोने कई बातें बढ़ायी की हैं जैसे औपरेशनल ऐक्सिंगिंस को भागे बड़ाया है। ट्रैक यूटि-

लाइजेशन का पूरा इतजाम किया है। ट्रैकलाइजेशन यानी लोकोमोटिव को पूरा पूरा काम में लाये हैं और उसके नवीनीके तौर पर काफ़ी इन्होने सहूलियतें भी दी हैं। कोई फ़ेट नहीं बढ़ाया है, किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है। अभी भेरे एक माथी काह रहे थे दो पाई कम कर देते। जब वैसी स्थिति आयेगी तो मधु जी नहीं चूकेंगे। फिलहाल मरज्जनस बजट है, कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया है। घटाने वाली बात भी हो जायेगी अच्छी स्थिति होने पर।

जहां सब बाते अच्छी हैं वहां यह भी मान कर चले कि 1965-66 मे जो रौलिंग स्टाक था, 11,743 इंजन वे आज वह 11,010 ही है। कुछ बढ़ गये हैं, औपरेशन मे बढ़े नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से डिव्ह्यू और बैगन्स के लिए कहूं कि 1965-66 मे 3.7 लाख बैगन्स वे हमारे पास वह अब भी 4 लाख को कोस नहीं किये हैं। 3.97 लाख है। आप जानते हैं कि हम बड़े काम कर रहे हैं, फौलाद, इस्पात के कारखाने, फॉटिलाइजर्स के कारखाने लगाने जा रहे हैं, और अगले मालों में जाहिर है कि वक्के लोड बहुत बढ़ने वाला है। तो 11 वर्ष से स्टेनेट कर रही है रौलिंग स्टाक की पोजीशन, और जिसकी लोगों को आशका है कि वह बहुत अच्छी हालत में नहीं है। उसको बढ़ाने, ठीक रखने और आगे आने के लिए बड़ी ज़रूरते जो मामते नजर आ रही है, उससे एक भारी बोझ मधु जी के ऊपर आने वाला है। अबर उनको यह इधर-उधर ठीक नहीं पहुंचा सके, जैसे कि अभी कोयले बगीर की दिक्कत रही, इस्पात और फॉटिलाइजर की रही तो हमारी इकानामी जिस तेजी से बढ़नी चाहिए, उससे नहीं बढ़ने पायेगी।

हमारे जनता पार्टी के कुछ साधियों ने चौथी श्रेणी के मजहूरों का मामला, बोनस का मामला, उनको और सहूलियतें देने का मामला उठाया। मैं यह मामले के लिए

[श्री धर्मवेंद्र बिश्बिष्ठ]

तीव्र नहीं हूँ कि हमारे जार्ज साहब या मधु भाई जब उधर बैठते थे, तो ही यह समझते थे कि मजदूरों के लिए यह होना चाहिए, कुछ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, बोनस भी होना चाहिए। उनकी ओर दशा में भी सुधार होना चाहिए। इधर बैठकर भी वह यहीं सोचेंगे, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ। इस बजट के बारे में जब वह जवाब देंगे तो कुछ न कुछ जरूर इस मामले पर कहेंगे। इस बात पर जनता पार्टी में काफी लोग ममताने हैं और विचार करते हैं कि हम रोज कहते रहे हैं कायेस के मध्य में मजदूरों के लिए, उनका नेतृत्व करते रहे हैं, मरते रहे हैं, जेलों में जाते रहे हैं, कुरवानी देते रहे हैं तो आज उनको छोड़ नहीं सकेंगे।

हमें बोनम के लफज से प्यार नहीं है, कि उसी नाम से हो, किसी टैक्नीकल बात में हम नहीं पड़ रहे हैं, मुझे आशा है कि हमारे मधुजी जहर इम बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि हमारे मजदूरों की भलाई कैसे हो। यह एक बहुत बड़ा बेलेज आज उनके मामले है जिनकी उहे देखना है।

कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत मैं ध्याने क्षेत्र फरीदाबाद की बाबत भी कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली दफे मधु भाई ने यह आवासन दिया था कि दिल्ली आगरा रेल ट्रैक का हम इलैक्ट्रिफ़ि-केशन करायें, ८००० निकाल रहे हैं, कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उसका काम युक्त नहीं हुआ है और बराबर यह बताया जाता है कि इलैक्ट्रिफ़िकेशन का काम अण्डर-कंसाइलेशन है।

आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में 50 हजार के कारीब कम्प्यूटर्स बाहर से आते हैं जो कि रेलों से, शट्टल से सफर करते हैं। वह लोग रेलवे को कायदा भी देते ही हैं, पास बनवाते हैं, पैसा देते हैं। उनके रोज यहां से जूने से भी भारत सरकार को बड़ा भारी नाश है कि वह लोग यहां मकान नहीं

मायते हैं। मगर 50 हजार आदमी दिल्ली में ही मकान मांगते हों तो बड़ी मुश्किल और बड़ा जायेगी। तो उन कम्प्यूटर्स के लिए इन रेल लाइनों का इलैक्ट्रिफ़िकेशन करना, ज्यादा गाड़िया बढ़ाना, शट्टल्स और जैसा कि मुत्ता या डबल-डैकर गाड़िया चलाना, या और कोई योजना इन कम्प्यूटर्स के लिए हम ना सके तो बड़ा अच्छा हो यह मेरी मली महोदय में दर्शकावास्त है।

मात्र ही कम्प्यूटर्स की सविधा के लिए देने में एक और हल भी हो सकता है। अग्रेजों के बबत की यह बात यी जब अमीर चाहते थे कि आगरे से चल कर सीधे दिल्ली ती रुके लेकिन अब जहा कही भी नवबंज है जैसे बम्बई है, दिल्ली है वहा ऐसा होता है कि नजदीक आते आते गाड़िया स्टेशनों पर रुकने नहीं हैं। ता काफी देने जो आजकल सीधी चली जाती है, फरीदाबाद में भी खट्टी नहीं होती, बम मधुगंज जा कर रुकती है, फरीदाबाद में अगर रुकती है तो ना पलवल, होहल, कोसी वरीगा में नहीं रुकती अगर यह देने पाएँ-दो मिनट भी इन स्टेशनों पर ८०रे तो कम्प्यूटर्स के लिए काफी महत्वियत हो सकती है। अगर और एकमट्टा देने भी बड़ा मने तो अच्छा है नहीं तो यह ना हो सकता है।

दूसरी बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि यहा से मधुरा तक मिर्क तीन जगह—निजामुद्दीन बलभगड़, और कोसी—सेंट्रल रेलवे में ओवरलिंज दिया गया है। बदरपुर में कोई ओवरलिंज नहीं है, हालांकि बहा रेलवे का बड़ा भारी लम्बा-चौड़ा काम है। यहा के लोग जानते हैं कि कालकाजी के रेलवे कार्सिंग पर क्या हाल होता है। रेलवे प्रशासन अभी कई जगह ओवरलिंज बनाने में सफल नहीं हुआ है—दिल्ली में भी, नजदीक के लोग में फरीदाबाद में और उम्मि आगे भी। मंग मझाव है कि बम्बई

दिल्ली और कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में ज्यादा सबर्बन गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था की जाये—जैसे दिल्ली में कोई अण्डरप्राउड रेलवे प्रोवाइड करने का विक किया जाता रहा है—और ओवरलिंज प्रोवाइड किये जाये, ताकि ट्रैकिं और लोगों के लिए दिक्कत न हो ।

यह विवक्षत हम बात के पेशे-नज़र है कि फरीदाबाद उत्तर भारत का सब से बड़ा हॉस्टिल्यूल सेटर है । यहां जो वैदाबार होती है, उसे जगह जगह—माउथ, नार्थ, ईस्ट और वेस्ट—भेजा जाता है । इस निहाज से फरीदाबाद और बदरपुर रेलवे का एक ऐसा काम्पलेक्स है, जहा केट, सवारियों और कम्पूटर्ज का काम्पायदा आना-जाना रहता है, और इस लिए महा ओवर-लिंज का प्रोविजन अन्यन्त आवश्यक है । मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी रुक्ने ।

अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि 11,000 या 14,000 लोग रेलों की क्षमा देख-भाल करेंगे । मेरा सुझाव है—और मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव को हरियाणा के क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित करना चाहुँ करे—कि सिक्युरिटी के काम को विलेज पंचायतों के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये, और इस को मिनिमम, नामिनल, रखे । यही व्यवस्था पानी के लिए की जाये । आज रेलों में अच्छा पानी नमीब नहीं होता है । हर पंचायत के क्षेत्र में से रेल गुजारती है । गांवों की पंचायत खुशी से स्टेशनों पर आदमी बिठा सकती हैं और पानी का प्रबन्ध अच्छी तरह कर सकती है । रेलवे प्रशासन यह काम अपनी देख-रेख में कराये । बालेष्टरी एजेन्सीज सिक्युरिटी और पानी की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में मदद देंगी ।

जित गांध या पंचायत समिति के इलाके में सिक्युरिटी, पानी या दूसरी बातों का

प्रबन्ध और सेवा बहुत अच्छी हो, उस गांध पंचायत को रेल की सेवा दिया करे । वे लोग इस बात पर खुश होंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का दर्शन दिल गया । इस इनसेप्टिव से वे फ़ायदा उठायेंगे । इस में शक नहीं है कि रेलवे के प्रॉपर्टीज सिक्युरिटी की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं—वे तो करते ही हैं, लेकिन अगर जनता सरकार सिक्युरिटी के काम को जनता पर छोड़े, तो वह ज्यादा अच्छी हो सकती है । हमने हर जगह आम आदमी का यकीन किया है—चुनावों में किया है, और बातों में भी किया है । इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध में जनता, पंचायत और आम आदमी का भी सहयोग लिया जाये ।

बहुत से माननीय मदम्यों ने एक्सिडेंट्स का जिक्र किया है । एक्सिडेंट्स तो हुए ही हैं, और मंत्री महोदय या व्हनिंग पार्टी या आपो-जीशन हम से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं । जदा तक एक्सिडेंट की टेक्निकल इन्टर-प्रेटेशन का सम्बन्ध है, एक्सिडेंट क्या होता है, रेलवे में यह एक बहुत बाहुदर टर्म है । रेल रुक गई, बकन पर नहीं पहुँची, ऐसे मामले तो बहुत ज्यादा हैं । अगर इस दृष्टि से देखें, तो वह अलग बात है । मोटी बात यह है जो आम आदमी समझता है, रेल का एक्सीडेंट वह यह कि जिस में रेल लट जाय, टकरा जाये, मौत हो जाये उन बाया नाम एक्सीडेंट हैं । मुझे इस में शक नहीं है कि कूछ बक्त में मधु भाई कोई ऐसी रेल निकालेगे जो नई दिल्ली से उठ कर आगरा उतरा करेगी । . . . (अवधारणा) . . . शिवनारायण जी जब इन्होंने जो लगा रहे हैं तो उड़ती रेलें भी हो जायेगी, रोपये हो जायेगा । नीचे जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं होगी ।

जहां तक एक्सीडेंट की देखभाल है, कूछ जो एक्सायरीज उस में हूँह हैं उन से यह बात रिवील हुई है कि उस में कूछ सैबोटेज

[श्री अर्थव्वीर वक्तित्व]

जा लेकिन कौन आदमी ये क्या जा हस को एस्ट्रैक्टिलश करना सुमिकिन नहीं होता है। इन बातों में वह मुखिकल ही है, फिर भी ज्यादा देखभाल करनी चाहिए। रेल से जो यात्रा है उस को सुरक्षित बनाना चाहिए।

वह बात भी ठीक है कि सकेंड क्लास के बैसेजर को रियायते बढ़नी चाहिए। वह रियायते नब बद सकती है जब भीट कम होगी। अगर भीट कम नहीं होती तो एक सफाई बाल का आप गव्व देग, वह 200 आदमियों के पेशाब और टट्टी बो कैमे सफाई बर सकता है? इसलिए नहीं माने में रनब व अदर दृन्जेश्वन बो हटान और रालिंग स्टाक को बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है ज्यादा सर्विस करने की ज़रूरत है। इसलिए ग्राटीमेटी हम ज्यादा नानिंग वर रालिंग स्टाक बढ़ाना और दृन्जेश्वन नम करे। सकेंड क्लास के लागो का कुछ मार्जिन न कायदे रेट मर्की न छनाउम दिया है तिम्बैशन म और रनीपिंग चार्जेंस म। अभी रेट इस रिनिट म नहीं है विं इस म नी चियायने एलान कर सके। नेशन एवं उस गव्व भी इस यात्रे। तेसों में उम्मीर न राहा है।

आग्रिंग म मैं मरुभारू रा बहन ग्रामारो हूँ और उन रा उन्नवाद देना है विं उह न बहुत ही चिया बैमें बजट पण दिया। अच की मरु है अगरी दपा मृतम होगा, यह कह कर मैं अपनी जगह ग्रहण करना हूँ।

श्री हरीशकर महाले (मालगाव) सभापनि महोदय आप न मुझे बालन का भीवा दिया इस व निए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। पिछले वय नजट पर मैं बोला था। आप ने मुझे उम बहत भी म रा दिया था। मैंने यह बहा था विं रेलले बाढ मैं जो लोग हैं उन की सत्या मं कमी को जाने की आवश्यकता है और आगे जो और नयी गाडिय़ चलानी है वह जनता गाडी चलायी जानी

चाहिए। दो तीन मुलाक भैने दिए बे। रेलवे मर्की ने उस बारे मैं बहुत अच्छा सोचा। उहोने जो बजट पेश किया वह आदर से पेश किया और सदन मैं उस मैं खुशी है, आनन्द है। उम के लिए मैं रेल मर्की को धन्यवाद देता है।

नवीन याजना मैं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हृषि मैं सबधित जो यात्रा करने वाले लोग हैं विसान है उन का मुविधा देनी चाहिए। वृषि उत्पादन के माल के आन जान व लिए प्रब्लम प्राधार्य देना चाहिए उदाहरणाथ, याज हाती है अमूर होता है या केमे होते हैं उन को जहर प्राधार्य देना नाहिए। जलगाव मैं बहुत केला पंदा होता है और जलगाव मैं दिल्ली रेलवे मैं केला आता है। उम मैं विसान पाच कोटि विराया केने का देता है। हम नोगो ने रेलवे मर्की मैं प्रार्थना की थी विं वन का कियाया ज्यादा पद जाता है, उसे उम राह दे। डम वे नित पिछले बर्व मैं तिक्कले रात मैं तो कटीनी नहीं की। नेशन भरी इस बार मैं प्रार्थना है कि जा पाच कोटि रेलवे दिसान अदा बहना ने इसलिए दिसाना का राल की कम कीमत मिलनी है। यजरात का इना अगर दिल्ली आता है तो यजरा तिरया तम परा है द्वारारि वह राई दूरी म गाना है। लेबिन राजगार म जो तेज़ यात्रा है उसका विग्रह बहुत ज्यादा पता है। मेरी माननीय मन्त्री जी मैं प्रार्थना है कि उन्हें इस बारे मैं साचना चाहिए और चियाया कम बरना चाहिए।

नामिंग वा रेलवे स्टेशन बहुत पुराना है। नानिक मैं सिखारिटी प्रेस है। डाक विभाग का बहा पर पोस्टवार्ड इन्यावि छापने र लिए प्रेस है। बहा पर हवाई राज्याना भी है। बहा का रेलवे स्टेशन बहुत ही महाव्यूपूर्ण है लेकिन उसका कोई सुधार नहीं किया यात्रा है। हमेशा से हमारी यात्रा रही है विं रेलवे स्टेशन

का सुधार होना चाहिए क्योंकि वह बहुत ही पहल्वूण स्थान है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि रेल मंत्री को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए और उस के इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

पिछले मान भी मैंने प्रार्थना की थी मनमाण-मालेगाव और नरदाना रेलवे लाइन की बहुत पुरानी जमाने से मांग रखी है। इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख व्यक्तियों वे मांग की हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्रवाही नहीं हुई है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में अवध्य सोचना चाहिये। प्रो. दण्डवते माहबूब को मालेगाव की स्थिति मालूम है। मालेगाव एक औद्योगिक शहर है, यहां पर पावर-न्यूज़ का कपड़ा बनता है, जिस में चारा हजार लोग काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक ज़हर है। वहां रेलवे लाइन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मनमाण-मालेगाव-नरदाना रेलवे लाइन की शोध व्यवस्था की जाये।

नासिक ज़हर और नागिक ज़िला एक ट्राइंकल विभाग का जिला है। जहां पर ज़यादा भूमि आवास-ज़ाति के लोग रहते हैं। वहां पर पुराने जमाने में नासिक-न्याहा पट-बन्नपाड़ एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये मोर्चा गया था, उस पर सबै भी हो चुका है और इस बात का महमूम किया गया है कि इस लाइन का होना ज़रूरी है। इस लाइन के बन जाने से आदिम-ज़ाति के लोगों के लिये उद्योग-धनधेरे के अविभाग मिलेंगे और प्रवास के लिये तुविका प्राप्त होंगी। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में प्रवास और मिलने-जुलने की सुविधा मिल सकेंगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री जो इस लाइन के बारे में विनाश कर के शोध कार्रवाही करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस वेश में आदिम-ज़ाति के लोग बहुत ज़्यादा हैं, लेकिन रेलवे

की नौकरी में उनको अधिक संक्षया में नहीं लिया जाता है और कुछ ऐसे अफसर हैं जो उन को तरक्की नहीं देते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि 25 प्रतिशत आदिमजाति और जनजाति के लोगों को रेलवे की नौकरियां में भरती किया जाना चाहिये। इस वर्ष रेलवे का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह खाड़े का बजट नहीं है और इस के लिये हमारा जो कामगार बगे हैं, उसने बहुत कोशिश की है। उन को ज्यादा प्रमङ्ग रखने के लिये उन के बारे में सोचना ज़रूरी है—यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

रेलवे बजट पर जब मैं पिछली दफ़ा बोला था, तब भी आप ही मध्यापर्ति के पद पर आसीन थे और आज भी आप ही हैं। और आप ने मध्य बोनन वा मांका दिया हम के लिए मैं आपसा आभूषि हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had decided to speak in Oriya. But, all of a sudden, I have been called to speak. Therefore, I am speaking in English and I want to say a few words.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): You are welcome.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I also follow a little bit of Oriya.

MR. CHAIRMAN You can speak in any language you like.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: There is no doubt that the budget is welcome and our Minister is also active and impartial. It is an admitted fact. In the last thirty years those who know about India, operating in the developmental work on railways, know that they have not done anything so far for the people of India. May be, they were also faced with the deficit budget. But, when our Janata Government had come to power, you would be happy to know one thing.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr, Munda, you are not audible Will you come forward? How much time will you take?

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA I shall take ten minutes

MR CHAIRMAN You will continue

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA Sir it is an important subject I sincerely say that in the railway system they have developed 60,666 route kilometre of which 4,719 kilometre route have already been electrified This is the largest route in Asia and second in the world

Anyhow, though we have achieved this long rail route yet you have not yet covered the backward State of India like Orissa

MR CHAIRMAN I think you may continue the next day

The Lok Sabha stands adjourned to meet at 11 A M on the 8th March, 1978

18 hrs

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 8 1978/Phalgun 17 1899 (Saka)]